

**PLACE-NAMES, LAND AND LORDSHIP IN THE
MEDIÉVAL EARLDOM OF STRATHEARN**

Angus Watson

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Declaration

I, Angus Watson, hereby certify that this thesis, which is approximately 199,600 words in length, has been written by me, that it is the record of work carried out by me and that it has not been submitted in any previous application for a higher degree.

3rd January 2002 signature of candidate

(ii) I was admitted as a research student and as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in September 1997; the higher study for which this is a record was carried out in the University of St. Andrews between September 1997 and December 2001.

3rd January 2002 signature of candidate

(iii) I hereby certify that the candidate has fulfilled the conditions of the Resolution and Regulations appropriate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews and that the candidate is qualified to submit this thesis in application for that degree.

3rd January 2002 signature of supervisor

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis to the memory of Dr Ronald Gordon Cant, without whose exceptional generosity the project could not have been undertaken.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank in particular my supervisors in the University of St Andrews, Dr Barbara Crawford and Dr Simon Taylor. Throughout the long gestation of the thesis they gave generously of their time, knowledge and expertise. Their firm but kindly guidance and the example of their own meticulous scholarship made of the experience a pleasure as well as an education.

Warm thanks are also due to the staff of St Andrews University Library, to Jeremy Duncan and the staff of the Local Studies section at the AK Bell Library Perth, and to Steve Conway and the staff of Perth and Kinross Council Archives.

Other institutions I would like to thank for their courteous and efficient help are Stirling University Library, Stirling Central Archives, National Archives Scotland (in particular the staff of the West Search Room), the National Library of Scotland (in particular the staff of the Map Library) and the Stewart Society.

For help in meeting some of the costs of travel and research I would like to express my grateful thanks to The Trustees of the Catherine Mackichan Bursary Trust.

A number of individuals helped in a variety of ways. John Rogers' thesis provided a stimulating launchpad for my own research and his kindness in allowing it to be photocopied was of great help. Baroness Willoughby de Eresby and Drummond Estates gave me access to a body of informative maps, and Mrs Crichton, Monzie Castle, gave generously of her time and of her knowledge of Monzie. Mr Pat MacNab, Comrie, shepherd in Glenartney for many years, was a kind host and a well of knowledge. Fiona Watson, Mark Hall of Perth Museum, and Michael Newton are just three of those, too numerous to list, who added to the cairn.

Above all, my wife Janet kept me, looked after me and put up with me throughout four years that must have seemed long indeed. For her love and patience I am altogether grateful.

Layout of the Gazetteers

Each parish gazetteer is preceded by a brief account of the dedication, affiliation and development of the parish kirk, and details of changes in the composition of the parish in the course of its history.

The headword of each gazetteer entry is emboldened except in the few instances where it is not a place-name but a feature such as a cairn or standing stone or mill to which attention is drawn because of its potential relevance to the history of the parish. Headwords marked + are obsolete, and this same symbol is used for obsolete names throughout the thesis. The form of the place-name that is given as the headword is the most recent form found for that name.

The headword is followed by the site's six-figure NGR followed by a number in brackets. (1) means that the NGR was taken from OS maps bearing grid squares and can thus be taken as accurate. (2) means that the NGR is considered to be accurate to within a few hundred metres, and that it was taken either from an OS map without grid squares, from a non-OS map or plan, or inferred from documentary or other evidence. (3) means that the site can only be assumed to be in the general vicinity of the NGR given. If the place-name concerned is a parish as well as a settlement the NGR given is that of the original parish church, where known, otherwise of the present parish church.

A single capital letter then follows: A indicates an antiquity, E an ecclesiastical site, F a field or other piece of ground, often but not always agricultural, which is not the site of a settlement and not more appropriately represented as a relief feature. R represents a relief feature, a hill, brae, haugh, glen, &c, S a settlement, even when composed of only a single dwelling, W a feature involving water, a well, waterfall, watercourse or loch, for example, and O a feature of a type not covered by any of the foregoing.

Next a three-digit number identifies the OS Pathfinder sheet on which the site is to be found, and the final item in the heading consists of an abbreviated parish name or names. Where more than one parish abbreviation is given the first one identifies the parish in which the site is currently to be found and the remaining abbreviation or abbreviations identify the parish or parishes in which the site lay in the past, the most recent coming first. Thus MZS MZX means the site is now in Monzievaired and Strowan parish but was previously in Monzievaired

parish. DLE AUA det MUT means that the site is now in Dunblane and Lecropt parish after having been in Auchterarder detached and before that Muthil. MZX/MXZ shows the site to be on the boundary of the former parishes of Monzievaird and Monzie.

Where appropriate, at the end of the heading associated place-names are listed, in square brackets, with their NGR, for example: **Ardoch** NN559175 (1) S 358 BQR [Druim Ardoch Mhór NN557179 R]. As here the names given are ones which have been formed using the name given as the headword, usually indicating a site that is subsidiary in some way.

After the heading is given, in brackets, the source of the most recent form of the name, unless the source is a post-19c OS map. Early forms of the place-name concerned are then listed in chronological order. The earliest forms found are always given, subsequent forms may be listed more selectively but the aim is to illustrate the development of the name from its earliest recorded form to its latest one. Relatively lengthy extracts of charters are sometimes given, particularly when settlements are involved, as this can help to show the lands with which the site concerned was associated and thus assist in the reconstruction of earlier units of land organisation. Where an earlier form of the headword might be difficult to spot in a lengthy quotation it is emboldened.

The body of the gazetteer entry then gives information on the site concerned according to criteria which naturally vary according to the nature of the site. Finally, an essential function of each gazetteer entry is to suggest an etymology for the name concerned, and this may lead to further toponymic discussion or allow historical, cultural, ecclesiastical or other inferences or suggestions to be made, as appropriate.

In a number of cases possibilities opened up in discussions within the gazetteers are pursued in Part Two in the sections on lordship and land organisation.

In the gazetteer as elsewhere in the thesis, * represents an unrecorded or hypothetical form, # indicates that the place-name element so marked is discussed in the Elements Index at the end of Part One. In a gazetteer entry 'q.v. above' or 'q.v. below' mean that the name &c referred is to be found within the gazetteer currently being consulted.

Note: Armstrong's Gaelic dictionary (hereafter *Armstrong*) is frequently quoted by *Dwelly* as a source of alternative senses for a given headword. *Dwelly* describes *Armstrong's* Gaelic as mid-Perthshire (*Dwelly*, viii), and Ronald Black (pers. com.) confirms that his Gaelic has a Perthshire emphasis. It was found in the course of the analysis of the place-names of the study area that senses given in *Armstrong* were often appropriate to the situation concerned.

Lists of abbreviations

Counties and parishes

Counties

CLA Clackmannan
 FIF Fife
 KNR Kinross
 PER Perth
 STL Stirling

Parishes

The following are abbreviated parish names as used in the Scottish Place-names Database Project. Abbreviations containing X represent parishes no longer extant. All are in Perthshire except the five marked otherwise. In those cases the counties given reflect the situation between 1891 and 1975.

ARH Ardoch
 AUA Auchterarder
 AUG Auchtergaven
 AVA Alva (CLA)
 AVX Aberuthven
 BLF Blackford
 BQR Balquhidder
 COM Comrie
 CRF Crieff
 CUS Culross (FIF)
 DLE Dunblane and Lecropt
 DPX Dupplin
 DRN Dron

DUL Dull
 DXE Dunblane (before union with Lecropt)
 FOS Fossoway (KNR)
 FOW Fowlis (now Fowlis Wester)
 KII Killin
 KNM Kenmore
 KOX Kinkell
 KRX Kilbryde
 LOA Logiealmond
 LOI Logie (STL)
 MAD Madderty
 MEV Methven
 MUT Muthil
 MXZ Monzie
 MZS Monzievaied and Strowan
 MZX Monzievaired (before union with Strowan)
 RED Redgorton
 SGX Strageath
 STX Strowan
 TEX Tullichettle
 TRG Trinity Gask
 TUL Tulliallan (CLA)

Abbreviations used in the text to refer to published books and periodicals and unpublished MSS, maps &c:

AKB MS 14/94 1825, *Disposition of lands in COM penes Perth and Kinross Council Archives*, AK Bell Library, Perth
 Arb. Lib. Innes, C. and Chalmers, P., edd., 1848-56, *Liber Sancte Thome de Aberbrothoc*, 2 vols, (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh)
 Armstrong Armstrong, R.A., 1825, *A Gaelic Dictionary in Two Parts* (London).
 Ath. and Tul. Athol, John, Seventh Duke of, 1908-91, *Chronicles of the Athol & Tullibardine Families*, 6 vols., (Edinburgh)
 Camb. Reg. Fraser, Sir W., ed., 1872, *Registrum Monasterii S Marie de Cambuskenneth AD 1147-1535*, (Edinburgh)
 Carnegie Carnegie, Mrs., of Stronvar, 1896, 'Place-Names of Balquhidder', *Scottish Geographical Magazine* vol xii, 609-16

- CDS Bain, J., ed., 1881-8, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, (Edinburgh)
- Cothrom Morgan, P., et al, edd., *Cothrom* (the quarterly periodical of CLI, the Gaelic Learners Association, Invergordon)
- CPNS Watson, W.J., 1926, *The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland*, (Edinburgh and London; photographic reprint Edinburgh 1993)
- CSD Robinson, M. et al, edd., 1985, *The Concise Scots Dictionary*, (Aberdeen)
- Docs. Hist. Scot. Palgrave, F., 1837, *Documents and Records Illustrating the History of Scotland and the Transactions between the Crowns of Scotland and England*, (London)
- DOST Craigie, Sir W. et al edd., 1955- *The Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*, (London and Chicago)
- Dunb. Tests. Grant, F.J., ed., 1903, *Commissariat Record of Dunblane, Register of Testaments 1539-1800*, (Scottish Records Society, Edinburgh)
- Dwelly Dwelly, E., 1973, *The Illustrated Gaelic-English Dictionary*, (8th edn., Glasgow, 1st edn. 1902-11)
- ER Burnett, G., et al, edd., 1878-1908, *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, 23 vols, (Edinburgh)
- ES Anderson, A.O., 1990, *Early Sources of Scottish History AD 500 to 1286*, 2 vols., (reprinted with preface, bibliographical supplement and corrections by M. O. Anderson, Stamford, 1st edn. 1922, Edinburgh)
- FES 1923 Scott, H., 1923, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae: The Succession of Ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation*, vol iv, (Edinburgh)
- FES 1950 Scott, H., 1950, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae: The Succession of Ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation*, vol viii, (new edn. revised and augmented, Edinburgh)
- Geog. Coll. Macfarlane, W., 1906-8, *Geographical Collections relating to Scotland*, 3 vols, (SHS, Edinburgh)
- Pathfinder Gazetteer Hooker, R.A., compiler, n.d., *Pathfinder Gazetteer Inchaff. Chrs.* Lindsay, W.A., Dowden, J, Thomson, J.M., edd., 1908, *Charters, Bulls and Other Documents Relating to the Abbey of Inchaffray*, (Edinburgh)
- Inchaff. Lib. Drummond, H., ed., 1847, *Liber Insulae Missarum* (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh)

- Inst. Pub.* 1834, *Instrumenta Publica sive Processus super Fidelitatibus et Homagiis Scotorum Domino Regi Angliae Factis 1291-96*, (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh)
- Knox Knox J., 1810, *Plans of the lands of Drummond Estate* (courtesy of Baroness Willoughby de Eresby)
- Laing Chrs. Anderson, J., ed, 1899 *Calendar of the Laing Charters 854-1837*, (Edinburgh)
- Lewis and Short Lewis, T.L. and Short, C., 1975, *A Latin Dictionary*, (new impression, Oxford, 1st edn. 1879)
- Lind. Cart. Dowden, J., 1903, *Chartulary of Lindores Abbey 1195-1497* (SHS, Edinburgh)
- MacAlpine MacAlpine N., photographic reprint 1971, *Pronouncing Gaelic-English Dictionary*, (Glasgow, 1st edn. 1832)
- MacBain MacBain, A., 1896, *An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language*, (Inverness)
- MacGregor MacGregor, Rev. A. M., 1884, *The Gaelic Topography of Balquhiddy* (MS, penes Stirling Central Archive)
- MacLennan MacLennan, M., photographic reprint 1985, *A Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary*, (Aberdeen, 1st edn. 1925, Edinburgh)
- MLWL Baxter, J.H. and Johnson, C., 1947, *Medieval Latin Word-List*, (reprinted, London, 1st edn. 1934)
- MutPR Hallen, Rev. A.W.C., 1887, *The Transcript of the Register of Baptisms, Muthill, Perthshire, From AD 1697-1847*, (Edinburgh)
- Name Bk midl9c Ordnance Survey Object Name Books, MSS consulted on microfilm courtesy of NAS West Search Room, Edinburgh
- NSA 1844, *The Statistical Account of Perthshire by the Ministers of the Respective Parishes*, (London)
- Ó Dónaill Ó Dónaill, N., 1977, *Foclóir Gaelge-Béarla*, (Dublin)
- OED 1979, *The Oxford English Dictionary*, (compact edn., reproduced micrographically, London)
- OSA Withrington, D.J. and Grant, I.R., edd., 1977, *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol XII, North-West Perthshire (Wakefield, a re-issue, with introduction by Lenman, B., of Sinclair, sir J., ed., 1799, *The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-1799*)
- Pont 21 Pont, T., 1a16c (1580s and 1590s), sheet 21, *The Draugt of Strath Erin*
- Pont 22 Pont, T., 1a16c (1580s and 1590s), sheet 22 (the district along the south side of the River Earn between Drummond Castle and Forteviot)

- PSAS Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1851-, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*
- RCHMS 1879, *Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, 7th Report, (London)
- Retours Perth Thomson, T., ed., 1811-16, *Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum*, vol 2, Sheriffdom of Perth, (3 vols, London)
- RIA Royal Irish Academy, reprint of compact edn., 1998, *Dictionary of the Irish Language; based mainly on Old and Middle Irish materials*, (first published 1983, Dublin)
- RMS Thomson, J.M. et al, edd., 1882-1914, *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, 11 vols, (Edinburgh)
- RRS I Barrow, G.W.S., ed., 1960, *The Acts of Malcolm IV King of Scots 1153-1165* (Regesta Regum Scotorum I, Edinburgh)
- RRS II Barrow, G.W.S., ed., 1971, *The Acts of William I King of Scots 1165-1214* (Regesta Regum Scotorum II, Edinburgh)
- RRS V Duncan, A.A.M., ed., 1988, *The Acts of Robert I King of Scots 1306-1329* (Regesta Regum Scotorum V, Edinburgh)
- RRS VI Webster, B., ed., 1982, *The Acts of David II King of Scots 1329-1371* (Regesta Regum Scotorum V, Edinburgh)
- RSS Livingstone, M. et al, edd., 1908-, *Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum* (Edinburgh)
- RVot 1837, *Register of Voters in the County of Perth*, (Edinburgh)
- SHR 1903-28, 1947-, *Scottish Historical Review*
- SHS 1887-, *Publications of the Scottish History Society*, (Edinburgh)
- Scottish Nation* Anderson, W., 1874, *The Scottish Nation*, 3 vols., (Edinburgh and London)
- SP Balfour Paul, Sir J., 1904-14, *The Scots Peerage*, 9 vols., (Edinburgh)
- Stobie Stobie, J., 1783, *Map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan Taymouth Bk.* Innes, C., ed, 1855, *The Black Book of Taymouth*, (Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh)

General Abbreviations

adj.	adjective, adjectival
art.	article
AS	Anglo-Saxon
Br	Breton
c (before a number, eg c1245)	circa

c (after a number, eg 12c)	century
Co. Cos.	County Counties
coll.	collective
Cor	Cornish
det	detached
dat.	dative
dimin.	diminutive
e (before a century, eg e12c)	early
ed., edd.	editor, editors
edn.	edition
e.n.	existing (place-)name
Eng	English (language)
esp.	especially
f and fem.	feminine
ff	following (pages)
G	Scottish Gaelic
gen.	genitive
incl.	including
Ir	Irish
km	kilometre(s)
l. ll.	line lines (of poetry)
la (before a century, eg la12c)	late
Lat	Latin
lit.	literally
loc.	locative
m and masc.	masculine
mf	having both genders
M Ir	Middle Irish
Mod	Modern
MS(S)	manuscript(s)
NAS	National Archive Scotland
n.d.	undated (of a publication)
NGR	National Grid Reference
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NMRS	National Monuments Record Scotland
nn	noun
nom.	nominative
O Ir	Old Irish

OS	Ordnance Survey
pers. comm.	personal communication
pl.	plural
s.a.	sub anno
Sc	Scots (language)
Sc Lat	Scots Latin
s.n.	sub nomine
SSE	Scottish Standard English
s.v.	sub verbo
unid	unidentified
v	verb
W	Welsh (language)

List of Maps

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Location Map showing the
earldom of Strathern



Synopsis

In Part One the place-names of BQR, COM, MZX, MXZ, TEX and MUT are analysed linguistically and etymologies are suggested based on the surviving earlier forms listed for each name. The names are discussed in their relevant context or contexts, historical, religious, political, social, topographic &c, as appropriate. Selected place-name elements are discussed at the end of Part One.

In Part Two aspects of the history of the earldom of Strathearn to c1340 are examined. Strathearn was clearly part of Pictish Fortriu, though the equation of Fortriu with Strathearn and Menteith does not seem to have been accurate, at least by c9c. c700 Strathearn may have been perceived as including St Serf's *parochia*, extending from the Forth at Culross to the Ochils and beyond, taking in Fothrif in addition to geographical Strathearn.

The antecedents of the Gaelic earls of Strathearn are unknown but they were probably mormaers replacing Pictish lords c9c. As far as can be ascertained the earldom of Strathearn by c1200 consisted of the parishes of BQR, COM, TEX, MZX, STX, MXZ, DXE, KRX, MUT, CRF, SGX, FOW, TRG, KQX, AUA, AVX, GDV, DNG and FOS. The known earls ruled from c12c to 1334, ^{after which date} ~~when~~ the earldom was forfeited to the crown.

Place-name evidence suggests that structures of lordship based upon the *toiseach cloinne* were brought from Dalriada to Strathearn, though they may not have been applied in a uniform way across Scotia. There are indications that the early Gaelic lords of MZX, COM and FOW, and perhaps MXZ, were *toisich cloinne*, and that those of TEX and MUT had more in common with thanes. Three patterns of land organisation are perceived in these parishes.

Concerning the provenance of the early lords of BQR, the proto-clan Labhrain, there appear to be two strands of tradition: a popular strand and a learned strand based largely on the writings of W.F. Skene. Though Skene's contribution is unreliable, the belief that the proto-clan were of the *cenél loairn* finds some support in place-names and personal names. The distribution of *lorn* place-names is compatible with an early eastward movement of that *cenél* from Dalriada, which in Strathearn came to a halt just short of Dundurn. In MZX the *toisich cloinne* were probably the forebears of the Toshachs of Monzievairst. The lords in other parishes cannot be identified with any reliability.

Introduction

The first aim of this thesis is to present a comprehensive toponymic listing and analysis for six parishes of Western Strathearn, and this is done in Part One where approximately 2500 place-names are considered. The medieval parishes of BQR, COM, TEX, MUT, MZX and MXZ form a continuous, largely upland, area, topographically distinct from the Strathearn parishes to the east, and with the exception of Innerpeffray (part of MXZ, see esp. Part Two, Appendix 1b) somewhat less affected, in the 12c to 14c at least, by inward migration of Anglo-Norman and other non-Gaelic groups or individuals. Thus we might expect this western area to be the most conservative part of an earldom that Cynthia Neville has characterised as conservative and insular as late as 13c when compared to other major Scottish earldoms and lordships (Neville 1983, eg vol i, 156, Neville 2000, 76).

The core lands of the more easterly medieval parish of FOW were subjected to the same comprehensive toponymic analysis. Though that toponymic material could not be included for reasons of space, it has contributed, along with the material from the six parishes covered in the gazetteers below, to the second main aspect of the thesis, the discussion of lordship and land organisation in Part Two. In Part Two will also be found an introduction to the earldom of Strathearn and a discussion of a number of aspects of its history, as well as appendices giving additional information relevant to the topics discussed in the body of the thesis.

The parish unit was chosen as the basis for the organisation of this thesis since John Rogers (Rogers 1992, esp. 125-7) has shown the fundamental link between the form of the ecclesiastical parishes, whose creation was complete by 12c, and pre-existing units of land usually referred to as multiple estates, a multiple estate being a group of individual estates, not necessarily contiguous, organised and operated as a coherent social, tenurial and economic unit. As Rogers puts it, multiple estates were essentially units of lordship, taking the form of a principal settlement or *caput* with a number of dependent settlements. They contained within their bounds all the resources required to support their economies and to produce the necessary renders. Accordingly they were arranged in the landscape to exploit those

resources, a process which often produced irregular geographical forms, including areas detached from the main body of the estate. This process frequently led to a specialisation of function, such as the management of pasture, amongst the component settlements.

Jones (1976) discusses the multiple estate in the context of the early British Isles, Dodgshon (1981, esp. 58ff) in a Scottish context. The latter writer says (*op. cit.*, 58) that in their variety of scale, multiple estates have often been likened to a parish, though some were undoubtedly larger, adding that lordship was exercised over them by a tribal chief, a king or a feudal baron.

Many of these characteristics will be found relevant to the discussion of land organisation and lordship in Part Two.

In our present state of knowledge, then, the medieval parishes are the best representation we have of the patterns of land organisation in Strathearn as they may have been in the time of the late Pictish and early Scottish kingdoms.

A practical demonstration of the relevance of parish boundaries lies in the fact that it is rare indeed to find a settlement place-name whose area of reference straddles the boundary of a medieval parish. It is overwhelmingly within the context of the original parish that the place-names of an area have coherence and are most likely to give up their secrets.

For a delineation of geographical Strathearn and of the earldom of Strathearn, and for the location of the parishes studied in the thesis, see map 1.

The geographical and geological context

From the eastern end of Loch Earn Strathearn extends eastward some 51km, having a mean breadth of approximately 8.5 to 12.5 km. The source of the Earn is at NN537244 at a height of 595m, between Creag MacRànaich and Cam Chreag at the boundary between BQR and COM. From here Allt Creag MacRànaich combines with other feeder burns to form the Kendrum Burn, which descends very steeply towards Loch Earn, falling in total some 450m in 5km.

The tributary burns to the north and south of Loch Earn are characterised by their steepness. The Burn of Ample to the south of the loch and Beich Burn to the north flow in a section of the Loch Tay fault. Both have built out conspicuous deltas in Loch Earn.

East of Loch Earn the average gradients in the lateral glens gradually diminish, indeed in parts of Glen Lednock the valley is more open, containing good farm land interspersed with glacial mounds. Map 1 shows that the Highland Boundary Fault (H.B.F.) crosses the area that is the subject of this thesis. The fault coincides with Glen Artney for a distance of some 11km.

To the north of the H.B.F. the rocks belong to the series known as the Dalriadan, tough and resistant to erosion and deeply trenched by rivers and by vanished valley glaciation. Such mountains form the basis of Eastern Grampian scenery and "are developed in their most beautiful and shapely form above the south shore of Loch Earn" (Walker 1963, 11).

To the south of the H.B.F. the rocks belong to the Old Red Sandstone geological system and the summits are less bold and somewhat lower. The rocks encountered at the westerly end of the area are in part volcanic lavas but chiefly compacted shingle (conglomerate). Both are resistant to erosion and form high ground gradually falling towards the east. When the overlying and much softer red sandstones are reached at Crieff the scenery becomes truly Lowland.

The valley floors are covered with alluvium. Glacial drift, laid down during the Ice Age, is widespread on hills and in valleys. Towards the foot of Glen Ogle there is Loch Tay limestone, giving much smoother topography with rich pastureland or arable fields on its lower slopes. The river valley below St Fillans is flat-bottomed and agriculturally rich, but is characterised by steep rounded knobs of rock such as that of Dundurn. Below the confluence of Ruchill with Earn the valley

broadens markedly and the alluvial floor for the next 5km is wide and fertile, after which the river takes a winding course and the valley is terraced and confined by conspicuous moraines and fluvio-glacial deposits. Finally, below Crieff, the Earn leaves the Old Red Sandstone conglomerates to flow over softer red sandstones, the valley opens out fully and loses all its Highland character.

The place-names of Balquhidder parish (BQR)

The church of Balquhidder is believed to be dedicated to St Angus (*FES* 1923, 337, *CPNS* 272; for further details see under Beannach Aonghais, Puidrac Standing Stone, The Beallaidh Park and Tom Aonghais, below). The dedication is classified as only "probable" by Rogers (1992, 86) as it is supported only by oral tradition and local place-names. The first documentary evidence of a parochial church there is from 1266, *Inchaff. Chrs. XCV, Iacobu[s] persona de buffudire*.

Though the Gaelic earls of Strathearn made grants at various times from within their earldom of the churches of Aberuthven, Auchterarder, Dunning, Fowlis, Kilbryde, Kinkell, Monzievaired, Muthil, Strageath, Strowan, Trinity Gask and Tullichettle, Balquhidder church remained independent in 13c. Cure was a vicar perpetual. The parsonage had been appropriated as a prebend of Dunblane cathedral by 1432, though one quarter of the fruits were held by the bishop of Dunblane in accordance with an agreement of 1237 (Rogers 1992, 360, Cowan 1967 under Balquhidder).

Cockburn (1960, 118, quoting *Calendar of Papal Registers* vii, 453) says that Balquhidder church is designated "of lay patronage" in 1432, "probably meaning the Crown". If that is so, the Crown would no doubt have acquired patronage of the kirk along with the lands of Balquhidder at about that date, which would imply that patronage had remained with the earls of Strathearn throughout the time of the Gaelic earldom.

The form of the parish appears to have remained virtually unchanged throughout its history. Although one might expect the eastern portion of the MacLaren lands comprising Ardveich, Lorn and Derry to have been in BQR, along with the remainder of that clan's lands, there appears to be no evidence that that was the case.

See map 2.

A' Bhrothaig+ NN533171 (2) R 358 BQR

'The marshy place' (1884 MacGregor)

G ?a' bhrothag 'the little ditch or hollow'.

Achleskine NN543209 (1) S 347 145m BQR [ax'lɛ skIn]

[Jas IV grants to John Ros] terras de **Auchinleskane**, Tullochleambar, Lakenscredane cum molendino [Leacann Sgridain+ BQR], le Kirkton, le thre Auchttowis, Cowill [Cuilt BQR], Drumnes [BLF?] [which the grantee's father John Ros of Craigie [PER] had resigned] 1511 (RMS ii no 3668)

Auchleskin, Kirkton de Balquhidhir, Lauchinskreden, cum earundem molendino, Tulloch cum tribus Auchintowis, Cowill, Coltuchchir [FDY] 1541 (RMS iii no 2448)

Auchlesken, Kirkton de Balquhidder, Lauchinskreden..., Tulloch, cum tribus Auchintowis, Cowill 1558 (RMS iv no 1331)

Auchleskin, Kirkton de Balquhidder, Lauchinskreden cum molendino earundem, Tulloch, cum tribus Auchtowis, Cowill in baronia de Cragye 1564 (RMS iv no 1524)

terr[as] de **Auchleskine**, Kirkton de Balquhidder, Leddinscridden cum molendino, terras de Tulloche cum tribus Auchatowes et terras de Coble [read Coule] 1662 (Retours Perth 708)

Auchleskie 1755 (Anon. 1973, 44-5)

East Achleskine, West Achleskine 1783 (Stobie)

This name is to be compared with Auchlinsky, GDV, which seems to be G *achadh[#] an fhleasgaich* 'estate of the younger son or cadet' (see *fleasgach[#]*). Rather than *fleasgach* the *n* of the last syllable in the BQR name may indicate an Earlier Irish dimin. *flescán*, from *flesc* which could mean both 'youth' or 'stripling' and 'chief'. This would give *achadh an fhlesgáin* 'estate of the young or minor chief', or 'of the younger son', consistent with the MacLaren tradition outlined in Part Two, p494. For Achleskine multiple estate see Part Two, p513.

Achtachointy+ [spelling not clear] NN585238 (2) S 347 c150m BQR

(c1770 RHP964/5)

Auchintaychonittie 1644 (Stewart 1986, 64)

Achintaychyatie 1656 (Stewart 1986, 63)

G *achadh[#] (an) taigh(e)*, 'field of the house (possibly 'monastic church')', followed by the gen. case of the personal or saint's name

Connaith or *Connait* (cf *CPNS* 166). If this is indeed an early ecclesiastical site, the *achadh* would be land granted for the upkeep of building and ecclesiastics.

The def. art. in the 17c forms is against the last element being a personal name, but *a(u)chin-* here could well be an analogical form influenced by the numerous *achadh* place-names beginning *auchen-* &c (see under *achadh*[#]).

Achteramble+ NN59 20 (2) S 347 BQR

(1813 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Udir Ambill 1508 (*ER* xiii, 633)

Uthirambill 1512 (*RMS* ii no 3783)

Utherambill 1615 (*Retours Perth* 233)

G *uachdar* with e.n. (see *Ambill+* below), 'the upland of Ample'. It is not until 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*) that we see the names *Achteramble* and *Edinample* occurring in the same document. By that time the name *Edinample* had changed its compass, coming to designate the castle site at the lochside and, more broadly, the whole estate. For the suggestion that *Achteramble+* represents the site of the original *Edinample*, see the discussion under *Edinample* below.

Aird Bheathag NN485197 (1) R 358 BQR

See *Rhuveag* below.

Aird Lotha NN492192 (1) R 358 BQR

Ard Latha for Ard Lotha (sic) 1896 (*Carnegie*, 614)

G 'promontory of the filly, foal or colt'.

Airidh Phara MacRaipeir+ NN 48 15 (2) S 358 BQR

G. Explained by MacGregor (1884) as 'Peter MacRobert's shieling' (*àirigh*[#]).

Airigh[#] Baile Mheile NN607193 (1) S 359 BQR

A group of shieling huts above *Glenample*.

The existence of a **Baile a' Mhuilinn+* NN59 16 (2) is to be assumed somewhere near the head of *Glen Ample* (see *Ballevolyn+* below). Mill House, at the foot of the glen, beside *Loch Earn*, shows the presence of a mill there also (see *Balevouling+* below). The shieling site is

approximately equidistant from the two of them. Its name could represent *G àirigh baile a' mheile* 'shieling belonging to quern toun', in which case it might refer, not to a mill proper but to another site, where corn was ground in a domestic context.

Airigh Gaothach NN404163 (1) S 358 BQR

Airidh Gaoitach 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

G 'windy shieling'. A sheepfold is marked.

Cf Meall Gaothach below.

Allt a' Bhùirn+ NN544210 (2) W 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'burn of the water'. See *bùrn*[#].

Allt a' Chruidh+ NN550205 (2) W 347 BQR

(*Allt a' Chruidh+* or *Crodh* (sic) 1884 MacGregor)

G *allt a' chruidh* 'burn of the cattle'.

Allt an Dèabhtaich NN576262 (1) W 347 BQR

G. The name as it stands could mean 'the burn of the drained place' (G *dèabhta* 'drained' with *-(a)ch* adj. suffix), in which case it might refer to the flattish area in OS square NN57 06, where this burn joins the Ogle Burn. Alternatively G *allt an deabhthaich* would mean 'burn of the disputed place', perhaps with a similar sense to Scots *Threap Burn* 'burn on land subject to dispute'. The land the burn crosses forms the north-east spur of BQR, which extends the march eastward beyond Glen Ogle (see map 2). On this spur is *Creag na h-Oisinn*, 'rock or crag of the corner, angle, neuk', perhaps implying that its situation, protruding into COM, was thought worthy of note?

Allt an Dubh Shruith NN572121 (1) W 358 BQR

G 'burn of the black current'. It runs from *Coire an Dubh Shruith* NN571124 to *Dail an Dubh Shruith* NN579133.

Allt a' Phris Dhuibh+ NN544205 (1) W 347 BQR

Above the road this is known as the *Achleskine Burn* (1884 MacGregor) and *Allt Eas Domhain* (q.v. below) around NN545210.

G 'burn of the black thicket'.

Allt a' Phris Ghairbh NN585249 (1) W 347 BQR

G 'burn of the wild or rough thicket'.

Allt Carnaig NN456210 &c (1) W 347 and 358 BQR [Glen Carnaig same NGR]

Innerkermag 1467 (ER vii, 483)

Innerkernag 1471 (ER viii, 68)

Innerkernagis 1476 (ER viii, 347)

Innercharnaig [the present Ardcarnaig] 1783 (Stobie)

Allt a' chearnaig, Stob Inver-Chearnaig 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

The earlier settlement name *Innercharnaig*+ &c, G *inbhir* plus the burn name, 'confluence of the *Carna(i)g*', appears to establish the burn name as the primary name here. CPNS (p449) suggests a convincing derivation here from G *ceathairne*, 'warrior', with the adj. ending *-ág*, common in watercourse names. *Ceathairne* is here likely to refer to the character of the watercourse as '(little) warrior' or '(little) war-like one'. Cf the Farg (AGK, DRN, ANY), explained by CPNS (pp462-3) as probably deriving from a P-Celtic cognate of O.Ir. *ferg* 'a warrior, a hero'. Carnegie (1896, 613) glosses 'Burn of the small corner', but this has no obvious relevance to the site.

See *Innercharnaig* below.

Allt Cheathaich+ NN548210 (2) W 347 BQR

Between *Beannach Aonghais* and *Mid Achleskine* (1884 MacGregor).

G *allt a' cheathaich* 'burn of the mist', or 'of the spray'.

Allt Corrach NN503196 (1) W 358 BQR

G 'steep or precipitous burn'.

Allt Craobh an Spuing NN501196 (1) W 358 BQR

Allt Craoibh na Spuinge 1896 (Carnegie, 611)

G ?? 'burn of the tree with the cork-like fungus', from *spong m spuing f* 'cork-like fungus growing on trees'; or possibly *spuinn* 'booty'?

Allt Cùil na Moine+ NN49 15 (2) W 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G *allt cùil[#] na mòine[#]* 'burn at the back of the peat bank or bog', or *allt* with e.n. *cùil[#] na mòine* 'peat nook'. This may be an example of

interchangeability or equivalence in place-names of *cùl* and *cùil* (cf Toner 1996-7, 113-5).

Allt Earb NN409200 (1) W 347 BQR [Coire Earb same NGR]

(cf) *Inshag Earb* 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

G 'roe burn'. G *innseag* is 'little island; detached field or pasture; little patch of arable land as in wooded or hilly country' (*Dwelly*). Donnchadh Bàn has *na h-innseagan* (in Glen Orchy) which his modern editor renders as 'the little haugh-plots' and which the rest of the stanza presents as very fertile (MacLeod 1978, 1.2232). The sense thus seems to be the third one quoted from *Dwelly* above. Cf the sense of *innse* under *Creag na h-Innse* and *Druim na h-Innise*+ below.

Carnegie's *Inshag Earb* looks likely to be the same place as *Ishag* NN412177 (q.v. below), a small triangle of land where *Ishag* Glen widens towards the River Larig. The *Ishag* Burn's principal feeder is *Allt Earb*, rising in *Coire Earb*, and it looks as if the *Ishag* glen and burn took their name from *Inshag Earb* (*innseag earb*) at their foot, with assimilation of *n* to *s* and, perhaps, some influence from G *iseag* 'skylark'.

This general area appears to have been a notable place for roe deer as in addition to the above names there is another *Coire Earb* on the other side of the watershed, NN393205, above Glen Falloch (KII).

Allt Eas[#] Domhain NN545210 (1) W 347 BQR

Very steep falls are marked. MacGregor (1884) refers to this as the *Achleskine Burn*, and says it is *Allt a' Phris Dhuibh* (q.v. above) below the road.

G 'burn of the deep waterfall', i.e. having a long drop. Cf *Allt Eas Domhain* COM.

Allt Mòr NN559140 (1) W 358 BQR

G 'great or big burn'.

Allt na Dige Nodha+ NN52 17 (3) W 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'burn of the new dyke'.

Allt na Gallanaich NN587244 (1) W 347 BQR and COM

See s.n., COM.

Allt Oghline NN476216 (1) W 347 BQR

G *allt* burn. The specific could be G *ógail* with a masc. dimin. ending -*an*, gen. -*ain*, 'little youthful one'. Attribution of human characteristics to watercourses is not unusual in Gaelic toponymy, though the dimin. forms used are often fem. rather than masc. Another possibility might be 'little high one', ultimately from E. Celt. *uxellos* (cf Glen Ogle below), again with masc. dimin. ending - the burn rises at around 715m, on Meall na Frean, descending more than 500m to Monachyle Glen.

Allt Stad Fhaochail+ NN57 19 (3) W 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 614, glossed as 'burn of the stepping stones of the black bog')

Bridge of Sterpholie [NN562205 (2)] 1756 (RHP3482)

On King's House Farm.

Carnegie gives an alternative name, *Allt Stairc a phuill dhuibh*, which makes some sense in conjunction with her gloss and is consistent with the 18c form above as G *allt stair a' phuill dhuibh*. For *stair* see CPNS 120, 200.

Amar Stob a' Choin NN417168 (1) R 358 c400m BQR

G *amar* 'trough, channel, ditch', presumably from a feature in the surrounding terrain, with e.n. *Stob a' Choin* (q.v. below).

Ambill+ NN60 22 (2) W 348 BQR [Burn of Ample NN597210 &c (1) W 347]

Amble, Gorsplace de Amble 1476 (ER viii, 348)

Amble 1478 (ER viii, 533)

[*molendinum de*] *Ambill* 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Ambill 1508 (ER xiii, 633)

G *ampuill* 'vat' with reference to the 'cauldron' of the Falls of Edinample NN602225 (CPNS 448). See the discussion under Edinample below.

Am Fireach NN561131 (1) R 358 c520m BQR

A craggy spur.

G *fireach* 'hill, muir, mountain; declivity; top of a hill' (Dwelly).
Here perhaps 'high barren ground'.

Am Mam NN461216 (1) R 347 BQR

G *am màmh* 'the large rounded hill'.

An Achlais NN581276 (1) R 347 BQR/KII

G 'the oxter', probably with reference to a configuration of the terrain.

An Caisteal NN467173 (1) R 358 BQR

A spur beside Ceann na Baintighearna.

G 'the castle'.

An Seann Cheardach+ NN545210 (2) S 347 BQR

Beside Achleskine Burn, with Geata na Ceardaich+ below it (1884 MacGregor).

G 'the old smiddy' (nom. ceàrdach[#]).

An Seileach+ NN463189 (2) R 358 BQR

A "river point at Invernenty jutting out into Loch Doine" (1884 MacGregor)

G 'the willow spot'.

An Sidhean NN548172 (1) R 358 546m BQR

G 'the rounded or fairy hill or mountain'.

Beinn an t-Sidhein and Lon ant-Sithean (sic), qq.v below, are related names.

An Stoc NN469182 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'the stump' or 'the pillar', referring to the shape of the hill.

An Stuchd NN447148 (1) R 358 669m BQR [*Stuichd* on OS 1"]

G *an stùc(hd)* 'the conical steep rock, the cliff, the precipice', would appear to fit this site.

An Uinneag NN491203 (1) R 347 BQR

A rough craggy hillside.

G 'the window', perhaps with reference to the outlook. Cf other sites that appear to have been named as look-out points such as Meall-an-t-Seallaidh NN542234 below.

Ardcarraig NN454187 (1) S 358 BQR

Innerkernag 1467 (ER vii, 483)

Innerkernag 1471 (ER viii, 68)

Innercharraig [the present Ardcarrig S] 1783 (Stobie)

G àird, either 'point', referring to the spur of land below the settlement formed by a sharp bend in the Larig, or 'height', referring to the settlement's location some 40-50m above the river. The second part is e.n. *carraig* &c. See Allt Carraig above and Innercharraig below.

Ardchullarie More NN585135 (1) S 358 CLD BQR [ard'x^ l @ r I]

his lands of Strathir namely Ardquhowloure..lying in the earldom of Strathern 1462-3 (*Laing Chrs.* no 151)

Ardquhilloure 1533 (*Fraser* 1858, 351)

E Ardchullarie [the present Ardchullarie More], *W Ardchullarie* [just in BQR on west side of burn NN583137 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

G àird 'point, promontory' is the first element; the contours form a modest promontory at the site of the present dwelling. The two earliest forms suggest *chùil odhair* '(of) dun-coloured nook' for the remainder, perhaps as an e.n. (see *cùil*^f).

Ardnandave NN572138 (1) R 358 BQR

terre de Ardindaw, Glascalye, Strone-Ire, et Emerichrychy, in dominio de Strathire, senesc Buchquhidder 1503 (*RMS* ii no 2729)

Ardnandave [NN575133 (2) S] 1783 (Stobie)

Ard-nan Damh [sic] 1896 (*Carnegie*, 614)

A triangle of land projecting into Loch Lubnaig. There doesn't seem to be a settlement marked on current maps.

G àird nan damh 'point or promontory of the stags'.

Ardoch NN559175 (1) S 358 160m BQR [Druim Ardoch Mhór NN557179 R]

Ardoch 1783 (Stobie)

G. Possibly *àrd[#] dabhach[#]*, 'high davoch', but for a discussion of this not uncommon place-name, see Elements Index under *àrd[#]*.

The location of the associated *Druim Ardoch Mhór* indicates that Ardoch was a sizeable holding, presumably divided into two at some time. If its lands extended from the banks of the *Balvag* to the watershed ridge of *Beinn an t-Sidhein NN64 17*, then they reached 572m. If we are right in equating the average davoch with about four fifths of an OS grid square (see Part Two, p487) then the estimated extent of Ardoch would be compatible with that, but only a small proportion of this 'davoch' would potentially be arable.

As Blàr NN586184 (1) R 358 BQR

[lands of] *Flasflare* 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Fasflare 1471 (*ER* viii, 69)

Fasflayr 1476 (*ER* viii, 348)

Fasblar 1508 (*ER* xiii, 633)

Fasblaire 1512 (*RMS* ii no 3783)

Asblair [listed with *Edinample* lands] 1587 (*Tullibardine Chtrs* quoted Stewart)

Tascheblare 1610 (*Retours Perth* 206)

Fasblair 1615 (*Retours Perth* 233)

Tashblair 1683 (*Retours Perth* 926)

Tashblair and *Taskblair* 1783 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

An area of hill land above *Glen Ample*.

G fàs bhlàr 'waste or uncultivated moor'. Not only are the forms with initial *f* the earliest we have, the second *f* present in the first three of them represents the lenition of *b* that would occur when an adj. precedes a nn, as here. The forms beginning with *a* or *t* clearly arise from back-formation, where a radical has been reconstructed from a form preceded by the art., such as gen. **an fhàsbhlàir* understood as *an asbhlàir*, or the nom. **an t-asbhlàr* wrongly analysed as *an taisbhlàr*.

Ath a' Bhriogais⁺ NN55 19 (3) W 347 BQR

(1896 *Carnegie*, 611)

On *Stronslaney Farm*.

G àth a' bhriogais 'ford of the breek'. It is tempting to speculate that it was here that, subsequent to the Disclotting Act of 1746,

Highland dress was exchanged for Lowland on emerging from Balquhidder into Strathyre and onto the route south to Callendar and the Lowlands.

Ath an Fheidh NN533186 (1) W 358 BQR

G 'ford of the deer'.

Auchenvey+ NN59 23 (2) S 347 c100m BQR

lands of Auchinewy [part of Edinample lands, in the lordship of Balquhidder] 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Auchinevy 1471 (ER viii, 69)

Auchinvy 1476 (ER viii, 348)

Auchnanwy 1478 (ER viii, 533)

Auchanewy 1508 (ER xiii, 633)

Auchanvy 1512 (RMS ii no 3783)

Achevive 1610 (*Retours Perth* 206)

Auchanvy 1615 (*Retours Perth* 233)

Achyveve 1683 (*Retours Perth* 926)

The 1467, 1478 and 1505-21 forms in particular point to G *achadh an neimhidh* (nom. *neimheadh*, see CPNS 246-50) 'field or estate of the holy site or church', feasibly with reference to St Blane's Chapel NN597231 q.v. below.

Auchtoo [Auchtubh on OS Pathfinder] NN556206 (1) S 347 BQR
[Auchtubhmore Hill NN557218]

[Jas IV grants to John Ros] *terras de... le thre Auchttowis* [which the grantee's father John Ros of Craigie [PER] had resigned] 1511 (RMS ii no 3668)

Tulloch cum tribus Auchintowis 1541 (RMS iii no 2448)

Tulloch, cum tribus Auchintowis 1558 (RMS iv no 1331)

Tulloch, cum tribus Auchtowis 1564 (RMS iv no 1524)

terr[as] de Tulloche cum tribus Auchtowes 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Midle Achtow (COM) 1687 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Auchtow ["more properly Auchtubha"], *Auchtowmore* 1896 (Carnegie, 616)

Glossed by Carnegie as 'field or land producing thatch, i.e. sprits or rushes', which would be G *achadh tughaidh* 'field of thatch'.

A more convincing derivation is from G *ochdamh*, mod. Ir. *ochtu*, 'an eighth part' of a given extent or holding of land, cf *Ochtow* on the Kyle of Sutherland (CPNS 236) and the mod. Ir. *nn ochtu*, 'an eighth

part'.

The 1541 and 1558 forms are to be explained by analogy with the common initial place-name element *auchen-*, *auchin-*, < G *achadh* an 'field of or belonging to..' (see under *achadh*[#]).

This is said by Skene to have been the estate of Abbot Labhran, the supposed eponymous ancestor of the MacLarens (see Part Two, pp491-2).

Auld Essevurar+ NN500177 (2) W 358 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

This seems to be the present Allt Fathan Glinne, see under Fathan Glinne below.

Stobie's transcriptions of Gaelic names tend to be phonetic, though rather rough and ready. G *allt* 'burn', plus e.n. **eas*[#] *a' mhorair*, the latter being 'the earl or mormaer's den or waterfall'.

For the significance of this name see the discussion of clan Labhrain, Part Two, pp503-4.

Bailefuill NN558191 (1) S 358 BQR

Ballifoule 1486 (Fraser 1858, 257)

Balfuil 1783 (Stobie)

G *baile a' phuill* (nom. *poll*) 'toun or estate of the slow-moving stream or wet miry meadow'. CPNS (p204) sees the sense 'slow stream' as P-Celtic rather than Gaelic.

The burn that passes the dwelling now runs onto wet haugh or carse land beside the River Balvag, and appears to peter out there a little way short of the river.

Balchnoic NN534199 (1) S 358 BQR

Balchnoie [spelling not clear] 1783 (Stobie)

Baile a' Chnoic 1896 (Carnegie, 612).

G *baile a' chnuic* (see *cnoc*[#]) 'toun of the hill', 'hill toun'. See Ballinluig NN536200 below.

Balchroie+ NN582227 (2) S 347 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

This is very close to the present Edinchip Farm.

G *baile (a') chruidh* 'cattle toun'.

Balevoulin+ NN560198 (3) S 347 or 358 BQR

(1a16c? *Geog. Coll.* ii, 598)

This is seemingly somewhere between Bailefuill and Auchtoo.

G baile a' mhuilinn 'mill toun'.

Balevouling+ NN604228 (2) S 348 BQR

(1a16c? *Geog. Coll.* ii, 598)

G baile a' mhuilinn 'mill toun'. This may be the site now represented by Mill House at the foot of Glen Ample.

Ballalagan+ NN529178 (2) S 347 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

Dalnalagan 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Dalnalagane 1471 (*ER* viii, 69)

Dalnalagane 1476 (*ER* viii, 347)

Balnalagane 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

Balnalagane 1505 (*ER* xii, 678)

Balnalagane 1508 (*ER* xiii, 633)

Balmalagane 1510 (*ER* xiii, 323)

Stobie's location, together with the disposition of the names in the lordship of Balquhider in the listings in *ER*, make it almost certain that Ballalagan+ was the present Ballimore (q.v. below). The *ER* references imply that Ballagan+ (&c) supplanted Dalnalagan(e)+ (&c) as the name of the holding, perhaps because it became a *baile*, ie a toun or steading, rather than a detached piece of grazing land in the course of 15c. Dal an lagain+ (q.v. below) survived at least until the end of 19c as the name of a meadow at Ballimore (1884 MacGregor). For a discussion of generic element variation of this kind see Taylor 1997. The successive *ER* forms appear to perpetuate an initial error in the form of the art. (see an[#]).

G baile an lagain 'toun of the small hollow'.

Ballevolyne+ NN59 16 (2) S 358 BQR [Creag Baile Mhuilinn NN598168 (1)]

(1806 Perthshire Sasines)

Ballevolyn 1610 (*Retours Perth* 206)

Balleveilen 1783 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G baile a' mhuilinn 'mill toun'.

Ballichroink+ NN586248 (2) S 347 BQR

(c1770 RHP964/5)

Glenogle comp. Ballincroich 1793 (Perthshire Sasines)

G baile (a') chnuic (see cnoc[#]), 'hill toun', with n in the earliest form perhaps representing the nasalised vowel of chnuic.

Ballimore NN529175 (1) S 358 BQR

Ballimore 1896 (Carnegie, 609)

G baile mòr 'big or main toun or steading'. This however is a 19c name for the holding (Stewart 1986, 32 note). On Stobie (1783) Caller (q.v. below) is nearby, but the more likely earlier name appears to be Ballalaggan+ (q.v. above, and see Dal an Lagain+ below).

Ballinluig NN536200 (1) S 358 BQR

Balinluig 1783 (Stobie)

This name appears on the 1" OS 1957 but not on the Pathfinder series.

G baile an luig (gen. of log[#]) 'toun in the hollow', or perhaps 'toun at the haugh'. This forms a matching pair with Balchnoic (above), 'hill toun', some 300m to the west. Both would be subsidiary holdings of Stronvar.

Ballinluig+ NN58 24 (2) S 347 BQR

(1644 and 1656 quoted Stewart 1986, 63, 64)

Glenogle comp. Ballinluig &c 1793 (Perthshire Sasines)

G baile an luig (gen. of log[#]) 'toun in the hollow' or perhaps 'toun at the haugh'.

Balliveir+ NN605227 (2) S 348 BQR [Coille Baile a` Mhaoir NN601212 (1)]

Balmoir 1587 (Tullibardine Chtrs quoted Stewart)

Balleveir [lordship of Balquhidder] 1610 (Retours Perth 206)

Balvoir 1783 (Stobie)

Balivere and Balleveir, Achevire and Achyvere 1783 (Perthshire Sasines)

Balliveir, Ochyvere 1806 (Perthshire Sasines)

Coille a' Mhaoir 1896 (Carnegie, 615)

G baile a' mhaoir 'the steward's toun or steading'.

This place-name is not mentioned in ER, implying, though not proving, that as late as c1520 it may not have existed. Its first appearance is shortly after the installation of Alexander Stewart, son of James

Stewart last of Baldorran, as the king's baillie of Balquhidder, but the steward in question may in fact be one appointed from 1547 by the Campbells of Breadalbane, as resident official on their newly acquired lands of Edinample, where Balliveir+ was. Gaelic survived in BQR into 20c so there is no difficulty in accepting *Baile a' Mhaoir as a name coined in 16c.

Ochyveret+, q.v. below, would presumably be a piece of arable land held by the steward in addition to his baile or farm, its subsidiarity perhaps explaining its later appearance on record.

Balmeanach+ NN529185 (2) S 358 BQR

Baile Meanach 1896 (Carnegie, 610)

"Where the peat road [see Rathad na Mòine+ below] leaves the main road" (1884 MacGregor).

A building is marked on the current OS Pathfinder sheet at the NGR given above.

G *baile meadhanach* 'mid toun'. It lies midway between Balchnoic and Ballimore/Ballalagan+.

Balquhidder NN535209 (1) S and P 347 BQR [bal'hwIdə r]

Buffudire 1266 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XCV)

Buffudir 1266 (*Neville* 1983, vol ii, charter no 52)

Buffydir 1268? (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XCVI)

Buffeder 1268? (*Neville* 1983, vol ii, charter no 53)

Buthfudier c1269-70 (*Neville* 1983, vol ii, charter no 61).

Buffidir 1271 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* C)

Buffydir c1272 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* CII)

Buthfuder 1274-5 (*Bagimond's Roll*, Dunlop 1939, 53)

Buchquhidder 1467 (*ER* vii, 483)

Bawquheder and *Ballquhedar* 1486 (*Stewart of Ardvorlich* 1964, 121, quoting from the Glorat Charter Chest)

It seems likely that the second part of this name is related to *Puidrac* (see *Puidrac Standing Stone* below, and, for example, *Hutcheson* 1998, 11ff). Thus the settlement and parish name was probably G both **Phuidir*, 'dwelling, or church of the **Puidir*', with **Puidir* representing the original form of the nn from which the adj. *Puidrac* (&c) was formed, probably a district or even a kin name. *Hutcheson's* informant, a native of Balquhidder, in fact gives *Both Phuidir* as the

Mod G form of the name (Hutcheson *loc. cit.*). He also states that Balquhiddier people are referred to in Gaelic as *Puidirich* and that he himself is a *Puidireach*. Black has "a Balquhiddier man" for *Puidreach* (1946, s.n.). Allaster *Pudrach* McGregour, under the *Laird of Weyme*, who was ordered to appear before the king or Argyll in 1592-3 (*RPC* 1st series, vol v, 42) to answer for [his] *sornings and oppressions*, was thus likely to have been from, or to have spent time in, Balquhiddier. The 13c forms quoted above accord well with this derivation, with *f* representing lenited *p*. 15c forms of the name suggest that P-Celtic **Puidir* was re-interpreted as if it were a Q-Celtic **Cuidir*. Subsequently, the first syllable *both* became assimilated to the more common *baile* (see the 1486 form above; for *both* see also Taylor 1996 *passim*).

Note that the name may be entirely P-Celtic, with the first syllable being a Pictish or British cognate of *W bod* 'dwelling' and *G both* 'hut, dwelling', possibly 'church' (see Taylor 1995, 440).

Barr an Lòin† NN56 20 (2) R 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'hilltop of (on which is?) the meadow'.

Bealach a' Chonnaidh NN517166 (1) R 358 BQR [Creag a' Chonnaidh NN514166, Sròn a' Chonnaidh NN514168]

Glossed (1896 Carnegie, 611) as "The pass of the firewood or fuel; or whins, sometimes called *connadh*".

G ?'pass of the firewood'. The three names with this specific span a hillside, from 300 to c420 metres high - not an excessive height for tree growth if the name dates from a time when the uplands had not yet been completely deforested.

Bealach an t-sneachda NN494226 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'the pass of the snow'.

Bealach Coire# an Laoigh NN421159 (1) R 358 BQR/CLD

G 'pass above the corrie of the calf'.

Bealach Coire[#] nan Saighead NN603154 (1) R 359 BQR/CLD [Coire nan Saighead is in CLD]

G 'pass above the corrie of the arrows'.

See saighead[#] and comments under Creag nan Saighead NN50 20 below.

Bealach Driseach NN491182 (1) R 358 BQR

Bealach Driseaig 1896 (Carnegie, 611)

G ? 'brambly pass', though at 365m this seems unlikely.

Bealach Glas[#] NN43 18 (3) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 613)

On Inverlochlarig Farm.

G 'grey pass or saddle'.

Bealach Glas[#] NN606171 (1) R 359 BQR

Near Coire Chroisg but forming a slightly different route.

G 'grey pass or saddle'.

Bealach na Frithe NN455228 (1) R 347 820m BQR

G 'pass in or to the deer forest'. This is near the parish boundary. I have no evidence that either Glen Carnaig or Monachyle Glen were hunting forest and this name may refer to forest beyond the *bealach*, in KII.

Bealach nam Bò+ NN35 17 (2) R 358 BQR

(Stewart 1986, 187)

This is stated to be "at the head of the watershed", which is the march between BQR, CLD and KII

G 'pass of the cattle', with reference perhaps to use as a droving route. Cf Kirkton Glen below (Haldane 1971, 82)).

Bealach nan Cabar NN602164 (1) R 359 BQR/COM

G 'pass of the antlers', with reference to deer. See also *Bealach nan Cabrach*, next.

Bealach nan Cabrach NN50 22 (3) R 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

On Tulloch Farm.

G 'pass of the antlered ones'. This is a slightly more emotive use of the element representing deer, *cabar* 'antlers', than that found in the previous entry. The Gaelic poet Duncan Ban McIntyre (Donnchadh Bàn Mac an t-Saoir) has a great number of affective turns of phrase describing deer, many of them formed with the *-ach* adj. suffix. A few examples are: *binneach* 'peak-headed', *ceumannach* 'proud-stepping', *grad-leumanach* 'swift-bounding', *bior-chluaiseanach* 'prick-eared', and *cròcach* and our present word *cabrach*, both meaning 'antlered' (MacLeod 1978, 11.2608-10). Names such as the present one and *Creag Mac Rànaich* (q.v. below) suggest that Donnchadh Bàn may have been expressing an affective attitude to deer that was not restricted to poetry or song, but universal enough in the culture to find occasional expression in place-names also. For another possible link between toponymy and song/poetry see *saighead*[#].

Bealach nan Corp NN365157 (1) R 357 BQR/CLD

On Inverlochlarig Farm. Glossed (1896 Carnegie, 613) as 'pass of the corpses', through which the MacGregors passed to bury their dead at their traditional burying ground on Inniscailleach, Loch Lomond.

Bealach na Seann Lairige NN550128 (1) R 358 BQR

G. *Làirig* in the senses 'moor', 'hill', 'pass', makes little sense in conjunction with *seann* old, but note the less common sense 'burying place' (Armstrong). 'Pass above or on the way to the old burial ground' would thus make good potential sense. The *bealach* is on a route between Laggan or wester Loch Lubnaig and Glenfinglas or lower Strathgartney, and the burial ground in question may have lain there. *Bealach nan Corp* however, at the western end of BQR, is said to have been used by Balquhiddier MacGregors carrying their dead to the traditional burial ground on Innis Caillich at the southern end of Loch Lomond. *Bealach na Seann Lairige* would have given MacGregors from the more easterly part of BQR good access to southern Loch Lomond, via the Trossachs.

Bealach Stacach NN479161 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rugged pass', 'pass abounding in peaks or precipices'; 'pass full of impediments or small hillocks' (Armstrong).

Beananach NN563194 (1) S 358 BQR

G ?*beannan* plus adj. suffix *-ach*, 'place of small hills'.

Beannach Aonghais NN548207 (2) O 347 BQR

MacGregor (1884) situates this at Easter Achleskine. A number of writers on the area have related the tradition that Saint Angus knelt here to pray when he entered Balquhidder for the first time, from the north-east. Carnegie (1896, 616) adds: "worshippers on arriving here, where they had the first distinct view of the place of worship [Angus' original kirk at the *clachan*], were wont to implore a blessing upon the saint. The phrase employed to invoke the blessing was, according to tradition, 'Beannaich Aonghes (sic) san Aorainn'. The site is still called the Aorainn by the old people" (though see under The Aorainn below). In Mod G Beannach Aonghais could be either *beannachd Aonghais* '(the place of) Angus' blessing', or *beannaich* (imperative) *Aonghas* 'bless Angus'. The first of these seems more appropriate as a place-name.

Stewart of Ardvorlich (1964, 35 note 13) says that the name was "often corrupted to *Baile Aonghais*".

Beinn a' Chroin NN394186 (1) R 357 955m BQR/KII [Lochan a' Chroin NN389181, from which flows Allt a' Chroin NN400171 &c]

Benechroan 1783 (Stobie)

Beinn Chroin 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

Glossed as 'the hill of the parted [i.e. cloven] hoof (*chrodhain*)'.

G. Carnegie's suggestion may be correct, but if so, at this height and in this terrain the name may well refer to some configuration of the ground rather than to livestock.

Cf Stuc a' Chroin below.

Beinn an t-Sidhein NN547178 (1) R 572m 358 BQR

(Carnegie 1896, 612)

G 'mountain of the rounded or fairy hillock'.

See An Sidhean above.

Beinn Chabhair NN367179 (1) R 357 940m BQR/KII

Ben charra 1783 (Stobie)

Beinn a' chabhair 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

Carnegie's form would be *G beinn chabhair* 'hawk mountain'. Stobie's form may imply *beinn charraigh*, 'rock or pinnacle mountain' - the summit is a distinct pinnacle.

Beinn Each NN602158 (1) R 358 813m BQR/CLD

G 'horse hill or mountain'.

Beinn Luidh NN545184 (1) R 358 565m BQR

G ?'herb mountain'.

Beinn Tulaichean NN417196 (1) R 358 946m BQR

Ben tulchan 1783 (Stobie)

G *beinn t(h)ulaichean* 'mountain of (on which are) hillocks' (see *tulach*[#]).

Beinn Vorlich NN629189 (1) R 359 985m COM/BQR earlier COM/TEX/BQR

Ardvouirlyg, Bin Vouirlyg 1a16c (Pont 21)

The boundary passes about 200m to the west of the summit. A summit cairn is marked.

G *beinn* 'mountain' plus e.n. *Vorlich* &c, q.v. under *Ardvorlich* COM.

Ben ...ne (unclear) NN41 16 (2) R? 358 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

Close to *Stob a' Choin* NN416161.

Ben Our NN616208 R 348 BQR/COM

Ben Our 1783 (Stobie)

Beinn Odhar (Porteous 1929, 26).

Porteous says *Our* is pronounced 'Owr'.

G *beinn odhar*[#] 'dun-coloured mountain'.

Benvane NN535137 (1) R 358 821m BQR/CLD

1783 *Ben-bane* (Stobie)

OS Pathfinder adds '(Beinn Bhàn)'. There are two cairns marked just west of the main summit, one on each side of the parish march.

G *beinn bhàn* 'light-coloured or wasteland mountain'.

Beul an Ath NN560167 (1) O 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 614)

G *beul an àth* 'mouth of (i.e. 'place of entry to') the ford'. Cf Belna COM.

Blaircreich NN439178 (1) S 358 BQR

G *blàr[#] criche* 'march field', 'field at the march'.

Cf Marchfield NN454182 below.

The march concerned is probably that between Easter and Wester Invernenty.

Blàr[#] an Eachdraidh NN557153 (1) R 358 BQR

Level ground at the north-west corner of Loch Lubnaig.

G 'level place where stands a livestock enclosure'. G *eachdradh* is a pen for confining straying cattle or sheep.

Cf Coire an Eachdarra COM.

Blar Shochy+ NN46 18 or NN47 18 (2) F 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

Beside Loch Doine.

G *blàr[#] Sheochaidh* 'Jockie's or Johnnie's field'.

Bloomery Mound NN589198 (1) O 358 BQR.

The site of earlier iron smelting. See *ceàrdach[#]*.

Bothana Glinne dhuibh+ NN48 15 (2) S 358 BQR

'The Glen Dubh shielings' (1884 MacGregor).

G *bothain glinne dhuibh* 'the shieling bothies of Gleann Dubh' ~~(see *Bothy[#]*).~~

Bothan Iain Mòr MacBheathain+ NN50 16 (3) S 358 BQR

G 'Big John MacVain's Hut' (1884 MacGregor).

In Gleann Dubh.

CPNS (p25) recounts that the daughter of Finlay Ferguson, minister of Balquhidder in 1724 and at that time owner of Stronvar, married a man of the name of M'Vean and their descendants lived at Ledcreich until c1870. This may be how the name was first introduced into the district.

Braes of Balquhidder NN482206 &c &c (1) R 347 BQR

Sc *brae*[#] 'steep hillslope', in pl. 'a steep mountainous area', with e.n. *Balquhidder* (q.v. above). Iain Lom uses *b[h]ràighe Both-chuidir* (Mackenzie 1973, 1.2170) as if referring to the Balquhidder uplands in general. As applied on current maps the name spans the area from the eastern slopes of Monachyle Glen, NN48 20 &c, to Inverlochlarig, NN43 18 &c. The lands of Monachyle begin at the eastern boundary of Bruach+ (q.v. below), the earlier western division of the Balquhidder lands. Braes of Balquhidder may have originated as a Sc version of Bruach+. Iain Lom's version may be a re-translation into Gaelic of Braes of Balquhidder, but this is not certain.

Bridgend NN559173 (2) S 358 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

Bridgend NN536203 (2) S 347 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

South of the present Stronvar Bridge.

Broomfield+ NN541210 (2) S 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

Seemingly between Achleskine and the Kirkton.

Bruach+ NN45 18 (2) S 358 BQR

(MacLaren 1960, 9, 12, 13)

A name said to have been applied c14c to the western section of the Balquhidder lands, i.e. probably those to the west of Strathyre, or perhaps of Glen Buckie, on the south side of Lochs Voil and Doine, and to the west of Ledcreich on the north side.

G *bruthach* 'brae, bank, slope', occasionally 'precipice', with reference to the extremely steep nature of the terrain in this part of the lands. Cf Sc *Braes* of Balquhidder (q.v. above), applied to an area that may have approximated to Bruach+.

Bruach an Tannaisg NN561177 (1) R 358 BQR

Gently sloping ground beside the Balvag.

G *bruthach* 'bank (i.e. slope) of the ghost or spectre'.

Bruaich NN555164 (1) S 358 BQR

G *bruthaich* dat.-loc. of *bruthach* '(place on the) slope, bank or hillside'. The site is on a hillside above the river Balvag.

Bruce's Cave NN492202 (1) R 347 BQR

Uamh an Rìgh (1896 Carnegie, 614)

Bruce is traditionally said to have sheltered here after his defeat at Dalrie in 1306 (c1940 Moir).

Bruce's Stone NN483197 (1) O 358 BQR

Some 500m from Bruce's Cave (see the previous entry).

Buachaille Breige NN545187 R 358 510m BQR

The north end of the summit ridge of Beinn Luidh.

G, lit. 'deceitful herdsman'. The second element could refer to a false summit, where the traveller thinks he has reached the end of his climb but hasn't!

Buachaille as a toponymic element may be a personification whereby the hill is seen as 'watching over' an adjacent glen, cf *Buachaille Fìne*, Glen Fyne (CPNS 437), and the twin *Buachaille Etive* peaks, Glen Coe.

Alternatively, Dr Seumas Grant, in a talk to the Scottish Place-Name Society 10th November 2001, suggested that *buachaille* in hill names can refer to the function of the hill in question as a landmark, guiding or 'shepherding' the traveller on his way.

Burial Ground marked near Imirriabhach at NN461191 (1).

Cairn marked on a small summit on a ridge above Gleann Crotha NN509216 (1).

Cairn marked on march with KII NN516245 (1).

Cairn marked near Gartnafuaran NN544201 (1).

Cairn marked at march with COM NN618179 (1).

Cairns marked at summit of Stùc a' Chroin NN61 17, on march BQR/COM/CLD.

Caisteal Corrach NN467251 (1) R 347 590m BQR/CLD

G *caisteal*[#] 'castle', here perhaps comparing the hill to an impregnable fortress, plus *corrach* 'steep', 'precipitous'.

Calair Burn NN534190 &c (1) W 358 BQR [Calair Brig NN538203 (1) O 347]

Callour [S] 1587 (*Tullibardine Charters* quoted Stewart 1986)

Colar Burn 1756 (RHP3482)

Caller [S, NN530174 (2)], *Auld Caller* 1783 (Stobie)

G *calair* 'crier, shouter'. This implies that the burn name was the primary name and places the Calair in the category of watercourses named for their noise or lack of it (see eg CPNS 432-3). The River Balvag (q.v. below) is another nearby example.

Cam Chreag NN539243 (1) R 347 BQR

Cam-craig 1783 (Stobie)

Cam Chreag 1896 (Carnegie, 615)

Almost on the march with KII. Stobie's Craig Dow+ is at, or very close to, this site.

G 'curved rock or crag'.

Caol Bhealach NN495228 (1) R 347 BQR

Caol Bhealach NN521192 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'narrow pass'.

Carnage+ NN56 20 (3) S 347 BQR

(1587 *Tullibardine Charters* quoted Stewart 1986)

Carnagis 1476 (ER viii, 348)

Cragnag 1478 (ER viii, 533)

Molendinum de Carnag, Carnage 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Carnage 1505 (ER xii, 678)

From its position in the listings of the lands of the lordship of Balquhiddier in ER, this may be in the area between Loch Voil and Loch Earn.

The 15c forms point to G *càrn*[#] with dimin. suffix *-ag*, 'little cairny or rocky one', a burn name from which the settlement took its name?

Càrn Chailean+ NN53 21 (3) O 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 610)

Càrn Chaillean Uaine 1884 (MacGregor)

On Kirkton Farm. Glossed as "Colin's cairn. Caillein (sic) Uaine, 'Green Colin', son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, killed here by the Buchanans about 1514" (Carnegie 1896, 610).

G *càrn*[#] *Chailein* 'Colin's cairn'.

Càrn[#] Dubh[#] NN499147 (1) O 358 BQR/CLD

G 'black cairn-shaped hill'.

Càrn[#] Mhicgriogair NN424175 (1) O 358 BQR

G 'MacGregor's Cairn'. This is on the way to Bealach nan Corp (q.v. above), and Drumlich (q.v. below) is close by, so commemoration of the dead may be involved here. *Dwelly*, under *càrn*, says that when the dead were carried a long way for burial it was the custom to erect a cairn at spots where the body was placed while the bearers rested.

Càrn[#] Mòr NN513148 (1) R? 358 BQR/CLD

G 'big stony hill'. The position on the parish march may be a coincidence.

Càrn nan Cannanach+ NN544201 (2) O 347 BQR

G *càrn*[#] *nan Canonach* 'the cairn of the Buchanans' (1884 MacGregor), perhaps marking the spot where the last of the Buchanans involved in the 15c battle with the MacLarens were said to have been slain (see eg MacLaren 1960, 26-7).

Carstran NN594227 (1) S 347 BQR

Quarterone 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Quarteron 1471 (*ER* viii, 69)

Kartrown 1476 (*ER* viii, 348)

Quarteroun 1508 (*ER* xiii, 633)

Quarterone 1512 (*RMS* ii no 3783)

Cartrone 1610 (*Retours Perth* 206)

Quarteronlatir [sic] 1615 (*Retours Perth* 233)

Cartron 1683 (*Retours Perth* 926)

East Gartran, West Gartran 1783 (*Stobie*)

I have not found a form with *s* before 19c.

The Irish land division term *cartron*, 'a quarter', which McErlean (1983, 328) says was a loanword from Med French *quarteron*. *Carstran* appears to have been a quarter of the estate now called Edinample (q.v. below), though in Ireland the term usually designated a quarter of a quarterland (McErlean *op. cit.*, 317).

The local *dindsenchas* relates that the name derives from Lat *castra*, 'camp'. "There has always been a strong local tradition that *Castran* [sic] was the site of a Roman camp" (Stewart of Ardvorlich 1975, 105).

Cave marked beside Creag an Taxman and Tulloch Burn NN516213 (1).

Ceann Mòr NN567146 (1) R 358 BQR

A broad piece of land projecting a little way into Loch Lubnaig, near its northern end.

G 'great or big headland, spur or promontory'. The promontories at this site, at Kenmore Loch Earn (q.v., COM) and at Kenmore Loch Tay are not large. In the case of the two Kenmores the name, from G *ceann mòr*, can be taken to mean 'more important end (of the loch)'. At Loch Lubnaig however the indicators of a power centre are at the southern end. These are: Stank NN58 10, the main holding of the barony of Strathyre, a possible *annaid* site at Anie NN58 10, with St Bride's chapel NN58 09, and the submerged crannog at NN585112 (2), the latter of possible military significance. Note however that Beauchamp (1981, 22) remarks that "some years ago the remains of a crannog were found at the Strathyre end of Loch Lubnaig". See also under *Druim a' Chaisteil* below.

Ceann na Baintighearna NN471178 (1) R 358 701m BQR

Ceann na Ban-Tighearna 1896 (Carnegie, 611)

On Monachyle Tuarach Farm. Stobie's *Kenabenlarun+* appears to be this site. Glossed as 'the lady's head' by Carnegie, and by MacGregor (1884) 'the hill of the lady of the manor'.

G 'head or promontory of the lord's or chief's wife'. Cf *Coire na Baintighearna* NN305119, west of Loch Lomond, and CPNS 490.

See *Kenabenlarun+* below and, for fuller comments on this and related names, Part Two, pp503-5.

Ceann na Coille+ NN547195 (2) S? 358 BQR

On Stronslaney farm, at Gartnafuaran march (1884 MacGregor, 1896 Carnegie, 612).

G 'woodend'.

Ceardach+ NN56 20 (2) S 347 BQR

At the march between Stronvar and Edenchip, glossed as 'the smithy' (1884 MacGregor).

G *ceàrdach*[#] 'forge; smithy'.

Ceit Chaladh NN513244 (1) R 347 BQR

Beside Lochan an Eireannaich, on the drove route from Ledcharrie NN506281 in Glen Dochart that Haldane (1971, 82) says was remembered in local tradition.

G *caladh* is a harbour, by extension a haven, here perhaps the top of the *bealach* after the ascent from Glen Dochart? Ceit is obscure to me in this context.

Chambered Cairn (Neolithic) NN575218 (1) A 347 BQR

Ciste Bhraidhean+ NN56 20 (3) R 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 614)

On King's House Farm. Glossed as 'the coffer of the querns'.

G *ciste* 'chest; coffer', also 'coffin'; in place-names 'a hollow or enclosed place'. The gen. pl. of *brà*, 'quern', is in Mod G *bhràthntan* (*Dwelly*), and the pl. of Mod Ir *bró* 'quern' is *brónna* (O Dónaill), so Carnegie's derivation is perhaps questionable. No better one suggests itself at the moment however. Perhaps cf *W breuan* 'quern'.

Clachan+ NN53 20 (1) S 347 BQR [Gleann a' Chlachain+ NN53 21 &c]

(1884 MacGregor)

These are Kirkton of Balquhidder (q.v. below) and Kirkton Glen.

G 'kirkton', 'settlement with a parochial kirk'.

Clachan Glasa NN575167 (1) O 358 BQR

G 'grey (heap of) stones' (see *glas*[#]).

Clach[#] an t-Sagairt+ NN55 20 (2) O 347 BQR

This lies in a field below the Kingshouse to Balquhidder road. A bowl is cut into it (Stewart 1986, 31).

G 'the priest's stone'. The location is on the MacLaren *dùthchas* and within a mile of the Kirkton and the ancient ecclesiastical site.

Clach Coimheadaidh+ NN52 18 (3) O 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor, 1896 Carnegie, 612)

On Stronvar Farm. Glossed as 'watch stone', presumably for a lookout point.

G *clach[#]* stone, plus ?. The modern Gaelic for Carnegie's suggested derivation would be *clach choimhid*, though she may be right nonetheless?

Cf Meall-an-t-Seallaidh below.

Clach[#] Glas[#]+ NN530184 (2) O 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 610)

G *clach ghlas* 'grey stone'. Cf W *clog* and *glas*.

Clachglass+ NN584246 (2) S 347 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

Clachglass 1793 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

In 1793 this was part of Glenogle estate (see under Glen Ogle below).

G *clach[#] ghlas* (see *glas[#]*) 'grey stone'. Cf W *clog* and *glas*.

Clach[#] Leathan+ NN54 20 (2) O 347 BQR

Beside Clach nan Sùl+ (1884 MacGregor).

G 'broad stone'.

Clach na Saighead+ NN52 17 (3) O 358 BQR

Near the road to Gleann Dubh. Named from an old story about one man shooting another at a wonderful distance (1884 MacGregor).

G *clach[#] nan saighead[#]* or *na saighde* 'stone of the arrow(s)'. Cf Creag nan Saighead NN50 20 below.

Clach[#] Mheadhonach NN459215 (1) O 347 BQR

G 'middle stone'. This is on the watershed between Glen Carnaig and Monachyle Glen and thus would presumably mark the march between

Invercarnraig lands and those of Monachylemore. The implication may be that there was a stone at the top of the march on Meall na Dige NN451226 and a third one possibly on Meall Monachyle NN466205 above the steep slope that descends to Loch Doine.

Clach[#] Mhòr NN514187 (1) O 358 BQR

This is on the watershed between the Glenbuckie holdings and those on the south side of Loch Voil.

G 'great stone', conceivably a boundary marker.

Clach[#] Mhòr NN52 16 (3) O 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 611)

On Lianach Farm,

G 'great stone'.

Clach[#] na Guiseach NN434185 (1) O 358 BQR

Carnegie (1896, 612) glosses 'the stone of the long slender grass'.

Dwelly has *cuisseag* 'grass with a slim straight stem', with *cuisseach* as a variant, which would give *clach na cuiseiche* for Carnegie's sense. *Clach nan cuiseach* 'stone of or among the reeds or rushes or bullrushes' (Armstrong) is perhaps more likely.

Clach[#] nan Sùl+ NN54 20 (2) O 347 or 358 BQR

Named from an old tradition that water that gathered in its hollows was a cure for sore eyes, "this stone was blasted by the road trustees in 1878" (1884 MacGregor).

G 'stone of the eyes'.

Clach[#] Shamsoin+ NN54 20 (2) O 347 BQR

Below the road near the march between Wester and Middle Achleskine (1884 MacGregor), therefore close to the location of the Puidrac stone.

G 'Samson's stone', referring to the biblical Samson's strength. Beauchamp (1981, 16-17) refers to "a test of manhood among the MacLarens (that) involved lifting another very heavy stone and placing it on the flat top of the Puidreag". The stone lifted could safely be taken to be Samson's stone even though MacLaren (1960, 2-3) reports that an informant c1870 tells of the lifting of the Puidrac itself as a test of strength. The dimensions of the Puidrac, "squarish" and about

five feet high (Beauchamp 1981, 15), would seem to render that feat impossible.

Cf *Dwelly* under *fleasg*: "The lift-stones (clachan-togail) are still to be found in many parishes near the church". A young man would lift such a stone to show that he had attained manhood.

See also under Samson's Stone MZX.

Clach Thuillt+ NN49 16 (3) O 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

In Gleann Dubh.

G *clach*[#] *thuilte* (gen. pl.; *Armstrong*) 'stone of or among floods'.

Cnoc[#] an Daraich+ NN536199 (2) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

Cnoc Daraich 1884 (MacGregor)

G 'oak or oak tree hill'.

Cnoc[#] an t-Sidhein NN564172 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'hill of or on the rounded or fairy hillock'.

Cnoc[#] Beannaichte+ NN548207 (2) R 347 BQR

Beside Beannach Aonghais (q.v. above) (1884 MacGregor).

G 'blessed hill', presumably through traditional association with St Angus.

Cnoc[#] na Gaoithe+ NN537203 (2) R 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'windy hill'.

Cnoc[#] na Nathrach NN439144 (1) R 358 483m BQR/CLD

G 'hill of the adder'.

Coille Bheag NN482198 (1) V 358 BQR

G 'little wood'. See *Rhuveag* below.

Coille Chriche NN621227 (1) V 348 COM/BQR

Coille na Criche 1896 (Carnegie, 615)

G 'march wood'. The march in question is that between the *Ardvorlich*

and the Glenample lands. It is also the parish boundary.
For doublets with and without the art. see an#.

Coille Mhòr NN489202 (1) V 347 BQR

G 'big wood'. See Rhuveag below.

Coille na Sròine see Stronslaney below.

Coire# a' Chuilinn NN377177 (1) R 357 BQR

1896 *Allt a' Chuilinn* (Carnegie, 613)

On Inverlochlarig Farm.

G 'corrie of the holly'.

Coire# an Dàim NN539134 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'corrie of the reservoir or mill dam'. A watershed is clearly no place for a dam; perhaps a mill dam existed lower down Allt Stronyre, which rises in this corrie. Alternatively, perhaps cf O Ir *dám* 'tribe, company' (RIA).

Coire# Bàn NN449167 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'white or light-coloured corrie', or perhaps 'bare or waste-land corrie'.

Coire# Beithe NN478183 (1) R 358 400m BQR

Coire Beith 1896 (Carnegie, 611)

G 'birch corrie'.

Coire# Bheathag NN487206 (1) R 347 BQR

See Rhuveag below.

Coire# Buidhe NN413227 (1) R 347 BQR

Coire# Buidhe NN464205 (1) R 347 BQR

Coire# Buidhe NN404234 (1) R 347 BQR

Coire# Buidhe+ NN55 13 (3) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 614). On Laggan Farm.

The above are G 'yellow corrie'.

Coire[#] Cailliche NN444171 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'old woman's or hag's or witch's corrie'.

Coire Cheathaich NN459226 (1) R 347 BQR [Allt Coire Cheathaich NN464222 &c (1)]

Coire a' cheathich (cheathaich) [sic] 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

On Monachyle Mòr Farm.

G *coire[#]* (a') *cheathaich* 'corrie of the mist', 'misty corrie'. This is also the name of "the most famous corrie in Gaelic literature", NN43 33 PER (MacLeod 1978, 476), praised in Donnchadh Bàn's *Oran Coire a' Cheathaich* (*op. cit.*, ll.164ff).

Coire Chorish+ NN59 18 (3) R 347 or 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 615).

On Edinample Farm.

G *coire[#]*, corrie, plus ?. This could conceivably be for Coire Chroisg NN60 17 (see next).

Coire[#] Chroisg NN607177 (1) R 359 BQR [Allt Coire Chroisg NN603180; Creag Chroisg NN608170 is just in CLD]

This is mentioned as *Coire a' Chroisg* by CPNS (p486), and grammatically the name requires the gen. art.

G 'corrie of the crossing', referring to routes over the watershed here between Glen Ample and Callander.

Coire[#] Clachach NN565129 (1) R 358 BQR [Allt a' Choire Chlachaich same NGR]

G 'stony corrie'.

Coire[#] Creagach NN522189 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rocky or craggy corrie'.

Coire Dhàidh NN433221 (1) R 347 BQR [Allt Dhàibh NN430214 (1)]

G *coire[#] Dhàibhidh*, 'Davie's corrie', would be pronounced in the same way as the OS Gaelic spelling of the name.

Coire[#] Dubh[#] NN413207 (1) O 347 BQR

G 'black corrie'.

Coire[#] Each NN437226 (1) R 347 BQR

Coire[#] Each NN581237 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'corrie of horses'.

Coire Fhuadaraich NN616190 (1) R 359 BQR [Allt a' Choire Fhuadaraich same NGR]

Glossed as "the lively corrie, or exiles' corrie (or to where sheep and cattle were driven)" (1896 Carnegie, 615).

G *coire[#]* 'corrie' plus ?. G *fuadarach* 'active; 'in a hurry', is more appropriate to a burn than to a corrie, and if this is the derivation, the burn name would have been the primary name.

Alternatively, Simon Taylor suggests (pers. comm.) that the second element may have the same origin as the second element of the church site and parish name, that is **puidireach* (&c), 'belonging to the *Puidir* territory' (see under Balquhiddel above). The corrie's situation just below the boundary BQR/COM earlier BQR/TEX makes it a suitable site for a territorial marker, and the presence of Bealach an Dubh Choirein at the watershed and boundary above the corrie identifies this as a crossing point from TEX to BQR via Gleann an Dubh Choirein. Thus perhaps 'corrie of (by which one enters and leaves) the *Puidir* country'.

Coire[#] Lic NN475239 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'slab corrie'. The name occurs where a burn crosses a more level slab-like area after a descent from very rough crags.

Coire[#] Luainie NN484211 (1) R 347 BQR

Coire Luainie 1896 (Carnegie, 614)

G *coire luaineach*, perhaps 'dizzying corrie' - the terrain is steep - or 'restless, volatile; frisky corrie' with reference rather to the stream the corrie carries.

Coire[#] Meann NN509214 (1) R 347 BQR

G *coire mheann* 'goat kids' corrie'.

Coire[#] Mheobhith NN610202 (1) 348 BQR [Allt a' Choire Mheobhith NN608203]

Glossed as 'the corrie of lively life' (1896 Carnegie, 615).

Carnegie's gloss is not altogether convincing, though this could be another example of the characteristics of a burn being transferred to the corrie that bears it; cf Coire Luanie above. No alternative suggests itself.

Coire[#] na Cloiche NN582189 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'corrie of the stone' (see *clach[#]*). This is just east of the watershed and the stone in question may have been a boundary marker for the Glenample lands.

Coire[#] nam Boc NN415222 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'corrie of the roebucks'.

Coire-na-Moine⁺ NN530225 (3) O 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 610)

G *coire[#] na mòna/mòine* 'peat corrie, peat bog corrie'. See *mòine[#]*.

Coire[#] nan Eilid⁺ NN40 17 (3) 357 or 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 613)

G 'corrie of the hinds'.

Coire[#] Odhar[#] NN469156 (1) R 358 BQR [Allt a' Choire Odhair same NGR]

G 'dun-coloured corrie'.

Coire[#] Seicheach NN479159 (1) R 358 BQR

Càrn Coire Seiche⁺ NN47 15 (2) "at the top of Glen Dubh" (1884 MacGregor) is no doubt a related name.

G 'corrie of hides, skins, pelts'. At an altitude of some 600m the reference may be to the slaughtering of deer. Cf Creag nan Seichean below.

Coire[#] Uain⁺ NN47 22 (3) R 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 614)

On Monachyle Mòr Farm.

As it stands this is G 'lamb corrie', but *coire nan uan* would rather be expected for this sense. It may be for *coire uaine* 'green corrie'. Cf Lochan Uaine MXZ.

Corrlarach+ NN53 18 (2) R 358 BQR

Beside the road to Ballimore; 'the tapering site or land' (the Rev David Cameron in 1884 MacGregor).

G còrr làrach 'odd or tapering site'.

Corry-bane+ NN551224 (2) R 347 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

G coire[#] bàn 'white or light-coloured corrie' or 'waste-land corrie'.

Craggan NN586231 (1) S 347 BQR

1783 *Craggan* (Stobie)

G *creagan* pl. of *creag*, 'crag or rocks', or dimin. of *creag* 'little rock or crag'.

Craggan Chaorun+ NN54 19 (3) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 610)

G *creagan* (a') *chaorainn* 'rowan rocks or crags'.

Cragintoare+ NN50 16 (2) S? 358 BQR

Cragintoare 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Cragintore 1476 (*ER* viii, 347)

Cragintair 1478 (*ER* viii, 533)

[lands of] *Cragintoyer* 1505 (*ER* xii, 678)

Cragintoiar 1510 (*ER* xiii, 323)

Craigintoare 1587 (*RMS* v no 1325)

These lands were set aside as waste for royal hunting c1467 (*ER* vii, 487), and were thus perhaps relatively close to *Dalchopagach+* NN51 16 and *Cragintulye+* NN49 16 (qq.v. below), which underwent the same process. This would put them in the Gleann Dubh area, which accords on the whole with their position in the listings in *ER*. Dodgshon (1981, 178, drawing on Gilbert 1979) points out a development during 14c and 15c: "as large parts of the Southern Uplands and the North Eastern Lowlands lost their legal status as forest land, the King established new hunting lands in the Southern Highlands, such as those of Glenfinglas and Mamlorne".

G *creag an tòrra* 'rock or crag of the rounded or conical hill'. Cf *Craigintore* MXZ.

The elements of this name have P-Celtic cognates: cf *W carreg* (MacBain) and *twr*.

Craigallda+ NN515212 (2) R 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

G *creag ?allda* 'fierce (hence 'wild, rugged'?) rock or crag'.

This is on Tulloch Farm and is also known as *Creag an Taxman* (q.v. below).

Craig an Nenty+ NN53 22 (2) R 347 BQR

An isolated craig in the middle of Kirkton Glen (1884 MacGregor).

G *creagan neanntaig* 'small rock or crag where nettles grow'.

Craig Dow+ NN539243 (2) R 347 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

This seems to be *Cam Chreag*, or to be very close to it.

G *creag dubh*[#] 'black rock or crag'.

Craig-renecloich+ NN585162 (2) R 358 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

This seems to be at or very near the present *Creag a' Mhadaidh*.

G *creag* 'rock or crag' with a lost G name, possibly *ruighe na cloiche* 'hillside of the stone' (see *clach*[#]). Boulders are marked on OS Pathfinder over a considerable area here and the reference may be to these rather than to a pillar stone.

Craigruie NN498201 (1) S 347 BQR

[lands of] *Cragrewf* 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Cragrove 1471 (*ER* viii, 68)

Cragrw 1476 (*ER* viii, 347)

Cragrow 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

Craigrie 1783 (Stobie)

Glossed (1896 Carnegie, 614) as 'the king's rock, or the rock of the outstretched mountain base'. MacLaren (1960, 19n) relates the *dindsenchas*: "Craigruie, the King's Rock, is traditionally said to have got its name from Robert Bruce spending the night in Balquhiddy when on the run after the battle of Methven".

Rather more likely, given the earliest forms, is G *creag rubha* 'point

or promontory rock or crag', with reference to the point projecting into Loch Voil at NN498199 - though it cannot of course be assumed that the shape of the lochside has remained stable throughout the name's history.

Crannog at the west end of Loch Earn NN599231 (1). See Ellanvraggan+ below.

Craobh Alistair Bhàin+ NN53 19 (3) V 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'Sandy Ban's Tree'.

Creag a' Bhràgit NN447222 (1) R 347 BQR

G *Creag a' bhràghad* (gen. of *bràigh*), perhaps showing confusion with the closely related form *b(h)ràighead* (gen. of *bràighead* 'upper part of the body'). The sense is 'crag among the upland area' or 'at the top'. The site is at the watershed and would be likely to represent the upper limit of Ardcarraig (earlier Innercharraig+) lands.

Creag a' Bhuic+ NN538212 (1) R 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

This is Creag an Tuirc (q.v. below). The story goes that in 1592, the MacLarens being behind with their rents, the Tullibardine family requested that the arrears be dispatched by swift messenger. The MacLarens tied a bag containing a few coins around the neck of a roebuck and sent it off. The animal was later found dead on Creag an Tuirc which was renamed in consequence (c1940 Moir). MacGregor has 'the he-goat's rock'.

G 'the roebuck's rock or crag'.

Creag a' Bhuilg NN491201 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'rock or crag of the bag' (nom. *balg*), here perhaps referring to the small bay in Loch Voil east of Ard Bheathag. Cf Muirlaggan and Ben Vorlich below.

Creag a' Choire Bhuidhe NN573126 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rock or crag of the yellow corrie', see coire⁸.

Creag a' Gheata NN583149 (1) R 358 558m BQR

G 'rock or crag of the gate', perhaps used figuratively for the col between this hill and Meall Mòr NN58 15 (cf *cachaileith*[#]).

Creag a' Mhadaidh NN477248 (1) R 347 BQR

Creag a' Mhadaidh NN533145 (1) R 358 BQR

Creag a' Mhadaidh NN585162 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rock or crag of the canine animal', see *madadh*[#].

Creagan NN564178 (1) S 358 BQR [Allt Chreagain NN572181]

Creagans alias *Croftinterray* and *Immercrethan* 1498 (quoted Stewart of Ardvorlich 1964, 128)

Craiggans, *West Craiggans* 1783 (Stobie)

Creagan, *Allt a chreagan* 1896 (Carnegie, 614)

This is now 'Creagan House' on OS Pathfinder.

G *creagan*, dimin., 'small rock or crag', or pl., 'rocks or crags'.

See *Croftinterray*+ and *Immercrethan*+ below.

Creagan a' Chrotha NN469201 (1) R 347 BQR

G *creagan a' chròtha* 'sheep-cot rocks or crags', though the immediate vicinity seems steep for this.

Creagan Breac NN563170 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'speckled or variegated little rock or crag'.

Creagan Dubha NN418213 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'black rocks or crags' (see *dubh*[#]).

Creag an Fhiog NN502182 (1) R 358 BQR

Creag an Fhiodh 1884 (MacGregor)

Craig-an-Fhiodha 1896 (Carnegie, 610)

G *creag an fhiodha* 'rock or crag of the timber'.

Creag an Fhithich NN485204 (1) R 347 BQR

Creag an Fhithich NN539182 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'the raven's rock or crag'.

Creagan Laiste

(1896 Carnegie, 615)

See Creagan Loistge below.

Creagan Liatha NN426218 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'grey rocks or crags'.

Creagan Loistge NN462192 (1) R 358 BQR

This seems to be crags at the NW corner of Loch Doine. 1896 *Creagan Laiste* (Carnegie, 615) may be for this site, though Carnegie gives no location.

G 'burnt rocks or crags', or 'burnt little rock or crag'.

Creagan nam Breid NN432187 (1) R 358 BQR

G *creagan* 'rocks or crags', plus ?*bréid* 'kerchief', or ?an item related to *bréid* v '(to) spread peats'. Perhaps rocks where peats were spread to dry?

Creagan nam Putan NN479201 (1) R 347 BQR

G *creagan nam putan* 'rocks or crags (or 'little rock or crag') of the young grouse'.

Creagan nan Gabhar NN606198 (1) R 359 BQR

G 'crags or rocks, or little rock or crag, of the goats'.

Creagan Odhar^f NN469205 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'dun-coloured or yellowish rocks or crags'.

Creag an Taxman NN515212 (1) R 347 BQR*Craig an Tacksman* 1884 (MacGregor)*Creag an taxman* 1896 (Carnegie, 612)

On Tulloch Farm. Glossed by Carnegie as 'the taxman's rock' but also known as *Craigallda*+ (q.v. above).

Not an Inland Revenue official, rather Sc *tacksman*. The reference may be to a tenant, the holder of a *tack* (Sc, 'lease, tenancy'), presumably of Tulloch farm; MacGregor glosses 'craig of the leaseholder'. However, it is just as likely that the term here refers to the *tacksman*, the individual, often a close kinsman of the laird or chief,

who in Highland society held the lease of a group of holdings which he sub-let. Stewart in particular, in his thesis (1986, *passim*), has pointed out how closely aligned the culture of Balquhiddar was to that of the Highlands as a whole well into the modern period. It would not be surprising, then, if this particular cultural and economic feature too was present there, at least for a time, and Stewart in fact raises the possibility that this was in fact the case (*op cit*, 97-8).

Dodgshon (1981, 144) states that records do not give much information on the tacksman before around 1600, but that he must have thrived before that date. The fact that this name is not in Gaelic however probably argues against any great antiquity in this instance. The name probably pre-dates the mid-eighteenth century however, since the position of tacksman in the old sense probably would not have survived the forfeiture of the Balquhiddar lands after the '45.

Cf Taxman's Castle under Tosach Castle MZX.

Of the two names for the site, it would seem likely that *creag an tacksman* is the more recent. It appears to have evolved through assimilation to *creag an taxman* as the senses of *tacksman* have faded from memory, whereas *creagallda* has remained fixed in a less familiar form instead of being reinterpreted to *creag allaidh* (assuming that is the true sense).

Creag an Tuill NN492166 (1) R 358 BQR

Cragintulye 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Cragintulye 1476 (*ER* viii, 347)

Cragintulze 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

Craigintulze 1587 (*RMS* v no 1325)

These lands were set aside as waste for royal hunting c1467 (*ER* vii, 487), see remarks under *Cragintoare+* above.

G *creag an tuill* 'rock or crag with the hole in it', or 'by the hollow'.

Creag an Tuill NN545167 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rock or crag with the hole in it', or 'by the hollow'.

Creag an Tuirc NN538212 (1) R 347 BQR

'Creag an Tuirc' is the warcy of the MacLarens (Adam 1960, 546), for whom see the section on the clan pp491-516, Part Two below. The hill is

also their traditional rallying point. It is a projecting platform which forms an excellent lookout site along Loch Voil, northwards to the head of Glen Buckie, and, if some present forestry was removed, eastwards towards Lochearnhead.

See also Creag a' Bhuic above.

G 'rock or crag of the wild boar'. Note the P-Celtic (W) cognates *carreg* and *twrch*.

Creag Artair NN448203 (1) R 347 BQR

Creag Artair (ard-tir) [sic] 1896 (Carnegie, 613).

On Inverlochlarig Farm. Glossed as 'the rock of the summit'.

G *creag* 'rock or crag', with the personal name *Artair*, 'Arthur', possibly 'King Arthur', or *ard-tir* 'high-land'. This site is on the southern flank of a particularly rugged and mountainous section of West Balquhidder which has several peaks around 1000m. The crag itself though, at around 700m, is not high in comparison, and the Arthurian or personal name reference appears likely. Note that we are here on the fringes of the British kingdom of Strathclyde, cf p506, Part Two below. Note also that *Artur* (&c) was the name of a son of Aedán mac Gabráin.

Creag Bhreac NN511215 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'brindled or variegated rock or crag' (see *breac*[#]).

Creag Chaorannach NN485148 (1) R 358 BQR

Creag Chaorinneach NN548134 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rowan(ny) rock or crag'.

Creag Chasain NN621181 (1) R 359 BQR/COM

G *creag* (a') *chasain* 'rock or crag of the path'. This is some 400m from Bealach an Dubh Choirein, a route between Glen Ample and upper Glenartney.

Creag Dhubh NN546174 (1) R 358 BQR

Creag Dhubh NN605189 (1) R 359 BQR

G 'black rock or crag' (see *dubh*[#]).

Creag Iasgair NN513214 (1) R 347 BQR

Creag an Iasgair 1896 (Carnegie, 611)

G 'fisher's rock or crag'. This is nearly 1km north of Loch Voil at a height of some 590m.

Creag Liath NN547155 (1) R 358 BQR

G *creag liath* 'grey rock or crag'.

Creag Mac Rànaich NN546256 (1) R 347 809m BQR/KII

With a summit cairn.

G, lit. 'rock or crag of the son of bellowing', a kenning for the red deer stag, perhaps with reference to a favourite spot for belling or rutting. See the comments under *Bealach nan Cabrach* above.

Creag Mhòr NN512183 (1) R 358 BQR

Creag Mhòr NN552157 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'great rock or crag'.

Creag Mhullaich NN543218 (1) R 347 BQR

Near the top of a very steep 500m high hillface.

Carnegie (1896, 610) adds: "The real name is *Creag Mhalaich* - the rock of the brow of the mountain"

G *creag (a') mhullaich* 'summit rock or crag'.

Creag na Ceardaich NN479245 (1) R 347 BQR

Allt na ceardaich, Coire na ceardaich 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

Near the head of Monachyle Glen.

G *creag na ceàrdaich* (see *ceàrdach**) 'crag of the forge or smithy'.

There was quite possibly a bloomery here as it is a remote spot to have supported a blacksmith. Not even cattle droves came this way, perhaps, since Haldane (1971, 82) indicates that their main route was down Glen Ogle, with a local tradition of a route from *Ledcharrie* in Glen Dochart, which would bypass Monachyle and descend into Kirkton Glen.

Creag na coimh Sheilg+ NN54 14 (3) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 614)

On Laggan Farm. Glossed as 'the rock of the meeting of the hunters, or joint hunt'.

Carnegie may be right. MacDiarmid (1910b, 51) has *A' Choimh-sheilg* near the River Lochay KII.

Creag na h-Innse NN429188 (1) R 358 BQR

G. The site is marked on a steep slope at 350 to 400m just below a less steep area, and so the sense 'detached piece of pasture' (*Dwelly*) may be the appropriate one here. Cf *innseag* discussed under *Allt Earb* above, see remarks under *Druim na h-Innise+* below, and see *innis*[#].

Creag na h-Iolaire NN429158 (1) R 358 BQR

Creag na h-Iolaire NN472238 (1) R 347 BQR

Creag na h-Iolaire NN568264 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'the eagle's rock or crag'.

Creag na h-Oisinn NN584264 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'rock or crag forming an angle, corner or neuk'. *Hutcheson* (1998, 12) says that two dykes meet here.

Creag nan Saighdear NN568148 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rock or crag of the soldiers'.

Creag nan Saighead[#] NN429162 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rock or crag of the arrows'.

See the next entry and *saighead*[#].

Creag nan Saighead+ NN50 20 (3) R 347 BQR

(1896 *Carnegie*, 611)

On *Ledcreich* Farm.

Cf *Bealach Coire nan Saighead* NN60 15, *Clach na Saighead* NN52 17 and *Creag nan Saighead* NN42 16, above.

G 'rock or crag of the arrows'. This and other names involving weapons &c could refer to armed conflict, or here perhaps more simply to hunting. See *saighead*[#].

Creag nan Seichean NN482201 (1) R 347 BQR

G *creag nan seicean* 'rock or crag of the hides, skins, pelts'. This is not far from low ground and the settlements of *Rhuvag* and *Monachylemore*. It is possible that a carrier operated nearby, though of *Coire Seicheach* above.

Creag nan speireag NN484212 (1) R 347 BQR

On Monachyle Beg Farm.

G 'rock or crag of the sparrow hawks'.

Creag nan spùtan NN424197 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'rock or crag of the spouts or waterfalls'.

Cròdh nan Reitheachan+ NN532178 (2) O 358 BQR

In Ballimore Meadow (1884 MacGregor).

G *crò nan reitheachan* 'the tups' fold or pen'.

Hutcheson (1998, 13) reports the same name, *Crò nan Reitheachan*, at Muirlaggan NN51 19.

Croftinterray+ NN564178 (2) S 358 BQR

Creagans alias **Croftinterray** and *Immercrethan* 1498 (quoted Stewart of Ardvorlich 1964, 128)

Emyrereithan et **Croftinterray** 1575 (*Retours Perth* 37)

G *croit an ?tairbh* 'the bull's croft[#]'. Stewart of Ardvorlich (1964, 129) identifies *Immercrethan+* and *Croftinterray+* as Easter and Wester *Creagans* NN564178.

Croit a' Bhrògair+ NN54 21 (2) S 347 BQR

Below Tom na Croiche (1884 MacGregor).

G 'the shoemaker's croft[#]'. *Linne nan Seicheachan* (q.v. below), probably 'pool of the hides', was nearby. Grant (1975, 242) comes to the conclusion that professional shoemakers were not common in the Highlands before 18c.

Croit an t-Seiclair+ NN53 20 (2) S 347 BQR

A dry island near Calair Burn, 'the heckler's croft' (1884 MacGregor).

G *croit an t-seicleir* 'the flax dresser's or heckler's croft[#]'. For other BQR sites connected with lint or flax see under *Lianach* below.

Croit an t-Seòladair+ NN53 20 (2) S 347 BQR

Below the rock in Kirkton field (1884 MacGregor).

G 'the sailor's croft[#]'. Possibly a nickname for a Balquhiddier man who went to sea?

Croit Ghobhain+ NN56 20 (3) S 347 or 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

On Stronvar Farm.

G *croit* (a') *ghobhainn* '(the) smith's croft[#]'.

Crom Raon+ NN54 21 (2) F 347 BQR

Above Tom na Croiche (1884 MacGregor).

G 'curved or crooked field or park'.

Cruach Ardrain NN407212 (1) R 347 1046m BQR

G *cruach* 'conical hill or pinnacle', with e.n. *àird draighinn* 'bramble point or promontory', cf Allt Coire Ardrain and Inverardran NN39 24, in Glen Falloch.

Cuil NN517151 (1) R 358 BQR

On high craggy ground near the parish, and present Lianach, boundary.

G *cùil*[#] here 'a neuk; a tucked away place, a place at the back of something', appropriate to a location near marches.

Cuil Beithe NN561182 (1) R 358 BQR

Cuil Bheithe NN584139 (1) R 358 BQR

G *cùil*[#] *bheithe* 'birch neuk'.

Cuil nan Cuspairean+ NN531175 (2) R 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G *cùil*[#] *nan cuspairean* 'corner, neuk, tucked away place of the targets or butts'. Though the reference concerned is not often clear, it is striking that BQR is comparatively rich in place-names that appear to refer to local, historical, and folkloric themes. Cf the place-names in BQR containing *saighead*[#] 'arrow'.

MacDiarmid (1910b, 140) however has the place-name *Cuspairean Wallace*, where the two conical peaks of the Lomonds are seen as marks between which that hero, much mythologised, is supposed to have thrown his putting stone. In spite of the exaggerated context of that name, it may provide an alternative to the more obvious suggestion of targets for archery.

For the association between folk heroes and feats of putting cf Rob Roy's Putting Stone NN516243 below.

Cuilt+ NN576218 (2) S 347 BQR

(1901 OS)

[Jas IV grants to John Ros] *terras de Auchinleskane, Tullochlembar, Lakenscredane cum molendino* [Leacann Sgridain+ BQR], *le Kirktown, le thre Auchttowis, Cowill, Drumnes* [BLF?] [which the grantee's father John Ros of Craigie [PER] had resigned] 1511 (RMS ii no 3668)

Cowill 1541 (RMS iii no 2448)

Cowill 1558 (RMS iv no 1331)

Cowill in baronia de Cragye 1564 (RMS iv no 1524)

terras de Coble [read Coule] 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Easter Cuilt [NN576221 (2)], Wester Cuilt [NN576215 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

This is beside the boundary with Edinchip farm.

Campbell (1910, 283-4) has *Cuil*, and sees it as the site of 'Abbot' Labhran's abbey (see below, Part Two, p492]. The first charter quoted above shows Cuilt+ to have been part of the chief of MacLaren's *dùchthas* centred on Achleskine, which was not disrupted by grants until e16c.

G *cùilt*[#] 'nook, tucked away place'.

Cuiranach+ NN57 10 (2) S 358 CLD BQR?

Kiurnach 1a16c? (*Geog. Coll.* ii, 565)

G ?*ciùbhranach* 'rainy or drizzly place'.

Culearn+ NN52 19 (3) S 347 or 358 BQR

(1896 *Carnegie*, 612)

Cf *Culcairn* [NN538200 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

Chuil-fearna 1884 (MacGregor)

G *cùil*[#] *fhearna* 'corner, neuk, tucked away place where alders grow'.

Cup-marked Rocks marked on the east side of Achleskine, NN546208

Cup-marked Rock marked near Gartnafuaran, NN543202

Cup-marked Stones NN588231

Cushnackie Brae+ NN561207 (2) R 347 BQR

(*Beauchamp* 1981, 9)

Perhaps e.n., *G cuisneach*, with adj. suffix *-ach*, 'frosty', and *Sc brae*[#].

Dal an Lagain+ NN532178 (2) F 358 BQR

Described as 'Ballimore Meadow' (1884 MacGregor).

G dail an lagain 'haugh or carse meadow in or containing the little hollow' (see *log*[#]). See *Ballalagan+* and *Ballimore* above.

Dal an Lion+ NN540207 (2) F 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

At Achleskine.

G dail an lion 'the lint field or haugh'. See also *Lianach* below.

Dal-Cheannan+ NN54 20 (2) F 347? BQR

Near Achleskine.

G dail 'haugh, carse meadow'. For *Cheannan* MacGregor (1884) suggests *cean fhionn* (sic) 'white-faced'. There may be a reference to variegated colouring on the ground.

Dalchopagach+ NN514169 (2) S 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 610)

[lands of] *Dalquhappagach* 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Dalquhappagaich 1471 (*ER* viii, 69)

Dalquhaippagach 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

These lands were set aside as waste for royal hunting c1467 (*ER* vii, 487); see remarks under *Cragintoyer* above.

G dail chopagach 'docken haugh or carse meadow'.

Dal Coirre+ NN470190 (2) F 358 BQR

Below *Sloc* (1884 MacGregor).

This may be named for the impressive corries some 600m above, *G dail c(h)oire* 'corrie meadow or haugh' (see *coire*[#]).

Dal Drishaig+ NN56 20 (2) F 347 or 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G dail driseaig 'little bramble haugh or carse meadow'.

Dalnastri+ NN588237 (2) F 347 BQR

(c1770 RHP964/5)

On the flat land at the western end of Loch Earn.

G dail na stri 'haugh or carse meadow of the struggle or conflict'. It is close to the march of the Ardveich lands which is the BQR/COM boundary, though this does not correspond to the boundary of the MacLaren lands, which was probably a more significant division in the earliest part of the Gaelic period.

Dalreach+ NN53 17 (3) F 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

G dail riabhach[#] 'brindled, speckled or variegated haugh or carse meadow'.

Dalzeamble+ NN60 22 (2) S 347 or 348 BQR*Legerse place de Deleamble, Daleamble* 1467 (ER vii, 484)*Gorsplace de Amble* 1476 (ER viii, 348)*Daleambill, Gorsplate de Daleambill* 1508 (ER xiii, 633)*Gorisplace de Daleambill, Daleambill* 1512 (RMS ii no 3783)*Gorisplatie de Daleambill, Daleambill* 1615 (Retours Perth 233)*Gorias place of Dalzeamble, Dalzeamblequarter* 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

G dail with e.n. (see Ambill+ above), 'the haugh or carse meadow of Ample'. The haugh in question is likely to be the land projecting northwards into Loch Earn in OS square NN60 23.

The *gerse place* (&c), *Sc 'grass place'*, was no doubt a nearby piece of grassland, perhaps on slightly higher ground, supplementing the grazing and hay land at the haugh.

See Edinample below.

Dam na Moulin+ NN53 21 (2) O 347 BQR

At the bottom of Kirkton Glen (1884 MacGregor).

G dàm na muilinn 'the mill dam'. *Muileann* can have either gender but this is the only example of it in the study area as a fem. nn. It may simply be slovenly Englishing.

Drochaid Mhòr+ NN535205 (1) O 347 BQR

A bridge built over the Balvag in 1780 (1884 MacGregor). Probably the Stronvar Bridge.

G 'big bridge'.

Druim a' Chaisteil NN560149 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'ridge of the castle' (see *caisteal*[#]). The site is marked on flat ground beside Loch Lubnaig but *druim* may refer here to the spur of land on which Stronyre stands. Stronyre itself may well be an early name, dating back to the period when Strathyre was named, and it may have been the site of some centre of power of which I have seen no evidence. Cf remarks under Ceann Mòr above.

Druim a' Dhruimlich NN476223 (1) R 347 BQR

A spur descending into Monachyle Glen.

G. This name may imply a nearby obsolete name **An Druimleac* (cf Drumlich below), 'the ridge slab', perhaps on the craggy flank of Meall Gainmheineach from which the spur descends.

Druim Banach NN549187 (1) R 358 BQR

G *druim* 'ridge', plus ?*banach* 'whitish'.

Druim na Ceardaich NN536179 (1) R 358 BQR

There was a bloomery here (Stewart 1986, 79).

G *druim na ceàrdaich* (nom. *ceàrdach*[#]) 'ridge of the forge or smithy', with reference to medieval iron smelting.

Druim na h-Innise+ NN53 17 (2) R 358 BQR

In Glenbuckie.

"The ridge of the detached field or pasture - *innis* is a sheltered valley" (Rev David Cameron in 1884 MacGregor). Cameron's remarks on place-names are generally sensible and so this less usual sense (from *Dwelly*) is probably reliable here. Cf *Creag na h-Innse* above, and *innseag* discussed under Allt Earb above.

Druim nan Each+ NN52 19 (2) R 358 BQR

Above Glenbuckie march gate (1884 MacGregor).

G 'ridge of the horses'.

Drumlich NN424174 (1) S 358 BQR

North Drumlich ["burnt 1746"], South Drumlich [the present Drumlich] 1783 (Stobie)

Part of Wester Invernenty (MacLaren 1960, 69).

G *druim lice* 'slab ridge', perhaps named from a rock feature in the extremely dramatic landscape of Stob a' Choin and its outliers, above this site. Alternatively, as Càrn MhicGriogair (q.v. above) is just across the River Larig from here, 'gravestone, tomb' could be the sense of *leac* here.

Dùn[#] Beag NN474210 (1) R 347 BQR

A craggy spur of Meall Mor NN47 20.

G 'small conical hill'.

Dùn[#] Beag NN532195 (2) R 358 BQR

Dunbeag 1896 (Carnegie, 612)

The exact location is not clear on OS Pathfinder.

G 'small conical hill', cf Dùn Mòr NN52 19.

Dùn Damh NN571133 (1) R 358 300m BQR

A craggy spur on the slopes below Ardnandave Hill.

G *dùn[#] daimh* 'stag (conical) hill', or *dùn nan damh* '(conical) hill of the stags'.

Dùn[#] Mòr NN524195 (1) R 358 410m BQR

A rounded spur part way down a long steep hillside.

G 'big rounded or conical hill'. The hill forms a pair with Dùn Beag NN53 19.

Easan Dubh[#]+ NN538172 (2) W 358 BQR

Near Immereoin fank. Named 'from the black colour of the water' (1884 MacGregor).

G 'black little waterfall' (see *eas[#]*).

Eas[#] an Eoin NN596151 (1) W 358 BQR [Bhothan (sic) Eas an Eoin NN589151]

G 'waterfall or den of the bird'.

Eas Cheotag NN463157 (1) W 358 BQR

Marked beside a very steep, narrow, rocky ravine.

Eas Chestaig 1896 (Carnegie, 610)

G. As this name stands, the aspiration of *cheotag* after masc. *eas*[#] would imply a female personal name with dimin. ending. ??*Eas Cheiteag* 'wee Kate's falls or den'.

Edinample NN599228 (1) S 348 BQR [Edinample Castle NN602227, Falls of Edinample NN602225]

[lands of] *Inneramble*, **Udenamble**, *Legerse place de Deleamble*, *Daleamble* 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Amble, *Inneramble*, **Udyamble**, *Gorsplace de Amble* 1476 (ER viii, 348)

Amble 1478 (ER viii, 533)

[molendinum de] *Ambill* 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Ambill, **Udir Ambill**, *Gorsplate de Daleambill*, *Daleambill* 1508 (ER xiii, 633)

[Jas IV grants to Colin Campbell, son and heir apparent of Archibald Earl of Argyle] *terras de Innerambill*, *Fasblaire*, **Uthirambill**, *Gorisplace de Daleambill*, *Daleambill*, *Quarterone*, *Later*, et *Auchanvy*, *infra dominium de Buchquhidder* 1512 (RMS ii no 3783)

[granted to Colin Campbell, second son of the Earl of Argyll] *these 20 pound lands of old extent called Glenambill*, with the Island called *Illavragane* 1547 (Athol MSS quoted Stewart)

[Colin Campbell of Ardbeith in] *20 libratis terrarum antiqui extentus in Balquhidder vocatis Glenampill*, **Adnampill**, *Achevive*, *Balleveir*, *Ballevolyn*, *Tascheblare*, *Cartrone*, *Lettir et Portu*, cum *insula vocata Glenuragan*, et *piscariis de Locherne* 1610 (Retours Perth 206)

[Archibald Earl of Argyle in] *Innerambill*, *Fasblair*, **Utherambill**, *Gorisplatie de Daleambill*, *Daleambill*, *Quarteronlatir et Auchanvy* 1615 (Retours Perth 233)

Ednample 1665 (Dunb. Tests.)

[Jo. Campbell of **Ednample** in] *Glenample*, **Edinample** [cum mol.], *Achyveve*, *Balleweir*, *Ballevoylne*, *Tashblair*, *Cartron*, *Lettir et Poart*, cum *insula voc. Elinbrogar*, et *piscatoribus de Locherne* 1683 (Retours Perth 926)

Glen Ample 1783 (Stobie)

£20 land in *Balquhidder* called *Glenamble* **Edinamble** and *Mill* 1783 (Perthshire Sasines)

the superiority of part of Glenample, Wester half of **Edinample** with the Manor Place of **Edinample**, part of Wester Carstrane, croft of Wester Carstrane, the drying Kill of **Edinample**, being all parts of Inverample, Trossblair, Achteramble, Gorias place of Dalzeamble, Dalzeamblequarter, Oullater and Auchenvey, and now known by the names of Glenample, **Edinample**, Easter and Wester Carstrane and Leitter, which are comp. under the name of **Edinample** or **Ednample** [lordship of Balquhidder] 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

Milton of **Edinample** 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

G aodann plus e.n. (see Ambill+ above), 'hillface of Ample'. The derivation implies that the earlier settlement of the name was some way up the hillside from the present lochside site of Edinample Castle.

The 1476 and 1508 references quoted above imply that *Ampull (&c) was the primary name. This complex of names is thus an excellent example of a primary name with generic element variation (see Taylor 1997).

Though the name Inverample+ (see s.n. below) implies that the element Ample here is the burn name, the simplex is also used as a settlement name, as in the 1478 reference and others. The appearance of Amble in the 1476 reference where Daleamble (&c) appears in 1467, 1508 and 1512 suggests that the haugh land in OS squares NN60 23 and NN60 22 was initially the core land of the estate. Subsequently Inverample+ appears to have been the name of the core lochside area until 17c, when the then Campbell owners built the castle near the lochside and Edinample was adopted (see below). Glen Ample and Glenample, qq.v. below, are examples of a topographic name subsequently applied to a settlement.

The earliest form of Edinample, Udenamble, is consistent with the derivation proposed. The subsequent forms however between 1476 and 1512, Udyamble, Udir Ambill and Uthirambill. would appear to represent a process of assimilation, or of conscious renaming, to *Uachdar Ampuill, 'upland of Ample', with a similar sense to *Aodann Ampuill, culminating in Achteramble+ of the 1813 reference above. For Uthir- > A(u)chter-/Ochter- cf Uthirtyre > Ochertyre MZX. After the Campbells take possession of the estate however, we find Adnampill in 1610 and Edinample in 1683, though Utherambill continues to appear as an alternative (eg in 1651). It appears that the Campbell owners transferred the name Edinample from a site further up the hillside, where it topographically belongs, to the vicinity of Inverample, when it became the name of the principal holding of the whole estate, and of

the site of the castle. Achteramble+ (&c) then persisted for a time as the name of the upland area initially called *Aodann Ampuill.

The derivation of Carstran (see s.n. above) together with Dalzeamblequarter (1813 Perthshire Sasines) implies that the whole estate consisted of four quarterlands. Carstran and Dalzeamble+ would have been the north west and north east quarters respectively, perhaps with Leitters as the south west quarter and the lands centred on the present Glenample, or Edinample in its original higher location, as the south east one. At the lochside were a mill, a harbour and fisheries (see Balevouling+ above and Mill House and Port below).

See also Achteramble+, Ambill+ and Dalzeamble+ above and Glen Ample and Inverample+ below.

Edinchip NN577224 (1) S 347 BQR [Edinchip Farm NN582227 seems to be Stobie's Balchroie]

Edinnix alias Kempe in dominio de Balquhidder 1670 (*Retours Perth* 806)
Edinchip's ground [a small area where the Ogle Burn meets Loch Earn] c1770 (RHP964/5)

G aodann a' chip (gen. sing. of *ceap*[#]) 'hillface of the lump or block'. In hillnames *ceap* and *meall* can both refer to lumpy hills and it is likely that the eponymous *ceap* is, or is on, Meall Reamhar NN57 24, which stands above Edinchip. *Kempe* of the 1670 reference may itself be from *ceap*.

Eilean Dubh[#] NN536199 (1) O 358 BQR

An island where the Calair Burn divides for a short distance.
 G 'black island'.

Ellanvraggan+ NN598231 (2) R 347 BQR

the *Ille of Bragane* 1486 (*Fraser* 1858, 257)
these 20 pound lands of old extent called Glenambill, with the Island called Illavragane 1547 (*Athol MSS* quoted Stewart, ??)
lettir et portu cum insula vocata Glenuragan [read *Elenuragan?*] *et piscariis de Locherne* 1610 (*Retours Perth* 206)
Cartron, Letter, and the harbour, with the island called Glentoragan 1662 (*RMS xi* no 285)
Cartran, Letter and the port with the island called Elinvragane [and *Elenuragane*] 1663 (*RMS xi* no 381)

Island of *Ellinvraggan* 1783 (Perthshire Sasines)

Isle called *Ellanvraggan* 1785 (Perthshire Sasines)

Cartran, Letter [i.e. Carstran and Leitters at the west end of Loch Earn] and Port with the Island called *Ellanvragan* 1806 (Perthshire Sasines)

The islands mentioned in records as being in Loch Earn are at first sight puzzling. An t-Eilean and Neish Island (qq.v., COM) are at the eastern end, as was Morrall+ (lands of Port and Island thereof called Morrall, 1789 Perthshire Sasines). The Port at the east end of the loch was on the site of the present St Fillans village, formerly Port Mòr, but the references above from 1806 *Sasines* and 1610 *Retours Perth* show that there was a Port at the west end of the loch also. The fact that *Retours Perth* 206, AD1610 (see above), describes the sites it lists as being in the lordship of Balquhidder appears to clinch the matter. The port or ferry at St Fillans would be much more useful for transporting goods and people along the loch than across the narrow strip of water beside which it stands. For these reasons it seems safe to identify Ellanvraggan with the crannog (see next paragraph) at NN532185. The proximity to the Glen Ample lands is supported by the 1547 reference quoted above.

G eilean 'island', perhaps with the name of the Ulster saint Breacán or, more probably, of Brecc of Fortriu, with the affectionate dimin. ending -an, gen. -ain. See the discussion under Cultybraggan, TEX.

The charter of 1486 referred to above, by which Janet Buchanan grants to her husband William Stewart of Baldorran her lands of Strathyre, was issued at Ellanvraggan (*Ille of Bragane*). This may imply that the island had at that time some kind of administrative significance within the lordship of Balquhidder. Driscoll (1987, 203) says that the island shows all the signs of being a typical Scottish crannog, though impossible to date. Any prestige it had, then, may have stemmed from earlier status as a fortified site and thus, perhaps, part of a power centre. Cf the Earl of Strathearn issuing charters at Kenmore (see s.n., COM) in 1258 and 1287 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* LXXXVII, CXVIII).

Fang a' Ghlinne Dhuibh+ NN50 16 (2) O 358 BQR
(1884 MacGregor)

G 'the Gleann Dubh[#] fank'.

Faradh Dubh^h NN489203 (1) R 347 BQR

A straight line of crags running up a very steep slope.

G 'black ladder'. For the underlying metaphor here cf Na Staidhrichean below.

Fasblair see As Blàr above.

Fathan Glinne NN500177 &c (1) R 358 BQR [Allt Fathan Glinne, same NGR]

Glen Fathan 1896 (Carnegie, 610)

MacGregor (1884) has *Fathan* or *Fàinne Gleann*, "the circular glen", and *Cearcal Fathainne Glinne*, "the loop of the circular glen"; unconvincing even though the glen is close to being semi-circular. Carnegie glosses "the little glen, or, coltsfoot glen"; cf G *fathan* 'coltsfoot' (*Dwelly*).

Stobie's map implies that *Auld Essevurar* (q.v. above), 'burn of the mormaer's den', is the present Allt Fathan Glinne. *Fathan Glinne* can hardly be a glen name as *glinne*, gen. sing., is adjectival and the specific here. The glen must earlier have had a different name.

If *fathan* were to be a dimin. of G *fàth*, with the meaning 'field' (*Armstrong*), the sense would be 'little glen-field', referring presumably to a patch of more productive land within the glen which, Carnegie's form above suggests, had become partly Scotticised as a name for the whole glen.

Fionn Bhealach NN491214 (1) R 347 c600m BQR

A plateau-like ridge south of Stob Caol, with steep downward slopes to east, south and west.

G 'white pass or saddle'.

Fuaran Ceann-Lòin⁺ NN531175 (3) W 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'spring at meadow end or pond end'.

Gàradh Beag⁺ NN54 20 (2) F 347 or 358 BQR

"Old garden below Mid Achleskine" (1884 MacGregor).

G 'little garden'.

Garbh NN401184 (1) R 358 766m BQR

Garbh NN431157 (1) R 358 BQR

Both are G 'rough (place)'.

Garrachra+ NN538153 (1) S 358 BQR

Garochra 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Garrachra 1476 (ER viii, 347)

Garbh Chrodh ["a plain at the foot of Ben Bàn", i.e. Benvane NN53 13],

Garbh Chrodh Burn, *Allt a' Gharbh Chrodh*, *Lòn a' Gharbh Chrodh* [the latter probably centred on NN542153] 1884 (MacGregor)

This was a shieling site for Lianach Farm NN53 17. 81 hut bases were found on the hillside (Stewart 1986, 80).

G *garbh chrò* 'rough or wild fold'.

Garstan+ NN54 20 (2) F 347 or 358 BQR

West of Beannach Aonghais, NN54 20 (1884 MacGregor).

G *gartan* 'small garden, field or enclosure'. For the intrusive s in this phonetic context cf Carstran above, < Ir *cartron*.

Gartnafuaran NN541202 (1) S 347 BQR

Gartnafore 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Gartnafore 1476 (ER viii, 348)

Gartnafoyere 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Gartnafewar 1510 (ER xiii, 323)

Gartnafuaran 1783 (Stobie)

For the 18c and current form, G *gart nam fuaran* 'garden, field, or enclosure of the springs'. Judging from the earlier forms however this is a reinterpretation. Perhaps *gart nam foithre* 'garden &c of (i.e. under) the slopes or terraces', from *fothair*, for which see CPNS 509-12. For the gen. pl. *foithre*, "well established in M. Ir and later literature", see RIA under *foithir*. For the 1502 form cf Foyers INV, also derived by CPNS (p519) from *fothair*.

Geata na Straighlich+ NN53 20 (2) O 347 BQR

On the Loch Voil road. MacGregor's 'gate of the bustle or noises' would be *geata na straighliche*. The form given means 'the gate of intoxication' (*Dwelly*). The site appears to be near Tom nan Deur (q.v. below).

Geat-Coinnichidh+ NN535195 (2) O 358 BQR

The march gate between Ballimore and Stronvar, 'The Meeting Gate' (1884 MacGregor).

G *geata coinneachaidh* 'meeting gate'.

Glaic+ NN54 20 (3) R 347 or 358 BQR

"Below the road near the smithy" (1884 MacGregor).

G *glaic* dat.-loc. of *glac* '(at) hollow', '(at) small valley'.

Gleann Crotha NN502215 &c (1) R 347 BQR [Allt Gleann Crotha same NGR]

Glen Chruie and *Allt Chruve* [sic] 1896 (Carnegie, 611)

The OS form would be G *gleann crótha* 'sheep-fold glen', while Carnegie's form would be *gleann a' chruidh* 'glen of the cattle'. As Name Bk BQR has not survived we do not know the sources of OS forms in this parish.

Shielings and sheepfolds are marked in the glen.

Gleann Dubh[#] NN502160 (1) R 358 BQR [Allt a' Ghlinne Dhuibh same NGR]

Auld Glendow 1783 (Stobie)

G 'black glen'.

Gleann Sgithiche+ NN43 16 (3) R 358 BQR [Allt-na-Sgitheiche+ probably same NGR]

(1896 Carnegie, 610)

On Blaircreich Farm. This may be the same glen as *Glen Sgionie* (q.v. below).

G 'whitethorn or hawthorn glen'.

Glen Ample NN601220 &c (1) R 348 BQR

[granted to Colin Campbell, second son of the Earl of Argyll] *these 20 pound lands of old extent called **Glenambill**, with the Island called Illavragane* 1547 (Athol MSS quoted Stewart)

*20 libratis terrarum antiqui extentus in Balquhidder vocatis **Glenampill**, Adnampill* [&c] 1610 (Retours Perth 206)

[lands in Balquhidder called] **Glenample**, *Edinample* [&c] 1683 (Retours Perth 926)

Glen Ample 1783 (Stobie)

£20 land in Balquhidder called **Glenamble** Edinamble and Mill 1783
(Perthshire Sasines)

the superiority of part of **Glenample** [for fuller text see under
Edinample] 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

Glenample [S] 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

G *gleann* plus e.n. (see Ambill+ above), 'glen of Ample'.

See the discussion under Edinample above.

Glenample NN598203 (1) S 347 BQR

See the references in the preceding entry and the discussion under
Edinample above.

Glen Buckie NN535174 &c (1) R 358 BQR

Glen Bukie 1783 (Stobie)

G *gleann* plus *boc*, perhaps in the adj. form *bocach*, 'glen of roebucks'.

Glen Kendrum NN570230 R 347 BQR [Kendrum Burn same NGR, Kendrum Bridge
NN589231]

Allt Ceann Droma, Drochaid Ceann Droma 1896 (Carnegie, 615)

Kendrum Bridge 1901 (OS)

G *ceann* (or dat.-loc. *cinn*) *droma* '(at) ridge end'.

Glen Ogle NN580256 &c (1) R 347 BQR [Ogle Burn same NGR, Glenogle Farm
NN584246] ['og l]

Glenogil, Achinray 1456 (ER vi, 277)

Glenogile et Achra [lordship of Balquhidder] 1476 (ER viii, 348)

Glenogill et Achinra 1478 (ER viii, 533)

*Glenogle comp. Achlachoilich, Riennack, Clachglass, Ballnluig,
Ballincroich* [reg. Athole] 1793 (Perthshire Sasines)

Glenogle Farm seems earlier to have been either Clachglass or Runag
(qq.v.).

Porteous (1929, 62) has *Gleann Oghuill* "the awful glen"; Carnegie
(1896, 616) glosses, from *Ogluidh*, 'the dismal or terrible glen', but
also gives 'high glen'. CPNS (pp378, 485) gives this name as *Gleann
Oguil* or *Ogail*, which Watson says is obscure to him.

From the glen's physical appearance it may be 'high glen', since it
climbs some 180m in about five kilometres, while remaining relatively
wide. On this interpretation it may be from E. Celt. *uxellos* > *uckel

(CPNS 209), W (and Pictish) *uchel*. The voiced plosive consonant *g* is perhaps to be compared to the unvoiced plosive in Strath *Oykel* and some local pronunciations of the *Ochil Hills*, both very feasibly from *uchel* &c; also cf in particular *Ogleface* and *Ogilvie*, possibly from *uchel* (CPNS 378).

Glen Sgionie NN439165 &c (1) R 358 BQR [Allt Sgionie same NGR]

Perhaps from *G sgeun* 'fright, terror, dread'? The glen is overlooked by high 'beetling' sides and the name may be a reference to this? Also, cf *Gleann Sgithiche* above.

Glen Shoinnie NN514160 &c (1) R 358 BQR

Glen Shoinie (*Gleann Shithean*) [sic] 1896 (Carnegie, 611)

Gleann Shoinie, *Allt Ghleann Shina+*, *Sròn Ghleann Shina+* 1884 (MacGregor)

Sròn Ghleann Shina may well be the same site as *Sròn Chonnaidh* NN51 16. *Pairney Burn* (AUA), which joins the *Ruthven Water* at *Shinafoot* NN96 13, is in 1749 *the water of Shenee or burn of Parnee* (*Laing Chrs.* no 3181); cf MacGregor's forms above. The AUA and BQR names could thus both derive from *G sitheanach*, 'fairy knoll place', 'place abounding in fairy knolls'. Carnegie in fact glosses as 'the glen of the fairy knolls', possibly drawing on local tradition.

Shoin(n) i.e. may have been influenced by *G Seonaidh* 'Johnnie'.

The area between *Strathyre* and *Glen Buckie*, just over a mile to the east of *Glen Shoinnie*, has a concentration of names containing *sithean*, 'fairy knoll', and related words.

Grasplace of Dalambill+ NN60 22 (2) F? 348 BQR

See under *Edinample* and *Dalzeamble+* above.

Guala Ghorm NN544137 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'green shoulder or flank (of a hill)', see *gorm*[#].

Imirriabhach NN459192 (1) S 358 BQR

Innerreoch 1467 (*ER* vii, 483)

Innerreoch 1476 (*ER* viii, 347)

Inverrareach 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

Inverrareauch 1505 (*ER* xii, 678)

Innerareauch 1508 (*ER* xiii, 633)

Immer Riabhach 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

G *imir*[#] *riabhach*[#] 'brindled, speckled or variegated rig, ridge or balk', but a number of early forms suggest that there was also a form with the def. art., *imir an riabha(i)ch* 'ridge of the brindled &c place' (see *an*[#]). The intervocalic *bh* had weakened or disappeared by 15c. Carnegie's version, inconsistent with the earlier forms, may have resulted from a conscious 'learned' reconstruction of the name by Gaelic speakers, or it may simply be that the *ER* forms resulted from scribal confusion between *imir* and *inbhir* (cf *Ymmertyewin* and *Invertewin* in 1467 and 1515 for *Immeroin* below).

Though the settlement is near a confluence the burn concerned is Allt Carnaig, which gave its name to the estate of Invercarnaig, now Ardcarraig.

Immercrethan+ NN564178 (2) S 358 BQR

Creagans alias Croftinterray and Immercrethan 1498 (quoted Stewart of Ardvorlich 1964, 128)

terre de Ardindaw, Glascalye, Strone-Ire, et Emerichrychy, in dominio de Strathire, senesc Buchquhiddier 1503 (*RMS* ii no 2729)

sasine of the lands of Innercreakan and Strogeith 1508-9 (*RCHMS* 7th report no 78, 711a)

Emyrereithan [read **Emyrcreithan**] *et Croftinterray* 1575 (*Retours Perth* 37)

G *imir*[#] 'a rig, a ridge, a balk', plus e.n. *creakan* or *creagan*. Stewart of Ardvorlich (1964, 129) identifies *Immercrethan+* and *Croftinterray+* as Easter and Wester Creagans NN56 17.

Immerioch+ NN563174 (2) S 358 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

G *imir*[#] *riabhach*[#] 'brindled, speckled or variegated rig, ridge or balk'. Carnegie has 'brown or grizzled' for *riabhach* here.

Immeroin NN537173 (1) S 358 BQR [*Immeroin Burn* NN539162 (1), *Monadh Immereoint+* [1884 MacGregor] NN54 17 (3)]

Ymmertyewin 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Innertyewyn 1476 (*ER* viii, 347)

Invertewyne 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

Invertewing 1505 (*ER* xii, 678)

Innertewing 1508 (*ER* xiii, 633)

Innertewing 1510 (*ER* xiii, 324)

Immeroin 1783 (Stobie)

The Glenbuckie home farm (1884 MacGregor).

It is clearly this site that is meant in *ER*. The *t* is puzzling as no *G*nn beginning with *t* suggests itself here for the second part, and if the *t* goes with the first element the mainly abstract nn *iomairt* O Ir *imbert*, 'acting, wielding, playing &c' is not altogether convincing in a place-name, though it can mean an 'action, feat, exploit'. The second element is probably *G Eoghainn* 'of Ewan', cf the spellings *Ewain vicecomitat[is] de Scone* in a charter of c1163 (see *RMS* i, Appendix i no 27), giving *iomairt Eoghainn* 'Ewan's feat'.

More likely perhaps is that the *t* is an initial error in *ER* perpetuated over the years and that the true etymology is *imir[#] Eoghainn* 'Ewan's rig, ridge or balk'.

Carnegie (1896, 612) glosses this name as 'Hugh or Ewan's ridge'. See also under *Sabhal Uisdean* below.

Immervoulin NN561168 (1) S 358 BQR

his lands of Strathir namely...Ymremwlane, with mill 1462-3 (Laing Chrs. no 151)

Immervulin 1783 (Stobie)

G imir[#] a' mhuilinn 'rig, ridge or balk belonging to the mill'. The mill stood on the Balvag and would serve the lands, later the barony, of Strathyre.

Innercharnaig+ NN454187 (2) S 358 BQR [*Stob Invercharnaig* NN443197]

Innerkermag 1467 (*ER* vii, 483)

Innerkernag 1471 (*ER* viii, 68)

Innerkernagis 1476 (*ER* viii, 347)

Invercarnig 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

Innercharnaig [the present *Ardcharnaig* S] 1783 (Stobie)

Allt a' chearnaig, Stob Inver-Chearnaig 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

G inbhir with e.n. *Carna(i)g*, '(place at the) confluence of the *Carnaig*'. See *Allt Carnaig* above.

Innis[#] Mhic-Ghriogair+ NN534205 (2) R 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

On Loch Voil, east of Stronvar House.

G 'MacGregor('s) Island'.

Inverample+ NN60 22 (2) S 348 BQR

(Carstrane, the drying Kill of Edinample, being all parts of Inverample 1813 Perthshire Sasines)

Inneramble 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Inneramble 1476 (ER viii, 348)

Inverample 1508 (ER xiii, 633)

Innerambill 1512 (RMS ii no 3783)

Innerambill 1615 (Retours Perth 233)

the superiority of part of Glenample, Wester half of Edinample with the Manor Place of Edinample, part of Wester Carstrane, croft of Wester Carstrane, the drying Kill of Edinample, being all parts of **Inverample** 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

G *inbhir* plus e.n. (see Ambill+ above), '(place at the) confluence of the Ample Burn'.

For a discussion of the Ample+ lands see under Edinample above.

Inverlochlarig NN439184 (1) S 358 BQR [Inverlochlarig Burn and Glen NN433190 &c]

Easter and Wester Innerlochlan [probably NN438182] 1467 (ER vii, 483)

Lochlanys Easter & Wester 1471 (ER viii, 68)

Ennerlochlane Easter and Wester 1476 (ER viii, 347)

Inverlouchane Easter and Wester 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Innerlochlane Easter and Wester 1510 (ER xiii, 323)

Inverlochlarg 1587 (RMS v no 1325)

Inverlochlairg Beg, Inverlochlairg More, Auld Glen Lochlairg 1783 (Stobie)

Inverlochlarig estate extended to 10,000 acres in e19c (Beauchamp 1981, 240). There is no Loch Larig on record.

The naming process here has been complicated. For the settlement Watson (1909, 151) has *Inbhir-lòchlairig*. The derivation of the modern name, then, appears to be 'mouth, confluence' (G *inbhir*) of the (e.n.) *lòch làirig*, 'black pass (burn or river)' or 'black moor (burn or river)'. As regards the long vowel *ò* in the watercourse name, Donnchadh Bàn MacIntyre has *Màiri bhàn o Lòchlairig*, 'fair Mary from Lochlarig',

which his latest editor identifies with our site (MacLeod 1978, 1.1627 and p461). It is known that the transcription of Donnchadh Bàn's songs was extensively revised for publication and seen through the presses by Dr John Stuart, who was minister of Luss but a native of Killin 20km from Inverlochlarig (MacLeod *op. cit.*, xxvii, Mackenzie 1993, 187), and so the printed form can probably be taken as an accurate version of the settlement name in 1a18c Gaelic. For *lòch* see also Watson 1909, 149-50 and CPNS 12, 50.

The river that rises below Ben Parlan in OS square NN35 16 in the extreme west of BQR and flows past Inverlochlarig to enter Loch Doine at NN4644189 is named River Larig on current OS maps (see s.n. below). On 19c maps however the name given is River *Lochlarig*. It is true that Inverlochlarig farmhouse is some 2.4km from the actual point of confluence of this river with Loch Doine, but the intervening ground is very flat and the course of the river there sinuous, and it is possible that the loch once extended further west. In this context then it is acceptable to explain the settlement's name by its situation close to the point where the River Lochlarig enters Loch Doine.

The glen and burn that descend from the north to join the River Larig at Inverlochlarig are named Inverlochlarig Glen and Burn, but this can be explained as an example of the not uncommon process whereby a burn is given the name of the settlement that stands at its confluence with another watercourse.

The 1587 reference quoted above shows that the settlement had its current name by that date, but the earlier references show that until e16c at least it was called **Lòchlann* and **Inbhir Lòchlainn*, the latter being '(place at the) confluence of the *Lòchlann*', which is 'black field or enclosure'. It is not of course certain that the first vowel was *ò* in this name too. As suggested above, it is possible that Loch Doine once extended further west than at present, placing it closer to the settlement which was consequently named *Lochlann* 'loch enclosure'. Note, incidentally, that this latter form of the name may have originally been Pictish, cf P-Celtic (W) *llwch* and *lan*.

1471 *Lochlanys Easter & Wester*, Stobie's *Auld Glen Lochlairig* and Donnchadh Bàn's *Màiri bhàn o Lòchlairig* indicate that doublets with and without *inbhir* existed here for both the earlier and the later name.

The current stress pattern is Inverloch'larig, but if the middle element was the adj. *lòch* it will earlier have been Inver'lochlarig.

The stress in Donnchadh Bàn's song, 'Lòchclairig, is consistent with the latter.

Invernenty NN455181 (1) S 358 BQR [Invernenty Burn NN454183 &c]

Innernynty 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Innerenty (ER viii, 68)

Innernanty 1476 (ER viii, 347)

Invernenty 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Innernenty 1505 (ER xii, 678)

Innernenty 1783 (Stobie)

MacLaren (1960, 12) identifies this with Bruach+, the western division of the MacLaren lands, though Bruach+ was clearly much more extensive than the Invernenty estate (see under Bruach+ above).

G *inbhir* ?with e.n. **neanntaig* '(place at) the mouth or confluence of the Nenty (ie nettle burn)'.

Iomair Fhad+ NN534172 (2) F 358 BQR

In Lianach Park (1884 MacGregor).

G *imir*[#] *fhada* 'long rig, ridge or balk'.

Ishag NN412177 (1) R 358 BQR [Ishag Burn, Ishag Glen NN410183]

[probably] *Inshag Earb* 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

A small triangle of land where Ishag Glen begins to widen towards the River Larig.

This name is discussed under Allt Earb above.

Kenabenlarun+ NN471178 (2) R 358 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

This appears to be the same site as Ceann na Baintighearna NN471178 (q.v. above).

G *ceann* with e.n. *beinn Labhrain*, 'the head or end of Labhran's mountain'. For the significance of this and related names see Prt Two, pp503-5.

Kendrum Burn, Kendrum Bridge see Glen Kendrum above.

Kingshouse NN564203 (1) S 347 BQR

Kings house 1783 (Stobie)

Tigh an Righ 1896 (Carnegie, 614)

This is still a well-known hostelry.

Sc 'an inn provided by royal statute for the use of travellers on the king's highway'. The innkeeper of Kingshouse Glencoe in 18c and e19c "sat rent free and had an annual government grant", largely to provide a facility for the droving trade (Haldane 1971, 42). Note that, if Carnegie's form was truly a current one, the local name for the BQR site remained G in 1a19c alongside a long-established Sc/Eng version.

Kipp NN556162 (1) S 358 BQR

Kip 1783 (Stobie)

Keip 1896 (Carnegie, 614)

G *ceap* 'lumpy hill'.

Kirkton of Balquhidder NN536209 (1) S 347 BQR [Kirkton Glen and Kirkton Burn NN530225]

[Jas IV grants to John Ros] *terras de Auchinleskane, Tullochlembar, Lakenscredane cum molendino, le Kirkton, le thre Auchttowis* [which the grantee's father John Ros of Craigie [PER] had resigned] 1511 (RMS ii no 3668)

Kirkton de Balquhidder 1662 (Retours Perth 708)

Balquhidder Burn [the present Kirkton Burn] 1783 (Stobie)

Sc *kirkton* 'settlement where a parish church is situated'. See also Balquhidder and Clachan+ above.

Lag an Fhuarain NN459201 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'hollow of the spring'. See log[#].

Lag Bathaiche+ NN51 24 (2) R 347 BQR

Near the top of Kirkton Glen (1884 MacGregor).

G *lag bathaiche* 'byre hollow'. See log[#].

Laggan NN561146 (1) S 358 BQR

W Laggan [probably the present Laggan], *E Laggan* [NN562144 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

G *lagan* (dimin. of *lag/log*[#]) 'small hollow'.

Laggan+ NN53 17 (2) R and/or S 358 BQR

The plain leading from Immereoin to Laggan (1884 MacGregor). This is presumably the relief feature at Ballimore from which Ballalagan+ and Dal an Lagain+ (qq.v. above) were named.

G *lagan* (dimin. of *lag/log*[#]) 'small hollow' or perhaps here 'small haugh'.

Lag Luachrach NN556134 (1) V 358 BQR

G 'rushy hollow'. See *log*[#].

Lag nam Poiteachan NN562185 (1) R 358 BQR

Wet level ground beside the River Balvag.

This may be for G *lag nam poiteagan* 'hollow or haugh of the little pot-holes'. See *log*[#].

Lag nan Taibse+ (sic) NN53 19 (2) R 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G *lag nan taibhse* 'hollow of the visions or ghosts'. *Taibhse* can also refer to a vision seen by an individual with second sight. See *log*[#].

Lairig Cheile NN560279 (1) &c R 347 KII (and BQR?)

G *làirig pass*, plus ? Note that Earlier Irish *cele* (G *cèile*) can have the sense 'client', 'recipient of a fief' (RIA).

Lairig Mhuiltibh NN559264 (1) R 347 BQR/KII [Allt Lairig Mhuiltibh same NGR]

G *làirig mhuiltibh* 'wedder pass'. The obsolete dat. pl. of *mult* takes the name back to 18c at the latest. The dat. is probably acting as a loc., thus 'pass at wedder place', 'pass among wedders'.

Larig Eyrenach+ NN514244 (2) R 347 BQR

(1a16c? *Geog. Coll.* ii, 565)

The location is suggested on the assumption that the site is near Lochan an Eireannaich (q.v. below). If so the name would be G *làirig* 'pass' or 'moor' with the gen. case of e.n. *Eireannach* (&c).

Leacann Riabhach[#] NN463238 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'brindled or variegated hillslope'.

Leacann Sgridain+ NN51 20 (2) S 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

On Tulloch Farm.

[Jas IV grants to John Ros] *Lakenscredane cum molendino* 1511 (*RMS ii* no 3668)

Leddinscridden cum molendino 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Lednascribedon 1756 (RHP3482)

Lechanscreaidan 1783 (Stobie)

G *leacann sgriodain* 'broad hill with (the) stony ravine or scree', though the references suggest that a doublet form with *leathad* 'hillslope' may have existed.

Leachdainn Sgriodain ('or Leachd an Sgriodain') NN527202 (2) S 347 BQR

This was the Stronvar kennels (1884 MacGregor).

E.n., i.e. the preceding site, visible from Stronvar across Loch Voil, to the north west.

Leac nan Tarmachan NN454217 (1) R 347 BQR

A long hillslope above Glen Carnaig.

G 'hillslope of the ptarmigan'.

Learg an Lochain NN405153 (1) R 358 BQR

A steep slope above an unnamed lochan.

G 'steeply sloping hillside (*Armstrong*) of the lochan'.

Leathad nam Fiadh NN443193 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'hillslope of the deer'.

Lechroinet+ NN400170 (2) S 357 or 358 BQR

(Stewart 1986, 186)

A well preserved series of shiel huts on the banks of Allt a' Chroin (Stewart *op. cit.*, 190). These were shielings of Inverlochlarigmore Farm.

G ?*leth a' chroin* '(place on) the side of Beinn a' Chroin' (NN39 18), or perhaps '(place) halfway up Beinn a' Chroin'.

Ledcreich NN507204 (1) S 358 BQR

Ladecreich 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Ladecreich 1476 (*ER* viii, 347)

Leadcreech 1783 (Stobie)

Now a hotel, the building appears on OS 1" 1971 as *Balquhiddier Lodge*.

G *leathad criche* 'march or boundary slope'. The boundary in question was the significant one between the lands of the senior line of clan Labhrain, centred on Achleskine, and the lands of Bruach+ (q.v. above) which formed the westerly section of the clan lands and was in the hands of junior branches. The march probably passed up the watershed between Gleann Cròtha and the glen of the Tulloch Burn.

Leitters NN575208 (1) S 347 BQR

Latir 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Latyr 1471 (*ER* viii, 68)

Lettir 1476 (*ER* viii, 348)

Lettir et portu cum insula vocata Glenuragan et piscariis de Locherne 1610 (*Retours Perth* 206)

Quarteronlatir [sic] 1615 (*Retours Perth* 233)

Cartron, Lettir et Poart, cum insula voc. Elinbrogar, et piscatoribus de Locherne 1683 (*Retours Perth* 926)

Part of the lordship of Balquhiddier and of the Edinample lands.

G *leitir* 'hillside', 'hillslope', with Sc pl.

Lembar+ NN52 20 (2) S 347 or 358 BQR

[Jas IV grants to John Ros] *terras de Auchinleskane, TullochLembar, Lakenscredane cum molendino, le Kirkton, le thre Auchttowis, Cowill, Drumnes* [which the grantee's father John Ros of Craigie [PER] had resigned] 1511 (*RMS* ii no 3668)

This may have been part of Tulloch NN51 20. It does not appear on record except in the charter quoted above.

G ?*leth a' bharra*, with intrusive 'm', '(toun on) the side of the height or hill', with reference to the imposing slopes between Tulloch and Kirkton Glen; or perhaps ?*leth am bàrr* '(place) halfway up the slope'.

Leth Immer+ NN50 20 (3) S/F 347 or 358 BQR

On Leducriech Farm (1896 Carnegie, 611). Glossed as 'the half of a ridge of land'.

G *leth imir*[#] 'half rig, ridge or balk'.

Lianach NN533171 (1) S 358 BQR

Leanach 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Leanach 1476 (ER viii, 347)

Laanauch 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Leanauch 1510 (ER xiii, 323)

Lianoch 1783 (Stobie)

Lianach NN525156 was presumably shieling and/or grazing ground (cf Garrachra+ NN538153 above), near the parish, and therefore the farm, boundary. MacErlain (1983, 316) remarks that in 17c and 18c Ireland a townland sometimes had a spatially separate upland portion, often undistinguished in name, exactly as here.

MacGregor (published 1884 but written c1850) describes the main holding NN53 17 as a "ruin where Glenbuckie fank is at present".

G ?*lianach* '(place) of many fields or meadows'. However, lint appears to have been grown in BQR as there were lint mills in Glen Ogle and south west of the head of Loch Earn, there was the field name Dal an Lion (q.v.) at Achleskine, and the heckler's croft, *Croit an t-Seicleir* (q.v.), appears to have been just south of the Balvag, near the Calair Burn. According to Beauchamp (1981, 243) there was a flax spinning mill at Glencarnaig, which was a "clachan" near Ardcarraig, and "at Immeroin (nearby) can be seen what was once the retting pond for the flax". Hence G *lianach*, 'lint or flax place', seems a strong possibility in the context.

Lianach NN525156 (1) F 358 BQR

From an e.n. See the previous entry.

Linne nan Seicachan+ NN537203 (2) W 347 BQR

Below Gartnafuaran Cottages, 'the hide or skin linn' (1884 MacGregor). This is likely to be the same place as *Linne na Seichachan* (sic). "Immediately below the manse, 'the pool of the corpses' so-called because some of the defeated Buchanans were drowned there after the battle with the MacLarens" (c1940 Moir).

G *linne nan seicheachan* pool of the hides, skins or pelts. Moir's interpretation relies on an extension of the normal sense of *seiche*. The 15c running battle between MacLarens and Buchanans is said to have started at Tom Aonghais near the kirkton and to have ended at Strone (see under Stronslaney) NN55 19. The pool would be on that route, but the straightforward explanation may simply be that hides were cleaned there. A shoemaker appears to have operated nearby (see *Croit a' Bhrògair* above).

Lint Mill NN587242 (2) 347 BQR ,
(c1770 RHP964/5)

Marked on the west of Ogle Burn between Runag and Achlachoinly, with a 'damb' upstream. See under Lianach NN533171 above.

Lint Mill NN585227 (2) 347 BQR
(1783 Stobie)
See under Lianach NN533171 above.

Lochan an Eireannaich NN514243 (1) W 347 BQR [*Leum[#]* an Eireannaich NN518245 (1)]

Larig Eyrenach 1a16c? (*Geog. Coll.* ii, 565)

Gleann Eirionnaich, *Lochan an Eirinnaich*, *Leum-an-Eirinnaich* and *Eirionnaich* 1896 (*Carnegie*, 610)

Glossed as 'Eirinach (sic) 'a wedder goat', "the leap of the wedder goat, the name of the rock at the top of Kirkton Glen".

The above forms are consistent with G *lochan* (and *làirig* and *leum*) an *eibhrionnaich* 'lochan ('pass' and 'leap') of the wether goat', or *lochan* (&c) an *Eireannaich* 'lochan (&c) of the Irishman'.

However, Peadar Morgan (pers. comm.) thinks that G *earrannach* may be used as a boundary term with a sense such as 'dividing place', and plans to investigate this further. Certainly the above sites and Drummondernoch (q.v., TEX) are beside long-standing boundaries.

Lochan Buidhe NN558155 (1) W 358 BQR
G 'yellow lochan'.

Lochan Dubh[#] NN54 19 (3) W 358 BQR
(1884 MacGregor)

G 'black lochan'.

Loch Doine NN470192 &c (1) W 358 BQR

Loch Doine 1783 (Stobie)

Carnegie (1896, 616) has "Loch na Dubh Amhain (sic) 'the loch of the black river'".

G *loch dubh aibhne* could represent a local tradition anent the name, and may or may not be reliable. One might expect the specifics of Lochs Doine and Voil to be ancient, and perhaps less easily explicable than Carnegie suggests.

Lochearnhead NN588237 (1) S 348 BQR

Kartaren at the end of Lochiron 1704 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

the Head of Lochearn 1731 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lochearnhead 1762 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lochearnhead Toll 1848 (quoted Stewart 1990, 210)

Sc 'settlement at the head of (e.n.) Loch Earn'. MacDiarmaid (1922a, 21) has in G *Ceann-loch-Éire*.

In 1791 Lochearnhead village was in its "infancy" (*OSA BQR*, 41).

Loch Lubnaig NN570142 &c (1) W 358 BQR and CLD

piscaria de Lochlupnoch 1602 (*Retours Perth* 97)

Loch Lubnaig 1783 (Stobie)

G *loch *lùbanaig* ~~little~~ 'loch of little bends or curves'. In such names, where the object named is not particularly small, the dimin., and esp. a double dimin. as we have here, can be regarded as affective. Interestingly *ES* identifies *Cloen Loch* near which a king from Dundurn is stated to have died (in the *Prophecy of Berchán*), as Loch Lubnaig. It is rarely that we get a glimpse of an earlier level of naming. If Anderson's identification in *ES* is correct, at this earlier stage too it was a perceived curving, perhaps asymmetrical shape of the loch that stimulated the name, the equivalent of mod. G *claon loch*, 'bent loch', 'squint loch'. Creag Chrom NN58 11 and Coireachrombie NN58 09 are further names in the vicinity of the loch referring to bends and curves. For the occurrence of the earlier name in Ireland cf, from the *Annals of Connacht*, *crannoc Claonlocha* (s.a. 1247, see Ó Murchadha 1994-5, 12) and, from the *Annals of Tigernach*, *Cath Claenlocha in quo cecidit Maine mac Cebuill* (s.a. 538, see Ó Murchadha 1996-7, 8).

Neither of these Irish sites is securely identified, but Ó Murchadha suggests that the first may be Rinn Loch, Co Leitrim, and the second Coole Loch, Co Galway.

Loch Voil NN505198 &c (1) W 358 and 347 BQR

G. Carnegie (1896, 616) explains this as *Loch a' Bheòthuil*, 'the loch of the quick-running flood'. This may be based on local knowledge or tradition, but see the comments under Loch Doine above.

Lon-ant-Sithean [sic] NN54 17 (2) W 358 BQR

(Carnegie 1896, 612)

G 'meadow of the rounded or fairy hill'.

At this altitude - Beinn an t-Sidhein and An Sidhean NN54 17 are at 546m and 572m respectively - this seems likely to have been a summer grazing or shieling site.

Lòn Gorm[#] NN49 19 (2) F 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

On the south side of Loch Voil.

G 'green meadow'.

Luachrach⁺ NN53 17 (3) V? 358? BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 611)

G 'rushy place'.

Luirgeann Chruaidh⁺ NN54 21 (2) R 347 BQR

Beside the march between Mid and West Achleskine (1884 MacGregor).

G 'hard or harsh ridge or shank of land'.

Lurg-nan-Coisichean⁺ NN52 23 (2) R 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 610)

On Kirkton Farm.

G 'ridge or shank of land of the (i.e. 'crossed by') travellers' (lit. 'foot-travellers'). The track leading from Ledcharrie in Glen Dochart via Allt a' Bhealaich and Larig Eyrenach⁺ to Kirkton Glen and the Kirkton is likely to have been an ancient route (see also Haldane 1971, 82).

Marchfield+ NN454182 (2) S 358 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

Sc 'field at the boundary'.

Meall a' Choire Dhuibh NN538131 (1) R 358 753m BQR

G 'rounded bulky hill of the black corrie' (nom. *coire*[#] *dubh*[#]).

Meall a' Mhadaidh NN599257 (1) R 347 COM/BQR

See s.n., COM.

Meall an Fhiodhain NN521249 (1) R 347 789m BQR and **Meall an Fhiodhain**

NN532245 (1) R 347 817m BQR

Meall-an-Fhiodhain 1896 (Carnegie, 611)

Glossed as 'the eminence of the cheese vat' (G *fiodhan* m 'a cheese vat or press').

The area appears too high and wild for summer dairying at shielings, and the names may refer to some perceived shape in the terrain, feasibly the enclosed hollow that lies between the two summits.

Meall an Lochain NN513237 (1) R 347 BQR

Above Lochan an Eireannaich.

G 'rounded bulky hill of the lochan'.

Meall an Lochan+ NN40 17 (3) R 357 or 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 613)

G *meall an lochain* 'rounded bulky hill of the lochan'.

Meall-an-t-Seallaidh NN542234 (1) R 347 852m BQR

G 'rounded bulky hill affording a good view or spectacle'. The summit gives an excellent outlook over Glen Dochart, Glen Ogle, Loch Earn, Strathyre and Balquhiddier. Perhaps originally a lookout point, cf Cone Sealla+ COM.

Meall Buidhe NN577276 (1) R 347 719m BQR

G 'yellow bulky rounded hill'.

Meall Eòrna+ NN546153 (2) R 358 c360m BQR

(1884 MacGregor??)

G 'rounded bulky hill of barley'. Reference to the crop may have been transferred from the level strip of ground at the foot of the hill, which appears to have been Lòn a' Gharbh Chrodh+, 'meadow of the rough fold', in 1884 (see under Garrachra+ above).

Meall Gainmheineach NN482228 (1) R 347 666m BQR

G 'sandy rounded bulky hill'.

Meall Gaothach NN403158 (1) R 358 443m BQR

G 'windy rounded bulky hill'. Cf Airigh Gaothach above.

Meall Mòr NN384151 (1) R 357 754m BQR/CLD

Meall Mòr NN471207 (1). 347 537m BQR

Meall Mòr NN583157 (1) 358 565m BQR

G 'great or big rounded bulky hill'.

Meall na Cloiche NN591277 (1) R 347 660m COM/BQR/KII [Lochan Meall na Cloiche NN591281]

See s.n., COM.

Meall na Dige NN451226 (1) R 358 BQR

Meal-na-dige 1783 (Stobie)

G *meall na dige* 'rounded bulky hill of the dyke'. For *dig*, Carnegie (1896, 613) has 'fence'.

Meall na Frean NN491231 (1) R 347 735m BQR

In this wild terrain, perhaps G *meall nam frithean* 'rounded bulky hill of the deer forests', though I know of no other evidence of hunting in this immediate vicinity.

Meall nan aighreag+ NN47 20 (3) R 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 614)

Meall nan Oighreag NN579191 (1) R 358 579m BQR

For both the above, G 'rounded bulky hill where cloud-berries or mountain strawberries grow'.

Meall nan Uamh NN585206 (1) R 347 468m BQR

G 'rounded bulky hill with the caves or hollows'. Porteous (1929, 27)

says "no apparent reason can be assigned for the bestowal of the name".

Meall Reamhar NN422159 (1) R 358 803m BQR

Meall Reamhar NN449164 (1) R 358 635m BQR

Meall Reamhar NN464229 (1) R 347 812m BQR

Meall Reamhar NN511225 (1) R 347 647m BQR

Meall Reamhar NN569247 (1) R 347 665m BQR

For all the above, G 'fat bulky hill'.

Meall Sgallachd NN554260 (1) R 347 707m BQR/KII

G 'rounded bulky hill of baldness or bareness'.

Mill House NN604228 (1) S 348 BQR

[probably] [*molendinum de*] *Ambill* 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Milltown 1783 (Stobie)

Milton of Edinample 1837 (*Register of Voters, Perthshire*)

See *Balevouling+* above.

Millteach+ NN49 16 (2) S 358 BQR

Airidh Mhillteach ["on the face of Gleann Dubh"] 1884 (MacGregor)

Stewart (1986, 191) mentions *Mieldach* "a shieling in Gleann Dubh".

G *millteach* 'mountain grass', here 'place where mountain grass grows'.

Donnchadh Bàn has *milteach* as one of the plants on the hills that deer are particularly partial to (MacLeod 1978, ll.2285, 2306, 2877 and 2936). Twice his editor translates as 'arrow grass' and twice as 'sweet (hill) grass'. *Coire Seicheach* NN479159 (q.v. above) may indicate the hunting of deer in the vicinity.

Mòine an Eich+ NN52 17 (3) O 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'peatbank or peat muir of the horse'.

Monachylemhor (also Monachylemore) NN475197 (1) S 358 BQR

[*Monachylebeag* NN477199 S, *Monachyle Tuarach* NN477191 S, *Monachyle Glen* and *Monachyle Burn* NN476200, *Stob Monachylebeag* NN483204 R, *Meall Monachyle* NN466205 R 648m]

Monachilmore, *Monochil Dischorach*, *Monochilcreoch* 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Monochilmore, *Monochildischerach*, *Monochiltaroch* 1471 (ER viii, 68)

Monchilmore, Monchildeschrauch, Monchilgarauchra [conflation of two names] 1476 (ER viii, 347)

Monouchill More, Monochquiltarrach, Monochill Discherauch 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Monachal-More, Monachal-beg, Monachaltuarach 1783 (Stobie)

[`mɔnəxəl]

G *monadh choille*, 'hill-land wood', has been suggested. A better possibility, still with the stress pattern appropriate to the adj. plus nn construction, might however be *monadh chaol* 'hill-land narrow', 'narrow place among hill country'. This would of course describe accurately the short stretch of river between Lochs Doine and Voil which lies immediately below the main town of the estate, Monachylemore. The far from transparent names of the two lochs suggest that they may be early names and so have been separated by the *caol*, and by the same token that *caol* has been available for name formation, since at least the early Gaelic period. The name may in fact be British or Pictish; cf the P-Celtic (W) cognates *mynydd* 'mountain' (though borrowed into G rather as 'hill land', see CPNS esp. 391ff) and *cul* 'narrow'. Finally the rather unusual fact that the Monachyle towns are on both sides of the *caol* means that it is not surprising that *caol* should figure prominently as the specific in the estate name. Evidence that the *caol* was easily passable comes from Beauchamp (1981, 199) who reports that until the Carnegie family caused the water to be deepened to allow their motor boat to pass between Lochs Doine and Voil (1a19c or e20c) it was possible to cross by ford and stepping stones between Monachylemore and Monachyle Tuarach.

As with many place-names that come to be applied to multiple towns or holdings, it is clear that the original form of Monachyle had come to be regarded as an indivisible semantic unit by the time subsidiary sites were given its name qualified by an adj. Cf Glassingalbeg DLE (Watson 1995, s.n.).

Monachyle Tuarach, name of the holding best known no doubt for having been tenanted by Rob Roy MacGregor, includes *tuathrach* 'northerly facing', 'having a northerly exposure' (Armstrong).

Monochildischerach+ may have been the earlier name for Monachylebeag; cf the 1467 and 1783 references above. It is the e.n. plus G *deisearach* 'southerly facing', in contradistinction to Monachyle Tuarach.

Muirlaggan NN513199 (1) S 358 BQR

Moriligane 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Moryligane 1478 (*ER* viii, 533)

Morilgain 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

Morelgane 1505 (*ER* xii, 678)

Murlagan 1783 (Stobie)

CPNS (p80) derives this name from *G muirbhalgan*, a dimin. of *muirbholg*, *muirbhalg*, lit. 'sea-bag', denoting a bay in the sea shore but also applied inland, as here, to lochside sites. See also Hutcheson 1998, 12-13, and cf *Ardvorlich*, COM.

Mulan Fraoich+ NN52 20 (3) R 347 or 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

G mulan fraoich 'heather hillock'.

Mullach an t-Samhraidh NN523159 (1) R 358 579m BQR

G 'the summer summit or height'. This may well have been summer pasture for Lianach Farm NN53 17, whose shieling sites are also represented by *Garrauchra* NN53 15.

Na Keandmoir+ NN68 23 (2) S 347 BQR

(1a16c? *Geog. Coll.* ii, 565, "with a house on it")

If this is indeed a pl. it would be in Mod *G na cinn mòra* 'the big heads, headlands, promontories' &c. The *d* of Macfarlane's form is presumably a relic of the Earlier Irish nom. pl. *cend* (*RIA*). The name is given by Macfarlane under the heading 'Places about the head of Loch Erin', but no such site is attested in other sources in that vicinity. Kenmore at the east end of Loch Earn, a stronghold of the earls of Strathearn in 13c and 14c, is the site most likely to be meant (see s.n., COM). Macfarlane, or Pont, who may have been the source of Macfarlane's information, seems to have got the wrong end of the loch.

Na Slochdan+ NN47 18 (3) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 611)

On Monachyle Tuarach Farm.

G 'the hollows or pits'.

Na Staidhrichean NN438215 &c (1) R 347 BQR

G 'the steps or stairs'. Donnchadh Bàn has *staidhrichean* once (MacLeod 1978, 1.2320), translated by the editor as 'ledges', but the underlying metaphor in these uses of the Sc/Eng loanword *staidhir* implies a route offering an easier ascent in rugged terrain. Cf Faradh Dubh above.

Ochyvere+ NN60 22 (3) F 348 c130-150m? BQR

Balivere and *Balleveir*, *Achevire* and *Achyvere* 1783 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
Ochyvere, *Balliveir* 1806 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *achadh a' mhaoir* 'the steward's field or land', related to *Balliveir+* NN60 22 (q.v. above), 'the steward's toun'. They were clearly seen as distinct places since they are mentioned together in documents. *Ochyvere+* may have been land for the steward's use but detached from his main holding and steading, and may thus be an identifiable example of *achadh* used at a comparatively recent date for a non-habitational site. See *achadh*[#].

Old Military Road NN576220 (1) &c O 347 BQR

Oullater+ NN57 20 (2) S 347 BQR

(1813 Seisins)

The second part is likely to be G *leitir*, 'slope, hillside', but here an e.n. Above Glen Ample to the west is *Meall nan Uamh* NN58 20, with *Leitirs* NN57 20, also part of Edinample lands, on its far side. G *uamh leitir*, 'cave of (e.n.) Leitirs'.

Pairce Dhu+ NN534202 (2) F 347 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G *pairc dhubh*[#] 'black park or field', perhaps indicating a cultivated, therefore ploughed, field as opposed to a grass park.

Amrochar

Parlan Hill NN353171 (1) R 357 669m ~~AAR~~ and BQR

Glossed as 'Macfarlane's Hill' (1896 Carnegie, 613). The summit is in AAR parish (DNB) but the small summit plateau extends to the BQR and (former) PER boundary.

Meal galan [spelling not clear] 1783 (Stobie)

This name is likely to be a translation of an earlier G name **beinn* (&c) *Pharlain*, Parlan's hill, from the G personal name *Parlan* found in

MacPharlain, Macfarlane. Like the MacLarens (see Part Two, p494), the Macfarlanes claim to be close kin of earls, in their case the earls of Lennox, and they trace their descent from Gilchrist, brother of Maldowen the third earl. Their clan territory spanned the head of Loch Long, Arrochar and the head of Loch Lomond. The eponymous ancestor of the clan lived in 14c, and Inveruglas, in Loch Lomond some 7 or 8km from Parlan Hill, was an early seat of the chief (information from Adam 1960, 242-44, partly quoting W.F. Skene). In this context Parlan Hill can be seen as marking the boundary between the territories of the earls of Lennox and the earls of Strathearn, and within those earldoms, the territory of the kin groups who later emerged as the clans Macfarlane and MacLaren respectively.

This example of a hill name acting as a boundary marker for an identifiable kin group helps to reinforce the possibility that Lorn and Labhran names within the earldom of Strathearn should be taken seriously as indicators of areas of settlement and power, and in some cases as indicators of their boundaries.

Paruic nan Reitheachan+ NN537173 (2) F 358 BQR

One of the Immereoin parks (1884 MacGregor).

G *pairc nan reitheachan* 'the tups' park', indicating the importance of sheep rearing in Glen Buckie.

Poll Geoidh+ NN535173 (2) W 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'goose pool'.

Port+ NN601229 (2) S 347 BQR

lettir et portu cum insula vocata Glenuragan et piscariis de Locherne
1610 (Retours Perth 206)

Cartron, Letter, and **the harbour**, with the island called Glentoragan
1662 (RMS xi no 285)

Cartran, Letter and **the port** with the island called Elinvragane [and Elenuragane] 1663 (RMS xi no 381)

Cartron, Lettir et **Poart**, cum insula voc. Elinbrogar, et piscatoribus de Locherne 1683 (Retours Perth 926)

Cartran Letter and **Port** with the Island called Ellanvragan 1806 (Perthshire Sasines)

The use above of the definite art. *the* and the inflected Lat form *portu* indicate that *Port* was not regarded as a place-name before 1a17c.

G 'port', 'harbour', also sometimes 'ferry'.

This site is discussed under *Ellanvraggan+* above. See also under *Port+*, COM.

Puidrac Standing Stone NN541208 (1) O 347 BQR ['pʷ dr ɔ̃ k] and
['pʷ dr ɔ̃ x]

The *Puidreag*, *Puidreac* or *Puethiarach* is a standing stone now in the Beallaidh Park, 'supposed to have belonged to the Druidical worship' (MacLaren 1960, 2-3). It originally stood at *The Aorainn+* (q.v. below), where St Angus is said to have built his oratory on an old pagan site, near what is now the Kirkton. An informant c1870 described the *Puidrac* as a large stone that in more recent times was placed on a flat rock like a table, and a test of manhood was to lift it from the ground to its place, though see the remarks under *Clach Shamsoin* above. *NSA* BQR (1844, 346) says the stone is about 5ft high, and resembles an obelisk. While there is a substantial number of place-names in BQR which could in theory be P-Celtic, as they are made up of P-Celtic and Gaelic cognates, *Puidrac* is one of the very few names in the parish that can be confidently taken to be P-Celtic. The stone's supposed great antiquity and its siting at an ancient pagan and, later, Christian centre indicate that it had considerable significance in the early ritual life of the district. The fact that a *Balquhiddel* man is still a *Puidireach* in Gaelic implies that the stone was in some way linked to the identity of the district and its people. Indeed the name of the stone appears to be closely related to the second element of *Balquhiddel*, q.v. s.n. above.

Rannach NN585245 (2) S 347 BQR
(1783 *Stobie*)

Probably G *raineach* 'fern or bracken (place)'.

Rathad na Mòine[#] NN520174 (1) O 358 BQR
(1884 *MacGregor*)

G 'the peat road'.

Rhuveag NN484198 (1) S 358 BQR

The small promontory on which the settlement stands is Aird Bheathag, and the burn at Rhuveag (unnamed on OS maps) rises in Coire Bheathag NN48 20. It looks, then, as if *-veag* here represents, not *b(h)eag*, 'small', but *b(h)eathag*. *Rubha* and *coire* are, of course, masc. nouns, so the lenited second part may have come about comparatively late in the Gaelic period by analogy with the grammatically correct *Aird Bheatha(i)g*. *Beathag* may represent the primary name among these sites, a particular location somewhere between Coire Bheathag and Aird Bheathag, with the sense 'little birch spot', or perhaps a small area taking in the sites of all the names under discussion. Alternatively, as a fem. dimin. is common in Gaelic watercourse names, the burn itself may have been **a' bheathag*, 'the little 'birchy' one'. Coille Bheag NN48 19 however, which grows around Rhuveag, may not have been named from *beathag* since there is a Coille Mhòr (NN48 20). Thus *G rubha* with e.n., 'point of Beathag'.

Riasgant NN49 14 (3) V 358 BQR

In Glen Dubh on the way to Glenfinlas (1884 MacGregor).

G riasg, probably with the dimin. ending *-an*. *Riasg* has a range of meanings associated with muir and rough grasses. Here the sense may be 'small area of moorland'.

River Balvag NN561152 &c (1) W 347 and 358 BQR

Balbhaig 1896 (Carnegie, 616)

G balbh with the fem. dimin. suffix *-ag* or *-aig* not infrequently present in *G* watercourse names (see CPNS 433, 447-50), 'little dumb or silent (one)'. See also the comments under Calair Burn above.

River Larig NN375163, NN462187 (1) W 357 and 358 BQR

G làirig 'moor, hill; pass'. The river rises in the very rough terrain below Beinn Chabhair and Parlan Hill in the extreme west of BQR, and it is no doubt to this terrain, or to the pass at NN357171, that the name refers. See however Inverlochlarig above.

Rob Roy's Putting Stone NN516243 (1) O 347 BQR

Close to Lochan and Leum an Eireannaich.

This looks like an example of the name of a figure legendary in a

locality becoming attached to conspicuous or unusual objects in the landscape, irrespective of fact or likelihood.

See also remarks under Cuil nan Cuspairean above.

Roinn Mhòr NN561152 (1) R 358 BQR

A long narrow strip of land projecting into the north end of Loch Lubnaig.

G 'great point or promontory'. This seems to be a purely topographical name, unlike Ceann Mòr NN567146, q.v. above.

Roinn Uinnseann+ NN52 19 (3) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

On Stronvar Farm.

G 'ash(-tree) point or promontory'. *Roinn* in toponymy generally applies to land projecting into water, so this site should perhaps be looked for on the south eastern shore of Loch Voil.

Runacraig NN571145 (1) S 358 BQR

his lands of Strathir namely...Rufnacrag 1462-3 (Laing Chrs. no 151)

Rienacraig 1783 (Stobie)

On a triangular piece of ground projecting into Loch Lubnaig.

G *rubha na creige* 'point near the rock or crag', probably with reference to Creag nan Saighdear NN568148.

Runag+ (also Rionnag) NN584246 (2) S 347 BQR

(c1770 RHP964/5)

Glenogle comp. ...Riennack &c 1793 (Perthshire Sasines)

G *rionnag*, 'star', is not on the face of it a very likely toponymic item. The Rev. David Cameron in his notes on MacGregor 1884 suggests that this might be for G *roinneag* 'little portion or holding'.

Rusgachan S NN563189 (1) S 358 BQR

E Ruskachan [NN563193 (2)], W Ruskachan [perhaps the present Rusgachan] 1783 (Stobie)

Ruskachan (Rusgachan or Riasgachan) [sic] 1896 (Carnegie, 616)

G ?*riasgachan* 'little moorland or sedgy place'.

Sabhal Uisdean NN537173 (2) S 358 BQR

At Immereoin (1884 MacGregor).

G *sabhal Uisdein* 'Hugh's barn'. Carnegie (1896, 612) glosses *Immeroin* as 'Hugh or Ewan's ridge', and Dwelly (p1046) has *Uisdean* and *Eòghann* as equivalents for Hugh, in Argyll. It is just possible then that we have here in *sabhal Uisdein*, situated on *Imir Eòghainn* farm, a distant relic of an equivalence or interchangeability that was current in Dalriada.

Sal Beachan NN557139 (1) V? 358 250-300m BQR

G ?*sal bheachan* 'willow(-copse) of bees'.

Sean Talamh NN559159 (1) F 358 BQR

Sean Thalamh 1896 (Carnegie, 614)

G *sean thalamh* 'old or ancient ground or land'. Perhaps a burial ground, perhaps ground that was formerly cultivated.

Sgairneach Liath NN498211 (1) R 347 BQR

G *sgàirneach liath* 'grey scree(-slope)'.

Sgàirneach Ruadh NN518195 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'red scree(-slope)'.

Sgairneadh an airgid NN421216 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'scree slope of the silver', i.e. perhaps loose stones or scree covering a hillside, giving an impression of silver.

Sgiath[#] a' Chàise NN582168 (1) R 358 615m BQR

A line of crags.

G, lit. 'wing or shield of the cheese', perhaps referring to sheltering crags in the vicinity of which dairying was carried out, at shielings, during the summer months. The site is at the head of slopes above the townships of Creagan, Immereoch and Immervoulin, in Strathyre.

Sgiath[#] Dhubh NN475244 (1) R 347 BQR

A rough sloping area below crags.

G, 'black wing or shield', here referring to the sheltering or 'beetling' crags.

Sgorrach Sean NN572261 (1) R 347 BQR [Sgorrach Nuadh NN574255]

A steep craggy slope above Glen Ogle.

G *sgòr(r)ach sean* 'old rocky, or cliffy, rugged piece of ground'. It is very unusual indeed to find *sean* following the nn it qualifies, though the word order does emphasise the opposition between it and Sgorrach Nuadh, 'new rocky piece of ground (&c)'. The names may have arisen from a slippage or fall of rock at Sgorrach Nuadh, creating a new scree slope?

Shielings marked in Inverlochlarig Glen NN431205 (1).

Shielings marked in Gleann Crotha with sheep pens nearby NN503213 (1).

Shielings marked at NN546221 (1).

Shielings marked in Monachyle Glen NN477217 and NN478213 (1).

Sidheag NN558168 (1) S 358 BQR

G *sitheag* 'rounded hill or fairy hillock'.

Sitheag+ NN53 20 (3) 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 611)

On Kirkton Farm.

G *sitheag* 'rounded hill or fairy hillock'.

Sitheag an Lòin+ NN53 17 (2) R 358 BQR

On the plain leading from Immereoin to Laggan (1884 MacGregor). For MacGregor's *Laggan+* here see s.n., NN53 17, above.

G 'rounded hill or fairy hillock of the pool or meadow'.

Sitheag Riabhach#+ NN533171 (2) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 611)

Near Lianach fank (1884 MacGregor).

G 'brindled or variegated rounded hill or fairy hillock'.

Sithean a' chatha NN357162 (1) R 357 BQR

G 'rounded hill, or fairy hill, of the battle'.

Sidhean Dubh NN538159 (1) R 358 BQR

A group of erratics (Stewart 1986, 33).

G 'black little hill or fairy hill'.

Sliabh na Mèinne NN598264 (1) R 347 590m BQR/COM

See s.n., COM.

Sloc+ NN47 18 (2) R 358 BQR

A 'gully on Monachyle Tuarach' (1884 MacGregor). Cf Na Slochdan+ above.

G 'hollow'.

Spùt Beag NN555135 (1) W 358 BQR

G 'small spout or waterfall'.

Spùt Dubh[#] NN584263 (1) W 347 BQR [Allt an Spùt Dhuibh same NGR]

Spùt Dubh[#]+ NN53 16 (3) W 358 BQR [Allt an Spuit Dhuibh same NGR]
(1896 Carnegie, 612)

Spùt Dubh[#] NN604194 (1) W 359 BQR

All are G 'black spout or waterfall'.

Spùt Mòr NN558136 (1) W 358 BQR

G 'great or big waterfall'.

Sròn[#] an t-Sionnaich+ NN547155 (2) 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'spur or promontory of the fox'.

Sròn[#] Mhòr NN617214 (1) R 348 BQR/COM

G 'great point or spur'.

Standing Stone at NN542208 (2) O 347 BQR

(Stewart 1986, 31)

St Blane's Chapel (remains of) NN597231 (1) O 347 BQR

CPNS (p165) indicates that this was known in G as *Caibeal Bhlathain* 'Blane's chapel'. Auchenvey+ (q.v above), feasibly 'field of the church or holy site', appears to have been close by.

Stob[#] a' choin NN416161 (1) R 358 869m BQR

According to MacLaren (1960, 100), in 1720 Duncan MacLaren, then holding Wester Inverenty, adopted the title 'Stob-Chon' (sic) from the name of this hill.

Stobie's *Ben ...ne* may be here or very close.

G *stob a' choin* 'the dog's or hound's hill'.

Stob[#] an Duibhe NN397154 (1) R 357 734m BQR

Stob dune (1783 Stobie) may be for this feature.

G 'the hill of blackness'.

Stob[#] Binnein NN434227 (1) R 347 1165m BQR/KII

Stob innain 1783 (Stobie)

A cairn is marked on the summit on OS maps.

G The current form gives the sense '(conical) hill with the small peak or pinnacle'. However, the second *b* in the name may be a duplication. Stobie's version suggests an earlier *stob innein*, 'anvil hill', probably from the perceived shape of the summit.

Stob[#] Breac NN447165 (1) R 358 688m BQR

[probably] *Stob brean* 1783 (Stobie)

Stob Breac 1896 (Carnegie, 610)

G 'speckled or variegated hill'.

Stob[#] Caol NN493221 (1) R 347 734m BQR

G 'narrow hill'.

Stob[#] Coire an Lochain NN438222 (1) R 347 1076m BQR/KII

A summit cairn is marked on what is also the parish and earldom boundary.

G 'the hill above (e.n.) Coire an Lochain'.

Stob[#] Creagach NN459232 (1) R 347 906m BQR/KII

G 'rocky hill'.

Stob[#] Garbh NN412221 (1) R 347 969m BQR

G 'rough hill'.

Stob[#] Glas[#] NN404201 (1) R 347 823m BQR

Stob glass 1783 (Stobie)

G 'grey hill'.

Stob[#] Invercarnaig NN443197 (1) R 700m 358 BQR

Innerkermag (S) 1467 (ER vii, 484)

Innerkernag 1471 (S) (ER viii, 68)

Allt a' chearnaig, Stob Inver-Chearnaig 1896 (Carnegie, 613)

G *stob 'hill'* with e.n. (see *Allt Carnaig* and *Innercharnaig+* above).

Stob[#] Luib NN481261 (1) R 347 495m BQR/KII

G *stob 'hill'* with e.n. *Luib*, the settlement of that name in Glen Dochart KII.

Stob[#] Thearlaich NN432223 (1) R 347 900m BQR

G 'Charles' or Charlie's hill'.

Stone Circle (site of) NN536208 (2)

Removed by the farmer at Kirkton (Stewart 1986, 31).

Stop Dubh[#] nam Broc NN551183 (1) R 358 BQR

G *stòp 'a stoup'*, here probably a hollow, 'black hollow of the badgers'.

Strathyre NN563172 (1) S 358 BQR [straθ 'aIr]

his lands of Strathir namely *Ardquhowloure, Rufnacrag* and half *Ymremwlane*, with mill 1462-3 (*Laing Chrs.* no 151)

terras de Strathire 1463-4 (*RMS ii* no 784)

terras de Strathier cum insulis et lacubus earundem,..terras de Glengaile..in dominio de Stragarthnay...quas rex in unam liberam baroniam de Strathier creavit et univit 1474 (*RMS ii* no 1171)

Stratheir 1486 (*Fraser* 1858, 255)

terre de Ardindaw, Glascalye [, Strone-Ire, et Emerichrychy, in dominio de Strathire, senesc Buchquhiddel 1503 (*RMS ii* no 2729)

Strerthiro [comp] *Ruscochane, Immererioch, Imme(r)welling, Royncraig, Straithire cum molendino* 1508-9 (*RMS ii* no 3280)

Ardranendeiff, Glasquache, Immergreische, Storne [sic] 1544-5 (*RMS iii* no 3059)

terr[e] de **Strathyre** cum molendine 1602 (*Retours Perth* 102)

Strath Ire [i.e. the strath], *Stronire* [S] 1783 (*Stobie*)

The village of Strathyre, about a mile from the north end of Loch Lubnaig, is comparatively recent. At the time of Stobie's map (1783), the future village consisted only of two or three crofts or small farms. In 1791 Strathyre village was in its "infancy" (*OSA BQR*, 41).

Carnegie (1896, 616) comments: 'the pronunciation of this word in Gaelic, which is strath-theo-thir, makes its meaning more likely to be the "strath of the warm country", than what would seem the more obvious meaning (strath-fheoir) the "grassy strath". Neither of these suggestions tally with the early forms. The same is true of *-eadhair* for the second element, one of the "original Gaelic forms taken from the mouths of the people" by W.J. Watson (*Dwelly*, 1028).

It is tempting to wonder whether *Éire* could be involved in this name. *CPNS* (p226) points out that in the second part of a compound *Éire* would be uninflected, "if the compound was Welsh", and so Strathyre could be from a Pictish cognate of a W **ystrad Éire* 'strath of Ireland'. If so this would imply significant Gaelic settlement in the district at a comparatively early period. Cf the remarks under River Earn COM.'

Cf also Stronyre below.

Stronslaney NN554196 (1) R 358 BQR, [*Stroneslaney* NN558197 S, *Coille na Sròine* NN552198]

Stronslany 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Stronislane 1476 (*ER* viii, 348)

Stroneslany 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)

A ridge projecting into a haugh beside the Balvag.

The OS 1901 6" sheet adds at Stronslaney:- "Site of Conflict between the MacLarens and the Leneys (supposed about 13th century)". A cairn at NN554196 (2) marks the spot where the last surviving Buchanan was overtaken and slain after the 15c battle with the MacLarens (c1940 Moir). The spot seems also to have been known as (the) Strone.

G sròn léanaidhe 'point or spur of the damp meadows' (*CPNS* 143, 145). The Rev. David Cameron is probably right in saying that the second *s* is "for euphony", i.e. intrusive (MS notes to 1884 MacGregor).

Stronvar NN528203 (1) S 347 BQR [*Stronvar Bridge* NN535206]

Stronevare 1467 (*ER* vii, 484)

Stroneware 1476 (ER viii, 347)

Stronewair, Molendinum de Stronewar 1502 (ER xii, 635)

Estir Stronewar 1510 (ER xiii, 323)

The relatively early first reference and the presence there of a mill and the judicial and economic/social sites of Tom a' mhoid+ NN530200 (3) and Tom na Faidhreach+ NN53 20 (2) imply long-standing importance for Stronvar. But rather like Dunira (COM), its prestige relative to adjacent sites appears to have been enhanced in more recent times by the building of a substantial house and the development of the amenities of the estate, initially by the Stewarts of Glenbuckie c1825 and subsequently by the Carnegie family from 1849 (Beauchamp 1981, 191-4).

G sròn a' bhàrra 'spur of the height or hill (Armstrong)'.

Stronyre NN558148 (1) S 358 BQR [Allt Stronyre NN550149]

terre de Ardindaw, Glascalye, Strone-Ire, et Emerichrychy, in dominio de Strathire, senesc Buchquhidder 1503 (RMS ii no 2729)

Strath Ire [the strath], **Stronire** [S] 1783 (Stobie)

Stronyre, Allt Stronyre 1896 (Carnegie, 614)

G sròn 'point, promontory', followed by the second element of e.n. *Strathyre*, q.v. above.

Stuc a' Chroin NN617174 (1) R 359 975m BQR/COM/CLD earlier BQR/TEX/CLD [Lochan a' Chroin NN615167, Gleann a' Chroin NN630148 both CLD]

Glossed (1896 Carnegie, 616) as: *Stuic* (sic), "a lesser hill jutting out, as it were, from a greater"; *Stuc a' chrodhain* - 'hill of the cloven hoof'.

G. Carnegie's suggestion may be correct, but if so, at this height and in this terrain the name would probably refer to some configuration of the ground rather than to the presence of livestock. G stùc a' *chrodhain* 'peak of the cloven hoof'?

Stuc Challtuinn+ NN56 20 (2) R 347 or 358 BQR

A wood above the smithy (1884 MacGregor; see Ceardach+ above).

G stùc *challtainne* 'hill or cliff where hazel grows'. The contours in this area are not consistent with stùc in the sense of 'peak'.

Stuc Dhubh NN552124 (1) R 358 662m BQR/CLD

G *stùc dhubh* 'black peak'.

Stuck Bellacknuncan+ [not totally legible] NN512183 (2) R 358 BQR

(1783 Stobie)

This seems to be, or to be very near to, Creag Mhòr NN51 18.

G *stùc bealach ?Dhonnchaidh* 'peak beside ?Duncan's pass'.

Taobh na Coille NN459151 (1) R (marked on a hillside) 358 BQR

G 'woodside'.

Tashblair see As Blàr above.

The Aorainn+ NN535207 (2) O 347 BQR

CPNS (p272) says that this is the site of the ancient chapel at Balquhidder, but the Reverend David Cameron, minister of Balquhidder from 1879 to 1930, maintained that the Aorainn was between Kirkton Farm and the Balvag (Stewart of Ardvorlich 1975, 106).

MacLaren (1960, 2-3, possibly following Carnegie, 1896, 616) translates Aorainn as 'oratory'. This would be related to G *acoradh*, Ir *adhradh*, O Ir *adrad*, 'act of worshipping, adoring; adoration' and *adraid v* 'worships, adores', from Lat *adoratio* and *adorat* respectively (RIA and MacBain s.vv.). RIA however appears to record no Earlier Irish word that would correspond to *aora(i)nn*. CPNS (p272) has *Oirinn Aonghuis* "'Angus' offering', i.e. 'the offering made to Angus'". CPNS doesn't analyse *Oirinn*, which seems to represent O Ir *oifrend* 'offering, sacrifice', hence also 'mass'. If so however the sense would rather be 'offering of prayer or worship' made by Angus, which accords better with MacLaren's and Carnegie's version. Toponymically, on the other hand, the basic sense of *oirinn* is identical to that of G *iobairt*, 'offering, sacrifice', which at, for example, Monzie and Monzievauid kirks is the name of the early kirkland, the land offered to God and/or the patron saint for the upkeep of the church. There appears to be no kirkland specifically identified as such at Balquhidder. The lands of the present Kirkton Farm would be a very feasible location.

The Beallaidh Park NN541208 (2) F 347 BQR

Cf G *bealadh*, gen. *bealaidh* 'anointing'. The site is on Achleskine

farm, between Beannachd Aonghais (q.v. above) and the Clachan of Balquhidder, in the part of the parish most closely associated with St Angus, the saint credited with having brought Christianity to the district.

The Fairy Knowe+ NN542152 (2) R 358 BQR
(Stewart 1986, 33, 40n)

The Stob NN492232 (1) R 347 753m BQR
Sc stob, 'pointed hilltop', re-Scotticised.

The Trenches NN53 23 (2) O 347 BQR
(Beauchamp 1981, 22)

"Up Kirkton Glen a mile and a half from Balquhidder church and 2000ft up are the Trenches, a series of three ditches and ramparts with a fourth enclosure showing signs of huts" (*loc. cit.*). Beauchamp takes this to be a "Pictish dun".

Tieness+ NN561169 (2) S 358 BQR [Tighanes Burn NN559169 (1)]
(1783 Stobie)

Allt Tigh an Eas 1896 (Carnegie, 614)

On Immervoulin Farm, the site is now in Strathyre village.

G taigh an easa (see eas[#]) 'the waterfall house' or 'the den house'. A waterfall is on the burn at NN566166 and the burn runs through a wooded den at NN563168.

Tigh Bhruce+ NN56 16 (3) S 358 BQR
(1896 Carnegie, 614)

On Immervoulin Farm. Explained as "Bruce's house, a shieling frequented by Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, when passing the summer, as he usually did, at Ardchullerie". This man was the famous 18c explorer James Bruce of Kinnaird, who retired to Ardchullarie (see Ardchullarie More above) to write an account of his search for the source of the Nile (Beauchamp 1981, 4). *Scottish Nation* (i 436-42) has a comprehensive article.

Tigh a' Mhinisteir+ NN536209 (2) S 347 BQR
Balquhidder manse (1884 MacGregor).

G 'the minister's house'.

Tigh na Croiteag+ NN52 20 (3) S 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612) On Stronvar Farm.

G *taigh na croiteige* 'the house of the wee croft'.

Tiobairt+ NN50 16 (2) W 358 BQR [Fuaran an Tiobairt+ same NGR]

In Glen Dubh (1884 MacGregor).

G 'well' and 'spring of the well'.

Toll a' Bhruic+ NN49 15 (3) R 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'the badger's hole or hollow'.

Toll a' Phoacher+ NN49 15 (2) R 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'the poacher's hole or den'.

Tom[#] a' Bhuachaille NN496200? [site not clear on Pathfinder] (2) R 347

BQR

G 'the herdsman's hillock'.

Tom a' Challtuinn NN563167 (1) R 358 BQR

G tom[#] a' challtainne 'hillock where hazel grows'.

Tom[#] adhairc+ NN52 20 (3) R 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

On Stronvar Farm.

G 'horn(-shaped) hillock'. The area is wooded now and it may not be easy to identify the site.

Tom a' mhoid+ NN530200 (3) R 347 or 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

Glossed as 'the knoll of the Court of Justice'.

G tom[#] a' mhòid 'hillock of the (judicial) assembly, of the court'. Tom na Croiche (q.v. below), 'gallows hillock', at Achleskine, is probably less than a mile away, as is the *clachan* of Balquhidder. The probable justice site is further confirmation of the status of this immediate

vicinity as a power centre in the Gaelic period. It and, to a lesser extent, the fair site (see Tom na Faidhreach+ below), imply a degree of importance for the Stronvar component estate in the earlier administrative structure of the Balquhiddier lands.

Tom# an Dathadair+ NN536198 (2) R 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

On Stronvar Farm,

G 'the dyer's hillock'.

Tom# an Eisg NN532185 (1) R 358 BQR

G 'hillock of the fish'.

This is beside the Calair Burn and probably denotes a good fishing spot.

Tom# an t-Sabhail+ NN52 19 (3) S 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

G 'hillock with or near the barn', as Tomintoul Banffshire.

Tom# Aonghais+ NN537208 (2) R 347 BQR

(MacLaren 1960, 5)

On the Kirkton ground, south of the highway, 30 or 40 metres east of the manse gate (*loc. cit.*). MacLaren adds that according to local tradition St Angus stood on the level ground below the knoll and his hearers sat on it to hear him preach. This was also said to be where the 15c battle between the MacLarens and the Buchanans was partly fought - it ended at Strone (at Stronslaney) (1884 MacGregor).

In addition Tom Aonghais was for long the site where a local fair was held (c1940 Moir). Stewart of Ardvorlich (1964, 35 note 14) mentions evidence from the Rev Alex. MacGregor, minister of Balquhiddier in 1a19c, that the "fair of St Angus fell on the last Thursday of March". CPNS however (p272) says Angus' fair in Balquhiddier was on or about August 11th and identifies him with a saint Angus MacRith, a disciple of Mochtu of Louth.

G 'Angus' hillock'.

Tom# Bàn+ NN56 20 (2) R 347 or 358 BQR

(1884 MacGregor)

G 'white or light-coloured hillock'.

Tom[#] Banach NN54 20 (3) R 347 or 358 BQR
(1896 Carnegie, 609)

A knoll on Achleskine Farm. Glossed as 'the whitish or grey knoll'.
G *tom* 'hillock' plus ?*banach* 'whitish'.

Tom[#] na Buaile+ NN53 21 (3) O 347 BQR
(1896 Carnegie, 611)

G 'hillock of the pen or fold'. There are sheep pens marked on current OS maps in this area of Kirkton Glen. Fraser notes (1993, 207, 213) that *buaile* is also commonly used in Skye of an open field which is or was enclosed by a fence or dyke.

Tom[#] na Buar+ NN536210 (2) R 347 BQR
Behind manse rock (1884 MacGregor).

G. *Buar* is masc. in Earlier Irish (RIA) and in Mod G, so this is probably for *tom nam buar* 'hillock of the cattle herds'.

Tom[#] na Carraig[#] NN557172 (1) R 358 BQR
G 'hillock of the rock'.

Tom[#] na Cloiche NN509199 (1) R 358 BQR
G 'hillock of the stone' (see *clach[#]*). *Clach Mhòr* NN51 18 is just over a kilometre up the hillside from this site beside Loch Voil, but there may be no connection.

Tom na Croich+ NN541209 (2) R 347 BQR
'Presently' called Broomfield (1884 MacGregor).
G *tom[#] na croiche* 'knowe or mound of the gallows'. This would appear to represent a site for the administration of justice at the caput of the Balquhidder lands, Achleskine, though the age of the name may be impossible to establish.
Stewart of Ardvorlich (1964, 34, note 10) says that here was "a large stone with a hole in it to receive the butt end of the gallows, and it was there that the Baillies of Balquhidder dispensed justice... It seems probable that the *Claidheamh Mor* [sic] of Ardvorlich [one of a collection of weapons at Ardvorlich House] was the state sword of the

Baillies of Balquhiddel...exposed when the Baillies dispensed justice at Tom na Croich. It belongs to the period 1450 to 1550". It is not unlikely that the post-forfeiture Baillies' use of the site was the continuation of a use dating back to the time of the Gaelic earldom. Cf Tom a' mhoid+ above.

Tom[#] na Drochaid+ NN535205 (2) R 347 BQR
(1896 Carnegie, 612)
G 'hillock by the bridge'.

Tom[#] na Faidhreach+ NN53 20 (2) R 347 BQR
(1896 Carnegie, 612)
On Stronvar Farm.
G 'the fair or market hillock'. Containing a loanword from Sc/Eng *fair*, this is not likely to be a particularly early name. Tom Aonghais (q.v. above), near the core of the Balquhiddel lands and the kirkton, and bearing the name of the founding saint, is more likely to have been the site of the principal ancient fair of the parish.

Tom[#] na h-Analach NN547159 (1) R 358 BQR
G 'the hillock of (i.e. hard on) the breath', or 'where one pauses for breath'. It is beside a *bealach* between Strathyre and the head of Glen Buckie. This name appears to convey a similar sentiment to *Rest and Be Thankful* (~~ARG~~) ^{Argyll}.

Tom na h-Ath+ NN52 20 (2) R 347 BQR
(On Tulloch Farm, 1896 Carnegie, 612)
Tom na h-Atha [a brae on the Loch Voil road near Kirkton] 1884
(MacGregor)
G *tom[#] na h-àtha* 'hillock of the kiln'.

Tom[#] na h-Iolaire+ NN49 20 (3) R 347 or 358 BQR
(on Craigrue Farm, 1896 Carnegie, 614)
Tom[#] na h-Iolaire NN547162 (1) R 358 BQR
G 'the eagle's hillock'.

Tom[#] nam Maigheach NN562165 (1) R 358 BQR
G 'hillock of the hares'.

Tom[#] na Mòine[#] NN577149 (1) R 358 479m BQR

G 'the peat hillock'.

Tom[#] nan Ainil+ NN536210 (2) R 347 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 616)

Glossed as 'the knoll of fires'. MacLaren (1960, 3) has 'Tom nan Aingeal' and places it immediately behind the present parish church.

G ?*tom nan aingeal* 'hillock of the fires'. This name may contain a reference to pagan fire rituals such as Beltane. The site is close to the Kirkton and nearby are a number of other indicators of high status for that immediate area in early times. On the other hand Watson (1976, 331n) lists *Ard nan Aingeal* (in Ireland?), *Cnoc nan Aingeal*, Iona, and two further instances of *Cnoc nan Aingeal*, in Ross-shire, all of which were burial grounds, where the reference seems at least as likely to be to G *aingeal* 'angel'.

Perhaps cf also M Ir *ainnel* 'swallow'?

Tom[#] nan Carnan+ NN52 19 (3) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 612)

On Stronvar Farm. Glossed as 'the knoll of sledges', "so called because on account of its steepness only sledges could be used here. It may alternatively be 'knoll of small cairns'".

Tom[#] nan Cearc+ NN56 16 (3) R 358 BQR

(1896 Carnegie, 614)

On Immervoulin Farm.

G 'hillock of the hens'. *Cearc* can refer to either domestic or game birds.

Tom[#] nan Deur+ NN538203 (2) S 347 or 358 BQR

A house at Calair Brig, 'The knowe of the dram or drappie' (1884 MacGregor). 'Knoll of the drops, so called from a house on the spot where whisky was sold' (1896 Carnegie, 612).

G 'hillock of the drops'. Cf *Geata na Straighlich+* above.

Tom[#] nan Lòn+ NN52 19 (2) R 358 BQR

Above Glenbuckie march gate (1884 MacGregor).

G 'hillock of the meadows or ponds'.

Tulloch NN518206 (1) S 347 BQR [Tulloch Burn NN518205]

[Jas IV grants to John Ros] *terras de.. Tullochleubar..* [which the grantee's father John Ros of Craigie [PER] had resigned] 1511 (RMS ii no 3668)

terr[as] de Tulloche cum tribus Auchtowes et terris de Coble [recte Coule] 1662 (Retours Perth 708)

Tulich 1783 (Stobie)

Tulloch (Tulaich) [sic], *Coire na* [sic] **Tulaich**, *Tom Tulaich* 1896 (Carnegie, 612)

RHP3482 (AD1756) has "lead ore here" and "lead mine" on Tulloch ground. G *tulach*[#] 'hillock'; or perhaps (see the last two references) *tulaich* dat-loc., 'at hillock place' or *tulaich* nom. pl. '(place of) hillocks.

Uamh an Righ NN492202 (1) R 347 BQR

G 'the king's cave'.

See Bruce's Cave above.

Wauk Mill NN587240 (2) 347 BQR

Marked on the west of Ogle Burn, with a 'damb' upstream (c1770 RHP964/5).

Sc 'mill where cloth is waulked or fulled'.

The place-names of Comrie parish (COM)

The parish church of COM is thought to be dedicated to St Cessóg (Kessock). Rogers (1992, 87) classifies this dedication as only "probable" as it is supported only by a place-name (see Tom Chasaig below) and an inference drawn from the fact that RMS ii no 640 was issued at Comrie on Cessóg's feast day.

Rogers (*op. cit.*, 359) reports that the parish church of COM was an independent parsonage in 1274/75 but was appropriated to the support of a prebend in Dunblane cathedral before 1306 (referring to *SHS Miscellany* vi, 54 and 71, and *C. A. Chrs. i*, no 86). As in BQR, the bishop of Dunblane apparently held one quarter of the fruits in accordance with an agreement of 1237. The vicarage at the Reformation was held with the provostry of Innerpefferay, but as far as can be seen this was a purely personal union (Cowan 1967, s.n.).

COM and TEX were united in 16c (*FES* 1923, 262). Before 1702 Easter and Wester Meiggar, Findhuglen, Auchnashelloch, Culnacarie+, Trian, Drumchork, Dunivarrow+, Milnmaik, Carroglen, Balmuick, Laggan and Lurg, and part of Cultybraggan must have been transferred for a time to MZS, for they were annexed in that year to COM *quoad sacra* (*NSA COM* p578). Meiggar, Trian, Drumchork, Milntuim and Milnmaik were transferred from MZS to COM in respect of the civil parishes in 1889, as was the part of Cultybraggan, and the only other apparent change has been that an area of land at Cowden, originally in MUT, was also transferred to COM in 1889 (Shennan 1892, 208-9).

See map 3.

Achadh* Rainich NN628229 (1) F 348 c120m COM
G 'bracken field'.

Achraw NN597238 (1) S 347 100m COM [Achraw Hill NN598249]
Glenogil, Achinray 1456 (*ER* vi, 277)
[lands of] *Glenogile et Achra* 1476 (*ER* viii, 348)
Glenogill et Achinra 1478 (*ER* viii, 533)
Glenogill et Auchraa 1502 (*ER* xii, 635)
Auchinra 1510 (*ER* xiii, 323)
Achra [part of the lordship of Balquhidder] 1587 (*RMS* v no 1325)
Achray 1685 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Auchray 1725 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

E Achraw [the present *Achraw*], *W Achraw* [NN590238 (2)] 1783 (*Stobie*)
Auchraws Easter and Wester with the Miln of Carnlea and Milnlands 1784
 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Achraes Easter and Wester [part of the lordship of *Balquhidder*] 1784
 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The settlement name does not appear on the current OS Pathfinder sheet. These lands appear to have been part of the MacLaren clan territory, though there is no evidence that they were ever in BQR. See Part Two, p516.

G achadh[#] *an ràth* 'field of the fort', or 'of the seat of a powerful individual or group', seems the most likely explanation from the earlier forms, though no physical trace of such a feature has been recognised in the vicinity. BQR and COM west of Dundurn appear, intriguingly, to be lacking in early native fortifications (though perhaps cf *The Trenches* NN53 23 (2) BQR).

The 15c and 16c forms quoted above are good examples of doublet forms with and without the gen. art. (see *an*[#]).

Acrelands NN773223 (2) F 348 COM

(McNaughton n.d., 50)

[Cf] *the Crofts of Comrie* 1805-9 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Acre Lands at Comrie [2 of them] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'pieces of cultivable land feued to the inhabitants of a town or village'.

Acre Lands of St Fillans NN69 24 (2) 348 COM

(13 of them, 1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'pieces of cultivable land feued to the inhabitants of a town or village'.

Allt an Driùchd NN680306 (1) W 335 COM

G 'burn of the dew' or 'of the drizzling rain (*Armstrong*)'.

Allt an Fhionn NN683250 (1) W 348 COM

Allt-an-Fhionn and *Allt am Fhionn* (*Porteous* 1929, 24, 52)

Porteous (1929, 52-4) reports that this name is traditionally said to mean the 'Water of Fingal' and he relates a story supposedly told by a Loch Earn boatman of a battle between Fionn MacCoull and the MacLarens, in Roman times! If there is a genuine tradition behind this, the name would be *alltan Fhionn* 'Finn's small burn', though the burn in question is fairly substantial.

Perhaps cf also *G fionn* 'chief' (*Dwelly*), and Earlier Irish *finn* 'a Gael, an Irishman' (*RIA*). In this area, where the putative easterly movement of the proto-clan Labhrain appears to have come to a halt on the very limit of Pictland (see Part Two, pp506-7), either of these etymologies, if correct, might contain a reference to the meeting of different kin groups or nations at this point. The tradition of the MacLarens being involved in a battle here could also be significant in the context.

For another possible ethnic marker in the vicinity of Cachla nan Gàidheal+ below.

Allt an Tamhaisg NN736210 (1) W 348 COM earlier COM/TEX

McNaughton (n.d., 105) calls this the *Altanish Burn*, which he says is the pronunciation of the name, adding that it was Aberuchill's march with Dundurn and Dalchonzie.

G 'burn of the ghost or apparition'.

Allt Athailteach NN730223 W 348 COM

G 'burn of the scar(s)'.

Allt Beag NN730238 (1) W 348 COM [Beck Cottage NN729239]

G 'small burn'.

Allt Bhacaidh NN635243 (1) W 348 COM

G *allt a' bhacaidh* 'burn of (the) hindrance or obstacle'. Cf Allt Cheapaidh and Allt Dheacair Ath and see remarks under Port+ below.

Allt Cheapaidh NN637243 (1) W 348 COM

G *allt a' cheapaidh* 'the burn of intercepting', i.e. of hindrance. This is some 250m from Allt Bhacaidh above, which has a comparable meaning. See also Allt Dheacair Ath and remarks under Port+ BQR and Port+ below.

Allt Dearg NN611298 (1) W 348 COM

G 'red burn'.

Allt Dheacair Ath NN651244 (1) W 348 COM

G 'burn of difficult fording'. Allt Bhacaidh and Allt Cheapaidh (qq.v.) are on the same long hillslope as this burn and it looks as though it was seen, between northings NN63 and NN66 approximately, as being difficult to traverse. If the land route was difficult it makes it more likely that there was water-borne transport along the loch between Port+ BQR and Port+ COM, qq.v.

Allt Dubh[#] NN715310 (1) W 355 COM

G 'black burn'.

Allt Eas[#] Domhain NN665290 (1) W 348 COM [Loch Eas Domhain NN662290]

Deep Den (the bed of the burn), *Deep Den Loch* 1810 (Knox)

The burn does not emerge from the loch, though Burn and loch probably both take their names from the very steep declivity in the hillface, Sc 'den', through which the burn flows in OS square NN66 28.

G 'deep den burn'. Cf Allt Eas Domhain BQR.

Allt Fhiantagan NN693230 (1) W 348 COM

G 'burn of black heath-berries (blaeberries?)'.

Allt Iaruinn NN618255 (1) W 348 COM

G 'iron burn'.

It flows below Sliabh na Mèinne, q.v. below.

Allt Iubhar+ NN61 25 (3) W 348 COM

(1896 Carnegie, 615)

On Glenbeich Farm.

G *allt iubhair* 'yew-tree burn'.

Allt Leacachan NN614280 (1) W 348 COM

G 'burn of steep hillslopes'.

Allt Mòr NN726296 (1) W 348 COM

G 'great or big burn'.

Allt Mòr nan Speir NN730254 (1) W 348 COM

G *allt mòr nan speuran* 'great or big burn of the hooves or houghs?'

Allt na Ceàrlaich NN644243 (1) W 348 COM.

G 'burn of the (ball of) yarn or thread'? This may be a reference to spinning or weaving being carried out on the Derry lands. The factors for the Annexed Estates c1755 report that spinning was becoming a common occupation in this part of Perthshire (Wills 1973, *passim*).

Allt na Crìche NN692322 W 335 COM

G 'burn of the march', 'march burn'.

This burn rises just below the summit of Tom a' Chomh-stri, flows to the march with KNM on the other side of which is Tom a' Mhoraire, then flows past Uchdan Mic Thaoish (qq. v. below) to join the head waters of the Lednock. The march here is also that between the earldoms of Strathearn and Athol, and probably between the Pictish territories of which they were the successors.

Allt na Crìche NN725280 (1) W 348 COM

G 'burn of the march', 'march burn'.

This may have been the march between the lands of Dalmaglen+ and Gleann Mathaig (qq. v. below).

Allt na Faing NN719279 (1) W 348 COM

G 'burn of the fank'.

The mid19c OS sheet marks a sheepfold near the confluence with Allt Mathaig.

Allt na Faing NN737294 (1) W 348 COM

G 'burn of the fank'.

It passes a fank at NN737283, marked on the mid19c OS sheet.

Allt na Galanaich NN686239 (1) W 348 COM

This is the same burn as Allt Fhuarchois (see under Fuar Chos below), but further downstream.

G 'burn of the little tumultuous one'. Cf the next entry.

Allt na Gallanaich NN587244 (1) W 347 BQR and COM

G 'burn of the little tumultuous one'. Donnchadh Bàn twice has *galanach* adj. in his songs, each time referring to the noise of hounds and translated by his modern editor as 'baying' (MacLeod 1978, ll.586 and 3306).

For attribution to watercourses of characteristics of living creatures cf Allt Carnaig BQR, and in terms of noise or lack of it cf River Balvag and Calair Burn, BQR.

Allt na h-Atha NN640250 (1) W 348 COM

G 'burn of the kiln'.

Allt Ruadh NN708310 (1) W 355 COM

G 'red stream'.

Allt Shios NN670229 (1) W 348 COM [Allt Shuas NN662224]

Allt Shios is the easterly of the two burns, which converge as they flow towards Loch Earn. Porteous (1929, 35) has 'the twin burns of Findoglen [i.e. Fin Glen] which enter the loch a few yards apart'.

G, lit. 'down burn' and 'up burn'. These burns conform to a pattern not uncommon in Gaelic whereby *shuas*, lit. 'up', can also mean 'west', and *shios*, lit. 'down', can be used for 'east'. Nicolaisen (1976, 55) gives another Perthshire instance, *Labhar Shuas* and *Shios*, 'west and east Lawers', on Loch Tayside.

Allt Srath a' Ghlinne NN660205 COM and COM earlier TEX

See s.n., TEX.

Allt Tobar Sneachda NN653203 (1) W 348 COM

G 'snow-well burn'.

Am Binnein NN744252 (1) R 348 COM

G 'the pinnacle' or 'the high conical hill'.

Am Bioran NN694222 (1) R 348 616m COM [Bioran Beag NN698227]

Biran 1783 (Stobie)

Dundurn Biron 1810 (Knox)

The Birran 1912 (Porteous 1929, 24)

G 'the pointed peak'. Cf Bioran Dalchonzie below.

Anaba+ NN752258 (2) W 348 COM

(McNaughton n.d., 50)

A ford over the Lednock, now bridged, leading towards the grazings of upper Glenlednock.

G àth na bà 'ford of the cow', 'cow ford'.

An Dùn[#] NN737279 (1) R 348 COM

G 'the round or conical hill'.

An Dùnan NN639218 (1) R 348 489m COM [Bealach Dhùnain NN641221]

Downan 1781-9 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Ardvorlich Hill and Dunans [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G 'the little rounded or conical hill' (dimin. of dùn[#]).

See also Dunans below.

An t-Eilean NN696240 (1) R 348 COM

G 'the island'.

Not now an island but a point of land jutting out from the south side of Loch Earn where the loch narrows to become the River Earn.

The name *An t-Eilean* applied to this site on recent OS maps may indicate that this was an island that became a 'dry isle' through silting up of the river at this narrow spot (cf Dry Isle MZX).

A case could be made for An t-Eilean having been the island forming part of Port+ and Morrells+ (cf the 1789-1813 reference quoted under Port+) since it is feasible that the earlier extent of An t-Eilean was within the 100m contour line marked upon it on OS Pathfinder, the same height as the present shoreline, and that an earlier gap between the island and the southern shoreline subsequently silted up, perhaps within the last 150 years or so. If this is correct, the contours suggest that the island would in fact have been closer to the lands of Port than to those of Wester Dundurn, to the south of the river. In addition, Porteous (1929, 68) refers to a wooden bridge crossing the Earn from in front of the Drummond Arms in the present village of St Fillans (which was built on the site of Port+), to what "must have been

an island", giving some evidence of direct communication between the lands of Port and An t-Eilean.

This theory, however, appears to be invalidated by strong evidence that the Island of Morrels+ (&c) was in fact the same site as Kenmore Island+ and Neish Island. See below under Kenmore+.

An Tom^h NN665248 (1) R 348 COM

G 'the hillock'.

Ardtrostan NN678238 (1) S 348 COM [ard'tro stə n]

Chraigchrostan 1a16c (Pont 21)

Arrostoun 1746 (*Dunb. Test.*)

Ardthroskhan 1783 (*Stobie*)

Arrostan 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *àird Drostáin* 'point or promontory of Drostán'. St Drostán is associated with Buchan, Fife and Angus. *CPNS* (p316-7) places him in the period 650-700 and refers to the *Aberdeen Breviary* having him as of the royal stock of the Scoti, and to Fordun having him as great-grandson of Aedán mac Gabráin. Jackson (1972, 5) sees our place-name as potentially an "outlier" among St Drostán references, *if it is early enough* (my italics), and not inconsistent with the known distribution.

However, the present Ardtrostan lands are very much on the putative boundary between lands originally occupied by the proto-clan Labhrain and the lands of the multiple estate of Comrie on the edge of Pictish Fortriu. See Part Two, pp506-7 and 516-7.

In this context the Pictish secular personal and kingly name *Drostán* (eg Jackson 1972, 4) is at least as likely as the saint's name to be present here.

Pont's form would be G *creag Dhrostáin* 'Drostan's rock or crag', though cf P-Celtic (W) *carreg*.

Ardveich NN618245 (1) S 348 COM

Lorn de Ardebethy 1296 (*CDS ii no 200*)

Ardbethy 1445 (*ER v, 205*)

Ardbethy, Glenbethy 1456 (*ER vi, 277*)

Hardebeth 1465 (*ER vii, 325*)

[lands of] *Ardbeth* 1476 (*ER viii, 348*)

Arbeich, Lorne, et Dery..quas Alex. Derynach..resignavit 1495 (*RMS ii*)

no 2251)

[Jas IV confirms charter of Wm Edmonstoun de Duntreith selling and alienating *familiari regis servitori Jac. Redeheuch*] *terras de Ardbechlorn et Dereye, cum molendino* 1503 (RMS ii no 2726)

[Jas VI grants to Joh. Murray de Tullibardin miles] *terras et dominium de Balquidder [incl] **Ardbeych**, Glenbeych, Carnlea, Dalweych, ...Achra, ...molend. de **Ardbeych*** 1587 (RMS v no 1325)

Arbeytht [part of the new lordship of Balquhidder] 1587 (Tullibardine Charters quoted Stewart)

Ardbeichlorne 1623 (RMS viii no 405)

Ardbeichlorne.., *Darrie* 1683 (*Retours Parthshire* 926)

Ardbechlorn (see the 1503 reference) seems too common in 16c and 17c documents to be an erroneous conflation of the two names, and may have been for a time the accepted title of the lands following absorption of Lorne+ (q.v. below) into Ardveich. Cf Tullochleambar+ under Tulloch, BQR.

The references for Ardveich and Glenbeich show that the *t* of the second element of these names was replaced by *c* in 1a15c, probably through a transcription error, and *c* has persisted almost without exception ever since. *G àirde* fem. and *àrd* masc. can be doublets for the sense 'point, promontory' (*Dwelly* s.vv.), and the original *b* of *Ardebethy* (&c) may indicate that *àrd* (masc.) was understood to be the first element of the name. *V* replaced *b* comparatively recently in the second syllable of *Ardveich* (&c), perhaps by analogy with *Dalveich*, a new name in 17c, where *b* is lenited to *v* after *G dail*, fem.

In this complex of names comprising Ardveich, Beich Burn, Dalveich, and Glenbeich (q.vv. below), *beithe* (&c) may well have been a place-name given to a part of the estate, with generic element variation occurring in the names deriving from it (see Taylor 1997).

G àrd beithe 'birch point or promontory', or 'point or promontory of (e.n.) *Beithe*', with *àrd* referring to the point of land projecting into Loch Earn to the south of the modern dwelling. It should be borne in mind however that the shore-line may well have been subject to considerable change in the course of this settlement's history.

Ardvorlich House NN631229 (1) S 348 COM [Glen Vorlich NN632215 (1), Ardvorlich Burn NN631220, Ardvorlich Cottage NN619229, the Ardvorlich dykes (a good fishing spot on the southern shore of Loch Earn -

Porteous 1929, 41)] [ard'vorlIx]

Ardvourlyg, Bin Vouirlyg 1a16c (Pont 21)

Ardvorlich 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Ardvorlich 1751 (Dunb. Tests.)

Ardvorlick and Mill 1781 (Perthshire Sasines)

Ardvorlich Hill and Dunans [Farms], Ardvorlich House, Home Farm, Croft at Ardvorlich 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

CPNS (p80) explains Ardvouirlyg "in Blaeu's MS maps", mid 17c, based here on 1a16c Pont 21, as G Ard-mhur'laig, the second part, mhur'laig, deriving from Earlier Irish muirbolc, 'sea-bag', that is, a small bay (in Loch Earn); cf Muirlaggan BQR, and Ardvorlich and Ben Vorlich on Loch Lomond-side.

Stewart of Ardvorlich (1975, 103) reports that when he was a boy his older relatives always pronounced Ardverlich, and "the indigenous inhabitants of the lochside Ardvurilich and Ardverlich", which leads him to suggest that G meirleach, 'thief, robber', giving àird (&c) a' mheirlich, may be the etymology. The subsidiarity of these lands in the middle ages, coupled with their unsuitability for cultivation and high-status settlement, means that we have no record of them before their acquisition by the Stewarts in 1a16c, and thus no particularly early forms. Watson's suggestion quoted above is more consistent with the forms we have than is Stewart's.

In 15c all the land in COM to the east of Edinample and between the southern shore of Loch Earn and the march COM/TEX was part of Dundurn (Stewart of Ardvorlich 1964, 72). From c1582 Alexander Stewart, baillie of Balquhiddy and son of James Stewart last of Baldorran, was tenant of Ardvorlich. His son James bought Ardvorlich, Dunans, Ballienault, Balimeanach and Easter and Wester Finglen in 1627 (op. cit., 5, 72, 139).

Bad[#] na Beithe NN749252 (1) R 348 COM

G 'spot of the birch(-tree)' or 'the birch thicket'.

Badguir+ NN62 28 (2) S 348 COM

(1656, quoted Stewart 1986, 63)

A shieling associated with Dalveich and Croftnalekin.

G ?bad gobhair 'goat place'. Potentially a Pictish place-name; see bad[#] and cf W gafr.

Balich..oich+ [spelling not clear] NN750225 (2) S 348 COM

(1783 Stobie)

G ?baile c(h)loich ? 'toun near the stone' (see clach[#]).

Cf the stone circle and Drumlochan Wood (q.v. below) in the same OS square.

Balimeanach NN639229 (1) S 348 COM [Balimeanach Burn NN642220]

Balomenoch 1781 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Balomenoch 1783 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Ballimeneck 1788 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

In 1855-6 *Balmenoch* included Ardvorlich Hill and Dunans (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*).

G *baile meadhanach* 'middle toun'.

Balinluig+ NN750223 (2) S 348 COM

(1783 Stobie)

G *baile an luig* (gen. of *log[#]*) 'toun of (i.e. in or near) the hollow', or 'of the dell (*Armstrong*)'.

Ballienault+ NN641228 (2) S 348 COM

(1788 *Perthshire Sasines*)

[perhaps] *Ballinnold* [*in senesc. de Strathearn*, incorporated into the free barony of Dury, Fife] 1506 (*RMS ii no 3069*)

Balinauld 1783 (Stobie)

G *baile an uillt* 'toun by the burn', 'burn toun'.

Ballindalloch see East Ballindalloch

Ballinlochinn+ NN751226 (2) S 348 COM

(1783 Stobie)

G *baile an lochain* 'toun of the lochan'.

Balmenoch+ NN758258 (2) S 348 COM

(1825 AKB MS 14/94)

Balmanack [COM] 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Balmeanoch 1783 (Stobie)

Balmenach 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

8 Merk lands of Kingarth comp ..*Balmenech* [&c, see under Kingarth] 1798

(Perthshire Sasines)

Part of Kingarth lands.

G *baile meadhanach* 'middle town or steadmg'. Tynashee NN75 25 and Tynacroy NN76 25 were the other two holdings of the three.

Balnacoul NN741261 (1) S 348 COM [Balnacoul Burn NN740261, Balnacoul Castle NN731262 R, Bealach Baile na Cùile, a saddle, NN732256]

Dalmarglend alias **Balnamull** (vel **Balmcoul**) 1675 (Retours Perth 881)

Ballnacuil 1681 (Dunb. Tests.)

Balnacoul 1783 (Stobie)

the lands and Estate of Wester Ballnadalloch, being about half of two thirds part of the town and lands of Dalmaglen commonly called Ballnadalloch and **Balnacuill** 1813-22 (Perthshire Sasines)

Balnacuill 1822 (Perthshire Sasines)

G *baile na cùile* 'town of the corner or tucked away place' (see *cùil*[#]).

Balnacoul Castle may be a translation of a G *caisteal *baile na cùile*. There are outcrops at the summit and the place-name's comparison to a fortified place may be an old one.

Balnasackit NN76 23 (2) S 348 COM

(McNaughton n.d., 50)

McNaughton explains this as G *baile an t-Sagairt* 'the priest's town', though *baile nan sagart* 'the priests' town' fits his form better.

This could conceivably have been a piece of kirkland with its town, between the slopes of Dun More and the Lednock, but cf also perhaps G *sacaid* 'little bag or sack' (Armstrong).

Bealach an t-Sagairt NN710232 (1) R 348 COM

Ballochintaggart 1896 (MacPherson 1896, 176)

A saddle between Dundurn (also called St Fillan's Hill) and the neighbouring hill to the south.

G 'the priest's pass or col'. This name is no doubt linked to the early cult of St Fillan and the supposed chapel at the east end of Loch Earn, or to later religious activity associated with the 16c chapel there (see under St Fillan's Chapel below).

Bealach na h-Iolair NN657197 (1) R 359 COM

G 'pass of the eagle'.

Bealach Ruadh NN675214 (1) R 348 COM

G 'red pass'.

Beich Burn NN622270 (1) W 348 COM [Bridge of Beich (over Beich Burn)
NN617242]

For comments on this and related names see under Ardveich above.

Beinn Bhàn NN651215 (1) R 348 640m COM

G 'light-coloured or wasteland mountain'.

Beinn Bhearnach NN718215 (1) R 348 COM

G 'mountain of many gaps'.

It has six distinct little 'summits' on its top.

Beinn Dòmhnuille NN644198 (1) R 359 739m COM

G 'Donald's mountain'.

This is close to the COM/TEX march and may have been named as a boundary marker.

Beinn Fuath NN691218 (1) R 348 661m COM

Beinn Fhuar or *Fuarbheinn* (Porteous 1929, 26)

G 'spectre or phantom mountain', or, if Porteous' form is authentic, *beinn fhuar* 'cold mountain'.

Beinn Vorlich NN629189 (1) R 359 985m COM/BQR earlier TEX/COM/BQR

A summit cairn is marked.

According to CPNS (p80) the name *Vorlich* (see under Ardvorlich House above) originates on the southern shore of Loch Earn at Ardvorlich, the second part subsequently forming part of the name of the glen, burn and ben situated on the Ardvorlich lands. The ben marks the lands' southern limit.

G *beinn* 'mountain' plus e.n. *Vorlich* (&c).

Belna+ NN739230 (2) R 348 COM [Bonaw Brae NN738232 (1) R]

(1783 Stobie)

G *beul an àth* 'mouth of (i.e. 'place of entry to') the ford', Scotticised as *Bonaw* in the brae name. The NGR estimated from Stobie is

beside the Earn, where McNaughton (n.d., 193) reports that there used to be a ford. Cf Beul an Ath BQR.

Ben Chonzie NN774308 (1) R 335 630m MZS/COM formerly COM/MZX/MXZ det
See s.n., MZX.

Ben Our NN616208 R 348 BQR/COM

Ben Our 1783 (Stobie)

Beinn Odhar (Porteous 1929, 26)

G *beinn odhar*[#] 'dun-coloured mountain'.

Ben-y-Hone see Ben Chonzie, MZX.

Bioran Dalchonzie NN731219 (1) R 348 COM

[probably] *Ben-dalhonzie* 1783 (Stobie)

G *bioran*, in hill names 'pointed peak', with e.n. Dalchonzie, q.v. below.

Birk Knowe[#] NN746234 (1) R 348 COM

Sc 'birch hillock'.

Black[#] **Craig** NN652209 (1) R 348 COM

Blàr[#] **Dearg** NN725241 (1) R 348 COM

A small flattish spur.

G 'red level place'.

Bolewachter⁺ NN720297 (2) S 348 COM

(1813 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Baluachker 1783 (Stobie)

Bollwachter 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Part of Glenlednock lands, now under Glen Lednock reservoir.

G *baile uachdair* 'upper township', 'toun at the top'. It is the farthest known settlement up Glen Lednock.

Stobie's form is an example of the good phonetic transcriptions that he was capable of making. See further under Bovaine and Kiplandy⁺ below.

Bonaw Brae See Belna above.

Bothan Gleann Ghòinean NN681205 (1) S 348 COM

See Gleann Ghòinean below.

Bovaine NN725294 (1) S 348 COM

Boven 1783 (Stobie)

Near the edge of Glen Lednock reservoir. Bain (n.d., site 18) says that it is the remains of modern buildings that can be seen when the reservoir is low, the older structures being spread out a little above the normal water line.

G *both a' mheadhain* 'middle hut or shealing'? It forms a triangle with Kiplandy+ NN718293 (2) and Bolewachter+ NN720297 (2), both now under Glen Lednock Reservoir, and these appear to have been the three parts of a composite settlement. Kiplandy is on record from 15c, and this, together with the late recorded dates of Bolewachter+ and Bovaine and the subsidiarity implied, especially in this terrain, by their *baile* names, establishes Kiplandy+ as the principal holding.

Braehead NN766224 (1) S 348 COM

Sc 'dwelling (&c) at the top of the slope'.

Bridgend+ NN723233 (1) S 348 COM

(1783 Stobie)

This is Kindrochet (q.v. below).

Bruach Ruadh NN690313 (1) R 335 COM

G 'red bank or hillside'.

Cachladow+ NN706239 (2) S 348 COM

(*pendicle* at *Cachladow* 1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Cochladow 1783 (Stobie)

The stress pattern would be informative here but unfortunately the name is obsolete. If the main stress was on the final syllable this would probably be G *cachaileith*[#] *dhubh* 'black gate'; cf *Cachlaidh Dhubh* NR7165 (near Port Bàn, Knoydart), and *Allt Cachaileith Dhuibh* NM3951 (inland from Calgary Bay, Mull). *Cachaileith* might not seem to be a common enough element for two unrelated occurrences within a few hundred metres to be likely, but cf the next entry.

Cachla nan Gàidheal+ NN70 23 (2) O 348 COM

(MacDiarmaid 1922b)

Just over a mile east of St Fillans NN69 24.

G *cachaileith*[#] nan Gàidheal 'gate of the Gaels'. Professor Barrow's phrase "Annandale..was a gateway to Scotland, and its two castles of Annan and Lochmaben served as the gate" (1976, 28) is a reminder that a gate is both a means of access and a means of exclusion.

This place-name indicates at the very least that the Gaels saw this vicinity as an ethnic frontier. If an old name, it is consistent with the western limit of Fortriu being the Dundurn lands and esp. the fort, which acted as a boundary between Pict and Gael (and Briton) and a barrier to movement eastward from Dalriada and BQR and western COM. See Part Two, pp506-7. Cf the previous entry.

I am grateful to Michael Newton for drawing this place-name to my attention.

Cairn marked at the march with BQR, NN618179 (1).

Cairns marked at the summit of Stuc a' Chroin, on march BQR/COM/CLD.

Cairn marked near the summit of Ben Vorlich NN631188 (1), near march COM/BQR earlier COM/TEX/BQR.

Cairn at NN657265 (1). This is in the vicinity of the march between the Glentarken lands and that part of the MacLaren lands that is now in COM. See map 3.

Cairn at NN601252 (1) O 348 COM. This is likely to have been a march cairn between the Ardveich and Glenogle lands since it is on the watershed between them.

Carcase Wall NN733263 (1) R 348 COM

Very steep crags.

Perhaps G *càrr chas* 'steep rock', with assimilation to Sc/Eng *carcase*? The contours and the rocky outcrops at the site make this feasible.

Càrn[#] Buidhe NN749321 (1) R 355 COM

G 'yellow cairn or stony hill'.

Carnliath NN616249 (2) S 348 COM

Carnelea 1613 (RMS vii no 858)

Carnlia 1685 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Carnlea 1726 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Carnlia c1770 (RHP964/5)

Cairnlia [at or close to the present Glenveich Lodge] 1783 (Stobie)

Carnlea, the miln of Carnlea [seemingly associated with Achraw] 1784
(*Perthshire Cess Book*)

*parts of the Lordship of Balquhidder viz...Carnlea...and Miln of
Carnlea* which lands are now called *Carwhin* in *Balquhidder* 1784-93
(*Perthshire Sasines*)

Farm of Glenbeich, Carnliaghs and Lime Quarry Pasture 1855-6
(*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G càrn[#] liath 'grey cairn or stony hill'.

Càrn[#] Liath NN603263 (1) R 348 COM

carn liath 1896 (Carnegie, 615)

G 'grey cairn or stony hill'. Perhaps the feature from which the
settlement Carnliath (see previous entry) took its name.

Carwhin+ NN61 24 &c (1) S 348 COM

*Parts of the lands of Balquhidder viz Glenbeichs, Carnelea, Dalveich
(with the pendicle thereof called Croftnaloichen), Achraes Easter and
Wester and Miln of Carnelea, which lands are now called Carwhin in
Balquhidder* 1784-93 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

This name was given to the Ardveich estate by Colin Campbell of Carwhin
(in Appin of Dull). Maxtone Graham (1935, 22) mentions "a Robertson,
Chief of Kyrquhin (Carwhin)", a member of a clan neighbouring on the
MacGregors of Fortingall and district.

Cas Dhubh NN637185 (1) R 359 COM

A steep hillside descending from crags.

G 'black steep or precipice', with *cas* adj. used substantively, and
made fem. perhaps by analogy with *cas* foot?

Ceann Creagach NN638322 (1) R 348 615m COM/KNM [Airidh a' Chinn
Chreagaich NN635304]

G 'craggy or rocky spur or promontory'.

Chapel Pass NN753243 (1) R 348 COM

This may be a mistranslation of a G **bealach a' chapuill* 'horse pass',

Clach[#] Mhòr na h-Airighe Lèithe NN658274 (1) O 348 COM

In the vicinity of the eastern limit of the Ardveich lands and thus of the MacLaren lands (see Part Two, pp506-7).

G 'great stone of the grey shieling'.

Cluan Cottage NN749234 (1) S 348 COM [Cluan Wood NN745235]

G *cluain* 'pasture, grazing'.

Though we have no earlier forms, the fact that *cluain* also attaches to the wood perhaps makes it less likely to be a transferred place-name. It may, then, indicate the site of grazing land of the quarterlands of Corrabutray+ and/or Garrichrew+ (see s.nn. below).

Cnoc[#] a' Mhadaidh NN698238 (1) R 348 COM

Croch Mhat 1929 (*Porteous* 1929, 34 and 69)

Cnoc Mhad and *Cnochamada* 1929 (*Porteous op. cit.*, 69).

G 'hill of the canine animal' (see *madadh[#]*).

Cnoc na Sithe NN758259 (1) R 348 COM

G *cnoc[#] na sithe* 'hill of the fairy', 'fairy hill'.

Cnoc[#] Riabhach[#] NN705238 (1) R 348 COM

G 'brindled or variegated hill'.

Coille Chriche NN621227 (1) V 348 COM/BQR

G 'march wood'.

The march in question is that between the Ardvorlich and the Glenample lands and thus also between COM and BQR.

Coillemhor NN652233 (1) S 348 COM

Coilmore 1783 (*Stobie*)

Coilmore 1837 (*Perthshire Register of Voters*)

G *coille mhòr* 'big or great wood'.

Coire[#] an Daimh NN660298 (1) R 355 COM [Allt Coire an Daimh same NGR]

G 'corrie of the stag'.

Meall Daimh and Lochan Meall Daimh are in OS square NN66 30 and may well be related names.

Coire[#] an Eachdarra NN713319 (1) R 355 COM

G 'corrie of the pen' (for confining stray animals, *Dwelly*).

Cf Blàr an Eachdraidh BQR.

Coire[#] an Fheidh Ghlais NN760318 (1) R 355 COM

G 'corrie of the grey deer'.

Coire[#] Buidhe NN626206 (1) R COM [Allt a` Choire Bhuidhe same NGR]

G 'yellow corrie'.

Coire[#] Garbh NN628187 (1) R 359 COM

G 'rough or wild corrie'.

Coire[#] na Cloiche NN661194 (1) R 359 COM [Allt Coire na Cloiche same NGR]

G 'corrie of the stone' (see *clach[#]*). This corrie is just below the medieval march between COM and TEX. It is also close to Stuc an Fhorsair, the probable north-western boundary between Glen Artney deer forest and the putative MacLaren lands (see map 7). Thus the stone of this name may well have been a boundary marker.

Coire[#] na Mòine[#] NN622174 (1) R 359 COM

G 'corrie of the peat, or peat bog'.

Coire[#] Riabhach[#] NN761306 (1) R 355 COM [Allt a' Choire Riabhaich same NGR]

Coire[#] Riabhach[#] NN772287 (1) R 348 COM

Both are G 'brindled or variegated corrie'.

Coirein Riabhach[#] NN646197 (1) R 359 COM

G 'brindled or variegated little corrie' (see *coire[#]*).

Coishavachan NN743275 (1) S 348 COM

Koishyvackan [plus hill? - naming not clear] la16c (Pont 21)

[James VI sells, *et ad feudifirmam dimisit*, to Jac. Reidheuch, half of Dalmerglen, half of Aberlaidnoch-Eister, Abirlaidnoch the Lagane, Craiginsch, Dallanscheky, Finteleych et] **Cossychvacan**... [mercatam de terris de Drumquharagane-Munrusk nuncupat. Munrusk] 1595 (RMS vi no 391)

Cussivacane 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Corsvachane 1662 (Dunb. Tests.)

Cuschevachan 1675 (Dunb. Tests.)

Cushievaccan 1686 (Dunb. Tests.)

Cashvackkehen 1783 (Stobie)

Cashievachan 1784 (Perthshire Cess Book)

Cashievachan and Clashivachan 1786

Cashieavachan 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

Perhaps *G cois a' bhacain* 'steep slope of the obstacle or hindrance', with reference to the steep hillside that rises behind the settlement. *Cas* (adj.), 'steep', appears to be used substantively here, cf *Cas Dhubb* above. *Cois* is either a dat.-loc., or the dat. used as a nom. (cf *glas* and *glais* both used as a nom.). Alternatively for *cois* McNaughton suggests 'at the foot of' (the steep), i.e. a dat.-loc. of *cas* 'foot'.

Comrie NN773219 (1) S 348 COM [Comrie House NN774244] ['kOmrI] and ['kΛmrI]

Gilbert Rector of **Comrie** c1260 (Fraser 1868, vol I, appendix of charters no 69, p125)

G rect[or] ecclesi[e] de Comry 1268? (Inchaff. Chrs. XCVI)

domin[us] G persona de Komri c1268/9 (Inchaff. Chrs. Appendix, V)

G rect[or] ecclesi[e] de Cumry 1271 (Inchaff. Chrs. C)

Comry c1272 (Inchaff. Chrs. CII)

Comri c1272 (Inchaff. Chrs. CIII)

domin[us] G de Cumry c1275 (Inchaff. Chrs. CV)

Cumery 1274-5 (Bagimond's Roll, Dunlop 1939, 54)

Cristin[us] vicari[us] de Cumbri c1306 (C. A. Chrs. i, LXXXVI)

Patrick of **Comery** [clerk to the earl of Strathearn] 1310-11 (CSD iii, no 192)

[Jas II confirms charter dated 1447 of *Patricius de Cumre de eodem*...granting to his kinsman *Dominus Joh. de Comre vicarius ejusdem*] *unam croftam vulgariter nuncupatam Donyngill, et aliam croftam vulgariter nuncupatam Croft-Moylare, ex parte boreali ecclesie*

parochialis de **Comre**, in territorio domini de..(Comre?) in regalia de Stratherne.. cum 36 soumis animalium in pastura terrarum de **Comre**, Keplandy et Glenmayok 1458 (RMS ii no 640)

[Jas III grants to Joh. Combry] terras de **Combry**, Kingart, le Estirquarter de Megore, Glenmayit, Keplandy, unacum officio de le Mareschip de Stratherne, et unam croftam terre in Fowlis dicto officio annexatam 1476 (RMS ii no 1248)

[Jas IV grants to Joh. Cumry son and heir of Joh Cumry de eodem] terras de **Cumry**, Kingarth-litill, Keplandy, Glenmayke, Sclouchmonawye, Sclougnatoy, et quartem partem..de Megour, unacum officio mari feodi senescellatus de Strathern, cum crofta de Fowlis viz le Maris-croft, dicto officio spectante 1495-6 (RMS ii no 2296)

[Jas V confirms charter of Joh. Cumry de eodem granting to his son Joh.] terras de **Cumry**, cum molendinis granorum et fullonum [with the mairship and croft as above..., also] quartem partem terrarum de Megowr, cum molendinis granorum et fullonum, ac terras de Cur ex parte orientali aque de Leidnoch, Croftwory, Glenmayak, Kingarthe-Litill, Keplande, Slouchmonawye, Sclougnatoy, cum tenentibus &c 1533 (RMS iii no 1288)

K of **Combre** K [sic] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Pat. Comerie in terris de **Comerie**...ac officio maria feodi senescellatus de Stratherne cum crofta ejusdem de Fowlis viz lie Mairis croft jacens ex parte occidentali de Castelton 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (Retours Perth 66)

[Charles I confirms a charter of quondam Dav. Drummond de Comrie..of] terras de **Comerie** [with the mairship and croft in FOW as before, but now called Serjandcroft], terras de Cur, Croftvorie, Kingart-Litill, Kepland, Glenmayick et Slewmanevie...omnes in baroniam de **Comerie** incorporatas..., terr[as] dominical[es] de **Comerie** 1647 (RMS ix no 1805)

Alexander Menzies of **Comries** 1649 (Laing Chrs. no 2406)

Tullichetell old parish, now annexed to **Comrie** 1665 (Dunb. Tests.)

Kirktown of **Comrie** 1792 (Perthshire Sasines)

Comrie and Kirktown of **Comrie** with the chief fortalice and manor place thereof 1798 (Perthshire Sasines)

the Crofts of **Comrie** 1805-9 (Perthshire Sasines)

the Temple lands of **Comrie** 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

the Outfields of **Comrie** 1819 (Perthshire Sasines)

the lands of **Comrie** and Kirktown of the same with the corn and fulling mills thereof...the principal Fortalice and Manor place thereof; the lands of Cur with the pertinents lying on the East side of the Water of Lednoch or Lednaig...in the parish of Comrie, Stewartry of Strathearn now abolished and sheriffdom of Perth; the 8 marklands of Kingarths alias Gingarths comprehending the town and lands of Glaslarich, Balmenoch, Tanachy and Tanachroy, with the teinds parsonage and vicarage thereof; the lands of Lurg (Monievaird Parish), the lands of Glenmaick Monivie or Sleumanivie and Kiplandy (more fully described in a disposition of October 1725 and Decreet Arbitral of July 1726) [the document mentions cutting of peats on the mosses of Monavie or Sleumanivie and Glenmaick]; lands of Nether Tullibanachar, lands of Over Tullibanachar 1825 (AKB MS 14/94)

McNaughton describes the estate of Comrie as the lands between Comrie village and Dunira estate (i.e. the land between the Glen Lednock road and the Lednock, then taking in Lechkin and Pollyrig Wood, then to the col west of Dun More, then probably to Kingarth march). This probably represents the key lowground area of the earlier lordship of Comrie.

The 1458 reference indicates that there was common grazing at Comrie as well as in the attached uplands around Glen Lednock.

G *comraigh* (dat.-loc.) '(at) place of confluence' (CPNS 476), though the name could have been formed from a Pictish cognate of W *cymer* 'confluence'. The village lies between the two confluences of Ruchill with Earn and Lednock with Earn.

MacDiarmid (1922a, 24, 26) has in G *còmh-ruith* 'running together' (of streams), but that no doubt represents a relatively modern popular etymology that arose within Gaelic.

See the discussion of Comrie lands and lordship in Part Two, pp516-~~24~~.

Cone Sealla+ NN632253 (2) 348 464m COM

(Cone [?spelling not clear] *Sealla* or *Sight Know* 1810 Knox)

G. The first element appears to be for *còn* (eg MacLennan et al 1993), a borrowing from Eng *cone*. The second is *seallaigh*, gen. of *sealladh*, 'sight, view; looking', thus 'conical hill from which a good view is to be had', or 'for keeping watch'.

The modern borrowing *cone* is against this being an old name, though it could have replaced an older G element. Nevertheless, the location is consistent with the use of a hill for keeping watch. The conical hill

at the NGR estimated from Knox, unnamed on current OS maps, is some 2.5km west of the boundary between the lands of Balquhidder and those of Comrie. It is also suggested in Part Two, pp506-7, that this may also have been the point at which a putative eastward movement from Dalriada came to a halt, and that this was therefore for a time a boundary between Gael and Pict.

Cf Meall-an-t-Seallaidh BQR.

Coneyhill Cottage NN774225 (1) S 348 COM

Coneyhill Cottage 1885-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc *coney hill* 'rabbit hill'.

Corrabutray+ NN74 23 (2) S 348 COM

Carrovitray, Garcharrowe 1538 (RMS iii no 1895)

Carrowinray, Garcharrow 1542 (RMS iii no 2825)

Caruvicray, Garcharrow 1553-4 (RMS iv no 901)

Carrowinray, Garcharrow 1582 (RMS v no 439)

Corrabutray, Garchirew 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

For a fuller extract of these documents see under Dunira below.

This was part of the estate now known as Dunira. The name Corrabutray+ (&c) disappears after 1662, and judging from the disposition of the lands of Moevie+, Dunira and Garrichrew+ as shown on RHP3403, and the sense suggested for Corrabutray+ and Garrichrew+ respectively s.nn., i.e. 'tillage quarter' and 'rough quarter', it may well be that the quarterland of Corrabutray ran south eastwards from near the present Whitehouse of Dunira, and was absorbed into Garrichrew after 1662. See map 3 and Part Two, pp518-9.

G *ceathramh an treibh* 'the tillage quarterland', 'the cultivable quarterland'. See *treabh*[#] and cf Ballintrae of Monzievairst (MZX).

See also under Dunira and Garrichrew+ below.

Craig Balloch An Uisque+ NN733228 (2) R 348 COM

(*piece of ground on the north west corner of Dalquhanzie called Craig Balloch An Uisque or the Water Craig* 1800-19 *Perthshire Sasines*)

G *creag bealach an uisge* 'rock or crag of the pass of the water'.

At the above estimated NGR a burn runs below a rocky outcrop before running down to the Earn. Hardly a *bealach* in the usual sense.

Craigich+ NN652265 (2) R 348 COM

(1783 Stobie)

G *creagaich* dat.-loc. of *creagach* '(at) rock or crag place'.

Craig na h-Iolair NN738221 (1) R 348 COM

G 'rock or crag of the eagle'.

Craig nan Eun NN723262 (1) R 348 COM [Allt Craig nan Eun NN727260]

G *creag nan eun* 'rock or crag of the birds'.

Crappich Hills NN748248 R 348 COM [Crappich Wood NN753231]

E Crapoch, W Crapoch [both NN750234 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

Crappich [S] 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

McNaughton (n.d., 134) has "the Crappich Hills of Dunira", beginning west of the *bealach* to the west of Dun More and thus including the summit and crags around NN760240. The *bealach* is presumably the march between the Comrie and Dunira lands.

G *cnapach* 'lumpy (place)' (see *cnap*[#]). The name would certainly seem applicable to the hills, presumably the hill ground of the former Crappich farm.

Creag a' Chaorainn NN641318 (1) R 335 COM [Lochan a' Chaorainn NN644327]

G 'rock or crag of the rowan'.

Creag an Aonaich NN663248 (1) R 348 COM

Very close to the boundary between the MacLaren and Comrie lands, later the lordships of Balquhidder and Comrie respectively.

G 'rock or crag of the hill or moor', or 'of the fair or market (*Armstrong*)'. 'Hill or moor' would not be inconsistent with the terrain.

Creagan Breac NN646229 (1) R 348 COM [Airigh a' Chreagain NN649229]

G 'speckled or variegated little rock or crag'. The shieling name shows that *creagan* is a dimin. not a pl.

Creag an Fhithich NN756271 (1) R 348 COM

G 'crag of the raven'.

Creag an t-Seilisdair NN659251 (1) R 348 COM.

G 'rock or crag of the yellow iris or sedge'

Creag an t-Sithein NN725246 (1) R 348 COM

G 'rock or crag of the fairy hill'.

Creag Bheag NN702313 (1) R 335 COM

G 'little rock or crag'.

Creag Bheithe NN628246 (1) R 348 COM

G 'birch rock or crag'.

One of the birch related place-names on Ardveich estate, q.v. above.

Creag Bhuidhe NN633247 (1) R 348 COM

Creag Bhuidhe NN648249 (1) R 348 COM

Creag Bhuidhe NN736265 (1) R 348 COM

Creag Buidhe [sic] NN684283 (1) R 348 COM

All are G *creag bhuidhe* 'yellow rock or crag'.

Creag Chasain NN621181 (1) R 359 BQR/COM

G *creag* (a') *chasain* 'rock or crag of the path'. This stands above a rugged route between Glen Ample and upper Glenartney. Cf *Creag Chasain* MZX.

Creag Chorrach NN625184 (1) R 359 COM

G 'steep or precipitous rock or crag'.

Creag Dhubh NN649285 (1) R 348 COM

G 'black rock or crag'.

Creag Each NN652264 (1) R 348 672m COM

Craigich 1783 (Stobie)

Creag an Eich 1810 (Knox)

A cairn is marked c500m east at NN657265 and may have been a boundary marker.

G *creag each* or *creag eich* 'horses' or horse's rock or crag'. The second 'i' in Stobie's form may represent the vowel of the gen. sing.

eich.

The horse names at the western end of the earldom would seem to merit thorough investigation.

Creag Gharbh NN768289 (1) R 348 COM

Creag Gharbh NN692246 (1) R 348 COM

Both are G 'rough or wild rock or crag'.

Creag Ghorm NN736268 (1) R 348 COM

G 'green or blue rock or crag' (see *gorm*^f).

Creag Iochdair NN732287 (1) R 348 COM

G 'low or lower rock or crag'.

Creag Liath NN724299 (1) R 348 COM

Creag Liath NN753270 (1) R 348 COM

Creag Liath NN726229 (1) R 348 COM

Creag Liath NN738252 (1) R 348 COM

All are G 'grey rock or crag'.

Creag Meacan NN679256 (1) R 348 COM

G *meacan* is 'a root vegetable'. The crag was perhaps so named because of some perceived shape?

Creag Mhòr NN622175 (1) R 359 COM

Creag Mhòr NN694245 (1) R 348 COM.

Both are G 'great or big rock or crag'.

Creag na Dronnaig NN668247 (1) R 348 COM

A hillside; no crags are marked on OS sheets.

G 'rock or crag of the knowe or little ridge'.

Creag na h-Arairidh NN733271 (1) R 348 COM

G ?*creag na h-ear-àraigh* 'rock or crag of the eastern shieling'. Wester Top (q.v. below) is about a kilometre to the west, across the Daden Burn and this pair of names would refer to the sites' relevant position within the upland area of Balnacoul, earlier part of Dalmaglen+ (qq.v. COM). Cf *Creag na h-Eararuidh* TEX

Creag na h-Iolaire NN661202 (1) R 348 COM
Creag na h-Iolaire NN753275 (1) R 348 COM
Creag na h-Iolaire NN743313 (1) R 355 COM/KNM

All are G 'rock or crag of the eagle'.

Creag nan Eun NN727318 (1) R 355 COM/KNM
Creag nan Eun NN723287 (1) R 348 COM
Creag nan Eun NN709291 (1) R 348 COM

All are G 'rock or crag of the birds'.

Creag nan Sionnach NN722222 (1) R 348 COM
 G 'rock or crag of the foxes'.

Creag Odhar[#] NN692267 (1) R 348 COM
 G 'dun-coloured rock or crag'.

Creag Ruadh NN674292 (1) R 348 COM [Allt na Creige Ruaidhe NN670281,
 Lochan na Creige Ruaidhe NN679291]
 G 'red rock or crag'.

Creag Tharsuinn NN759271 (1) R 348 COM/MZS earlier COM/MZX
Creag Tharsuinn NN741293 (1) R 348 COM
 Both are G 'thwart or cross-wise rock or crag'.

Creag Uchdag NN704326 (1) R 335 COM/KNM
 G 'steep slope rock or crag' or 'hillock rock or crag'.

Creagan na Mòinteich NN676229 (1) R 348 COM
 G 'rocks or crags of the moor or hill land'.

Creig Bheithe NN665252 (1) R 348 COM
 G *creag bheithe* 'birch rock or crag'.

Croft Craggan⁺ NN74 26 (2) S 348 COM
 (*Fintullicks with Croft Connel and Croft Craggan 1786-1813 Perthshire Sasines*)
 Sc, but retaining the word order of an older G version of the name such

as *croit chreagan, or *croit a' chreagain 'croft of rocks or crags' or 'of the little rock or crag', or even 'croft belonging to (e.n.) *Craggan'.

Croft-Moylare+ NN775223 (2) F 348 COM

[Jas II confirms charter dated 1447 of *Patricius de Cumre de eodem...* granting to his kinsman *Dominus Joh. de Comre vicarius ejusdem*] *unam croftam vulgariter nuncupatam Donyngill, et aliam croftam vulgariter nuncupatam Croft-Moylare, ex parte boreali ecclesie parochialis de Comre, in territorio domini de..(Comre?) in regalia de Stratherne.. cum 36 soumis animalium in pastura terrarum de Comre, Keplandy et Glenmayok* 1458 (RMS ii no 640)

Sc croft# 'a small agricultural holding', perhaps with the Sc surname *Mailer &c*, from the Sc nn meaning 'tenant of a rented holding'. Cf also the discussion under *Mailermore* (TEX).

Croftnaloichen+ NN615243 (2) S 348 COM

Dalvich and the pendicle thereof called Croftnalucken 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Croftnaleichen 1793-1806 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

According to Stewart (1990, 88, quoting the Balquhider Rental) *croftnalekin* was on record in 1663-5, and in 1719 was occupied by the ground officer responsible for aspects of estate management, being known as 'the officer's croft'; cf *Officer's Croft* below. *Tomchaddiltie* and *Badguir* were also shielings associated with *Dalveich* and *Croftnaloichen* (Stewart *op. cit.*, 63).

G *croit na ?leacainn* 'croft on the (broad) hillslope', which seems to suit the ground to the west of *Dalveich*.

Croftwhannel+ NN744273 (2) S 348 COM

(1783 *Stobie*)

[probably] *Creichwhannell of Glenlednock* 1686 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

[probably] *Croft Connel* 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Croft Connell and Croft Craggan [parts of *Easter* and *Wester Fintillich*] 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *croit* 'croft', possibly with the saint's name *Congual*, *Connel* (CPNS 169), cf *Kilwhannel* and *Craigmawhannal* (*op. cit.*, 189). Attaching a saint's name to a croft was not uncommon, cf the next entry.

McWhannell (1997, 25-6, 29) cites members of *Clann Mhic Gille Chonaill* in COM and MXZ but his earliest references concern Breadalbane. He considers that "in Argyll and Perthshire the most likely saint to be the eponym is perhaps St Conall of Inis Caoil of the Cinel Conaill, whose feast day was 22nd May".

Alternatively, *Connell* (&c) here may simply be the secular personal name.

Croftwory+ NN75 26 (2) S 348 COM

Croftwory 1533 (RMS iii no 1288)

Crosvorie 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (*Retours Perth* 66)

Croftvorie 1612 (RMS vii no 629)

Croftworrie 1628 (RMS viii no 1340)

terras de..Croftvorie..in baroniam de Comerie incorporatas 1647 (RMS ix no 1802)

G *croit Mhuire* or *Mhoire* '(St) Mary's croft[#]'.

Crow`s Knowe NN722237 (1) R 348 COM

Cùl[#] na Creige NN622297 (1) R 348 COM/KNM

G; 'the back of the rock or crag' describes this site exactly.

Cur+ NN75 26 (2) S 348 COM

(the lands of **Cur** with the pertinents lying on the East side of the Water of Lednoch or Lednaig 1825 AKB MS 14/94)

unam mercat. terrarum vocat. le Cur 1510 (RMS ii no 3485)

terras de Cur ex parte orientali aque de Leidnoch 1533 (RMS iii no 1288)

terr[as] de Cur ex parte orientali aquae de Leidnoche 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (*Retours Perth* 66)

Cur and **Lurg** [Lurg NN766258 COM] 1796 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

terras de Cur..in baroniam de Comerie incorporatas 1647 (RMS ix no 1802)

Cur and the pertinents on the east side of the Water of Lednock 1798 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G. Perhaps 'tapering or jutting out (piece of land)'; cf Earlier Irish *corr* 'tapering, jutting out', 'projecting part, corner', which could occur as *cur* (RIA under 1 *corr* II).

Cuyrnan+ NN62 28 (2) R? 348 COM

(*Cuyrnan* or the *holliss* [lettering not entirely clear] 1a16c Pont 21)
G *caorainnean* nom. pl. of *caorann* 'rowan'. Pont's Sc version is not a translation: 'holly' is in G *cuileann*.

Daden NN733275 (1) S 348 COM [Daden Burn NN730268]

Dadins 1a16c (Pont 21)

Dadin 1653 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Daden 1783 (Stobie)

Dadam, 1786

Dadan [part of Gledlednock lands] 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Perhaps cf the Earlier Irish personal names *Dadam* and *Dadan* (RIA)?

Dail-gheollaidh+ unid [?NN73 27 (2)] F? 348? COM

Unlocated, though CPNS (p499) says that this is near Comrie.

G *dail* 'haugh' or 'carse meadow', perhaps with e.n. *Geallaidh*, the Geldie Burn (see under Invergeldie below).

Dalchonzie NN741228 (1) S 348 COM [Dalchonzie House NN743225] [*dalxonzi*]

[Jas IV confirms to Joh. Lord Drummond] *terras de Dalchoneze, Gauchory* [lands in MUT, BLF and DLE, and] *Mewe...quas idem Joh. resignavit et quas rex...baronie de Uchtirardoure...incorporavit* 1493 (RMS ii no 2169)

[Jas IV grants to Joh. Lord Drummond similar lands to above incl.] *terras de...Mewy, Dalquhonze, Garchory,..Tenend. Corylundy et Mewy in libera forestia et warane* 1508-9 (RMS ii no 3306)

[Jas V grants to David Lord Drummond and spouse many lands incl.] *Mewe, Dalquhonicht, Garchory* 1525-6 (RMS iii no 1560)

[Jas V grants to David Lord Drummond *terras et baroniam de Ochtirardour &c*] *Mewe, Glenboltoquhen, cum nemoribus earundem, Dalquhonich, cum molendino, multuris, silvis et salmonum piscaria earundem, terras de Doniera, Carrovitray, Garcharrowe [&c, &c...quas rex incorporavit in liberam baroniam de Drummen]* 1538 (RMS iii no 1895)

[Jas V confirms to David Lord Drummond *Ochterardoure &c* and] *Mewe, Glenboltoquhan, cum silvis, Doneray, Carrowinray, Garcharrow, Dalquhonych cum molendino et multuris ejusdem, lie Broustarland de Mewe [&c, &c...]* 1542 (RMS iii no 2825)

[Queen Mary confirms to David Lord Drummond and spouse terras de Ochtirardour &c] Mew, Glenboletochane, cum silvis earundem, Doneray, Caruvicray, Garcharrow, **Dalchongze**, cum molendis et multuris ejusdem, lie Brewsterland de Mewe [&c, &c...quas idem Dav. resignavit] 1553-4 (RMS iv no 901)

[Jas VI confirms charter of Pat. Lord Drummond, selling to his brother Jac. D., commendator of Inchaffray and lord of Innerpeffray, many lands incl.] terras de Mewy, Glenbottoquhane cum silvis, Doneray, Carrowinray, Garcharrow, **Dalquhonyche** cum molendine et multuris, lie Brousterland de Mewy 1582 (RMS v no 439)

Dalchenzie 1599 (Dunb. Tests.)

Dalchonzie 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

[Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands incl.] Mewze, Glenbolcochane (vel Glenbottochane), Donira, Corrabutray, Garchirew, **Dalchonzie** cum molendino, Browsterland de Mewze 1662 (Retours Perth 708)

Dallwhonzie 1672 (Dunb. Tests.)

Dalhonzie, Ben-dalhonzie [probably Bioran Dalchonzie] 1783 (Stobie)

Dalquhanzie and Mill 1789 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dalhonzie, Dalhonzie Feu 1810 (Knox)

Dalhonzie [a Farm], **Dalchonzie** 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

On Knox (1810) the Earn and Allt an Tamhaisg seem to be the eastern and southern marches of Dalchonzie estate.

G dail, perhaps with personal name *Coinneach*, gen. *Choinnich*, 'Coinneach's haugh or carse meadow'. However CPNS (p278) gives *Innis Choinnich*, *Cill Choinnich* (three times) and *Lagan Choinnich* as the G names for sites commemorating St Cainnech, and his name could therefore be the specific here. CPNS (p418) says that *dol*, *dul* (earlier spellings of G. dail) is found not uncommonly with names of saints, indicating an old church site or land gifted to the church.

Cf also Ben Chonzie above and Dalkenneth below. [dal'xonzi]

Daleakan+ NN705233 (2) F 348 COM

(Porteous 1929, 82)

A burn was diverted to flow past the east side of Dundurn or St Fillans Hill, to reclaim "the fertile land known as 'Daleakan'", which means "the field liable to flooding", at the West base of the hill (loc. cit.).

G *dail* 'haugh, carse meadow', plus ? For the second element cf *Aikenway* and *Ben Aigen* or *Eagen* (Ross-shire) < G *éiginn* 'distress, difficulty' (CPNS 502), RIA also has 'compulsion; violence, oppression; sorrow, grief' (Earlier Irish *éicen*). Abstract nouns are not common in Strathearn place-names however.

Dalkenneth NN636244 (1) S 348 COM

G *dail Choinnich* 'Kenneth's meadow or haugh', or perhaps, from the personal or saint's name *Connait(h)* (CPNS 166), *dail Chonait*. Cf *Achtachointy* BQR and *Ben Chonzie* and *Dalchonzie* above.

Dalmaglen+ NN750260 (2) S 348 COM

(the lands and estate of *Wester Ballnadalloch* being about half of two thirds part of the town and lands of **Dalmaglen** commonly called *Ballnadalloch* and *Balnacuill* 1813-22 Perthshire Sasines)

Damarklane 1456 (ER vi, 277)

Dalmarclane 1465 (ER vii, 325)

Dalmarglen 1527 (RMS iii no 522)

Dalmarkglen 1553 (ER xviii, 561)

Damarkglen 1576 (RMS iv no 2553)

Dalmarkglen 1579 (RMS iv no 2919)

Dalmerglen 1595 (RMS vi no 391)

binam partem terrarum de Dalmarkglen 1602 (RMS vi no 1304)

Darmarglen 1614 (Retours Perth 227)

Dalmarglen 1640 (Retours Perth 494)

Dalmarkglen 1642 (RMS ix no 1058)

Dalmakland 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Fintalloche, [half] *Dalmarglen* 1670 (Retours Perth 806)

Dalmarglend alias *Balnammull* (vel *Balmcoull*) 1675 (Retours Perth 881)

Dalmerkland 1679 (Dunb. Tests.)

Dalmarkland, *Dalmarkglen* 1684 (Dunb. Tests.)

Dalmarglen 1822 (Perthshire Sasines)

The 1813-22 reference above indicates that **Dalmaglen+** comprised *Easter* and *Wester Ballindalloch* (q.v. under *East Ballindalloch* above) and *Balnacoul* (q.v. above).

G *dail marc lann* 'meadow or haugh of horse enclosure' is consistent with the 15c forms above. Cf *Markinch* (FIF), explained by Taylor (1995, 293-4) as an 'inch' (G *innis*) where horses were enclosed,

perhaps specifically for the convenience of those attending the adjacent judicial site of Dalginch. In our case the name may have been applied to a site specialising in the rearing of horses. As Taylor points out (*loc. cit.*) the term *marc* "denotes a steed or charger i.e. the kind of steed that members of the aristocracy would own". Citing Watson 1904, 86, Taylor also points out that it was the usual "old" practice to keep horses by themselves, on separate pasture, hence the special need for enclosure.

The assimilation of [marc]lann to *gleann* (the words rhyme in Gaelic) could conceivably have occurred in Gaelic before 16c, by which time *gleann*, with altered word division, had been Scotticised to 'glen'. Subsequent forms indicate that the *c* of *marc* had not been completely assimilated to *g* however, and that awareness of it persisted for about two centuries.

Dalreoch+ NN729232 (2) S 348 COM

(1595 Pont 21)

G dail riabhach^f 'brindled haugh or meadow'.

Dalveich NN615243 (1) S 348 COM

Dalveich 1641 (*RMS ix no 977*)

Dalveich 1686 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

the lands of *Glenbeicks*, **Dalvich** and the pendicle thereof called *Croftnalucken* 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

parts of the Lordship of *Balquhidder viz Glenbeichs....Dalveich or Dalvirick...*(&c) which lands are now called *Carwhin* in *Balquhidder* 1784-93 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Dalveich with the pend thereof called *Croftnaloichen* [also *Cofnaleichen*] 1793-1802 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Glenbeichs [lordship of *Balquhidder*], *Glenbeich..Dalveich or Dalverick* with the pends thereof called *Croftnaleichen, Achras E and W* 1806 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Glenbeich, Ardveichs and Dearry [Farms], *Lime Quarry Dalveich* 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This was part of the *Ardveich* lands. *Tomchaddiltie+* (see *Tom Cadalach* below) and *Badguir+* (q.v. above) were shielings attached to *Dalveich* and *Croftnalekin* (*Stewart 1990, 63*)

G dail 'haugh, carse meadow', with e.n. *Veich* (&c), see under *Ardveich*

above.

Deil's Caldron NN768236 (1) W 348 COM/MZS formerly COM/MZX [Little Caldron NN769229]

Devils Caldron 1783 (Stobie)

Sc (the) *Deil* '(the) Devil'

In the traditional story published by MacDiarmaid (1922a, 26) the waterfall is in G eas[#] *Dhonnaidh*, 'Donnadh's waterfall' and the pool below it *Coire an Diabhuill*, 'the Devil's cauldron'. For *Donnadh* cf G *donadh*, gen. sing. *donaidh* 'evil' (*Dwelly*). *Donnadh* in the story has a cauldron or cooking pot (G *coire*) but it is impossible to say what connection, if any, there is between it and the name of the pool. McNaughton (n.d., 133) gives the G for the pool as *slochd an donais* 'the Devil's or Evil One's pit'. See also Spùt Rolla below and Corry+ MZX.

Derry NN641244 (1) S 348 COM [Derry Wood NN655246]

[Jas IV grants to Arch. Edmonstoun de Duntreith] *terras de Arbeich, Lorne*, et *Dery*..*quas Alex. Derynach*..*resignavit* 1495 (RMS ii no 2251) *terras de Ardbechlorn et Dereye* 1503 (RMS ii no 2726)

Derry 1539 (RMS iii no 1974)

Ardbeith, Lorne et Darrie 1616 (*Retours Perth* 236)

Darie 1623 (RMS viii no 405)

Dearie and *Ardveich* 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Dirrie 1675 (*Dunb. Test.*)

Darie 1678 and 1682 (*Dunb. Test.*)

Ardbeichlorne.., *Darrie* 1683 (*Retours Parthshire* 926)

Derry 1783 (Stobie)

4 mark land of *Darie* with the Mills and Mill lands...(and) *fishings* 1814 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *doire* 'copse', 'thicket' (esp. of oak).

Derry in County Derry is not particularly close to the counties of Antrim and Down which corresponded closely to Irish *Dàl Riata* (Bannerman 1974, 2) and there is no particular reason to see this place-name as being a reference to the important Irish ecclesiastical centre. In addition, a reference to the Irish Derry with its strong Columban associations (see eg Flanagan and Flanagan 1994, 70) would sit strangely on Loch Earnside with the adjacent and closely associated

settlement of *Lornet*. Note, for example, M.O. Anderson's comment (1980, 10), referring to 1a7c: "It may be supposed that the saint whom [*cenél Loairn*] held in the highest honour would be Moluoc of Lismore, not Columba of Iona".

Alex. Derynach of the 1495 reference above is a G by-name no doubt derived from the name of this holding. **Doireanach* might be suggested; *doire* with adj. suffix. The G by-name probably identifies him as a native land-holder, and MacLaren may be right in suggesting that he was the contemporary head of the Ardveich line of clan Labhrain, the most senior after the chief's own line (MacLaren 1960, 97).

Donynghill+ NN775223 (2) F 348 COM

unam croftam vulgariter nuncupatam Donyngill et aliam croftam vulgariter nuncupatam Croft-Moylare, ex parte boreali ecclesie parochialis de Comre 1458 (RMS ii no 640)

The first element of the name may ultimately be based on G *dùn* 'conical or fortified hill', but it may have been imported from elsewhere, possibly as a surname, with Sc *hill*^f added. Cf Dunning (DNG), which is frequently *Doning* &c in 16c.

Dorig-craig+ NN686284 (2) R 348 COM

(1783 Stobie)

G ?*dearg chreag* 'red rock or crag'.

Druim a' Chonnaidh NN653220 (1) R 348 COM

G 'ridge of the fuel or firewood'. This presumably indicates the presence here of one of the valuable resources provided by the upland areas of multiple estates.

Druim na Cille NN737243 (1) R 348 COM [Druim na Cille Wood NN738241]

Drumnakil 1896 (MacPherson 1896, 176)

OS Pathfinder locates a cup-marked stone beside the track below this ridge, and McNaughton (n.d., 2) mentions "the likely remains of a hut circle" here, and "the ruins of a stone circle, bull-dozed aside within the past few years" (i.e. c1970s).

G. As it stands this would be 'ridge of the cell or chapel', indicating the proximity of an early ecclesiastical site. There appear to be no incontrovertible instances of the nn *ceall*^f, gen. *cille*, as a place-

name element in Strathearn. In the absence of documentary evidence of ecclesiastical activity in the present vicinity, *G druim na coille* 'ridge of the wood' may lie behind this name, though note the group of place-names with possible religious reference in this general area (Chapel Pass q.v. above, and Gleann Mathaig, Kaillych+, the Geldie Burn, and Tom na Crabhachd, qq.v. below).

Drumachople NN767227 (2) F? 348 COM

(McNaughton n.d., 50)

G druim a' chapail 'ridge of the horse'.

This appears to be a field of Lechkin Farm. **Druim a' Chapail* may have been the G name of the ridge above the field, at NN763230. Pollyrigg Wood (q.v. below) is on this ridge and the adjacent field to Drumachople appears to be Pollyrigg (McNaughton *loc. cit.*).

Drummond Duie NN639232 (1) R 348 COM

A point projecting into Loch Earn.

G perhaps (**àird (&c) an) druimein dhuibh*, '(point (&c) of the) black little ridge', formed from an obsolete e.n. **druimean dubh; druimean* is given by Dwelly, citing Armstrong.

Dryloch Burn NN746290 (1) W 348 COM

The burn emerges from an unnamed lochan at NN741309.

Dubh[#] Chreag NN756273 (1) R 348 COM

G 'black rock or crag'.

Dùn[#] NN639249 (1) R 348 COM

A small craggy rounded spur of hill.

G 'rounded or conical hill', or 'fortified hill', though I know of no evidence of fortification being found here.

Dùnans+ NN63 21 (2) S 348 COM

Downen [lettering not entirely clear] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Downan 1781-9 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Ardvorlich Hill and Dunans [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

From the e.n. An Dùnan NN63 21 (q.v. above), with Sc pl. s.

Dùn 'n Aon Duine NN674231 (1) R 348 COM

'The curious round projection on the hillside above Ardtrostan' (Porteous 1929, 26), also the *Doon* or *Doon Hill* (*loc. cit.*). Porteous also has a photograph facing p60.

G dùn[#] *an aon duine* 'conical hill (&c) of the lone man'.

Dùn[#] Caoch[#] NN685251 (1) R 348 COM

G 'hollow (?) rounded or fortified hill'.

Dundornie NN759326 (1) R 355 COM/MXZ det

Prior to 1891 this area was unclaimed by any parish.

G dùn[#] *dòrnaigh* 'conical hill (&c) at stony or pebbly place'.

A cairn is marked at the summit.

Dundurn NN708233 (1) R 348 COM [Dundurn NN694227 R, a craggy steep hillside, Dundurn NN713232 S, Easter Dundurn NN713231 S, Wester Dundurn S NN701238, Dundurn Mill NN708237, Dundurn Wood NN729227, East Dundurn Wood NN738218, West Dundurn Wood NN725230]

obsessio Duin Duirn s.a. 682 (AU)

firm[ae] terrarum de Dundurn 1444 (ER v, 170)

Dunnedurn 1456 (ER vi, 277)

Dundorne 1465 (ER vii, 325)

[Jas IV ad feodifirmam dimisit Joh, Philpsoun and spouse] *terras de Dundurn cum molendino* 1510 (RMS ii no 3470)

[*terras de*] *Dundurn, Estir Dundurn* 1542 (RMS iii no 2703)

terras de Dundurne, cum molendino, terris molendinariis, tenentibus &c 1627 (RMS viii no 1092)

Dundurne 1662 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands incl.*] *Dundurne.., Port cum insula earundem nunc.* Morell 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Easter Dundorne 1676 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Wester Dundurn 1731 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Easter and Wester Dundurn and Mill 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

lands and farms of Easter Dundurn and Dalquhonzie 1819-23 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The hill Dundurn is also known as St Fillan's Hill.

Porteous (1929, 5) states that the first mill at Dundurn was erected

c1497. It was then a grain mill to which surrounding corn growers were thirled, but "now" a sawmill.

Watson (1993) reports on an undescribed Class IV cross slab discovered at Dundurn.

For comment on the significance of Dundurn fort and lands in the later Pictish period see Part Two, pp499, 506-7 and 517-8. For Dundurn's archaeological and wider historical importance see Alcock 1989.

G dùn[#] dùirn 'fort of the fist', presumably from its perceived shape.

Dundurn NN695227 (1) R 348 COM

The north-western flank of Am Bioran.

If Dundurn hill and fort at NN708202 represent the primary site here, this is a subsidiary name marking the western march of the Dundurn lands.

Dunira NN738237 (1) S 348 COM [Whitehouse of Dunira NN742237, Dunira Garden House NN732238] [dʌn`aIrə]

[Jas V grants to David Lord Drummond *terras et baroniam de Ochtirardour &c*] *Mewe, Glenboltoquhen, cum nemoribus earundem, Dalquhonich, cum molendino, multuris, silvis et salmonum piscaria earundem, terras de Doniera, Carrovitray, Garcharrowe* [&c, &c...*quas rex incorporavit in liberam baroniam de Drummen*] 1538 (RMS iii no 1895)

[Jas V confirms to David Lord Drummond *Ochterardoure &c* and] *Mewe, Glenboltoquhan, cum silvis, Doneray, Carrowinray, Garcharrow, Dalquhonych cum molendino et multuris ejusdem, lie Broustarland de Mewe* [&c, &c...] 1542 (RMS iii no 2825)

[Queen Mary confirms to David Lord Drummond and spouse *terras de Ochtirardour &c*] *Mew, Glenboletochane, cum silvis earundem, Doneray, Caruvicray, Garcharrow, Dalchongze, cum molendis et multuris ejusdem, lie Brewsterland de Mewe* [&c, &c...*quas idem Dav. resignavit*] 1553-4 (RMS iv no 901)

[Jas VI confirms charter of Pat. Lord Drummond, selling to his brother Jac. D., commendator of Inchaffray and lord of Innerpeffray, many lands incl.] *terras de Mewy, Glenbottoquhane cum silvis, Doneray, Carrowinray, Garcharrow, Dalquhonyche cum molendino et multuris, lie Brousterland de Mewy* 1582 (RMS v no 439)

Donira lal6c (Pont 21)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands incl.*]

Mewze, Glenbolcochane (vel Glenbottochane), Donira, Corrabutray, Garchirew, Dalchonzie cum molendino, Browsterland de Mewze 1662 (Retours Perth 708)

Donyra 1673 (Dunb. Tests.)

Duniera 1783 (Stobie)

Donira 1790 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dunira 1815 (MutPR)

Moevie and Donira 1819-22 (Perthshire Sasines)

Duniera 1821 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dunnire [MZS] 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

Mansion House of Dunira, Home Farm 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

At or near the site of Whitehouse of Dunira Stobie has *Gerrichrow* (see *Garrichrew+* below).

In 1889 *Cultybraggan, Drumchork, Milntuim* and *Milnmuick* were part of the estate of *Dunira* and were transferred from MZS det to COM (Shennan 1892, 207-8). *Trollope* (1937, 38ff) shows that in addition to *Dunira* the estate consisted in 1937 of "The Model Home Farm known as *Garrichrew*" (now *Whitehouse of Dunira*), *Easter, Wester* and *Mid Tullybannocher* (COM earlier *TEX*), *Kingarth, Glen Boltachan* (not a settlement), *Easter and Wester Ballindalloch, Upper and Lower Lechkin* and *Lechkin Cottage*, and *Kindrochat* (all COM). *Cultybraggan, Drumchork*, and *Newton and Ruchilside* (all COM earlier *TEX*) formed a detached estate of about 624 acres. This does not represent any ancient grouping of territory but a selection of lands from the medieval parishes of *TEX* and *COM*, and within *COM* of lands in and outwith the earlier lordship of *Comrie* (see under *Comrie* above and Part Two, pp520ff).

There is no independent evidence that the home farm at *Garrichrew+* represents earlier boardland, that is mensal and/or demesne land of the medieval lord, or perhaps steward, of the estate, though *home farm* can imply this in some cases (see *borland[#]*) and could do so here. But if *Garrichrew+* and *Corrabutray+* have been analysed correctly (see s.nn.), they may be the names of two of the quarterlands of the estate later known as *Dunira*. The other two quarterlands will have been *Dunira* itself and *Moevie+* (see Part Two, pp518-20). The extent of the land involved here may prevent these quarterlands from being seen as specifically quarters of a *davoch*, since *Easson* (1986, 268) shows that a typical *davoch* consisted of around 200 acres, while the Home Farm alone which, we suggested, consisted of two earlier quarterlands,

amounted in 1937 to 290 acres.

It should be mentioned that a quarter davoch can in some contexts correspond to a *cóig* (Easson 1986, 70), a territorial unit supporting five households. However, it is argued in Part Two ppvzv that the *cóig* may have had a different meaning and structure in western Strathearn from that which Easson finds in some other parts of Scotland. See also comments under Moevie+ below.

McNaughton (n.d., 195) glosses *Dunira* as 'fort of the west ford', which would be G *dùn# iar àth*. The persistent *o* of the first syllable in the earlier forms is perhaps against this, though cf *Donin* &c, early forms of *Dunning* (DNG), the first part of which is taken to be from *dùn*. Fords are marked at NN735243 towards the western end of the estate, or the ford might have been in the Boltachan Burn, its western march. A fort might have been on Gualann Laoigh, the mountainous spur between these two burns, but that is mere speculation. [d n'aIr]

Dùn# Mòr NN721237 (1) R 348 COM

Dùn# Mòr NN762277 (1) R 348 COM

Both are G 'big conical (&c) hill'.

Dun More NN766234 (1) R 348 COM

Dunmore 1929 (Porteous, 56)

A round-topped hill. It carries Lord Melville's Monument.

G *dùn# mòr* 'big conical (&c) hill'.

Dun More+ NN654257 (2) R 348 COM

G *dùn# mòr* 'big conical (&c) hill'.

Earnknowe NN603241 (1) S 348 COM

This may well be a relatively recent name. Tom Ranaich+ (q.v. below) was on or near this site in 1a19c.

Eas# an Aoin NN735247 (1) W 348 COM [Allt Eas an Aoin NN736240]

G 'waterfall of the ?'. Perhaps cf G *aoineadh*, gen. *aoinidh* 'steep promontory' (*Dwelly*), with the gen. ending being assimilated to the palatal *n*. This sense would suit the location of the falls. Also possible might be 'waterfall of the one or lone man', cf *Dùn 'n Aon Duine* above.

East Ballindalloch NN748261 (1) S 348 COM [West Ballindalloch NN744262]
Ballachallach 1783 (Stobie)

Ballandallich 1794 (Perthshire Sasines)

Ballandalloch 1812 (Perthshire Sasines)

the lands and estate of Wester Ballnadalloch being about half of two thirds part of the town and lands of Dalmaglen commonly called Ballnadalloch and Balnacuil 1813-22 (Perthshire Sasines)

G baile na dalach (gen. of *dail*) 'toun of the haugh Or carse meadow'.
 The *dail* or haugh concerned would be that centred on NN750260, no doubt the feature from which the estate of Dalmaglen+ (q.v. below) took the first element of its name. Ballindalloch was a dependent toun of Dalmaglen+.

Eildreach NN642214 (1) R 348 556m COM

Eildreach or *Eildeach* 1929 (Porteous, 25).

G eildeach 'hind place', 'place abounding in hinds', with intrusive *r*.

Fank Burn NN710249 (1) W 348 COM

Sc fank 'sheep pen; place where sheep are gathered for dipping, shearing &c', plus *burn* 'stream'.

Finaska+ NN755259 (2) S 348 COM

(1783 Stobie)

G fionn 'white; fine; holy' plus ?

Fin Glen NN662224 (1) R 348 COM [Finglen NN669235 S, Finglen Wood NN655232]

the east half of the lands of Finglen 1485 (RCHMS 7th report no 68, p710a)

Finglen [wording not entirely clear] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Easter and Wester Finglieglens [COM] 1781 (Perthshire Sasines)

Easter Finaglen [Finglen S NN669235] *Wester Finaglen* [NN662223 (2)]
 1783 (Stobie)

Finglen, Easter and Wester Finglens [COM] 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

Finnaglen [a Farm] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Porteous calls this glen *Finn Glen* and *Findoglen*. He has *Findoglen*

(probably the settlement), *Findoglen Burns, Finn Glen* (1929, 26), "the twin burns at *Findoglen* which enter the loch a few yards apart" (*op. cit.*, 35 - these are Allt Shios and Allt Shuas q.v. above), and "the farm house of *Findoglen* or *Finnaglen*" (*op. cit.*, 60).

Findhuglen NN728152 MUT earlier TEX (q.v.) also appears earlier as *Fynglen* (&c), a potential cause of errors for the researcher. This is seen in *RMS* ii nos 2651 and 3462, *RMS* iii no 2152 and *Retours Perth* 493. It is not impossible that some confusion also arose locally between these two names, esp. once they were in the same parish, from 16c.

I have no particularly early certain forms for Fin Glen COM.

G *fionn ghleann* 'white or fine or holy glen'.

Fintulich S NN749263 (1) S 348 COM

Fyntulich 1456 (*ER* vi, 277)

Fintulich 1465 (*ER* vii, 325)

Fantulich 1a16c (Pont 21)

Finteleych 1595 (*RMS* vi no 391)

terras de Fintulich 1602 (*RMS* vi no 1304)

Fintulich 1665 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Fintilloch 1667 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Fintalloche 1670 (*Retours Perth* 806)

East Fentalich [NN753263 (2)], *West Fentalich* [the present *Fintulich*] 1783 (*Stobie*)

Easter and Wester Fintulicks [1813 *Fintillich*] with *Croft Connel & Croft Craggan* [part of *Glenlednock* lands] 1786-1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *fionn tulaich* (nom. *tulach*[#]), '(at) white or fine or holy hillock'.

Tom na Crabhachd (q.v. below) is nearby.

Fisher`s Cottage NN766223 (1) S 348 COM

Fuar Chos NN681231 (1) R 348 COM [Allt Fhuarchois and Gleann Fhuarchois NN685230]

An extremely craggy flank of *Creagan na Mòinteich*.

Cf *Meal Fuarwish* 1783 (*Stobie*) [NN672212 (3)]

G *fuair chas* 'cold precipice or steep', with *cas* adj. 'steep' used substantively, its gender and inflections influenced by *cas* (also *cos* -

Dwelly) 'foot'. Cf Cas Dhubh above. McNaughton (n.d., 192) has 'hollow' for cos here.

Garrichrew+ NN742237 (2) S 348 COM

[Jas IV confirms to Joh. Lord Drummond] *terras de Dalchoneze, Gauchory* [lands in MUT, BLF and DLE, and] *Mewe...quas idem Joh. resignavit et quas rex...baronie de Uchtirardoure...incorporavit* 1493 (RMS ii no 2169)

[Jas IV grants to Joh. Lord Drummond similar grant to above incl.] *terras de...Mewy, Dalquhonze, Garchory* 1508-9 (RMS ii no 3306)

[Jas V grants to David Lord Drummond and spouse many lands incl.] *Mewe, Dalquhonicht, Garchory* 1525-6 (RMS iii no 1560)

[Jas V grants to David Lord Drummond *terras et baroniam de Ochtirardour &c* and] *Mewe, Glenboltoquhen, cum nemoribus earundem, Dalquhonich, cum molendino, multuris, silvis et salmonum piscaria earundem, terras de Doniera, Carrovitray, Garcharrowe* [&c, &c...*quas rex incorporavit in liberam baroniam de Drummen*] 1538 (RMS iii no 1895)

[Jas V confirms to David Lord Drummond *Ochterardoure &c* and] *Mewe, Glenboltoquhan, cum silvis, Doneray, Carrowinray, Garcharrow, Dalquhonych cum molendino et multuris ejusdem, lie Broustarland de Mewe* [&c, &c...] 1542 (RMS iii no 2825)

[Queen Mary confirms to David Lord Drummond and spouse *terras de Ochtirardour &c* and] *Mew, Glenboletochane, cum silvis earundem, Doneray, Caruvicray, Garcharrow, Dalchongze, cum molendis et multuris ejusdem, lie Brewsterland de Mewe* [&c, &c...*quas idem Dav. resignavit*] 1553-4 (RMS iv no 901)

[Jas VI confirms charter of Pat. Lord Drummond, selling to his brother Jac., commendator of Inchaffray and lord of Innerpeffray, many lands incl.] *terras de Mewy, Glenbottoquhane cum silvis, Doneray, Carrowinray, Garcharrow, Dalquhonyche cum molendine et multuris, lie Brousterland de Mewy* 1582 (RMS v no 439)

Garrocherow [not entirely clear] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Garrichie [COM] 1623 (Dunb. Tests.)

[Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands incl.] *Mewze, Glenbolcochane (vel Glenbottochane), Donira, Corrabutray, Garchirew, Dalchonzie cum molendino, Browsterland de Mewze* 1662 (Retours Perth 708)

Garchirrow 1665 (Dunb. Tests.)

Garrichrae [COM] 1748 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Gerrichrow 1783 [NN742237 (2)] (Stobie)

Gerrihow 1784 (RHP3403)

Garrachrew or *Garthrew* 1792 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Garrichrew 1790-1823 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Garrichrew c1981 (McNaughton, 195)

Stobie marks this name at the location of the present Whitehouse of Dunira. Trollope (1937, 38) has "The Model Home Farm known as *Garrichrew*", which confirms Stobie's location.

The first three forms quoted above suggest *G garbh choire* 'rough corrie or den' or perhaps *geàrr choire* 'short corrie or den', with reference to the short den that descends to the location. However, in the following four references quoted the name appears as *Garcharrow(e)* and is listed alongside *Corrabutray/Caruvintray* (&c). In this context the two names look like a pair named in contrast to each other, *garbh cheathramh* 'rough or wild quarterland' and *ceathramh an treibh* 'the cultivable quarterland'. McNaughton (n.d., 195) glosses 'rough quarter', possibly drawing on local knowledge or tradition. Given the apparent sense of the name, the most likely location for the quarterland of *Garrichrew*+ before it absorbed *Corrabutray*+ (see s.n. above) is on the land between Whitehouse of Dunira and Allt Sgàirnich Mhòir (see map 3).

See also under Dunira above.

Glaslarich+ NN760250 (2) S 348 COM

(1855-6 *Glaslarich* and *Kingarth* [Farms] *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Glashlarich 1783 (Stobie)

Glaslarich 1786-98 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the lands and town of Glasslarick [also *Glasslarich*] [part of *Kingarth* lands] 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the 8 markland of Kingarths alias Gingarths comprehending the town and lands of Glaslarich 1825 (*AKB MS 14-94*)

Glaslarich 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

G glas[#] *làraich*, dat.-loc., '(at) green site or place', or possibly '(at) grey ruins' if the name was coined after the site was deserted; Bain (n.d., site no 8) reports no less than 32 "structures" at *Glaslarich*, i.e. traces of former buildings, within a distance of about 300m.

This was presumably an important centre for stock-raising and grazing within the lordship of Comrie. Note that Anaba, 'cow ford' and Tynacroy, perhaps 'houses of the cattle', are both about 1km distant.

Gleann Ghòinean (also Gleann Gòinnean) NN692207 &c (1) R 348 COM [Coire Ghòinean NN691197, Allt Ghòinean NN690207, Bothan Gleann Ghòinean NN681205]

Glengóinin and *Glengoinin* 1929 (*Porteous* 1929, 64 and 84)

On Knox (1810) this glen is the march between Easter and Wester Dundurn.

G *gleann* 'glen'. *Dwelly* gives *goinean* as a Perthshire word for 'couch-grass'.

Gleann Mathaig NN715285 (1) R 348 COM [Glenmaik S NN725283, Allt Mathaig NN715285]

Glenmayok 1458 (*RMS* ii no 640)

Glenmayit 1476 (*RMS* ii no 1248)

Glenmayke 1495-6 (*RMS* ii no 2296)

Glenmayak 1533 (*RMS* iii no 1288)

Glenmayk 1578 (*ER* xix, 534)

Glenmarik 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (*Retours Perth* 66)

Glenmayk 1612 (*RMS* vii no 629)

terras de..Glenmayick et Slewmanevie..in baroniam de Comerie incorporatas 1647 (*RMS* ix no 1802)

Glenmajock 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Glenmeg 1783 (*Stobie*)

Glenmaick and Sleumanivie 1796 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

[Cf] **Glenmaick** and **Sleamanavie** (COM), piece of land called **Kilmaick** or **Milmaick** 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the lands of **Glenmaick Monavie** or **Sleumanivie** and **Kiplandy** [mentions cutting of peats on **Glenmaick**] 1825 (*AKB MS* 14-94)

The first document referred to above indicates that part at least of **Glenmaik** was common pasture for the lordship of Comrie.

The current OS G forms for the glen and watercourse names suggest G **Gleann Mo-Thatháig* 'glen of my (saint) Tathág'. Cf *Loch Mahaick* NN70 06 (Doune parish PER) some 22km to the south, < **Loch Mo-Thatháig* (CPNS 152). CPNS (*loc. cit.*) analyses this saint's name as a dimin. form of the Sc G development of Ir *Toé*, 'the silent one', an earlier

form of the name which later became in Ir Tua. If all this is so, it argues for an early date for our place-name.

However, the forms of the settlement name are not convincing as a development of **Gleann Mo-Thatháig*, both because of the seemingly disyllabic forms *Glenmaik* &c, and the trisyllabic forms with intervocalic [j] as in *Glenmayit* 1476 (read *Glenmayick* &c). CPNS in fact (p328) mentions a rather more likely derivation for our name in "[St] Mayota or Mazota.., connected with the tradition of the gift of Abernethy to St Brigit". CPNS goes on to say that this saint is a "fiction", her name suggesting a *M'Aedóc* or *M'Aodhóg*, but the forms of the Aberdeenshire place-name commemorating her, *Dulmayok* 1157 (cf the 1458 form *Glenmayok* quoted above), later *Dulmao(c)k*, *Dalmayock* &c, "pronounced *Dalmaik*", have intervocalic [j] and the disyllabic forms in common with the forms for *Glenmaik*.

It is unfortunate that the Name Books for COM are lost, along with any additional information the inspectors might have recorded.

Cf *Dalmayick* and *Milnmaick*, TEX.

Glen Beich NN623273 &c (1) R 348 COM

G gleann beithe 'birch glen'. For comments on this and related names see under *Ardveich* above.

Glenbeich NN615245 (1) S 348 COM

Glenbethy 1456 (ER vi, 277)

Glenbeth 1465 (ER vii, 325)

Glenbyth [part of the lands and lordship of Balquhidder] 1590 (Campbell 1914, 43)

Glenbeich 1641 (RMS ix no 977)

the lands of *Glenbeicks* [suggests division - S], *Dalvich* and the pendicle thereof called *Croftnalucken* 1784 (Perthshire Cess Book)

parts of the Lordship of Balquhidder viz *Glenbeichs*...*Dalveich* or *Dalvirick*...(&c) which lands are now called *Carwhin* in Balquhidder 1784-93 (Perthshire Sasines)

Glenbeichs 1793 (Perthshire Sasines)

Glenbeichs (lordship of Balquhidder), *Glenbeich*..*Dalveich* or *Dalverick* with the pends thereof c'd *Croftnaleichen*, *Achras E & W'* 1806 (Perthshire Sasines)

Glenbeich, *Ardveichs* and *Dearry'* [Farms], *Lime Quarry Dalveich* 1855-6

(Perthshire Valuation Roll)

This is the existing topographical name (see previous entry) applied to a settlement. For comments on this and related names see under Ardveich above.

Glen Boltachan NN717255 (1) S 348 COM [Boltachan Burn NN727240, Loch Boltachan NN699261] ['bolt θ x θ n]

Glenboltoquhan 1538 (RMS iii no 1895)

Glenboltoquhan 1542 (RMS iii no 2825)

Glenboletochane 1553-4 (RMS iv no 901)

Glenbotttoquhane 1582 (RMS v no 439)

Alt boltachan, Loch Boltachan 1a16c (Pont 21)

Glenbolcochane (vel *Glenbotttochane*) 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Loch Buttachan 1783 (Stobie)

Bollochan Burn, Glenbolochan [*duchan* written above the latter, probably in the same hand] 1784 (RHP3403)

Loch Buttachan 1810 (Knox)

Glen Boltachan was a commonty, and was probably part of a continuous area of common land consisting of the upper slopes above Dunira, Port+, Little Port+ and Morrel+, and Glen Boltachan and Glen Lednock.

G *gleann* 'glen' plus e.n., of which the first element is G *both*, 'hut; dwelling', or in view of the number of possible ecclesiastical references in place-names in the area, perhaps 'church'. For the second element G *ultach* 'Ulsterman' might be suggested. The gen. sing. of this nn is *ultaich* and the gen. pl. *ultach*, but the latter may have been replaced by an analogical pl. **ultachan* during the period of transition from G to Sc. If this suggestion is correct, when the *th* of *both* became silent the unstressed *o* of *both* and the stressed *u* of *ultachan* formed a diphthong.

If so derived, the name would have acted as an ethnic marker in this area close to Dundurn and the western boundary of Fortriu.

Glen Lednock NN768240 &c (1) R 349 COM and COM/MZS, earlier COM/MZX [Glenlednock+ same NGRs, S COM] ['l ɛ dn ɔ k]

[rents from the lands of] *Glenlednach* [COM, see the 1786 and 1813 references] 1445 (ER v, 204)

firm[a] terre in Glenleidnach alias occupate per dominum Colinum Cambell et per eum devastate 1445 (ER v, 205)

Glen Lenocho 1553-8 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Glen Lednaig 1595 (Pont 21)

Glenlednoche 1632 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Glenleadnoch 1662 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Glednednoch 1677 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Creichwhannell of Glenlednock 1686 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Glenlednoch comprising Bollwachter, Upper & Nether Invergeldies, Dadam, Easter & Wester Fintullicks, with Croft Connel & Croft Craggan [all COM] 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The 1786 reference shows that as an estate name Glenlednock applies only to lands in COM, between Loch Lednock and the boundary with MZX.

G gleann 'glen' with e.n. Lednaig (&c), see River Lednock below.

Gualann Laoigh NN732246 (1) R 348 COM

G 'calf (i.e. the animal) shoulder (i.e. of a hill)'.
 See Tynreoch below.

House of Heath NN714235 (2) S 348 COM

(1912 Meovie, near Woodend, or House of Heath, now Tynreoch Porteous 1929, 58)

See Tynreoch below.

Invergeldie NN739275 (1) R 348 COM [Invergeldie Burn NN752300, Invergeldie Lodge NN741277] [Invə r'gɛldI] and [Inɔ r'gɛldI]

Innergelye 1456 (*ER vi*, 277)

Innergelye 1465 (*ER vii*, 325)

4 merc. terr. de Innerzaldie [i.e. one half] 1602 (*Retours Perth 99*)

villam et terras de Innerzeldies...cum lie sheillingis, grassingis, piscariis 1629 (*RMS viii no 1376*)

Innerzeldies 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Over Inneryeldie 1679 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Nether Innergeldies 1763 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Invergeldy [the present Invergeldie Lodge], Nether Invergeldy [NN740275 (2)] 1783 (*Stobie*)

Upper and Nether Invergeldies [part of Glenlednoch lands] 1786-1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Invergeldie, Invergeldie Lodge, Invergeldie Burn (OS)

This is marked on recent OS maps as an area, near the confluence of the Invergeldie Burn with the Lednock.

G *inbhir* plus e.n. *Geldie* (&c) 'confluence of the Geldie Burn', with *z* of the early forms representing [j], for a lenited *g* in this phonetic context. CPNS (p440) explains *Geldie* as from O Ir *gel*, later *geal*, with the suffix *-de*, giving *gelde*, *geldae* 'white, shining, bright'. This element > Sc G *geallaidh* > Sc *Gelly* (CPNS loc. cit.), cf *Gelly Burn* MXZ and Iain Lom's *Obair-gheallaidh*, *Abergeldy* (not identified; Mackenzie 1973, 1.493). The names showing the *d* are perhaps likely to be earlier than those without it. Cf also *Dail-gheollaidh*+ above.

Note that the burn name *Geallaidh*, *Geldie* &c has been replaced by the name of the settlement at its mouth, *Invergeldie* (Burn).

Invergeldie is about 1.5km from the foot of *Gleann Mathaig* (q.v. above) and about 1km from *Tom na Crabhachd* (q. v. below). It is also about 2.5km from *Druim na Cille*, and perhaps some 3km from *Kaillycha* (though religious reference in those two names is uncertain, see s.nn. COM). In this context *gel*, *geal*, lit. 'white', might have had the extended meaning 'holy', as *G fionn* can have.

Kaillycha+ NN71 24 (2) S? 348 COM

Kaillycha, *Wood of Kaillych* [sic, NN72 24 (2)], *Keand Kaillicha* [north of the other sites, perhaps a spur of land around NN71 25 (2), south of *Boltachan Burn*?] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Pont's *Keand Kaillicha* is G *ceann* (na) *cailliche* 'spur of the old woman; of the hag or witch; or of the nun', showing earlier *nd* for mod. G terminal *nn*. The word order of *Wood of Kaillych* makes it almost certain that it is a translation of a G *coille na cailliche*, 'wood of the old womsn (&c)'. *Kaillicha* in the spur name clearly represents the gen. *cailliche*.

For the possible sense 'nun' for *cailleach* here, cf the possible religious reference of a number of place-names around *Gleann Mathaig*, perhaps some 3 to 4km distant. These are listed in the previous entry.

Kenmore+ NN69 23 (2) R 348 COM

Leyle de kenmor 1306 (*Docs. Hist. Scot.*, 320)

insul[a] lacus de Erne 1446 (*ER v*, lxxxv)

[Jas IV grants to Malc. Drummond] *terras de Ester Creif...et le Port...cum insula* 1510 (*RMS ii* no 3468)

[Jas V grants to Marg. Murray relict of Jac. Drummond son of Malc. Drummond] *terras de Estir Creif et le Port cum insula* 1529 (*RMS iii* no

873)

lie *Poirt cum insula vulgo Locherne nuncupata* 1580 (*ER* xxi, 434)
terras..de Port cum earum insula nuncupat. Morall 1581 (*RMS* v no 159)
Ylen Loch Erin 1a16c (Pont 21)
terras de Port cum lie Yle earundem nuncupata Morall 1627 (*RMS* viii no 1092)
Port cum insula earundem nunc. Morell 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)
Kenmore [S] 1722 (*Muthill Parish Register*)
Kenmore [a farm] 1755-6 (SRO E.777/244 quoted *Wills* 1973, 10)
lands of Port and Island thereof commonly called Morrall 1789-1813
 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
 [Cf] **Island** 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)
the Nish Isle 1925 (*MacNish and Tod*, 2)
Neish Island 1929 (*Porteous*, 1929, frontispiece)
Neishes' Island 1929 (*Porteous* 1929, 28)

G ceann mòr 'big (i.e., here, 'more important', 'major') end' (of Loch Earn), an apt description given the proximity of the stronghold of Dundurn NN70 23, guarding the limit of Pictish Fortriu, and of the early church site adjacent to it, with its St Fillan associations (see Taylor 2001). *Leyle de kenmer (Docs. Hist. Scot.*, 320), where the earl of Athol prevented Malise III from taking refuge in 1306, would thus be, not 'the island that is Kenmore+', but 'the island at, forming part of, belonging to, Kenmore+'. That Kenmore+ could apply to an extended area, in 18c at least, is confirmed by the reference to a farm called Kenmore+ (see references quoted above), adjacent to Ardtrostan Farm (NN68 23). The likely western march of Wester Dundurn is Allt Fhiantagan (NN692240) and so Kenmore+ farm was probably the part of the present Ardtrostan between that burn and Allt na Gallanaich (NN686239), with Ardtrostan Cottage NN68 23 perhaps being on the site of the former Kenmore steading (see map 3). *Wills* (1973, 10) shows that Ardtrostan and Kenmore+ farms were in the same hands in mid18c so it is possible that the smaller holding was absorbed into the larger, with the loss of the place-name, before Knox's plan of Ardtrostan was drawn up in 1810. Finally, if the marches suggested above for Kenmore+ are correct, Neish Island (see below), the possible crannog or "enhanced rocky outcrop", lies opposite the Kenmore+ lands and thus is more likely to have been associated with them at an early date than is An t-Eilean (q.v. s.n. above).

Porteous reports (1929, 4, 28) that Loch Earn's two islands, one at the head of the loch and one at the eastern extremity, are both artificial. Driscoll (1987, 203) says that there are the ruins of a masonry building on the eastern island, which he says is more likely to be a natural island or enhanced rocky outcrop than a crannog.

The references quoted above trace the successive names given to the island: *Leyle de kenmer* (&c) to 14c, then *Ylen Loch Erin* (&c) in 15c and 16c, but with *Morall* (&c) beginning to be used by 1a16c and still in use e19c. *Neish* (&c) *Island* appears in written record e20c.

On the island of Kenmore+ by 14c was a fortified dwelling belonging to the Gaelic earls of Strathearn (see eg Neville 1983, vol i, 20), where the two 13c Inchaffray charters cited above were presumably issued. Either An t-Eilean (NN696240) or the 'crannog' now known as Neish Island (NN691242) could in theory represent Kenmore island. Neville (*loc. cit.*) states that there is no trace of any fortifications at An t-Eilean, while Driscoll (1987, 203) reports that there are the ruins of a masonry building on the 'crannog'. However, given the uncertainty anent the existence of stone fortifications within the earldom before mid14c, the time of the forfeiture (see Watson F. forthcoming), for the pre-forfeiture period it might be more appropriate to think in terms of pallisaded or similar structures, traces of which would be difficult to identify without excavation. The editor of *ER v* (lxxxv) says that "A manor of Locherne is alluded to [i.e. in the accounts for Strathearn], for custody of which Andrew Mercer has in 1445 a fee of £10; while in the following year 53s 4d are allowed *pro custodia insule lacus de Erne*, these entries seemingly indicating an island mansion" (cf *manerium de Louchern* 1445 *ER v*, 205). McNaughton (n.d., 113) relates that at James IV's council at Linlithgow in 1490 John Lord Drummond undertook to "ger cast doon ye house of ye Ester Ile of Loch Ern, and distroy ye strenthis of ye samin, and tak away ye bate (i.e. boat), and put her to ye Wester Ile". Stewart of Ardvorlich (1964, 86) cites a bond between John Lord Drummond and Sir William Murray of Tullibardine where the former gives the same pledge. Unfortunately neither writer gives his sources for this information. Lord Drummond's undertaking notwithstanding, Pont 21 a century later shows a substantial building on *Ylen Loch Erin*, the latter being clearly Neish Island, earlier Kenmore+.

Current masonry remains on Neish Island may, then, be of the buildings

mentioned in these references and later adaptations of them.

It appears from the references quoted above that the name Morrel^s (&c, q.v. below) - the final *s* is the Sc pl. - initially attached to the land and settlement, but in the course of 16c came to designate the island now known as Neish Island. Pont 21 nevertheless, at the end of that century, has *Ylen Loch Erin*, a G name presumably collected locally that is also attested in 15c and 16c (see the references quoted above). Stewart of Ardvorlich (1964, 86) is of the opinion that Neish Island and the earlier *Isle of Morall* are one and the same. For its post-medieval association with clan MacNeish see MacNeish and Tod (1925 *passim*), who quote W.J. Watson as ^{the}their source for the island's Gaelic name *Eilean an Naoisich*, 'island of the *Naoiseach*', 'member of clan MacNeish' (*op. cit.*, 2).

Porteous reports (1929, 4, 28) that occupancy of the eastern island by the clan MacNeish led to the name of Neishes' Island, "still used today". He asserts that this eastern island went with the lands of Port, which accords with it being *insula nuncupat. Morall* (&c) in references dating from 16c to 18c (see the references quoted above).

MacNeish and Tod also claim (*loc. cit.*, 39-40) that the island was known for many centuries by that name, and that it was a residence of the clan MacNeish at an early period, probably from c1250 to 1420, after which it was probably occupied by them intermittently until 1612. At this last date many of the clan were massacred by the MacNabs (*op. cit.*, 24). *Scottish Nation* (iii, 52) says that the Neishes "or *McIlduys*" inhabited "an island in the lower part of Loch Earn called from them Neish island". He implies that they were living there at the time of a battle with the MacNabs in Glen Boltachan which MacNeish and Tod (*op. cit.*, 24) place in 1522, and that they continued to do so until the time of the massacre in 1612.

There appears to be no independent evidence that the Neishes dwelt on the island from mid13c to e15c as MacNeish and Tod claim. The fact that the earls of Strathearn issued charters there in 13c and used it as a refuge in e14c (eg *Docs. Hist. Scot.*, 320) makes the claim less credible.

NSA COM (p580) mentions the tradition anent the McNeishes occupying the island, but does not give the island their name. The same source adds that the island was "latterly" occupied by the family of Ardvorlich, who had an occasional residence and granary there. No known source

shows that Neish Island was used as a name for the island in a legal or administrative context, though it could have been in popular use for several centuries, as a result of the dramatic events that took place there in 16c and 17c.

Kindrochet NN723233 (1) S 348 COM

Bridgend 1783 (Stobie)

Kindrochet [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G cinn drochaid '(at) bridge end', which describes the site.

A chambered cairn is some 300m south of the farm at NN723229.

Stobie's map of Perth and Clackmannan reveals him as a diligent reproducer of the names given to him rather than as one who deliberately Scotticised or Anglicised. This suggests that there was a SSE equivalent for this name in use in 18c. Unusually, it was the G name that survived.

Kingarth NN763246 (1) S 348 COM

Thomas de Kyngarth 1296 (*CDS* ii no 200)

Kingart 1456 (*ER* vi, 277)

Kingart 1465 (*ER* vii, 325)

Kingart 1476 (*RMS* ii no 1248)

Kingarth-litill 1495-6 (*RMS* ii no 2296)

Kingarthe-Litill 1533 (*RMS* iii no 1288)

Kingarth 1542 (*RMS* iii no 2664)

Kingart moir, Kingart beag [not accurately positioned] 1a16c (*Pont* 21)

Kingarth 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (*Retours Perth* 66)

Kingart 1616 (*Retours Perth* 236)

terras de Cur..Kingart-Litill..in baroniam de Comerie incorporatas 1647 (*RMS* ix no 1802)

Kingartmoir, Litle Kingart 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Kingarth-moir 1672 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Kingart, Kingartmoir 1681 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Kenagart 1783 (Stobie)

the 8 markland of Kingarths alias Gingarths comprehending the town and lands of Glaslarich, Balmenoch Tanachy [Tynashee COM] *and Tanachry* [Tynacroy COM], *with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage thereof* 1825 (AKB MS 14/94)

G cinn gairt, though a G translation of a name consisting of Pictish

cognates of *W penn* and *garth* is also possible. Stobie's version suggests there was a form in use that contained the def. art., **cinn a' ghairt*. Though forms with final *t* predominate up to 19c, final *th* does occur from Pont's time at least, implying a tendency to assimilate the second element to *Sc garth* 'enclosure, yard, garden; farm'.

Gart^f can be 'field' or 'cornfield' and *Dwelly* also has the sense 'garden enclosure' (from Armstrong). However, the site is contiguous with the core lands of the lordship of Comrie so the sense here may very well be '(place at) the head or end of the (demesne or core) land'. The name Thomas de Kyngarth appears in the *Ragman Roll* (1296; *CDS ii* no 200), and for an assessment of the status of this individual in 13c COM see Part Two, pp523-4.

Kinkhost Well NN765239 (1) W 348 COM

NMRS NN72 SE48 reports that this is a natural spring known as a healing-well for whooping cough. *Sc kinkhost* 'whooping cough'.

Kinlochan+ unid S 348? COM

(1665 *Dunb. Tests.*)

G cinn (dat.-loc. of *ceann*) *lochain* '(at) lochan end'.

The lochan in question might be Cowden Loch NN78 20, on the march with TEX?

Kiplandy+ NN718293 (2) S 348 COM

Keplandy 1458 (*RMS ii* no 640)

Keplandy 1476 (*RMS ii* no 1248)

Keplandy 1495-6 (*RMS ii* no 2296)

Keplande 1533 (*RMS iii* no 1288)

Littel Keipland 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (*Retours Perth* 66)

Kepland 1612 (*RMS vii* no 629)

terras de..Kepland 1647 (*RMS ix* no 1802)

Keplandie 1783 (Stobie)

Little Capland or Kiplandy 1796 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the lands of Glenmaick Monavie or Sleumanivie and Kiplandy 1825 (AKB 14/94)

This site is now partly under Glenlednock reservoir.

The 1458 reference quoted above indicates that part at least of Kiplandy was common pasture for the lordship of Comrie. *Bolewachter+*

and Bovaine, qq.v. above, were apparently subsidiary parts of this holding.

This was initially a relief name, perhaps *G ceap lunndaidh* (cf CPNS 450) 'stumpy hill of (the) marshy holding'.

Kirklands NN776222 &c (2) F 348 COM

terras ecclesiasticas de vicarie de Comrie (inter ecclesiam de Comrie ex occidentali, aquam de Lednock ex orientali, aquam de Erne, cum pecia terre eis incumbente ex australi parte dicte aquae, ex australi) 1598 (RMS vi no 855)

As the ground south of the Earn and to the east of the present Dalginross Bridge appears to have been The Claddoch (q.v. TEX), part of Easter Dalginross (TEX), the piece of Comrie kirkland south of the river may have been around NN772218, west of the present bridge.

Kirktown+ of Comrie NN772219 (2) S 348 COM

(1792-1822 Perthshire Sasines)

Sc 'village with a parochial kirk', with e.n.Comrie.

Laggan Ruidleach+ NN59 24 (3) R 347 COM

(1896 Carnegie, 615)

On Achraw Farm.

G lagan 'small hollow' plus ?. Carnegie may be right in suggesting that the second part represents *ruadh thulaich*, red hillock.

Leacan Dubha NN676208 (1) R 348 COM

G 'black rock-slabs or ledges'.

Leacann Bhuidhe NN686136 (1) R 359 COM

G 'yellow hillside'.

Leckine+ NN602239 (2) S 348 COM

(1896 Carnegie, 615)

Lechkine 1770 (RHP964/5)

Leckens 1783 (Stobie)

Lechan of Comrie 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Leckine [a farm, COM] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

According to MacLaren (1960, 97) this is where the Ardveich chieftains

were buried. In view of this it is tempting to suggest *leac* or *lic* (a') *chinnidh* 'gravestone(s) (by extension burial ground, tombs) of the clan or kin'.

Lime Quarry NN61 24 (2) O 348 COM

Glenbeich, Carnliaths and Lime Quarry Pasture [Farms], *pendicle at Limequarry, pendicle of Lime Quarry at Tyndalloch, Lime Quarry Dalveich* 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Cf the remark of the factor of the Annexed Estate of Perth in 1755 (quoted *Wills* 1973, 11). "There is a limestone rock in Ardveich...but it lies a good way up into the hills...This is all the limestone as yet discovered in this part of the estate" (i.e. in COM).

Little Caldron NN769229 (1) W 348 COM

This appears to have been named in relation to the Sc name of the larger Deil's Caldron (q.v. above).

Lochan Mhaoil na Meidhe NN701291 (1) W 348 COM

G 'lochan of the bare rounded hill of the ?balance'. McNaughton (n.d., 51) calls this "the tiny loch or tarn of Monevie".

Lochan na Mnà (sic) NN647207 (1) W 348 COM [Creagan an Lochain NN645208]

G 'lochan of the woman'.

Stewart of Ardvorlich (1964, 49) says it is held locally that the wife of Alexander Stewart of Ardvorlich gave birth beside this lochan, having lost her wits and fled to the hills after the murder of her father John Drummond of Drummondernoch (TEX).

A version of the story is in Fraser 1971 (p64). A striking feature is the placing of the severed head of the victim, the mouth stuffed with food, where his daughter, unaware of his death, will come upon it. McInnes, in an article on Gaelic traditional and hero tales (1993, 387), mentions the motif of the unwitting wife being confronted with her husband's severed head, "in two variants at least the mouth is stuffed with cheese". The possibility arises then that this dramatic story, the basic details of which are presumably true, may have been embellished by the interpolation of traditional folk elements. In such a context place-names may have been coined, or pre-existing names may

have had a new explanation or *dindsenchas* attached to them, to complement the story.

Lochan nan Geadas NN601297 (1) W 348 COM

G 'lochan of the tufts'.

Lochan nan Làmh+ NN71 29 (3) W 348 or 335 COM

This is a lochan in Glen Lednock in which Fingal is reputed to have washed his hands (MacDiarmaid 1910b, 139-40).

G 'lochan of the hands'.

Loch Earn NN640240 &c (1) W 347 and 348 COM and BQR

manerium de Louchern 1445 (ER v, 205)

insul[a] lacus de Erne 1446 (ER v, lxxxv)

lie Poirt cum insula vulgo Locherne nuncupata 1580 (ER xxi, 434)

Ylen Loch Erin 1a16c (Pont 21)

Locherne 1610 (*Retours Perth* 206)

Port of Lochearn 1665 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Kartaren at the end of Lochiron 1704 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

the Head of Lochearn 1731 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lochearnhead 1762 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lochearnhead Toll 1848 (quoted Stewart 1990, 210)

G loch 'lake' plus e.n. Éire (&c), see River Earn below.

Lorne+ NN63 24 (2) S 348 COM

Arbeich, Lorne, et Dery..quas Alex. Derynach..resignavit 1495 (RMS ii no 2251)

terras de Ardbechlorn et Dereye 1503 (RMS ii no 2726)

Ardbeith, Lorne et Darrie 1616 (*Retours Perth* 236) [Derry is at NN641244]

Ardbeichlorne.., Darrie 1683 (*Retours Perth* 926)

For the significance of this place-name and its possible reference to cénel Loairn see Part Two, pp496ff.

Lurg NN766258 (1) S COM [Lurg Burn NN769280 &c COM/MZS earlier COM/MZX]

le Lurg 1456 (ER vi, 277)

Lurg 1465 (ER vii, 325)

terras de Lurg 1525 (RMS ii 339)

Luargin lal6c (Pont 21)

terras de Lurg 1595 (RMS vi 390)

Lurg 1640 (*Retours Perth* 494)

Lurge 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Lurg [NN766258] 1783 (Stobie)

Curr and Lurg [stated to be in COM] 1796 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Auld na Lurgain [the present Lurg Burn] 1828 (RHP2167)

G *lurg* 'descending hill ridge, 'shank' of land'. *Lurga(i)n* in the 19c burn name is G *lurgann* 'shin; shank', in topography 'hill ridge'. Pont's form raises the possibility that the settlement name was also from *lurgann*, though *Lurg* is found c140 years earlier.

Maam Road NN745239, NN760236 &c (1) O 348 COM

G *mam*[#] 'large rounded hill'.

This track leads from near Comrie village to Loch Boltachan NN70 26 and was named perhaps for a relief feature passed en route.

Meall a' Mhadaidh NN599257 (1) R 347 COM/BQR

Glossed as 'the hound's eminence' and said to be where the last of the bloodhounds used in hunting the proscribed MacGregors was killed by a party of them who turned on their pursuers (1896 Carnegie, 615).

G 'rounded bulky hill of the canine animal' (see *madadh*[#]).

Meall Daimh NN665306 (1) R 348 690m COM/KNM [Lochan Meall Daimh NN664306]

Mealdamh 1810 (Knox)

G 'stag hill (rounded, bulky)'.

Knox shows this hill as the northern boundary of Easter Glentarken.

Cf Coire an Daimh above.

Meall Dubh[#] Mhòr NN715318 (1) R 355 COM/KNM [Meall Dubh Beag NN717309]

G 'big black bulky hill'.

Meall na Cloiche NN591277 (1) R 347 660m COM/BQR/KII [Lochan Meall na Cloiche NN591281]

G 'rounded bulky hill of the stone' (see *clach*[#]). The hill forms the march BQR/KII/COM and it seems likely that the stone in question served

as a boundary marker.

Meall na Fearna NN651187 R 359 809m COM earlier COM/TEX, Allt and Coire na Fearna NN658182 (1)

G 'rounded bulky hill of the alder'.

Meall nam Fiadh NN697275 (1) R 348 COM

G 'rounded, bulky hill of the deer (pl.)'.

Meall nan Saighdearan NN671207 (1) R 348 COM [Allt nan Saighdearan NN676200]

Meall nan Saighdearan Dearga 1810 (Knox)

Knox has this as the march between Ardtrostan and Wester Dundurn.

G 'rounded bulky hill of the red soldiers'. *Na saighdearan dearga* was a commonly used G name for Government soldiers at the time of the Jacobite uprisings. The Drummonds of the time, owners of the lands of COM, were staunch Jacobites, and so it is not unlikely that Hanoverian troops would be active in this area.

Meall Odhar[#] NN639323 (1) R 355 COM/KNM

G 'dun-coloured rounded bulky hill'.

Meall Reamhar NN612289 (1) R 348 COM

Meall Reamhar NN663212 (1) R 348 662m COM

Meall Reamhar NN657256 (1) R 348 COM

Meall Reamhar NN678278 (1) R 348 COM

Meall Reamhar NN612289 (1) R 348 COM/KNM

Meall Reamhar NN767282 (1) R 348 COM

All the above are G 'fat or muckle rounded bulky hill'.

Memorial NN632232 (1) O 348 COM

This stands beside the gateway to Ardvorlich House and marks the grave of seven marauding MacDonalds shot by the laird of Ardvorlich in 17c. See eg Fraser 1971, 53-4.

Mill Lands+ of Comrie NN77 21 (2) S 348 COM

(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Mill marked at Dalchonzie on 1783 Stobie at NN741228 (2) S 348 COM.

Moevie+ NN735233 (2) S 348 COM [Woodend of Moevie NN713235 (2)]

[Jas IV confirms to Joh. Lord Drummond] terras de Dalchoneze, Gauchory....**Mewe**...[quas idem Joh. resignavit et quas rex...baronie de Uchtirardoure...incorporavit] 1493 (RMS ii no 2169)

[Jas IV grants to Joh. Lord Drummond] terras de...**Mewy**, Dalquhonze, Garchory,..Tenend. Corylundy et **Mewy** in libera forestia et warane 1508-9 (RMS ii no 3306)

[Jas V grants to David Lord Drummond and spouse many lands incl.] **Mewe**, Dalquhonicht, Garchory 1525-6 (RMS iii no 1560)

[Jas V grants to David Lord Drummond terras et baroniam de Ochtirardour &c] **Mewe**, Glenboltoquhen, cum nemoribus earundem, Dalquhonich, cum molendino, multuris, silvis et salmonum piscaria earundem, terras de Doniera, Carrovitray, Garcharrowe [&c, &c...quas rex incorporavit in liberam baroniam de Drummen] 1538 (RMS iii no 1895)

[Jas V confirms to David Lord Drummond Ochterardoure &c and] **Mewe**, Glenboltoquhan, cum silvis, Doneray, Carrowinray, Garcharrow, Dalquhonych cum molendino et multuris ejusdem, lie Broustarland de **Mewe** [&c, &c...] 1542 (RMS iii no 2825)

[Queen Mary confirms to David Lord Drummond and spouse terras de Ochtirardour &c] **Mew**, Glenboletochane, cum silvis earundem, Doneray, Caruvicray, Garcharrow, Dalchongze, cum molendinis et multuris ejusdem, lie Brewsterland de **Mewe** [&c, &c...quas idem Dav. resignavit] 1553-4 (RMS iv no 901)

[Jas VI confirms charter of Pat. Lord Drummond, selling to his brother Jac. D., commendator of Inchaffray and lord of Innerpeffray, many lands incl.] terras de **Mewy**, Glenbottoquhane cum silvis, Doneray, Carrowinray, Garcharrow, Dalquhonyche cum molendine et multuris, lie Brousterland de **Mewy** 1582 (RMS v no 439)

Mewy 1al6c (Pont 21)

[Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands incl.] **Mewze**, Glenbolcochane (vel Glenbottochane), Donira, Corrabutray, Garchirew, Dalchonzie cum molendino, Browsterland de **Mewze** 1662 (Retours Perth 708)

Mewzie 1677 (Dunb. Tests.)

Mewie 1742 (Dunb. Tests.)

Menvie or **Meuzie** 1782 (Perthshire Sasines)

Movy 1783 (Stobie)

Menzie or Meuyie or Meovie 1790 (Perthshire Sasines)

Meovie 1792 (Perthshire Sasines)

Moevie, Woodend of Moevie 1796 (Perthshire Sasines)

Moevie and Donira..Woodend of Moevie 1803 (Perthshire Sasines)

lands of Woodend of Moevie 1823 (Perthshire Sasines);

For an assessment of the importance of Moevie+ see Part Two, pp518-20 and under Dunira above.

Porteous relates that Major Stewart of Ardvorlich captured 12 of the MacGregors who had killed John Drummond of Drummondernoch, and hanged them at Meovie+ (Porteous 1929, 58).

G maoth mhaigh 'soft plain' or *maoth mhuigh* 'at soft plain' might be suggested here. Much of the lower ground of this estate was barely above the level of the river and is likely to have been moist or 'soft' in earlier times.

Monadh Phuirtmhoir+ NN69 26 (2) R 348 COM

G monadh 'muir; rough hill or grazing land', with e.n. *Port Mòr* (see Port+ below).

Monavie+ See *Lochan Mhaoil na Meidhe* above, and *Sleamanavie+* below.

Mòr Bheinn NN716212 (1) R 348 COM

Morben 1783 (Stobie)

Mòr Bheinn or Ben More 1929 (Porteous, 64)

G mòr bheinn 'big hill or mountain'.

Donnchadh Bàn refers to this hill as if to a well-known landmark, to give an idea of the extent of the Drummond lands (see under Drummond Castle, MUT).

More Reis+ NN727219 (2) R 348 COM

(1810 Knox)

The spelling is not clear. The name is marked along a ridge at the above approximate NGR.

Morrels+ NN710238 (2) S 348 COM

(1837 Register of Voters Perthshire)

le Port, Morhale, Glentarcane 1456 (ER vi, 277)

Morell 1461 (ER vii, 55)

Morel 1465 (*ER* vii, 325)

terras de **Morell**, le Port, cum Glentarcen 1476 (*ER* viii, 360)

[Jas IV grants to Malc. Drummond] terras de Ester Creif...et le Port...cum **insula** 1510 (*RMS* ii 3468)

[Jas V grants to Marg. Murray relict of Jac. Drummond son of Malc. Drummond] terras de Estir Creif et le Port cum **insula** 1529 (*RMS* iii 873)

[Jas VI confirms charter of Wm Drummond of Megour selling to Pat. Lord D.] terras suas de Port cum earum **insula nuncupat. Morall** 1581 (*RMS* v no 159)

terras de Port cum **lie Yle earundem nuncupata Morall** 1627 (*RMS* viii no 1092)

[Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands incl.] Dundurne., Port cum **insula earundem nunc. Morell** 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Morrell 1665 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Moral 1783 (*Stobie*)

lands of Port and Island thereof commonly called **Morrall** 1789-1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Moral [S], Farm of **Moral** 1810 (*Knox*)

For the island of **Morrall** (&c), see under *Kenmore+* above.

Stewart of *Ardvorlich* (1964, 86 n5) states that **Morell** was a "village and clachan... at the foot of *Glentarkine* and slightly to the east, high up above the loch". This would probably be the ruins at NN673251, and if correct this makes it more likely that *Morrels+* and *Port+* were part of *Glentarken*, as suggested in the discussion of the COM lands below, Part Two, p518.

On *Knox's* map of 1810, however, the area marked **Moral**, i.e. the farm, constitutes approximately the southern half of the present Little Port Hill in OS squares NN71 23 and NN71 24, the northern part being marked 'Commonty'. Little Port, Mickle Port and *Morrels* farms all had direct access to this commonty, which probably was continuous with the commonty of *Glen Boltachan* (q.v. above) to the north. *Stobie* has the settlement of **Moral** at NN710238 (2).

Watson (1909, 150) explains **Morel** in *Strathdearn* as *G mòr ail* 'great space or clearing'. **More** in keeping with the topography of COM, whether at *Glentarken* or Little Port Hill, would be *G mòr ail* 'great stone, rock' (also 'boulder', *RIA*). The hillsides at both *Glentarken* and

Little Port Hill carry substantial rocky outcrops.

Nead an Fhithich NN658260 (1) R 348 COM

G 'the raven's nest'.

Neish Island NN691242 (1) R 348 COM

the Nish Isle 1925 (MacNish and Tod, 2)

Neish Island 1929 (Porteous, frontispiece)

Neishes' Island 1929 (Porteous 1929, 28)

This island and its successive names are discussed under Kenmore+ above.

Officer's Croft+ NN741230 (2) S 348 COM

(1784 RHP3403)

On the lands of Moevie+ (q.v.), earlier the principal component of the estate later known as Dunira.

This would probably be the land and dwelling provided for a manager or similar of the estate, *Sc grund* (&c) *officer*. Cf *Croftnaloichen+* NN615243 (2) above.

Old Shielings are marked on OS Pathfinder at NN693308 (1) S 335 COM

Pollyrigg Wood NN763230 (1) V 348 COM

Pollyrigg appears to be a field name at NN765227 (2), on Lechkin Farm.

Sc ?personal name *Polly* plus *rigg* 'ridge'. See also under *Drumachople* above.

Port+ NN69 24 (2) S 348 COM [Little Port NN703242 S, Little Port Hill NN713246, Allt a' Phuir Bhig NN703250]

le port 1445 (*ER* v, 205)

le Port, Morhale, Glentarcane 1456 (*ER* vi, 277)

le Port de Locherne 1461 (*ER* vii, 55)

Port 1465 (*ER* vii, 325)

terr[ae] de Morell, le Port, cum Glentarcane 1476 (*ER* viii, 360)

terras de Ester Creif...et le Port...cum insula 1510 (*RMS* ii 3468)

terras de Estir Creif et le Port cum insula 1529 (*RMS* iii 873)

lie Poirt cum insula vulgo Locherne nuncupata 1580 (*ER* xxi, 434)

[Jas VI confirms charter of Wm Drummond of Megour selling to Pat. Lord

♣.] *terras suas de Port cum earum insula nuncupat. Morall 1581 (RMS v no 159)*

terras de Port cum lie Yle earundem nuncupata Morall 1627 (RMS viii no 1092)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands incl. Dundurne., Port cum insula earundem nunc. Morell 1662 (Retours Perth 708)*

Meikleport, Little Port 1755 (Wills 1973, 10)

lands of Port and Island thereof commonly called Morrall 1789-1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

Mickle Port, Little Port 1810 (Knox)

Mickle Port farm (also Portmore &c) was on the site of the present St Fillans village (Knox 1810). For the identity of the island in the references quoted see under An t-Eilean, Kenmore+, Morrels+ and Neish Island above.

G port 'port, harbour; ferry'. The def. art. in the pre-17c references may imply that port was then still felt to be more of a description than a place-name, or it may represent a Sc **the port of Lochearn*, or a def. art. supplied in the Sc version of a G **port Loch Éire*.

There was another port on Loch Earn, at the western end, in the lordship of Balquhiddy, whether or not it was ever an established place-name (see under Port+ and Ellanvraggan+, BQR). This is consistent with the practice one might expect to occur, of transporting goods and people along Loch Earn by water. Cf the situation in early medieval Ireland where "the Shannon and its lakes teemed with all sorts of vessels" (Sharpe 1995, 336 n297, quoting Ó Corráin *Ireland before the Normans*, 68-9). As late as 1755 the factor for the Annexed Estate of Perth reports that "The roads upon the side of Lochearn were hitherto extremely bad and almost impassible...There are three or four very rough rapid waters..that have no bridges on them... These waters are impassable in time of the least spate (i.e. spate)". Only in the preceding two or three years had "a tolerable good road along the side of the loch [been made] that [would] admitt of wheel carriages" (Wills 1973, 11-12). The "rough, rapid" burns in question must surely include the appropriately named Allt Bhacaidh and Allt Cheapaidh, NN63 24, and Allt Dheacair Ath, NN65 24 (qq.v. above).

River Earn NN700241, NO071190 &c (1) W 348 &c COM &c [Loch Earn NN670240 &c]

hi sraith Hirend (*Bk of Lecan* fo 43bb, quoted *ES* i, 127)

ar brughuibh Eirenn s.a. 889 (*Berchan's Prophecy* quoted *ES* i, 367 n4)

Ern c1153x1159 (*RRS* I no 137)

super aquam de hern 1210-18 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XXXIV)

super heren 1219 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XXXIX)

Eryn 1219/20 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XL)

Eryn 1328 (*RRS* V no 350)

aquam de Erne 1444/5 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* CXLVI)

manerium de Louchern 1445 (*ER* v, 205)

Locherne 1610 (*Retours Perth* 206)

Port of Lochearn 1665 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Kartaren at the end of Lochiron 1704 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

the Head of Lochearn 1731 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lochearnhead 1762 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lochearnhead Toll 1848 (quoted Stewart 1990, 210)

The loch is in Mod G *Loch Éire* (*Dwelly*, 1013) or *Loch Éir*, earlier *Loch Éireann* (*CPNS* 228).

Nicolaisen (1976, 187) feels that there is insufficient evidence to decide whether Earn here is early Celtic or pre-Celtic.

Watson on the other hand (*CPNS* 227-8) is in no doubt that Earn, Éire and Eireann here are for Ireland's loch, strath, river &c, and that Éire in this context was a district name. A point that might be thought to add weight to this last assertion is that the name of the more extensive strath appears earlier than the names of the river and loch. *Watson* also gives *Srath Éireann* as the Gaelic for *Strathdearn* in Moray (*CPNS* 230), showing it to be the same as *Strathearn*. It may be no coincidence that on the eastern fringe of Moray the place-name *Lornach Burn* may mark the limit of a putative 8c or 9c movement of members of *cenél Loairn*, just as *Lorne+* may do in the west of the earldom of *Strathearn*. In addition, *Strathearn* and *Strathdearn* are where most of the known *cóig* names are to be found (for *Lorn* place-names see Part Two, pp496ff, for *cóig* see Part Two, pp485-6. A detailed historical and toponymic comparison of *Strathearn* and *Strathdearn* might prove to be a fruitful study.

River Lednock NN739270, NN776221 &c (1) W 335 and 348 COM and COM/MZS, earlier COM/MZX [Glen Lednock same NGRs, Loch Lednock Reservoir NN715295, Bridge of Lednock NN776222, Aberlednock+ NN77 22 (2) S 348 MZS MZX] ['lɛ dnɔk]

Estirabbirlednoch, ..*Westerabbirlednoch* [MZX] 1444 (ER v 171)

Glenlednach 1445 (ER v 204)

Glenleidnach 1445 (ER v 205)

Cur ex parte orientali aquae de Leidnoche 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (*Retours Perth* 66)

Glen Lednaig, *AbyrLednaig* [position of latter not clear] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Glenlednoche 1632 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

the Water of Lednock and Lednaig 1798 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the Water of Lednaig 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the Water of Lednoch or Lednaig 1825 (AKB 14/94)

CPNS (p464) says that the Gaelic for the river (presumably in e20c), was *Liadnag*, adding that this was obscure to him. MacDiarmaid similarly (1922a, 26) has an *t-allt Liadnaig* and *Gleann Liadnaig*.

The name could be based on a double dimin. such as *leudana(i)g* 'little broad little one', or *leathadana(i)g* 'little one among small slopes'. Unusually perhaps for a river among such hilly terrain, in its course the Lednock crosses two relatively broad flat areas.

For the final syllable of the fem. dimin. *-a(i)g* commonly found in G water names such as *Balva(i)g* and *Loch Lubnaig* (BQR) and which may have some affective content. The latter example, from G *lùba(i)naig* 'little one of small bends or curves', also provides a further example of the use of a double dimin.

But the settlement name *Aberlednock* (q.v., MZX), '(place at) the confluence of Lednock', raises the possibility that we have here a Pictish watercourse name (see *aber*[#]). It may be that the river was re-named in the Gaelic period and that the new, Gaelic, name was appended to the existing *aber*-. But, unlike *peit*, *aber* does not seem to have been very productive in Gaelic, and *Lednaig* &c is more likely to represent a Pictish name that was easily adaptable to a Gaelic form. Cf *W llydan* with the W dimin. suffix *-og*, earlier *-awc*, which CPNS suggests (p447) is the origin of G *-a(i)g*.

See also *Aberlednock* MZX and *Glenlednock* above.

Rocking Stone (Porteous 1929, 88). See under Glen Tarken above.

Rough Craig NN719238 (1) R 348 COM

Sc 'rough rock or crag'.

Ruadh Mheall NN677315 (1) R 355 682m COM/KNM

G 'red rounded, bulky hill'.

Sawmill Wood NN734232 (1) S 348 COM ["Saw Mill" NN731231]

Sgairneach Mòr+ NN739251 (1) R 348 COM [Allt Sgairnich Mhòir NN745240]

G 'great shrieking or howling (place)'. Probably so named because of the noise of the wind at this spot.

Sgiath[#] an Ath NN678251 (1) R 348 COM

G 'shield or shelter of the ford'.

A track crosses Allt an Fhionn some 400m away.

Sgiath[#] a' Phìobaire NN633209 (1) R 348 COM

G 'the piper's promontory or spur of hill'. See under sròn[#] in Elements Index for the apparent inconsistency between this entry and the previous one.

Sgiath nam [sic] Tarmachan NN628194 (1) R 359 COM

G *sgiath[#] nan tarmachan* 'promontory or spur of hill of the ptarmigan'.

Sgorr Racaineach NN754244 (1) R 348 COM

G *sgòr ràcanach* 'rake-like or harrow-like peak'. *Racaineach* may here have a similar reference to Sc *kame &c*, applied to a hill showing striations similar to comb teeth or to the effect of combing.

Sleamanavie+ NN72 28 (2) S? 348 COM

Sclouchmonawye, Sclougnatoy 1495 (RMS ii no 2296)

Slouchmonawye, Sclougnatoy 1533 (RMS iii no 1288)

Sleugmaneby 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (*Retours Perth* 66)

Slouthmanievie 1612 (RMS vii no 629)

Slewmanewie 1628 (RMS viii no 1340)

terras de..Glenmayick et Slewmanevie..in baroniam de Comerie

incorporatas 1647 (RMS ix no 1802)

Glenmaick & Sleugmaneby 1796 (Perthshire Sasines)

Glenmaick and Sleamanavie 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

the lands of Glenmaick Monavie or Sleumanivie and Kiplandy 1825 (AKB 14/94)

The first element is probably G *sliabh* 'moor'. The remainder is perhaps G *mòine*[#] *bhuidhe* 'yellow peat-moss', thus 'moor of the yellow peat-moss'. Note that other place-names too indicate that *mòine* is the west Perthshire gen. of *mòine*. The adj. *buidhe* is used in extant names in the Glenlednock-Glenmaik area at Creag Buidhe (sic) NN68 28 and Creag Bhuidhe NN73 26. Specific reference is made to peat-cutting on the mosses of *Sleumanivie* in AKB MS 14/94 AD1825, and McNaughton (n.d., 51) mentions "Monevie, whose peat beds figure so largely in the title deeds of the older houses of Comrie folk", and calls Lochan Mhaoil na Meidhe (q.v. above) "the loch or tarn of Monevie". This helps identify the peat moor of Monavie as the watershed ridge to either side of the lochan, between Creag nan Eun NN70 28 and NN692291 approximately.

Sleugnacoy+ [read *Sleugnato*y] NN72 28 (2) S? 348 COM

Sclouchmonawye, Sclougnatoy 1495-6 (RMS ii no 2296)

Slouchmonawye, Sclougnatoy 1533 (RMS iii no 1288)

Sleugnaton 1600 [date of sasine 1500] (*Retours Perth* 66)

Slougnacoy 1612 (RMS vii no 629)

The first element is probably G *sliabh* 'moor' (cf *Sleamanivie*+ above). The remainder may be *na tuatha* 'of the tenantry; of the local population', for the vowel change cf **Dail Mo-Thuae* > *Dalmahoy* and **Monadh Ruadh* > *Monthroy* (CPNS 152, 403). The reference may be to a common muir - note *cum tenentibus* in the 1533 charter quoted above.

Alternatively, as COM may have been occupied by a kin group headed by a *toiseach clainne* (see Part Two, pp522-4), *tuath* here may have the earlier sense of 'a territory; the kin group that occupies a territory' (cf RIA 1 *tuath* 2 (b)).

Sliabh na Mèinne NN598264 (1) R 347 590m BQR/COM

The site is on the watershed on the high ground between Glen Ogle and Glen Beich. Where the name is marked on the OS map there is a very slight summit shown. Allt Iarainn runs below this feature to join the Beich Burn at NN618255 (1).

G 'moor or upland of the ore or mine'. The sense 'mountain' for *sliabh* would not be appropriate here. Without the evidence of this name it might have been tempting to suggest *Allt Eireann* as a possible derivation for *Allt Iarainn*, but the mining reference seems to clinch the matter. Bloomeries further west, in BQR, show that there was iron-working activity in the wider district in the middle ages. Cf also *Sron na Ceardaich* NN642267 (2) and *Tom na Ceardaich* NN714245 (2) below. *Sliabh* here, in conjunction with the two examples discussed immediately above, might temper Nicolaisen's restriction of this topographic term to West Argyll and the Rinns of Galloway (Nicolaisen 1976 pp39ff). Or, if Nicolaisen is right in suggesting that *sliabh* was only productive for a very short time after the Dalriadic Scots began to move outwards from Argyll, the COM and BQR *sliabh* names lend some support to the hypothesis of a relatively early movement here from Dalriada.

Smiths Croft+ NN736232 (2) S 348 COM

Sc 'piece of ground, small farm held by a blacksmith'.

Sococh+ NN62 30 (2) R 335 COM

(1a16c Pont 21)

This site is near the headwaters of the Lednock and the name is no doubt G *socach* 'snout place', used in toponymy for an "angular point" between two streams (CPNS 461); Sc *grain* has a similar sense, cf Watson 1995 under Grains, Graneburne).

Cf *Socoth+* NN957288 (2) FOW (*Socoth inter riuum de Erregi et riuum de Telleny* c1365 Fraser 1868, vol I no 73). The wording of the charter and the probable identity of the watercourses *Erregi* and *Telleny* indicate that Forrester (1944) is wrong in identifying this *socach* as the area between the Almond and the Shelligan Burn centred on NN955287.

Spùt Rolla NN728284 (1) W 348 COM

G *spùt Ròlaidh* 'Ròladh's waterfall'.

Fittis (1878a, 295) gives the Gaelic for the spout as *ess* (i.e. *eas*[#] 'waterfall', also 'den') *Rolleigh*. MacDiarmid's traditional tale (1922a, 26) has *Ròladh*, gen. *Ròlaidh*, as the name of a kelpie or water-horse (G *each uisge*) that lived at the falls, sharing a cooking pot with the kelpie at the Deil's Cauldron (q.v. above).

Sreang nam Beithe NN625171 (1) R 359 COM

A line of crags running along a steep hillside

G 'string (of crags), or ridge, where birches grow'

Sròn# Mhòr NN618213 (1) R 348 COM/BQR

Below this, in Glen Tarkin (sic) is 'the Great Stone of Glen Tarkin or the Rocking Stone' (Porteous 1929, 88). See Glen Tarken.

G 'great spur or promontory'.

Sròn# Mhòr Mhic Laurainn NN689231 (1) R 348 COM

Porteous (1929, 26) calls this *The Strone* and *The Shròn*.

G 'MacLaren's (i.e. the chief of the clan's) great spur or promontory'.

For the significance of this place-name see Part Two, pp504-5.

Sròn# Mhòr NN648271 (1) R 348 COM

G 'great spur or promontory'.

Sron na Ceardaich+ NN642267 (2) R 348 COM

G *sròn# na ceardaich* or *na ceàrdaich* (see *ceàrdach#*) 'spur or promontory of the forge or smiddy', in this case no doubt a bloomery (see Aitken 1969-70). Note that *Sliabh na Mèinne* (q.v.) and *Allt Iarainn* are some three and five km distant respectively, implying a local source of ore for smelting.

Sròn# nan Searrach NN611269 (1) R 348 COM

G 'spur of the foals or colts'.

St Fillan`s NN696241 (1) S 348 COM [St Fillan`s Hill NN708233, St Fillan`s Chair NN708233, St Fillan`s Park NN692248]

St Fillans 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Acre Lands at St Fillans [13 of them] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

The area of the present village has only been known as St Fillans since the first feus were granted along the margin of the loch in 1817. It was built on part of the lands of Portmore or Port of Lochearn (Porteous 1929, 6-7). The new village name was no doubt inspired by the presence of the early chapel site and by the traditional association of nearby landscape features with its patron, St Fillan (see eg Taylor

2001).

A rock on the summit of St Fillan's Hill (i.e. Dundurn) was traditionally said to have been miraculously formed as a seat for the saint, and two cavities in front of it were said to have been made by his knees while he was praying. St Fillan's Well, about 6m from the summit, was reputed as a cure for various diseases of mind and body and as a wishing well (Porteous 1929, 79-84).

St Fillan's Chapel (remains of) NN704236 (1) A 348 COM

Alcock (1989, 196) is more cautious than OS (see heading) in characterising this site: "on the valley floor, some 500m north west of the fort., lies a graveyard whose wall overlies a very ruinous embanked enclosure of oval plan. This may mark the site of an ecclesiastical enclosure contemporary with the occupation of Dundurn". Note that the distance between fort and (possible) ecclesiastical site here is very similar to that found in MZX, MXZ, DNG and, perhaps, FOW. CPNS (p285) identifies the Fillan commemorated here by tradition as Fáelán *amlabar*, 'the dumb', whose period was c500 AD. This is the Fáelán whom *Leabhar Breac* designates as 'of Rath Érenn in Alba' (*op. cit.* 227), for which see Part Two, pp473-6.

Rogers (1992, 359) says that the early chapel of St Fillan at Dundurn never became a parish church, that status going rather to St Cessog's church of Comrie. He points out (*op. cit.*, 373 n347) that although FES (1923, 268) refers to a parish of Dundurn annexed to COM in 16c, there is no evidence for the existence of such a parish before the Reformation (referring to Cowan 1967, 52).

"The old Roman Catholic chapel of Dundurn" is said to have been erected c1500 (Porteous 1929, 44-5). After the Reformation the chapel was used for a while for family burials by the Stewarts of Ardvorlich. It was de-roofed in 1890 (*op. cit.* 46, 48).

Strathearn NN700242 &c (1) R 348 &c, COM &c

i nSraith Érenn s.a. 734 (*Book of Ballymote* 212a - 214b, quoted CPNS 209 n2, also ES i 231)

hi sraith Hirend s.a. 734 (*Bk of Lecan fo* 43bb, quoted ES i, 231)

Raith-hErenn, Srath-hErenn, Raith-Erenn, Srath-Eret s.a. 734 (quoted ES i, 231)

Sradeern 1a12c (*De Situ Albanie* quoted CPNS 107 and Anderson 1980, 242)

stratheryn c1195 (*Inchaff. Chrs. II*)

Stardhern [sic] 1198x1203 (*RRS II* no 403)

Stradheren 1201 (*RRS*)

Stratthern 1306 (*RRS*)

Strathern 1308 (*RRS V* no 3)

Stratherne 1317 (*RRS V* no 116)

Stratheren 1318 (*RRS V* no 130)

The geographical district of Strathearn runs from the eastern end of Loch Earn NN696241 COM to the point where Earn meets Tay NO197187 and to the watersheds to north and south. See map 1.

G srath 'river valley' plus e.n. *Éire* (&c), for which see River Earn above. The name and its significance are discussed in Part Two, pp473-82.

Struie+ NN698243 (2) S 348 COM [*Struie Burn* NN695249 (1)]

(1783 *Stobie*)

G sruthaibh dat. pl. of *sruth* used as a loc., '(place) at or among streams'. The location estimated from *Stobie* is close to the confluence of *Struie Burn* with the Earn.

The Arns+ NN68 26 (2) R 348 COM [*Green o Arns* NN68 26 (2)]

(*Porteous* 1929, 24)

A little round-topped hill with fir trees, west of *Monadh Phuirtmòr*; behind it is *Meall Reamhar* (presumably the one at NN67 27). The site is named for the 'luxuriant growth of alder shrubs that clothe its slopes'. *Green o Arns* is the grassy bank at the foot of the Arns (*Porteous, loc. cit.*).

Porteous' derivation would be from *G feàrna* 'alder' and pre-supposes a lenited form *fheàrna* which would have had another element preceding it to cause the lenition. *Green o Arns* is Sc green 'place where grass grows well', with the e.n.

The Doon Hill NN674231 (1) R 348 COM

The Doon 1929 (*Porteous* 1929, 26)

See *Dùn 'n Aon Duine* above, of which name this seems to be an abbreviated Sc form.

The Dragoon Loup[#] NN59 23 (2) R 348 COM

(*Porteous* 1929, 69)

A deep den on the south side of Cnoc a' Mhadaidh NN69 23, also known as The Trooper's Loup. Porteous (*loc. cit.*) gives two versions of the tradition anent this name.

Sc 'the dragoon's leap'.

The Gallows Tree+ NN635231 (2) V 348 COM

(Porteous 1929, 60)

Near the stone commemorating Major James Stewart NN635231 (2), on a green knoll. Here tradition says the Stewarts hanged their enemies. In 1912 planted trees had already grown up around it (*op. cit.* 59-60). This place-name seems to be the only relic, insubstantial as it is, of a potential earlier *caput* site on the Ardvorlich lands.

The Girron NN697244 (1) R 348 COM

Perhaps Sc *girran* 'boil or pustule', from G *uirean* (CSD), referring to the perceived shape of the hill.

The Haugh NN631231 (1) R 348 COM

Sc *haugh* 'flat ground beside a watercourse or loch'.

The Officer's Croft

(c1770 RHP964/5)

See Croftnaloichen above.

The Shròn. See The Strone, next.

The Strone, also The Shròn, NN689231 (2) R 348 COM

(Porteous 1929, 26)

G *an t-sròn*, 'the spur or promontory', partly Scotticised.

This is Sròn Mhòr Mhic Laurainn (q.v. above).

The Trooper's Loup[†] see The Dragoon Loup above.

Tigh na Dalloch NN616242 (2) S 348 COM

(1896 Carnegie, 615)

Tynedallach and *Tynadallach* 1783 (Stobie)

Pendicle of Lime Quarry at Tyndalloch 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

On Glenbeich Farm.

G *taigh na dalach* 'house of (i.e. on) the haugh', from the *dail* or haugh on which Dalveich (q.v. above) also stands.

Toll na Poite NN713323 (1) R 335 COM/KNM

G 'hole or hollow of the pot or cauldron', perhaps referring to some perceived shape in the landscape.

Tom[#] a' Choimh-stri NN698317 (1) R 335 650m COM

G 'hillock of the struggle or battle'.

This is very close to the boundary between the earldoms of Strathearn and Athol, but any conflict that may have taken place here is, of course, impossible to date. The most that can safely be said is that this was perhaps the site of some kind of dispute, physical or otherwise, related to boundaries at this important frontier.

Tom[#] a' Choin NN711204 (1) R 348 COM

G 'hillock of the dog'.

Tom[#] a' Mhinn NN751253 (1) R 348 COM

G 'hillock of the goat kid'.

Tom[#] a' Mhoraire NN692326 (1) R 355 KNM

G 'the mormaer or earl's hillock'.

This is some 400m northwards from the boundary between the earldoms of Strathearn and Athol and the name thus seems likely to be a territorial marker for the latter. See also Tom a' Choimh-stri above and Uchdan Mhic Thaoish below, and the discussion of lordship in COM Part Two pp522ff.

Tom[#] Cadalach NN628292 (1) R 348 COM

Tomchaddiltie 1656 (Stewart 1986, 118)

Stewart (*loc. cit.*) describes this as a shieling associated with Dalveich and Croftnalekin.

G *tom[#] cadal(t)ach* 'sleepy hillock', or 'hillock causing drowsiness (*Armstrong*)'.

This could represent a supposed fairy hill, where the mortal stopping to rest would risk being charmed into a deep sleep and abducted by the

fairly folk.

Tom Chasaig NN770220 (1) R 348 COM formerly COM/TEX

The site is very close to the medieval boundary between COM and TEX. The place-name appears to be the main evidence for the dedication of the kirk of Comrie; see Rogers (1992, 87), who also refers in this connection to RMS ii no 640, the confirmation of a charter issued at Comrie on Kessog's feast day.

G *tom*[#] *Cheasaig* '(St) Kessog's hillock', adding to the surprisingly large number of saints who may be referred to in the toponymy of COM and TEX.

CPNS (p278) has this as *Tom mo Cheasaig*, a form presumably obtained locally from an e20c informant, showing the affectionate G *mo*, 'my', often prefixed to the name of a saint. *Tom Chasaig*, from the OS 6" sheet of 1978, seems to show assimilation to G *casag* 'cassock'.

This saint, whose cult in Scotland appears to centre on Luss on Loch Lomondside (CPNS *loc. cit.*), is well represented in the earldom of Strathearn. In addition to Comrie kirk, there is the dedication to St Kessock at Auchterarder parish kirk which, despite lying in what was by 13c the king's burgh and sheriffdom of Auchterarder (MacQueen and Duncan respectively in McNeill and MacQueen 1996, 194, 198; ER i, 51), was in the gift of the earls of Strathearn (*Inchaff. Chrs.* IX; see also under Easter Feddal MUT). In AUA there is also St Mackessog's Well NN951137 and a chapel and bell of St Kessog were at Barnacles+, q.v., MUT (RMS iii nos 1895 and 2825; CPNS *loc. cit.*).

NSA COM (1844, 578) says that St Kessock's Fair, held on the third Wednesday in March, was the principal fair in COM. CPNS (p277) gives his day as 10th March. There was also a Kessog's Fair at Callendar, which was in the earldom of Menteith and Dunblane diocese (Watson, *loc. cit.*).

Tom[#] na Ceardaich+ NN714245 (2) R 348 COM

G *tom*[#] *na ceardaich* or *na ceàrdaich* 'hillock of the forge or smiddy', at this upland location no doubt a bloomery (see *ceàrdach*[#]).

Tom na Crabhachd NN748265 (1) R 348 COM

G *tom*[#] *na cràbhachd* 'the hillock of piety or devotion', perhaps

referring to an early Christian presence in the area, an ascetic or a small monastic community for example - note that G *cràbhadair* can mean 'monk' (*Dwelly*). Gleann Mathaig (q.v. above) is 3km away.

Tom^f na Daoiche NN726225 (1) R 348 COM

G 'hillock of the ?periwinkle'.

Tomnahuat NN604275 (2) S? R? 348 COM

(1783 Stobie)

G *tom^f na h-uaimh* 'hillock of the cave or hollow'.

Tom^f nan Iolair NN707211 (1) R 348 COM

G 'hillock of the eagles'.

Tom^f Ranaich+ NN602239 (2) S? 348 COM

(1896 Carnegie, 615)

Tonranich 1783 (Stobie???) ~~CHECK~~

On Achraw Farm. Stobie's site is at or near the present Earnknowe (q.v. above).

G *tom rainich* 'fern or bracken hillock'.

Tynacroy+ NN763256 (2) S 348 COM

(*Tynashee* [see next] and *Tynacroy* [Farms] 1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Tynacroy 1783 (Stobie)

Tanauchy and Tanachray 1786 (Perthshire Sasines)

Tanachy and Tunachroy 1798 (Perthshire Sasines)

Tanachy and Tannochroy 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

Tanachy and Tanachry 1825 (AKB MS 14/94)

Part of Kingarth lands.

Possibly G *tigh na cruadhach* (gen. sing. of *cruaidh*) 'house of (i.e. 'on or by') the hillside or slope', or (McNaughton n.d., 198) *tigh na craoibhe* 'house of the tree', but neither of these is fully convincing, nor does any other G fem. nn seem appropriate here. If the first syllable were to represent G *taighean* 'houses', then *taighean a' chruidh* 'houses of the cattle' might be suggested, esp. as Anaba, 'ford of the cattle', is nearby.

Taigh may here be being used in the sense of 'outlying holding',

perhaps even 'shieling', as seems to be the case with Glentye DLE NN85 03, described by Geog Coll (i, 312, 313] as Glentay "a shealing belonging to the House of Keir" (Watson 1995, 135).

Tynashee+ NN757259 (2) S 348 COM

(*Tynashee and Tynacroy* [Farms] 1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Tanauchy and Tanachray 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Tanachy and Tunachroy 1798 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Tanachy and Tannochroy 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Tanachy and Tanachry 1825 (AKB MS 14/94)

Part of Kingarth lands. Tynacroy is NN763256 (2).

The forms above suggest *G taigh an achaidh* 'house of (i.e. 'in or by' the field', which fits the location. If this is so, this and Tynacroy may be a pair of holdings named for their contrasting character, stock-rearing and (at least partly) arable (cf Corrabutray+ and Garrichrew+ above). Since mid19c the name appears as *Tynashee &c* (*Tighnasithe* in Bain n.d., *Tynasithe* in McNaughton n.d.). As the site lies below Cnoc na Sithe NN758259, reinterpretation may have taken place, within Gaelic, linking the settlement name to the hill name.

Tynreoch NN714235 (1) S 348 COM [Teynriach Wood (sic) NN717238]

Tynriach 1783 (Stobie)

Tynreoch 1929 (Porteous, 66)

Porteous also has (1929, 58) 'a place called Meovie, near Woodend, or House of Heath, now Tynereoch'.

Perhaps *G taighean riabhach* 'brown or drab houses'? McNaughton (n.d., 198) suggests 'house of the heather', *G taigh an fhraoich*, but *fhraoich* would not normally give *-riach* or *-reoch*.

Uchdan Mhic Thaoish NN682316 (1) R 335 COM

G uchdan 'hillock'. *Dwelly* gives the further sense 'short steep ascent' (from *Armstrong*), which is appropriate here. Note also that Donnchadh Bàn's modern editor renders *uchdan* as 'brae' and 'hillslope' (MacLeod 1978, 11.30 and 3322).

As for *Mhic Thaoish*, the lenited gen. sing. of **mac thaoish*, if this were to be a clan name the most feasible candidate would be MacCuish/MacCooish, a sept of Clan Donald (Adam 1960, 556), who would not seem at all likely to have a connection with this district.

A further possibility, however, is *G mac thoisich* 'chief's or head of kin's son'. For a shortened form of *toiseach* cf *Mackintosh*, the standard modern form of that clan name, from *mac an toisich*. Cf also one of the earliest references to a member of the family of Toshach of Monzievaird (the neighbouring multiple estate to COM, to the east), the *Andrew Toisch* of 1450 (*RMS* ii no 382; *Andreas Toische* in *Inchaff. Chrs.* CXLVII). For the diphthong of *Thaoish* cf *Toisch(e)* above, also Mod Ir and obsolete Sc *G taoiseach*, corresponding to mod Sc *G toiseach*. For the Toshachs see the discussion of lordship in *MZX*, Part Two pp528-9, and Appendix 5a.

This suggested derivation becomes more pertinent when the location and other nearby place-names are taken into account. The hill is some 500m south of the boundary between COM and KNM and, more importantly, that between the earldoms, earlier mormaerships, of Strathearn and Athol. *Allt na criche*, 'march burn', runs from the boundary and passes below the *uchdan*. Some 400m to the Athol side of the boundary is *Tom a' Mhoraire* (NN692326), 'the earl or mormaer's hillock'. The two sites are at virtually the same height and face each other across a slight hollow. Potentially, then, they are territorial markers at this important frontier.

It may be no more than coincidence that some 600m east of *Uchdan Mhic Thaoish* is *Tom a' Chomh-stri* (NN698317), 'hillock of the battle or conflict'.

The territory of the Toshachs of Monzievaird begins some 8.5km to the east. The kin group likely to have had the status of *toisich* in COM are less easy to identify; see the discussion in Part Two, pp522-4.

Water Craig NN733228 (2) R 348 COM

This is Craig Balloch an Uisque q.v. above.

Wester Glentarken NN667248 (1) S 348 COM [Easter Glentarken (seemingly not now a settlement?) NN669254, Tarken NN688246 S, Glen Tarken NN665270 R, Glentarken Burn NN665270 &c, Glentarken Wood NN685249]

Glentarcan 1444 (*ER* v, 170)

Glentarcane 1445 (*ER* v, 204)

le Port, Morhale, Glentarcane 1456 (*ER* vi, 277)

Glentarcane 1465 (*ER* vii, 325)

terras de Morell, le Port, cum Glentarcan 1476 (*ER* viii, 360)

[Jas IV in feodifirmam dimisit Mariote Forestare..et Johanni Drummond ejus filio] terras de Fordew..**Glentarkane**..et Balmuk 1511 (RMS ii no 3574)

[Jas V in feodifirmam dimisit Jac Campbell de Lawaris et Mariote Forester ejus sponse..et Johanni C. ipsorum filio..] terras de Fordew..**Glentarkane**..et Balmuk 1525 (RMS iii no 346)

[Jas V confirms to Jac Campbell of Lawaris many lands incl.] terras de Fordew, **Glentarcane**, Balmuk 1540 (RMS iii no 2159)

[Queen Mary grants to Duncan Campbell son of Jac. C. of Lawris many lands incl.] terras de Fordew, **Glentarcane**, Balmukkis 1546 (RMS iv no 6)

Glen-Taerkan 1a16c (Pont 21)

Glentarken 1616 (RMS vii no 1527)

terras de Glentarkane cum molendino et lie scheillinges 1642 (RMS ix no 1168)

Glenterkine 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Glenterchane 1662

Glentarkin 1672

Glentarky 1685

Wester Glentarchen 1761 (Dunb. Tests.)

E Glentarken, W Glentarken, Burn of Glentarken 1783 (Stobie)

lands of Glentarken with the Mills and Mill lands...fishings 1814 (Perthshire Sasines)

Glentarken had a mill in 1755 (Wills 1973, 11).

G gleann Talorcáin 'Talorcán's glen' might be suggested here. Cf Tarkin's Well near the church of Fordyce, whose patron was St Talorcán; the name was common among the Picts (CPNS 298).

Wester Top NN723268 (1) R 348 COM

See under Creag na h-Araraidh+ above.

Whitehouse of Dunira NN742237 (1) S 348 COM

Garrichrew, q.v. above, was at or near this site.

See Dunira above.

Wolf's Knowe⁸ NN725236 (1) R 348 COM

Woodend+ NN713235 (2) S 348 COM

(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Woodend 1783 (Stobie)

lands of Woodend of Moevie [Meovie+ is NN73 23] 1790-1823 (Perthshire Sasines)

See Moevie+ and Tynreoch above.

Woodend Cottage NN624243 (1) S 348 COM

Woodhouse+ NN671247 (2) S 348 COM

(Porteous 1929, 54)

Easter and Wester Glentarken with the Pendicle of House of Wood 1810 (Knox)

This was the residence of the principal gamekeeper of the Drummond Castle lands on the north side of Loch Earn (Porteous loc. cit).

Knox's form is likely to represent a translation of a G taigh (na) coille.

Young Plantation NN744241 (1) V 348 COM

The place-names of Monzievaired parish (MZX)

The dedication to St Serf at Monzievaired is supported by documentary evidence (*Inchaff. Chrs. XXII ecclesia sancti Seruani de Monewarde*). As that charter shows, the church was granted to Inchaffray in 1203-4. Both parsonage and vicarage remained with the abbey (Cowan 1967, s.n.). MZX was united with STX to form MZS, perhaps 1a16c, certainly before 12 April 1665 (*FES* 1923, 281, Wilson 1877, 24-5). For changes affecting Easter and Wester Meiggar, Findhuglen, Auchnashelloch, Culnacariet, Trian, Drumchork, Dunivarrows, Milnmaik, Carroglen, Balmuick, Laggan, Lurg and part of Cultybraggan see the introduction to the COM gazetteer, p199.

The bulk of the area from the watershed north of Glen Turret as far as the boundary with DUL and KNM, in MZS since 1889, was originally a detached portion of MXZ (Monzie). In the remainder of that area, north east of Glen Shervie, were small detached portions of CRF and FOW respectively (see maps 4 and 5). These too were transferred to MZS in 1889 (*loc. cit.*). See map 4.

Aberlednock+ NN77 22 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

[probably] entre **Abbleden**^o et leyle de Kenmor 1306 (*Docs. Hist. Scot.*, 320)

Clochy et Estirabbirlednoch, Fordef et Westerabbirlednoch 1444 (*ER* v 171)

(remission of part of rents of) **Abirlednoch** propter vastitatem [eiusdem] et paupertatem inhabitantium 1444 (*ER* v 173)

Ester Abirleidnoch 1445 (*ER* v, 203)

gressuma terrarum **Westeraberlednok, Thomperroune, Logy** [now Laggan Wood NN77 23] et Tulybanchare 1456 (*ER* vi, 288)

Westir Abbirlednach cum le Logan [now Laggan Wood NN77 23] 1461 (*ER* vii, 54)

terras de **Westir Abirlednaucht**, terras de **Thomparroun** 1541 (*RMS* iii no 2366)

terras dominicales de **Westir Abirleidnoch**, terras de **Thomperroun** que fuerunt pendicule de **Westir Abirleidnoch** 1576 (*RMS* iv no 2556)

AbyrLednaig [position not clear] 1a16c (Pont 21)

[James VI sells, et ad feudifirmam dimisit, to Jac. Reidheuch, half of Dalmerglen, half of] **Aberlaidnoch-Eister, Abirlaidnoch** the Lagane,

[Craiginsch, Dallanscheky, Finteleych et Cossychvacan...], mercatam de terris de Drumquharagane-Munrusk nuncupat. Munrusk 1595 (RMS vi no 391) molendinum de **Aberlednok** cum eis terris &c, cum tribus croftis super plateam et ex occidente de lie burne [no doubt Milton Burn] vocatis Crattievran, lie croft de Tompirron et the Slingand-croft 1611 (RMS vii no 451)

Eister **Aberlednoche**, Eister **Aberlednoche**-Lagane 1622 (Retours Perth 308)

Mylns of **Abirlednoch**, Easter **Abirlednoch** 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

[two halves of Easter Aberlednoch granted to Jas. Campbell of Fordew, reserving to the tenants and occupiers of the said half lands access to] the grassings and sheillings occupied by them and possessed beyond the memory of man 1661 (RMS xi no 96)

Miln of Wester **Aberladnock** 1723 (Dunb. Tests.)

Miltoun of **Aberlednock** [cf The Milton NN78 22] 1729 (MutPR)

Easter & Wester **Aberlednoch** comprising Town, Mains & Mill thereof, and pendicle called Tomperran Croft... and Shealings called Glasschorry of Wester Aberlednock, the Mill of Tomperran or Mill of Wester Aberlednock 1795 (Perthshire Sasines)

Pictish aber 'mouth (of watercourse)', 'confluence', plus e.n. Lednoch (&c) (q.v. under River Lednock, COM).

Aberlednock formed an important component of the lands of the former multiple estate of Monzievauid until 19c. See also Part Two, p524.

Aberturret NN856236 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Pictish aber 'mouth (of watercourse), confluence', plus e.n. Turret (q.v. under Turret Burn below). CPNS (p464) describes this without comment as "the confluence of Turret with Shaggie near Crieff", but it is not certain that the name is an old one (cf the recently coined University of Abertay). See also the comments under Spout Hoich below.

Allt Bhaltair NN811291 (1) 349 MZS MZX

Auldvaltie 1828 (RHP2167)

G 'Walter's Burn'.

Altowybreck+ NN79 30 (2) W 336? MZS MZX

(lie burne vocat. Altowybreck 1646 RMS ix no 1694; for a fuller extract of this charter see under Turret Burn below)

Perhaps *G allt uaimh bhreac* 'speckled cave burn' or more probably 'burn of speckled hollow'. For the adj. cf *Ruidh Bhreac+* below, in the same vicinity.

Ardarroch NN852222 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

G àrd darach 'height or promontory of oaks'. Perhaps bear in mind also *G àrach* 'gallows' (*Armstrong*), esp. as no other potential gallows site in the parish appears to be identified by place-names. On the other hand, the site is not particularly close to the *caput* of the Monzievaird lands.

Place-names referring to oak appear to be rare in Strathearn, but note that Oakbank is near Ardarroch at NN856222.

Baledent+ NN846247 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(1783 Stobie)

G baile 'steading'; subsidiary fermtoun' plus ? As the NGR estimated from Stobie is close to Brae of Monzievaird, *G baile aodainn* 'hill face toun, toun on the hillface' would be appropriate if the stress was on the middle syllable. *Dwelly* has *eadan(n)* as an alternative form of *aodann*.

MZX has a respectable number of *baile-* names, representing subsidiary *touns* of the larger components of the multiple estate. The terrain is such that none of these *baile* names could be considered as a likely equivalent of *peit* (cf *Whittington* 1974-5).

Balincudin+ NN82 25 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(1a16c Pont 21)

G baile 'estate; steading', plus ? Cf *Clach na Cùdainn* (in Inverness) 'stone of the large tub', a large stone on which washtubs were rested.

Balinluig+ NN845245 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(1783 Stobie)

G baile an luig 'township at or in the hollow'.

Ballaig NN806231 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Balinluig [NN807232 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

Ballig [a farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

One of Stobie's two sites called *Balinluig*, 'township at or in the

hollow', is very close to this NGR, and though in a different grammatical form, *Ballaig* too probably derives from G *baile* and the gen. sing. of *lag* 'hollow' (see *log*[#]), in this case showing the alternative gen. sing. form *laig*, and without the def. art. (see *an*[#]).

Ballintrae+ of Monzievaired NN852236 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

terras domini de Monywaired nuncupatas **Ballintra** 1572 (*RMS* iv no 2061)

Balintra [shown on west of the Turret Burn, NN85 23 (2)] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Ballintrae of Monzievaired 1745 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Ballintra 1783 (Stobie)

[perhaps?] **Balantren** 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

If these lands stretched as far as Loch Monzievaired, as that name may well imply, Ballintrae+ could represent G *baile na tràgha* 'toun or estate at the shore', which is consistent with the forms quoted above. Though *tràgh* normally is applied to a sea shore, *Dwelly* indicates that *Armstrong* gives it this inland application in his dictionary of Perthshire Gaelic.

Perhaps more convincingly, G *baile an treibh* (see *treabh*[#]) might be suggested, giving 'toun of the farmed village' or 'tillage toun'. The name attaches to a sizeable pocket of cultivable land beside the Turret. With this derivation the name would thus indicate an area of arable cultivation, in this case part of the arable component of the mensal lands of the *toiseach* and of the later lairds of Monzievaired (cf the 1572 reference).

MZX was a mostly upland parish and a site suitable for arable farming would be likely to be named to reflect that valuable quality. It seems probable that the lands of Ballintrae occupied the area from the south-east shore of Loch Monzievaired, north to the Turret, eastwards and southwards along that burn as far as Dalvreck, and back to Loch Monzievaired, but excluding the Kirklands (or Ibert) and the Glebe, which appear to have occupied the south east quarter of the area described.

Finally, in view of the suggestions made in the discussion of lordship and land organisation in MZX, Part Two, pp486 and 528, that MZX consisted of *coigs* each occupied by a household or *teach*, note the equivalence between G *te(a)ch* and *treabh* (perhaps the last element in Ballintrae), in *Senchus Fer nAlban* (Bannerman 1974, 46 ll.50 and 63).

Balmenoch NN795244 (1) S 348 MZS MZX [Balmenoch Burn NN795230, NN800217]

Balnemeanoch 1783 (Stobie)

Fordew or Lawers comprising Glasscorrie, Ballemenock and others 1783 (Perthshire Sasines)

The last reference quoted above names the three touns of which Balmenoch was the middle one (G *baile meadhanach* 'middle toun'). Lawers, NN79 22, is the main farm of the estate of that name. Glaschory is now *Braefordie* NN79 25, but the reference *town and lands of Glaschory* (1809 *Perthshire Sasines*) indicates that that old shieling had already been developed into a toun by e19c. For -ne- of the 1783 form cf Balnameanoch+ below.

Balmuick NN769243 (1) S 348 165m MZS MZX [Balmuick Cottages NN766246]

[bal`mIk]

Boumoyk 1456 (ER vi, 277)

Bomuick 1a16c (Pont 21)

Balmick with the Mylne 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

E Balmuck [NN772243 (2)], *W Balmuck* [the present Balmuick] 1783 (Stobie)

Porteous (1784, 67) says that "the old house of the Toschachs of Monivaird was at Balmuick, where the foundations of the house, and of a large garden wall, are still to be seen". NMRS NN72 SE 53 (undated) reports a farmstead, field banks and cultivation remains.

A priori it might be assumed that a *toiseach clainne* would hold, for his upkeep, some of the best land available in the multiple estate he held. Cf COM and MXZ, and contrast DNG where place-name and charter evidence indicates that the lands held by the earl's thane, not, seemingly, a *toiseach clainne*, were on the higher ground (Watson 1995 under Dunning, Thanefield, Thainsland, also RMS ii no 973, iv no 121). In MZX we have the relevant place-names *Tosach Castle* and *Tomintoshach Field* (qq.v. below), in 1a16c at least representing the dwelling of the head of kin in Monzievaird and the piece of ground on which it stood. That area is situated on the northern edge of the core land of Monzievaird, about a kilometre from the parish kirk and kirklands and the lands of Monzievaird that we see the family of Toshach holding (see under Ballintrae of Monzievaird).

Porteous was very probably reporting a local tradition about Balmuick, and one not perhaps without foundation. From 16c we see the Toshachs expanding from their ancestral territory of Monzievaird (see below pp31-34). It may be that at some earlier date the Toshachs had already expanded somewhat within MZX, and that Balmuick had been occupied by a branch of the family.

The early forms of this place-name show the first part to be G *both*, not G *baile*. G *both muic* 'pig hut or shieling', presumably indicating a site for the rearing of domestic pigs, and perhaps in a context of transhumance. It is important to note W *bod* 'abode, dwelling' and *moch* 'pig' (Thomas 1950-, s.nn.), and consequently the possibility that the present name may represent Pictish cognates of these later assimilated to Gaelic form.

Balnameanoch+ NN845245 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(1783 Stobie)

G *baile meadhanach* 'middle toun', with intrusive *na* by analogy with the numerous *baile* names containing the G fem. gen. sing. art. *na*. Cf Stobie's form for Balmenoch NN79 24 above.

Barvick Burn NN830283 (1) W 349 MZS/CRF earlier MZX/CRF [Corrie Barvick NN828289, Falls of Barvick NN850244, Barvick Cottage NN855240, Dalbarwick NN852243 (2) S CRF, Barvick Wood NN853246 (mid19c OS)]

Coiremharmhaig 1828 (RHP2167)

Corrie Barvick, Barvick Burn mid19c (OS)

This stream name, with the fem. dimin. ending *-a(i)g* common in water names (cf *Balvag* and *Loch Lubnaig* BQR), may derive from G *marbh* 'dead', with the sense 'little lifeless or lethargic one'. The contours throughout much of its course suggest that this name could only be ironic, though the burn does flow through fairly flat ground for several hundred metres in OS square NN82 28.

Another possible derivation might be from the verb *bearbh* 'seethe' (Armstrong), giving the opposite sense 'little seething one'.

Bealach caileadh+ NN799312 (2) R 335 MZS earlier MZX/MXZ det

(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'opening of the partition')

This name may be related to *Sròn Challaid* NN801321 MXZ det, just beyond the watershed, and refer to the boundary which the *bealach* crosses.

G *caileadh* is given by Dwelly as an Islay equivalent of *cailbhe* 'partition'. G *callaid* has the same sense. Cf the semantic area covered by *cachaileith*[#], an obstacle of some kind, metaphorically or lit. a 'fence', 'gate' &c, and sometimes present at a territorial and/or ethnic boundary.

Bealach na Gaoith NN779315 (1) R 335 MZS MZX

Bealach gaoith [glossed 'windy opening'] 1828 (RHP2167)

G *bealach na gaoithe* 'col or pass of the wind; wind-swept pass'.

Beinn Liath NN796267 (1) R 348 669m MZS MZX

Beinnliath 1828 (RHP2167)

G 'grey mountain'.

Ben Chonzie NN774308 (1) R 335 630m MZS/COM formerly COM/MZX/MXZ det

Binchoynie Hill [shown some 5km too far west] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Ben-a-Chony 1783 (Stobie)

Beinnchoinnich [not entirely clear] 1828 (RHP2167)

Ben Chonzie [partly in COM, partly in an area not claimed by any parish] mid19c (OS)

Chonzie probably represents the gen. form *Choinnich* of the G personal name *Coinneach*, in O Ir *Cainnech* (cf *Innis Choinnich*, *Lagan Choinnich*, '(St) Cainnech's Isle and Hollow', CPNS 276, and see Bruford 2000, 63-4).

However, CPNS (p434) gives the Gaelic for Ben Chonzie as *Beinn Chomhainn*, which Watson compares to *Gleann Comhann*, Glencoe, though he is unable to explain either name. *Beinn Chomhainn* tallies better than **Beinn Choinnich* with the alternative local form of the hill's name *Ben-y-Hone* (for which cf Stobie's form above), and so the two pronunciations current for this hill could derive from different names given to it and the different stress patterns, [ben'x^onzI] and 'benI'hoan'], are consistent with this.

It is possible that *Beinn Chomhainn* was reinterpreted by analogy with *Choinneachain Hill* NN819288 and *Carn Chainichin* NN821287 (qq. v., MZX), 6km or so to the south east, and influenced by their supposed King Kenneth associations. This would perhaps be facilitated by the fact that *Cinaed*, the G form of King Kenneth's name, and the separate G personal name *Coinneach* both came to be translated as *Kenneth* (see eg

Bruford *loc. cit.*).

Cf also Dalchonzie below, though no particular link between Dalchonzie and Ben Chonzie is on record.

Ben-y-Hone See Ben Chonzie above.

Biorach a' Mheannain+ NN783319 (2) R 336 MZS formerly MZX/MXZ det
(mid19c OS)

Birrachyenan 1783 (Stobie)

G 'the goat kid's peak'

Biorach as a nn is rare in hill names, though less rare as an adj. meaning 'pointed' and qualifying other toponymic items. It has been suggested by the present writer (Watson 1995, 111-2) that the uncommon Sc *Pirrach* (&c), found in three hill names in the Ochils, derives from G *biorach* nn.

Black[#] Bank NN833223 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

Blar nam Fiadh+ NN808303 (2) R 336 c760m MZS MZX
(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'field of the deer')

G *blàr[#] nam fiadh* 'level place of the deer'.

Blar-neafa+ NN794313 (2) R 335 (690m?) MZS MZX
(1783 Stobie)

This NGR is very close to the former boundary MZX/MXZ det.

G *blàr[#] (an) neimhidh* (nom. *neimheadh*, see CPNS 246-50), 'level place near the sacred site or sanctuary', might be suggested here, and the nearby Eshannanayth+ NN79 30 (q.v. below) may have been named with reference to the same feature. Sites in the vicinity that may have been given a significance of this nature at an early period are Kirk of the Grove NN82 31 (2) FOW formerly CRF, some 3.5km to the east of Stobie's location, and Meallneveron NN856287 (1) (q.v., MXZ). Forrester (1944, 34) reports that Kirk of the Grove consists of "a group of two or more great boulders, one of which, partly resting upon and partly covering the others, affords a rude sort of sheltering place. The site is a purely natural one". He attributes this quotation to Dowden (1910, 332n), but it appears to be nowhere in that book. Forrester also says, without indicating a published reference, that W.J. Watson gives G

Eaglais an Doire for Kirk of the Grove.

Blue Craigs NN824292 (1) R 349 MZS MZX and CRE MXZ.

This could be an inappropriate translation of an earlier G **creagan gorm*[#]?

Brae of Monzievaird NN846247 (1) S 349 MZS MZX [Brae Cottage NN843245]
parts of the baronies of Ochtertyre and Monzievaird, viz the Hill & Brae of Monzievaird, and Mill Town thereof 1812 (Perthshire Sasines)

The settlement takes its name from the hillslopes on which it stands as Sc *brae*[#], 'upland', with e.n. *Monzievaird* (q.v. below). It is likely to have been the *toiseach*'s hill land, or part of it.

Despite the lateness of its appearance on record the element *brae* here may represent an earlier G *bràigh* 'upland, upper part' (plus e.n. *Monzievaird*), rather than the Sc loanword *brae* (cf *Braefordie*, next).

Brae Cottage was named *Druimantavore* (q.v. below) until some time after 1866.

Braefordie NN797251 (1) S 348 265m MZS MZX

G *bràigh* plus e.n. *Fordef* (&c) 'the upland of Fordie'.

It seems likely that this represents the former *Glaschory*. The reference *town and lands of Glaschory (1809 Perthshire Sasines)* indicates that that old shieling had already been developed into a more substantial steading by e19c.

Though the name *Braefordie* may not pre-date e19c when applied to the settlement, it is possible that it had long existed as a name for the upper section of the *Fordie* lands without record of it coming to light. See *Fordie* and *Glaschory* below, and for *bràigh*, cf *Brae of Monzievaird* above and see *brae*[#].

Braincroft NN803231 (1) S 349 MZS MZX [Braincroft Cottage NN801230]

Clachick and Brenether 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Brinichroit [spelling not clear] 1783 (*Stobie*)

Bran(n)achar [a pendicle of *Clathick*] 1793 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Breanscroft of Clathie 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

Braincroft [a farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Perhaps *bràigh na croite* 'the top or upper part of the croft', which *McNaughton* also suggests (n.d., 193).

Bruchmore+ NN842218 (2) S MZS MZX

(mid19c OS)

Land at Broichmore 1855-6 (*Valuation Roll Perthshire*)G *bruaich* dat.-loc. of *bruach*[#] '(place at) bank' (of a watercourse, loch &c) plus *mòr* 'big'. It stands beside the Earn.Cf Broich (GDV), earlier *Bruach* and *Bruich*, and Broich (CRF), both of which show evidence of dat.-loc. forms and appear to take their names from their position beside a watercourse.**Broom Hill** NN772236 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

Cairns are marked on OS maps at NN820208, NN835233, NN816285, NN814282 and NN812264

Carnachais+ NN828267 (2) R 349 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed as 'carn of the cheese')

G *càrn a' chàise* 'carn of the cheese', perhaps indicating a summer dairying site. A cairn is marked at this NGR on OS Pathfinder.**Carnantoiseach+** NN808308 (2) O 336 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'Toiseach's carn')

The OS form is ungrammatical; the name would be either G *càrn an toisich* 'the cairn of the toiseach', or *càrn nan toiseach* 'the cairn of the toiseachs'. G *toiseach* is here to be understood in its sense of 'chief; head of a kin group': see the discussion of lordship in MZX, Part Two, pp528-9, and of the family of Toshach, Appendix 5a. The cairn is at the north eastern edge of the multiple estate of Monzievairst, where it marched with a detached part of the multiple estate of Monzie. It is argued (pmmmm) that Monzie too may have been held by a kin group in the early Gaelic period in Strathearn, the head of which would have been a *toiseach cloinne*, and the cairn is likely to have marked the boundary between them, making *càrn nan toiseach* the more likely form. See also Tosach Castle and Tomintoshach Field+ below.

Carn Chainichin NN821287 (1) A 349 770m MZS MZX

OS Pathfinder adds "or King Kenneth's Cairn".

The cairn is just below Choinneachain Hill NN819289, with Allt Choinneachain close by. Strongabbyr Hill+ 1a16c (Pont 21) is shown

approximately in this area.

Cairn-achinachen [spelling not clear] 1783 (Stobie)

Carnchoineachan 1828 (RHP2167)

NMRS NN82 NW 1, 1966 and 1968, describes this as "a large barrow" and "a circular cairn 18.0m in diameter with a general height of 1.2m", continuing: "a shepherd's cairn, 0.2m high, stands on top". Taking as his authority *ES* i, pp cxiii and 521-524, the inspector states that the traditional association of this cairn with King Kenneth is incorrect. He points out that if the barrow is linked to the battle of c1000, it is Giric who is likely to be the one commemorated, though he does not surmise that Giric is buried here. See further under Monzievairst below. The gen. dimin. suffix *-ain* makes little sense here if *Cainichin* (&c) is from the personal name *Cainech* (see under Ben Chonzie). Stobie's form, containing, it seems, the gen. art. *a'*, would also be inconsistent with a personal name.

The surveyor of RHP2167 in 1828 glosses the hill name as 'carn of the meetings', but it is impossible to say whether he was following a local tradition anent the name in doing so.

Finally, for an alternative possibility of *G canaichean* 'bog-cotton' (*Armstrong*).

Càrn Chòis NN792277 (1) R 348 786m MZS MZX

Cairn-a-chose 1783 (Stobie)

Carnchosaidh 1828 (RHP2167)

G càrn (a') chòis 'cairn of the hollow or crevice'. The summit is surrounded by rocks or crags so the sense of *càrn* here may be 'rocky hill', but as the summit seems to have been the boundary between the lands of Aberlednoch, the lands of Fordie (later Lawers), and upper Glen Lednock, it is not unlikely that this point was in the past marked with a cairn.

For the possible further significance of this name see under Spout Hoich below.

Càrn Luig Baineiche NN782267 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

G càrn 'stony hill' or 'cairn' with e.n. Lag Bhainneach (q.v. below). A cairn is marked nearby on OS Pathfinder at NN779265.

Carroglen NN767261 (1) S 348 210m MZS MZX [Carroglen Burn NN773270]

Carrochglen 1456 (*ER* vi, 277)

Carroglen 1461 (*ER* vii, 55)

Carrowglen 1465 (*ER* vii, 325)

terras de Correglen 1509-10 (*RMS* ii no 3407)

[*terras de*] *Corryglen* 1582 (*RMS* v no 449)

Carrollyn 1a16c (Pont 21)

Caroling 1677 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Caroglen 1755 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Carroglen 1783 (*Stobie*)

The earliest form above suggests G *carrach ghleann* 'stony or rocky glen', and in fact the area is liberally scattered with rocky outcrops. In 1828 however (*RHP*2167) Carroglen is on record as one of the four divisions of the hill grounds of Ochtertyre estate, raising the possibility of G *ceathramh ghleann* 'quarter glen'.

Castle Cluggy (remains of) NN839234 (1) A 349 MZS MZX

[James IV confirms John Murray of Trewin in his lands of] *Ballach, Trewin et Lochlane, cum domo de le Dry Ile* 1490 (*RMS* ii no 1964)

[James IV grants to William Murray of Tullibardine the lands of] *Trewin* [8 libratas terrarum antiqui extentus] *lacu[m] et insula[m] de Dry Ile cum piscaturis, turre et fortalicio earundem, communi pastura[m] et transeund[um] ad regis terras de Uchtirtire* 1506 (*RMS* ii no 2959)

insula arida de Monyvarde et marcata terre de Clogy, cum mansione, lacu et silva eiusdem 1547 (*RMS* iv no 112)

NMRS NN82 SW 1, 1966, gives the NGR NN8397 2340 for the castle and states that it measured 8.7m N to S by 7.0m externally over walls 1.5m thick, and that tusing in the east wall indicated that, at one time, it had extended further east.

Porteous (1784, 72) refers to this as "the ruins of the old castle of Ochtertyre" adding that the crannog in Loch Monzievaird was used by the castle's occupants as a prison (see Loch Monzievaird below). *OSA* MZS (p722) describes the castle as "an old ruinous castle, which stands on a gently rising ground running out into the middle of the lake, and which was a place of strength in ancient times, being then surrounded by water, and accessible only in one place by a drawbridge".

The building seems likely to date from after the forfeiture of the earldom of Strathearn, ~~1333-47~~ as the available evidence suggests that

stone castle-building did not occur in the earldom in the time of the Gaelic earls (see for example Watson, forthcoming, *passim*, Neville 1983, vol i, 32-3 &c). NSA MZS (p740), Hunter T. (1883, 456) and Hunter J. (1896, 245) report a tradition, NSA calls it a "vague" tradition, that Castle Cluggy belonged to the Red Comyn, Bruce's rival. RMS i, App 2 no 7, Index A (temp Robert I) reads: *Carta Nigelli de Carrick de terris de Uchtirary*, and no 448, Index B: *To William Oliphant of the lands of Uchertyre, whilk John Carrick resigned, whilk sometime pertained to John Cuming*. The editor of RMS i places these lands in Forfarshire (Index, s.n.), and they are no doubt the *Vthirtyre* of RRS v no 295, AD1326 and the *Ouchtirtire* of RMS iii no 282, AD1524. Note that the lands of *Clogy* (see the following paragraphs) were part of Ochertyre estate and that Loch Monzievaired was in the past also known as Loch Ochertyre (see under Ochertyre, and cf the interchangeability of names for Lochend+ below). Confusion may have arisen, then, between the two Ochertyres, and the 'tradition' of Comyn involvement in MZX was perhaps a semi-learned one, based on a misinterpretation of charters such as the ones just referred to.

The order of the elements of the castle name almost certainly establishes it as of Gaelic or P-Celtic origin: G *caisteal* 'castle' or Pictish **castell*, followed by e.n. *Clogy* (&c).

It is not unusual for the fricative consonant of a word such as Gaelic *clach* to become plosive in Scots (cf **clach ruidhe* plus Sc *stane* giving 1593-4 *Clothrie stane* (read *Clochrie*), 1775 *Clockret Stone*, modern pronunciation *Clockartstone*; Watson 1995, under *Clochrat Law*). However it is by no means normal for G intervocalic fricative *ch* to become *g*, and this, along with the 1547 form quoted above, leads to the suggestion that *Clogy* may derive from a Pictish cognate of Welsh *clog* 'crag, cliff, precipice' also 'rock, boulder' (CPNS 138, 181), with a loc. or adj. suffix.

The 1547 reference shows that the lands of *Clogy* were more extensive than the Dry Isle, on which the castle stands, and the castle probably took its name from those lands at the time of its construction. Therefore the feature that gave the lands and subsequently the castle their name can probably be looked for further afield than at the castle site. The merkland granted in 1547 along with the castle and the lake is likely to be the same as the unnamed merkland similarly granted in 1506 (see the references above), when one of its marches is said to be

contiguous to *tres ingentes lapides gresii*, NN821218 (2), probably in this boundary context a Lat translation of Sc *hare stanes*, 'grey' stones in the sense of ancient stones, and a term often found in connection with march stones. The name of the lands of Clogy, then, no doubt came from stones or boulders such as these. Samson's Stone, NN8222 (q.v. below), may well have been one of them.

In support of a Pictish derivation here, cf the suggestion s.n. that Ochtertyre may also be of Pictish origin, which would give two surviving Pictish place-names just west of the *caput* of the multiple estate of Monzievaird, and would indicate a similar continuity in the location of power centres from Pictish to Gaelic times as is perceived in BQR and MUT, see Part Two, pp491 and 568-9.

See also Dry Isle below.

Castle of Monivaird+ NN845241 (1) A 349 MZS MZX

(1783 Stobie)

See Tosach Castle below.

Cauldhame+ NN832223 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

Sc 'cold home'. This relatively common settlement name is one of a number of wry, sometimes ironic Sc names that were given to holdings from c16c onwards, commenting on the less than perfect material conditions on the holding concerned. Other names of this type include Skirlbare, Pilkembare, Hungerhimout, all FIF, Hardhill MUT, Whistlebrae MUT and Whistlebare Orwell parish.

Chapel (remains of) NN798228 (1) E 348 MZS MZX

A little way south of Lawers House.

McNaughton (n.d., 101) reports that only the east gable remains, with a double panel on the outside bearing no device or inscription; it was once the burial place of the family of Lawers. Hunter (1883, 461) refers to this chapel as "one of the oldest ecclesiastical buildings in Strathearn", but fails to give any corroborative detail.

See also The Bellman's Acre+ below.

Charles' Wood NN791234 (1) V 348 MZS MZX

Choinneachain Hill NN819288 (1) R 349 MZS MZX [Allt Choinneachain NN820280]

Carn Chainichin (q.v. above) stands on this hill. It seems likely that the hill, burn and cairn names share the same derivation, or that the hill and burn took their names from the cairn.

Clathick NN809227 S 349 MZS MZX [Clathick Burn NN806258, NN807230, Clathick Cottage NN808231]

Clachy et Estirabbirlednoch, Fordef at Westerabbirlednoch 1444 (ER v p171)

(remission of part of rents of) *Clachy propter vastitatem [eiusdem] et paupertatem inhabitancium* 1444 (ER v, 173)

Clachy 1445 (ER v, 203)

Clauchy 1456 (ER vi, 276)

Klachag 1a16c (Pont 21)

Clachick and Brenether 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Clathick 1666-1710 (Dunb. Tests.)

Clathic, E Clathic [NN813227 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

Clathick, Breanscroft of Clathie 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

It is very unusual to see, as above, a final consonant absent in the earliest forms but appearing in later ones. It may be significant that the forms without final *-ck* (&c) almost all occur in the same source over a comparatively short period. Because of the almost total consistency with which the final consonant appears in the later references, *Clathic(k)* is here taken to be the more reliable form of the name.

The presence here of Keillour Forest NN805240 &c (q.v. below), through which Clathick Burn flows, may help us to interpret these names. Keillour may represent G *caladar* (&c), from an earlier Celtic *caletodubron*, 'hard-water', thus a watercourse name (see CPNS 106), the reference being to a hard, stony stream bed. If Keillour does indeed preserve the earlier name of the burn here, then a G burn name *clachaig*, with a similar sense, from G *clach* 'stone' plus the fem. dimin. suffix *-aig*, giving 'little stony one', appears to have replaced it during the Gaelic period.

Alternatively, if the name originally attached to the settlement it may have been G *clachaich*, dat.-loc. of *clachach*, 'at stone place'. NMRS NN82 SW 6, 1961 and 1974, reports the presence, behind the policies of

Clathick House, of two stones measuring 1.9m x 1.1m x 0.5m and 1.6m x 1.2m x 0.1m respectively, which possibly once formed part of a megalithic structure. There is also a standing stone at NN801227.

Of the five component estates of MZX Clathick is the only one with an unambiguously Gaelic name. The disposition of the boundaries (see map 4) are consistent with Clathick having been created from parts of Fordie and Ochtertyre component estates to meet the needs of a kin group made up of five branches (see further in Part Two, pp524-9).

Cluain NN791256 (1) R 348 383m MZS MZX

G *clua(i)n* 'pasture, meadow'. The cairns, stone circle, hut circle and field system about 1km to the south west of this hill indicate very long-standing ritual and agricultural use of the immediate area. The hill may thus have served as grazing land over an extended historical period. The fact that Lag Bhainneach and the shielings of Glaschory (qq.v.) were close by suggests that the use of Cluain hill and its vicinity for transhumance was probably continuous throughout much of the Gaelic period also, until perhaps as late as e19c, by which time Glaschory seems to have become a 'toun' (see also Braefordie above).

Cnocnahari+ NN767273 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'hill of the shealing')

G *cnoc na h-àirigh* 'hill of the shieling'.

Coire chapuil+ NN781267 (2) R 348 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'mare's cleugh')

G *coire a' chapuill* 'corrie of the horse or mare'. The gloss here may show Perthshire usage. Earlier Irish *capall* appears to have principally designated a draught horse rather than a mount, and only rarely a mare (RIA).

Coire earba+ NN826285 (2) R 349 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167)

G 'roedeer corrie'.

Coire nan Columan NN797284 (1) R 348 c500m MZS MZX [Allt nan Columan (rises at) NN779288]

auldspudnancalaman 1828 (RHP2167)

G coire nan calman 'corrie of the doves or pigeons'.

With reference to the presence of doves or pigeons at surprising heights, Dr Seumas Grant, in a talk to the Scottish Place-Name Society 10th November 2001, reported that the Stock Dove is found in Asia at heights of up to 6000m.

In view of the burn name in the 1828 reference it is likely that one of the waterfalls marked in OS square NN79 28 was known as Spùt nan Calmant, 'waterfall of the doves or pigeons'.

Corybuy hill+ NN81 27 (2) R 349 MZS? MZX?

(1a16c Pont 21)

Pont has this east of Loch Turret, and south of *Strongabbyr Hill* which seems to be in the vicinity of NN81 28.

G coire buidhe 'yellow corrie', probably an e.n., plus Sc hill.

Corry+ NN775241 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

(1783 Stobie)

G coire 'corrie, cauldron', also applied to turbulent water (cf Coire Bhreacáin Corrievreckan, CPNS 94). One G name for The Deil's Caldron, the pool below the waterfall at NN768236 (see s.n. COM), some 800m south-west of this site, is Coire an Diabhuill (MacDiarmaid 1922a, 26). The settlement Corry+ may have been named from this spectacular natural feature.

Craganduly+ NN82 21 (2) S? 349 MZS MZX

This appears to be on the south western march of the lands of Ochertyre (RMS ii 3238, AD1508).

G creagan 'crag or rocks' plus ? Cf G dùbhlaidh 'tempestuous' (Armstrong); MacBain has 'gloomy, wintry'.

Craigamhadaidh+ NN836262 (2) R 349 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167)

G creag a' mhadaidh (see madadh[#]) 'rock or crag of the canine animal'.

Craigdhu+ NN797284 (2) R 348 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167)

G creag dubh[#] 'black rock or crag'.

Craig More NN786228 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

Craig More NN827233 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

Both are G *creag mhòr* 'big rock or crag'.

Craignacouloch NN841239 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

In the absence of more convincing suggestions, this may be from G *creagan* followed by *cùl-(an)-loch*, giving 'rocks or crags at the back of the loch'. Loch Monzievaird is some 500m away.

Craig Quoig NN821231 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

G *creag* 'rock, crag', plus e.n. **Coig* (&c) for which see Lower Quoig below.

Craig Vannie NN819238 (1) R 349 MZS MZX [Craigvannie Cottages NN805228]

Craigvannie [NN814242 (2) S] 1783 (Stobie)

G *creag* 'rock, crag'. For the second part the possibilities seem to be spiritual or supernatural, *a' mhanaidh* 'of the omen or apparition', or *a' mhanaich* 'of the monk'.

Crattievran+ NN781226 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

molendinum de Aberlednok cum eis terris &c, cum tribus croftis super plateam et ex occidente de lie burne [no doubt Milton Burn] *vocatis Crattievran, lie croft de Tompirron et the Slingand-croft* 1611 (RMS vii 451)

Perhaps G *croit*, the loanword from Sc *croft*, followed by ?*a' bhràin* 'of the raven'. For the first 'a' of *Crattievran* cf *Craitbuid* and *Craitendure*, names of crofts in STX from Cock 1771.

Creag an Fhithich NN794237 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

G 'the raven's rock or crag'

Creag Bhalg NN776248 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

G 'bag rock' or 'bag crag'. CPNS (pp79-81) shows that G *balg* is used of bays in the sea and in inland lochs and rivers. Here the reference appears to be to the large loop of burn which, with the tributary joining the Milton at NN778253, curves around almost two thirds of this hill.

Creag Chaisean NN826284 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

G *creag a' chasain* 'craig of the path or road'. A track runs beneath the site. Cf *Creag Chasain* COM.

Creag Dhearg NN812283 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

Craigagharaig 1828 (RHP2167)

G 'red rock or crag'. The surveyor of RHP2167 glosses 'craig of the oak', but this would in Gaelic be *creag an daraich* and his transcription makes little sense.

Creag Dhubh[#] an t-Sileidh⁺ NN776310 (1) R 335 MZS MZX

Craigdhunansilaig 1828 (RHP2167)

G 'black rock or crag of rain, or of the dripping of water' Glossed on RHP2167 as 'Black dropping rock'.

Creag Each NN792243 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

G 'horse rock or crag'

Creag na Gaoith NN827219 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

G 'rock or crag of the wind', 'windswept rock or crag'.

Creag nan Uan NN793288 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

terrarium et lie girsinges de Rowyrorie, cum lie schellingis et gersinges... cum communi pastura super terras et lie grissinges de Craiginvoane alias Rwyrich adjacen. ex boreali et occidentali partibus de lie burne de Altrwory in lie burne vocat. Altowybreck, et ad terras vocatas Tomandowes ex omni parte de lie burne de Schenaven descendem. a lacu de Lochinvoane (Lochan Uaine NN78 30) ad lacum vocat. Lochturrad.. de communi pastura lie grissinges et schellingis de Craiginvoane alias Rwyrich 1646 (RMS ix no 1694.

For a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below, for discussion of the sites mentioned see s.nn. MZX.

G 'rock or crag of the lambs'. See also under Lochan Uaine below.

Croftley⁺ NN84 22 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

Laggan and [pendicle of] Croftley 1786-1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

Sc 'meadow croft, grassland croft'.

Croftmore+ of Monieward NN84 23 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(1758 *Dunk. Tests.*)

G *croit mhòr* 'big croft', with the G loanword *croit* from Sc *croft* taking on its Sc form after the Gaelic period.

Croftwelly+ NN827228 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

the 2-merk land of Croftwallie 1652 (*Laing Chrs.* no 2426)

Croftwelly 1783 (Stobie)

Sc *croft*, perhaps having replaced the G loanword *croit* in the name, plus ?

Culbuie NN831247 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

Kulvoy [S] 1783 (Stobie)

G *cùil bhuidhe* 'yellow neuk or tucked-away place'.

Currochs NN852229 (1) S 349 MZS MZX [Curroch Strips NN852223 V]

[perhaps?] *Carrocks and Smithy* 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *currach* 'marsh, bog' (cf Mac Gabhann 1997 under *Curragh*). The final *s* probably results from an earlier division of the holding.

Dalvreck NN856228 (1) S 349 MZS MZX [Dalvreck and Dalvreck Bridge both NN857228, Dalvreck Cottages NN856227, Dalvreck Toll+ NN856228 (2) MZX/CRF]

Dalvreck 1768 (MutPR)

Dalbreck [spelling not clear] 1783 (Stobie)

the Kirklands of Moneyvaird commonly called the Ibert and **Dalvreck** with the woods thereof 1819 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Dalvreck 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Ibert of Dalvreck with Mills [MZX], *Dalvreck Toll by Crieff* [CRF] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *dail bhreac* 'speckled or variegated haugh or meadow land'. *Breac*[#] here perhaps refers to the presence of other vegetation besides grass.

Deil`s Caldron NN768236 (1) W 348 MZS/COM formerly MZX/COM [Little Caldron NN769229]

See s.n., COM.

Downie Burn NN830229 (1) W 349 MZS MZX

torren[s] de Dewny 1508 (RMS ii 3238)

G e.n. *dùnaigh* (dat.-loc.) '(at) fort place', plus Sc 'burn', with reference to the fort on Tom a' Chaisteil which Driscoll classifies as ?Dark Age (1987, 254ff). This, then, is an example of *dùn* and *caisteal* being used as equivalents.

Druimantavore NN829241 (1) earlier NN843245 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Drumandt--re [spelling not clear; this is the present Brae Cottage] 1783 (Stobie)

This site was known as Glenturret (q.v.) until some time after 1866.

G *druim an taighe mhòir* 'ridge of the big house, or main dwelling'. The house on this site and Tigh Beag NN833231, 'little house', may have been named as a contrasting pair of dwellings within the Ochertyre estate.

Drummachargan+ NN837224 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

Drumquharagan 1444 (ER v, 171)

Drumquhargane 1456 (ER vi, 276)

Drumquharogane 1476 (ER viii, 359)

terras de Drumquharagane, excepta una marcata Monrusk nuncupat. 1532 (RMS iii 1216)

terras de Drumquharragane, excepta una marcata Monrusk nuncupat. [part of barony of Trewin] 1542 (RMS iii 2833)

terr[as] de Drumquharragane, cum insula arida de Monyvarde et marcata terre de Clogy 1547 (RMS iv 112)

mercatam de terris de Drumquharagane-Munrusk nuncupat. Munrusk 1595 (RMS vi no 391)

Drumquharrocan alias Mulrask vocata 1622 (Retours Perth 308)

Lagan of Drumchargane [MZX] 1665 (Dunb. Tests.)

Drumquhargan 1783 (Stobie)

the merkland of Drumchargan called Millbusk [also Millrusk and Milnbush] 1789-90 (Perthshire Sasines)

Land at Drummachargan 1855-6 (Valuation Roll Perthshire)

Stobie has this site, wrongly, in STX, just north of Strowan House NN819213.

G *druim* 'ridge'. For the second part, cf Mod Ir *carracán* 'rocky eminence'; also the personal name *Caracán* (see RIA, s.v., and Toner

1996 under *Glencarrigan*, p223).

See also Millbusk+ below.

Dry Den NN837242 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

At this site is a classic den (Sc 'small wooded valley'), except that it has no watercourse running through it. See also under Turret Water below.

Dry Isle+ NN840234 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

[James IV confirms John Murray of Trewin in his lands of] *Ballach*, *Trewin* [Trowan STX] et *Lochlane* [STX], cum domo de **le Dry Ile** [MZX] 1490 (RMS ii 1964)

Estirlochlyne, *Wester Lochlyne*, *Treuin*, cum **Insula Sicca** 1502 (ER xii, 48)

[James IV grants to William Murray of Tullibardine the lands of] *Trewin* [8 libratas terrarum antiqui extentus] *lacu[m]* et *insula[m]* de **Dry Ile** cum *piscaturis*, *turre* et *fortalicio earundem*, *communi pastura[m]* et *transeund[um]* ad regis terras de *Uchtirtire* 1506 (RMS ii 2959; RMS ii 3238, AD1508, and RMS iii 2833, AD1542, are similar)

insula arida de Monyvarde et *marcata terre de Clogy*, cum *mansione*, *lacu* et *silva eiusdem* 1547 (RMS iv 112)

This is a promontory, formerly an island, in Loch Monzievaired; by la18c (Porteous 1784, 72) it was already a peninsula, the water level having earlier been lowered by several feet.

The Sc term *dry isle* is applied to a former island now no longer surrounded by water, due to silting up, drainage work or natural changes in the water level. G *eilean tioram* or *innis tioram*, 'dry island', is generally applied to an island near the sea shore accessible at low tide but cut off at high tide (eg CPNS 505). In some cases though, the Gaelic term may well lie behind inland examples of such 'dry islands' in former Gaelic-speaking areas.

The 1490 charter quoted above is of interest in showing the granting of land across the boundaries of the still distinct parishes of STX and MZX - a process that may well have helped to weaken the autonomy of STX parish, facilitating the union with its larger neighbour around 1600.

Dubh Chreag NN756274 (1) R 348 MZS/COM formerly MZX/COM

G 'black rock or crag'.

Easter Ledbowie+ NN849240 (2) S 349 MZS MZX [Wester Ledbowie+ NN84 24 (2)]

(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Leadb...vie [spelling not clear] 1783 (Stobie)

G *leathad buidhe* 'yellow hillslope'.

Eppie Callum's Tree (or **Oak**) NN857222 (1) O 349 MZS MZX

This is an oak which, as Porteous reports (1912, 291-2), was thought to have dated from e15c. Porteous (*loc. cit.*) also relates the associated traditions.

Eshannanayth+ NN79 30 (2) W 335 MZS MZX

(1646 *RMS* ix no 1694; for a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below)

Perhaps G *easan na h-annaide* 'little waterfall or den of the chapel or holy site'. Stobie's *Blar-neafa+* NN794313 (2), G *blâr#* (*an*) *neimhidh* 'level place near the sacred site or sanctuary' (q.v.s.n. above) is nearby.

Eunich Wood NN828226 (1) V 349 MZS MZX

This name may be from G *aonach*, gen. sing. *onaich*, 'extensive area of hill land; moor; market, fair'. O Ir *oenach* was a gathering or assembly for games &c, later fairs &c, also the place where such assemblies took place (*RIA*). The terrain at the site would appear to rule out the senses 'hill; moor', but it may be that fairs or markets were once held nearby for the estate or territory later represented by the lands of Ochtertyre. Porteous (1784, 68) states that St Serf's fair was held near his well and the parish kirk, which are some 3km from our site, but for the existence of two market sites within a multiple estate, later parish, cf *BQR*, where there were market sites at Kirkton and at Stronvar.

Given the location though, the name is perhaps more likely to be from G *eanach*, gen. sing. *eanaich* (O Ir *enach*), 'watery place, marsh', and may have referred to the whole flat area between the Downie Burn and the present Crieff-Comrie road, extending at least as far west as the MZX/STX boundary which ran roughly southwards from where the old schoolhouse is, NN818224. The ground there is still marked as marshy on OS Pathfinder.

Falls of Turret NN839243 (1) W 349 MZS MZX

See Spout Hoich below.

Feighnanguard+ NN785284 (2) F 348 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167)

Fernadowart 1646 (RMS ix no 1694; for a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below)

G *fearann an dubh àird* 'land of the black height or promontory', or 'land belonging to (e.n.) **an dubh^h àird*'. The 1828 form is glossed on the plan as 'bog or morass of the black heights', from G *fèith nan dubh àrd*. We may thus be dealing with two distinct though related sites, but it is also possible that the name evolved within Gaelic, or that transcription errors occurred at some stage.

Fernidochoree+ NN79 29 (2) MZS MZX

(1646 RMS ix no 1694; for a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below)

Perhaps G *fearann dabhach an righ* 'land belonging to (e.n.?) the king's davoch', or more likely, *fearann dabhach an fhraoich* 'land belonging to (e,n,?) the heather davoch'. If so the presence of *dabhach^h* would identify this as a name coined early in the Gaelic period, a time for which we have no records for Strathearn. It must be said that the altitudes in OS square NN79 29 range from 360m to 680m, a height that would seem to rule out *dabhach* (see *àrd^h*).

Fordie NN794226 (1) S 348 MZS MZX ['fordI]

Clochy et Estirabbirlednoch, Fordef at *Westerabbirlednoch* 1444 (ER v, 171)

(remission of part of rents of) *Fordoch* [sic] *propter vastitatem [eiusdem] et paupertatem inhabitancium* 1444 (ER v, 173)

Fordeff 1445 (ER v, 203)

Fordow 1456 (ER vi, 276)

Fordow 1461 (ER vii, 54)

terras de Fordew [and *Glentarkane* (COM) and *Balmuk*] 1511 (RMS ii 3574)

Fordy 1a16c (Pont 21)

Fordie with the Mylne 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Fordie 1670 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Fordew or Lawers comp. Glasscorrie, Ballemenock and others 1783-1813

(Perthshire Sasines)

Though *Lawers* became the name of the mansion house and of the principal farm from 18c if not earlier, the very substantial dwelling at the above NGR still bears the former name of the estate. See also under *Lawers* below.

The first part of this name may be *G fothair*, 'slope, terraced declivity', as in the first part of Forteviot ([in] *Fothiur-thabaicth PS* 8), though it must be admitted that in most place-names containing this element an intervocalic *t* or *d* survives into the modern forms (see CPNS 509-12). *-def(f)* in the early forms suggests a dat. pl. ending, giving **fothairibh*, but becoming **foirthibh* by metathesis. *Fothair* here may represent a Pictish cognate of Welsh *godir* 'slope; lowland' (CPNS 512) and thus the name may have been assimilated to a *G* form.

Forester`s House+ NN83 23 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Gamefield NN833234 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Garden Cottage NN834235 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Gauger`s Cottage NN857233 (1) 349 MZS MZX

Near Glenturret Distillery.

Sc *gauger* 'exciseman'.

Gilbert`s Burn NN810297 (1) W 349 MZS MZX

Gilbert, as well as being a common name in the middle ages was also the name of the third known earl of Strathearn (though in his case representing *G Gille-Brighde*), and thus it was a prestigious personal name within the earldom. It is impossible, however, to link the present place-name conclusively with any particular individual. The burn is located within the medieval hunting forest of Glenturret and the name could conceivably have resulted from his hunting there, but that suggestion is no better than a piece of *dindsenchas*.

Glaschory+ NN797251 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

pascuam lie gers-roume de Glasquhorrie [in baronia de Stratherne] 1595
(RMS vi 390)

Glaschory 1a16c (Pont 21)

Glashorrie [stated to be in MZX] 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Glaswhorie [stated to be in MZX] 1676 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Glascorry 1783 (Stobie)

Fordew or Lawers comprising **Glasscorrie**, *Ballemenock* and others 1783-1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Shealings called **Glasschorry** of *Wester Aberlednock* 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the *Shealings* of **Glaschery** of *Wester Aberlednoch* with the *Loans*; town and lands of **Glaschory** 1809 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

It appears from the last three references that the shealings of *Glaschory* were, latterly at least, shared between *Aberlednock* and *Lawers*. The site seems now to be represented by the farm of *Braefordie* (q.v. above).

G glas choire 'green corrie'. The name would appear to refer to the presence of good grazing, cf *Lat pascuam* 'pasture', *Sc gers-roume* 'grasslands', and *Sc shealings* 'summer pasture' in the references quoted above. For the importance of this general vicinity as grazing land, see under *Cluain* above.

Glebe+ NN813225 (2) F 349 MZS MZX

glebam et terram ecclesiasticam...vocat. lie Yburd [inter *aquam de Turret, torrentem lie Kelak, et terras domini de Monywaired nuncupatas Ballintra*] 1572 (*RMS iv* 2061)

Sc gleib, glebe &c 'land assigned to a parish priest or minister to supplement his income'. OSA MZS (p725), 1792-3, reports that the *Monzievaired glebe* extended to about seven acres.

The NGR given above, estimated from *Ker's* plan of *Strowan* estate of 1840, is that of the *glebe* subsequent to the building of the new parish church in 1804, in a corner of the *Ochertyre* lands between the lands of *Aberlednoch* and the *Carse of Trowan*. It is quite close to the manse at NN817225. The earlier *glebe*, that of the 1572 reference, would no doubt be near the kirk, the *kirklands* (*lie Yburd*) and the earlier manse, in OS square NN85 23.

See also *Ibert+* and *Kirklands+* below.

Glen Lednock NN768240 &c (1) R 349 COM and COM/MZS, earlier COM/MZX [*Glenlednock+* same NGRs, S COM]

As an estate name *Glenlednock* applies only to lands in COM, being the lands between Loch Lednock and the march with MZX.

See s.n., COM.

Glen Turret See under Turret Burn below.

Glenturret+ NN829241 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

(mid19c OS)

This is the site now known as Druimantavore (q.v. above).

Greenend NN848242 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Green 1783 (Stobie)

Greenend mid19c (OS)

Sc 'place at the end of the green', Sc green being 'meadow; place where grass grows well'. Hunter (1896, 244) gives this as the site of Toshach Castle ("the old castle at Greenend"), though OS Pathfinder marks it on the other side of the Turret from the castle site.

Home Wood NN808233 (1) V 349 MZS MZX

Sc or Eng. This name may simply indicate that the wood is the one closest to its 'home' steading of Clathick. I have seen no evidence for there having been a *mains* (Sc) in this vicinity, that is 'the principal farm of an estate, cultivated by or for the proprietor', a term that can be found Englished as *home farm*.

Hosh See Spout Hoich below.

House of Burn NN812226 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

House of Burn of Monievaird 1803 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

House of Burn 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

House of Burns Public House 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This site is beside a substantial burn, unnamed on current maps. This may be a Sc translation of a G **taigh an uillt* or similar (cf Nicolaisen 1976, 56-64).

Ibert+ NN853232 (2) F 349 MZS MZX

[*glebam et*] *terram ecclesiasticam...vocat. lie Yburd* [*inter aquam de Turret, torrentem lie Kelak, et terras domini de Monywauid nuncupatas*

Ballintra] 1572 (RMS iv 2061)

Ibert 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

the Kirklands of Moneyvaird commonly called the **Ibert** and Dalvreck with the Woods thereof 1819 (Perthshire Sasines)

barony of Monivaird, lands of **Ibert** 1822 (Perthshire Sasines)

Ibert of Dalvreck with Mills 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

These lands appear to have occupied the area between the site of the original church NN851235, the present distillery NN857234, Dalvreck NN856228 and a point at NN851230 approximately.

G iobairt 'sacrifice, offering; land gifted to the church' (Watson 1909, 152-3 and CPNS 254).

See also Kirklands+ below. Cf Ibert+ MXZ.

Keillour Forest NN805240 (1) V 349 MZS MZX

E.n. Keillour with sc/Eng forest.

In the absence of early forms for the MZX site it is not at all clear what the status of this name is. If it is an old name it could have followed the same development as the second part of Inverkeilor NO66 49 Inverkeillour parish, Angus, deriving from G *calader*, from an earlier Celtic *caletto-dubron* 'hard-water', and thus be a stream name (see CPNS 106).

Early forms for Inverkeilor include:

Inuerkiledor 1173xc1178 (RRS II no 186)

Inuerkeledor 1213 (RRS II no 513)

Inuirkeledir 1322 (RRS V no 214)

See also the discussion under Clathick above.

Note that as G *calader* has a P-Celtic cognate, *calettwr* (CPNS loc. cit.), it is also theoretically possible that Keillour here represents a Pictish name.

Kelak+ NN853228 (2) W 349 MZS MZX

glebam et terram ecclesiasticam...vocat. lie Yburd inter aquam de Turret, torrentem lie Kelak, et terras domini de Monywaired nuncupatas Ballintra 1572 (RMS iv 2061)

Taking into account the above description of the marches and what is known about the location and extent of Ballintrae and the Ibert (qq.v. above), the unnamed burn at the NGR given above seems a good candidate for this name.

Given the burn's situation on the march of the Ibert, G ceallach 'monk; churchman', or ceallach 'church place', is a possibility. See ceall[#]. A secular possibility is the Irish personal name Ceallach.

Kinlochan+ NN84 23 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

Kinlochan [Monievaird] 1765 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Kinlochan Field [MZX] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G cinn (dat.-loc. of ceann) lochain '(at) lochan end'.

The dimin. makes it less likely that this is the same site as Lochend (q.v. below). It may have been near St Serf's Loch or near the lochans at NN853236.

Kirkfurd de Connolane+ NN8221 (2) W 349 MZS earlier MXZ/STX

(1508 RMS ii 3238)

From the description of the bounds of part of Ochtertyre in which this name is found, it would seem that the site represents a crossing point over the Earn giving access to the kirk of Strowan. For the possibility that this was an ancient crossing point see Watson in Hall et al. (2000, 173).

Sc 'ford leading to the kirk' with e.n. Connolane+ (unid). From some time after the union of MXZ and STX to form MZS services were held alternately at the two parish kirks until 1804, when a new kirk was built in a central position for the united parish (*FES* 1950, 383). Though it is likely that this was an ancient crossing point (see above), its Sc name Kirkfurd+ no doubt came about as a result of that specific use.

Connolane+ does not appear to be otherwise on record. Its last element may well be G lann 'enclosure'.

Kirklands+ NN853232 (2) F 349 MZS MZX

glebam et terram ecclesiasticam...vocat. lie Yburd 1572 (*RMS* iv 2061)

the *kirkland* of the paroche kirk of Monyvaird c1609 (*Inchaff. Chrs.*, Appendix, no XI)

the *Kirklands* of Moneyvaird commonly called the Ibert and Dalvreck with the Woods thereof 1819 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The date at which the kirklands were granted is uncertain. *Inchaff. Chrs.* XXII (1203x1204) records the confirmation by King William of Earl Gilbert's initial grant of the church of Monzievaird to Inchaffray,

which might be expected to have endowed the kirk with land, but there is no specific mention of land in the confirmation, only the phrase *cum omnibus iustis pertinentiis*. In later charters Monzievaired kirk is mentioned along with other churches, and the blanket phrase *cum terris et pasturis earundem (&c)* cannot be taken as certain evidence that it possessed kirklands at the dates concerned.

Sc 'lands possessed by the kirk', in this case the parish kirk of MZX.
See also Ibert+ above.

Knowehead NN784226 (1) S 348 MZS MZX

Knoll-Head Cottage 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'place at the head of the hillock'.

Kyplonie+ NN83 24 (2) S 349 MZS MZX [Kiplonie Bridge NN837245 (1)]

Keplonie 1683 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Kyplonie 1722 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Perhaps G *ceap lónaich* 'stumpy hill at marshy place'.

Lady Mary's Walk from NN845217 (2) MZS earlier MZX to the march with CRF at NN856218 (2) O 349

According to Porteous (1912, 369) this "runs for about a mile westward from Ling-a-wing [see Linne Ciùin below] along the banks of the Earn. It was formed about the year 1815 by Sir Peter or Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, and being a favourite walk of his daughter Lady Mary Murray, became known by her name".

Lag Bhainneach NN778259 (1) R 348 MZS MZX [Càrn Luig Baineiche NN782267]

G 'hollow abounding in milk' (see log[#].), consistent with the use of this area for summer grazing and dairying. For the importance of this vicinity as grazing land, see under Cluain above.

Laggan NN843221 (1) S 349 MZS MZX [Laggan Hill NN843223, Laggan Well NN846222, Laggan Quarry (disused) NN846225].

Lagan 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Laggan 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lagan of Drumchargane 1665 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lagan of Auchtertyre 1687 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Over Lagan 1688 (Dunb. Tests.)

E Laggan [the present Laggan], *W Laggan* [NN838222 (2)] (Stobie)

Land at Laggan [listed with Drummachargan+ - cf 1665 entry] 1855-6
(Perthshire Valuation Roll)

For *Lagan of Drumchargane* in the 1665 reference see under
Drummachargan+ above.

G lagan 'small hollow' (see log#).

Laggan+ NN780224 (2) S 348 MZS MZX [Laggan Wood NN771230]

gressuma terrarum Westeraberlednok, Thomperroune, Logy et Tulybanchare
1456 (ER vi, 288)

Westir Abbirlednach cum le Logan 1461 (ER vii, 54)

terre de Thomperoun cum le Logane 1476 (ER viii, 360)

Abirlaidnoch the Lagane 1595 (RMS vi no 391)

Eister Aberlednoche-Lagane 1622 (Retours Perth 308)

Lagan 1783 (Stobie)

Laggan and [the pendicle of] *Croftley* 1786-1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

The vicinity of the wood is still referred to locally as "The Laggan"
and the def. art. may have been present in Gaelic (cf The Ross TEX).

G an lagan 'the small hollow' (see log#).

Laigh NN847219 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

Sc 'low-lying ground'.

Lawers NN799230 (1) S 348 MZS MZX [Lawers Farm NN794227, Lawers Farm
Cottages NN795226].

Lawers House, Lawers 1783 (Stobie);

Fordew or Lawers comp. Glasscorrie, Ballemenock and others, the Barony
of Lawers or Foordy 1783 (Perthshire Sasines)

Fordew now called Lawers comp. Glascarry and Balleminnock 1813
(Perthshire Sasines)

A transferred name (e.n. Lawers, NN67 39). By 1540 (RMS iii 2159)
Fordew (&c), whose name now survives as Fordie (q.v. above), was part
of the barony of Lawers, whose caput was on the north side of Loch Tay.
The name Lawers had been given to the former mansion house and home
farm of Fordie by 1a18c.

Linne Ciùin NN853219 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

This settlement name is taken from the name of a pool in the Earn at

NN845217, which Porteous (1912, 369) calls *Ling-a-wing*. See also under Lady Mary's Walk above.

G 'calm or tranquil pool'.

Little Caldron NN769229 (1) W 348 MZS/COM earlier MZX/COM

Falls on the River Lednock.

See also under Corry+ and Deil's Caldron above.

Lochan Uaine NN786309 (1) W 336 MZS MZX [Creag an Lochain Uaine (mid19c OS)].

Craiginvoane alias *Rwyrich*, *lacu[s] de Lochinvoane* [read *Lochinuoane?*] 1646 (RMS ix no 1694; for a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below)

Lochan Muan 1783 (Stobie)

Loch Uaine, *Craiganlochuaine* 1828 (RHP2167)

Loch-Ouan 1844 (NSA MZS 726)

G. The most recent form as written gives 'green loch' but the 1646 form could be seen as *loch an uain* 'loch of the lamb; the lamb loch'. Upper Glen Turret was used for transhumance and grazing, as RMS ix no 1694 shows, and the forms given in that charter indicate that the names of this site and of *Craiginvoane* (Creag nan Uan NN793288) both referred to the grazing of sheep in the area.

For similar possible assimilation of *uan*, gen. sing. *uain* 'lamb' to *uaine* adj. 'green' see also Coire Uain+ BQR.

Lochend+ NN837231 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

Lochend of Ochertyre 1664 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lochend of Monievaird 1738 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lochend 1783 (Stobie)

Sc '(place) at the end of the loch'.

Locherlour NN824229 (1) S 349 MZS MZX ['lox^ər'lʌur]

Locherlour 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Porteous (1784, 71) reports a tradition that "the swords and arms of Fingal were made at Locherlour" (see under Renacardich+ below).

G *loch fhir leabhair* 'loch of (the) man of the book', probably with reference to the custodian of a copy of the gospels. Apart from the implications of its name, no early religious importance appears to

attach to this site. It is near Lower Quoig (q.v. below), which may have been the main dwelling of the component estate of Ochertyre.

[ˈloxə rˈlauə r]

Loch Monzievaird NN840232 (1) W 349 MZS MZX

[James IV grants to William Murray of Tullibardine the lands of] *Trewin* [8 libratas terrarum antiqui extentus] *lacu[m]* et *insula[m]* de *Dry Ile* cum *piscaturis*, *turre* et *fortalicio earundem*, *communi pastura[m]* et *transeund[um]* ad *regis terras de Uchtirtire* 1506 (RMS ii 2959)

insula arida de Monyvarde et *marcata terre de Clogy*, cum *mansione*, *lacu* et *silva eiusdem* 1547 (RMS iv 112)

G *loch* 'loch, lake' with e.n. Monzievaird (q.v. below).

NMRS NN82 SW 15, 1967, quotes Sir William Murray, then owner of Ochertyre estate, as saying that the loch was created about 200 years previously, the area submerged having been a marsh. The above references make it clear, however, that there was a loch here in 16c. The 1547 reference appears to show that it was part of the lands of Clogy (see Castle Cluggy above).

Porteous (1784, 72) describes an artificial island in the loch as a cairn of stones where the water of Loch Monzievaird is 20ft deep, reporting the tradition that "the family" [the Murrays] made use of it as a prison, carrying the prisoner to it in a boat and leaving him there. NMRS NN82 SW 15, 1967, locates this island at NN8392 2328 adding that it is composed of stone and is submerged, only trees showing above the water. Sir William Murray adds, however, that the level of the loch is artificially controlled and at low water level wooden piles can be seen around the perimeter of the island. Hunter (1883, 456) calls the artificial island "The Cairn"; cf Porteous' "cairn of stones" above.

The NMRS note mentions two other islands in the loch. A "large" one at NN8433 2349, too densely vegetated for close inspection but appearing natural, and an island composed of stone at NN8430 2339 mostly obscured by vegetation and almost submerged by the present level of the loch. No trace was found during the inspection of 1967 of the "submerged causeway running (from this island) E to the shore" which had been reported by an earlier OS Inspector in 1913, using information from the lake survey notebooks of a T.N. Johnston.

The conclusion in 1967 was that "there is no conclusive evidence of a crannog on any of the islands in Loch Monzievaird".

See also Castle Cluggy and Dry Isle above.

Loch Turret NN805280 &c (1) W 348 and 349 MZS MZX

Lochturrad 1646 (*RMS* ix no 1694)

Loch Turret 1783 (Stobie)

See Turret Water below.

The loch was significantly smaller than the present reservoir; see, eg, Stobie's map of 1783.

Long Avenue Park+ NN79 22 (2) F 348 MZS MZX

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

At Lawers.

Longlands+ unid 349? S MZS MZX

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Perhaps near Currochs NN85 22.

Lower Quoig NN821227 (1) S 349 MZS MZX [Upper Quoig NN819228, Craig Quoig NN821229] [kwIg]

Coig 1461 (*ER* vii, 54)

Qouyg 1476 (*ER* viii, 360)

Coyg 1598 (*RMS* vi no 775)

Quoig 1783 (Stobie)

Quoig Wood 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Upper Quoig Park, Lower Quoig Park, Upper Pendicle of Quoig 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G còig 'five', in land assessment 'a fifth', the holding of one household (M Ir tech) out of the five that made up the kin group who occupied the lands of Monzievaird (see Part Two, pp524-9). The suggested composition of MZX establishes five probable holdings, Aberlednoch, Fordie or Lawers, Clathick, Ochtertyre and Monzievaird (see Part Two, pp524-6).

Hunter (1896, 248) reports that "the old house [of Ochtertyre] stood near the great ash tree further west [than the present manor house] and a yet older [house] is proved by a family record which narrates the birth of generations [of Murrays] at Quoigs House, above the [later] church". If indeed Quoigs was at an earlier stage the main dwelling of the component estate of Ochtertyre, this would help to explain why the

name *còig*, denoting in the context a component estate out of a group of five components of a multiple estate, should have attached to this particular site instead of to Ochtertyre itself.

[kwIg]

Lurg+ NN766246 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

Lurge [stated to be in MZX] 1662 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Lurg [NN766246 (2)] 1783 Stobie)

G lurg 'a descending hill ridge, a 'shank' of land'.

Lurg Burn NN764270 (1) W 348 COM/MZS earlier COM/MZX

See under Lurg COM.

Manse NN851235 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

On the site of the Church of Monzievaird (OS 6" 1986).

Manse NN817225 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

This is the present manse, that of the preceding entry being the former one. On Ker's plan of Strowan estate, 1840, Monzievaird glebe is shown at NN813225 (2), see Glebe above.

Marl Lodge NN844231 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Marl is clay soil containing carbonate of lime, used as a fertiliser. It may be that a deposit of marl was found nearby? Cf Marlpark Spring DNG (Watson 1995, s.n.).

Mealdhu+ NN793273 (2) R 348 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'black height')

G *meall dubh*^f 'black lumpy hill'.

Meall na Sèide NN779287 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

G 'squat lumpy hill of the blast or gust'. *Sèide* (fem.) now appears to refer mainly to intestinal wind (*Dwelly* s.v.), but presumably the climatic variety is intended here.

Meal nan aigeant+ [spelling not clear] NN787279 (2) R 348 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'height of the queys')

G meall nan aighean 'lumpy hill of the queys or heifers'. Agh can also mean 'hind'. In Earlier Irish it could be applied to a bovine animal or a deer of either gender (RIA).

Middlethird Field+ unid [possibly NN83 23 (2)] F 349 MZS MZX
(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

We know that the estate of Ochtertyre was by 1a16c divided into thirds (eg the *Myddill-thrid pairt terrarum de Ochtirtyre* 1582 (RMS v 449)), and it may be that this field name is a relic of that division. Of the two fields listed with it in the Valuation Roll, Tomintoshach Field is, and Kinlochach Field appears to have been, on the adjacent Monzievaird lands, and so they do not represent the other two thirds. There appears to be no evidence of the davoch in MZX apart from the doubtful Fernidochoree+ (q.v. above), and only uncertain evidence of division into quarterlands (see Appendix 4).

Mill of Hoish+ NN855236 (2) S 349 MZS MZX
(1783 Stobie)

See Spout Hoich below.

Mill of Tomperran+ NN78 22 (2) S 348 MZS MZX
See Tomperran below.

Millbusk+ NN83 22 (2) S? F? 349 MZS MZX

terras de Drumquharagane, excepta una marcata Monrusk nuncupat. 1532
(RMS iii 1216)

terras de Drumquharragane, excepta una marcata Monrusk nuncupat. [part of barony of Trewin] 1542 (RMS iii 2833)

mercatam de terris de Drumquharagane-Munrusk nuncupat. Munrusk 1595
(RMS vi no 391)

the merkland of Drumchorgan called Millbusk [also *Millrusk* and *Milnbush*] 1789-90 (Perthshire Sasines)

G monadh rùisg 'bare hill land', or mòine rùisg 'bare peat muir'.

Milltown+ NN848241 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

Milntown of Monievaird 1736 (Dunb. Tests.)

Milltown 1783 (Stobie)

parts of the baronies of Ochtertyre and Monzievaird, viz the Hill &

Brae of Monzievaird, and Mill Town thereof 1812 (Perthshire Sasines)
 Sc 'buildings comprising a mill' or 'toun adjacent to a mill'. Though
 the first reference is very late, this may have been the site of the
 toiseach's mill in the earlier Gaelic period.

Monzievaird NN851235 (2) F P 349 MZS MZX [Loch Monzievaird NN840232,
 Braes of Monzievaird NN846248 S, "Mausoleum on site of Church of
 Monzievaird" NN851235] ['moni'vaird]

Bardorum campus s.a. 995 (Chron. Melrose 226, quoted ES i, 523)

Moeghauard and **Moeghanard** [Regnal List F], **Morgoauerd** [Regnal List I]
 s.a. 997-1005 ~~[check]~~ (Anderson 1980, 275, 284, and quoted ES i, 522
~~[check]~~)

Martinus persona de **Muithauard** c1200 (Inchaff. Chrs. X)

ecclesia sancti Seruani de **Monewarde** 1203x1204 (Inchaff. Chrs. XXII)

ecclesia Sancti Seruani de **Moneward** 1203x1204 (RRS ii no 439)

Ecclesiam Sanctj Servanj de **Moydeuard** 1219 (Inchaff. Chrs. XXXIX)

ecclesiam sancti seruani de **Moyheuard** 1219x1220 (Inchaff. Chrs. XL)

ecclesiam sanctj seruanj de **Moydeuard** c1220 (Inchaff. Chrs. XLI)

[tithes of] **Moytheuard** 1234 (Inchaff. Chrs. LXI)

[church of] **Moytheuard** 1239x1240 (Inchaff. Chrs. LXVII)

[rent from the lands of] **Motheward** cum C...mo...hybeg 1329x1334
 (Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 87)

terras de **Monyvard** [granted to Andrew Toschach of Monyvarde, who had
 resigned them] 1509 (RMS ii 3343)

Monyvaird, **Monyvaird K** [i.e. Kirk] 1a16c (Pont 21)

baronia de **Monyvaird** 1605 (Retours Perth 144)

Monyward [the parish], **Laird of Monyvaird** [the lands] 1650 (Perthshire
 Rent Book)

part of the Barony of **Monyvaird** called Meckven 1787 (Perthshire
 Sasines)

parts of the baronies of Ochtertyre and **Monzievaird**, viz the Hill &
 Brae of Monzievaird, and Mill Town thereof 1812 (Perthshire Sasines)

the New Church of **Monievaird** 1816 (Perthshire Sasines)

CPNS (p243) says that the earliest forms suggest O Ir mag mbard* 'plain
 of the bards', and in fact s.a. 995 the Chronicle of Melrose glosses
 the name as *bardorum campus*, i.e. 'plain of bards', or 'of the bards'.
 By 13c the first part of the name shows forms similar to roughly
 contemporary forms of Monzie (< O Ir *mag n-etho 'plain of corn', CPNS

loc. cit.) suggesting development by analogy or mutual influence, with which Watson (*loc. cit.*) concurs. Cf the following forms for Monzie and Monzievaired respectively:

Muyhe (1283 *Inchaff. Chrs. CXIV*)
and *Moytheuard* 1219x1220 (*Inchaff. Chrs. XL*)

Mothiethe (1283 *Inchaff. Chrs. CXIII*)
and *Muithauard* (c1200 *Inchaff. Chrs. X*), *Moytheuard* (1234 *Inchaff. Chrs. LXI*), *Motheward* (1329x1334 Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 87);

Monuhge (1268? *Inchaff. Chrs. XCVI*)
and *Monewarde* 1203x1204 (*Inchaff. Chrs. XXII*)

The modern spellings of both names suggest an assimilation of the first part of each to G *mòine* 'peat moss or muir'. The references quoted above show this process beginning in the case of Monzievaired in 13c, though *Mon-* forms do not begin to predominate until 14c.

MacDiarmaid (1922b) has *Magh Bhaired* (sic) as the G form of the name. The role of the bard in early Celtic societies was to reinforce the *status quo* by praising the tribe and its leading men, and Monzievaired may well represent the land provided for the upkeep of this important individual. So the etymology appears to imply that cultural and ritual and political activity took place here, and in the context of a power centre.

It is important to note that both *magh* and *bàrd* have P-Celtic cognates in the form of *W ma* 'place, spot, plain', and *W bardd* 'bard', so the power centre, and its name, may well have been Pictish, with the name later being assimilated to a G form. If there were bards based here in Pictish times, it is likely that the lord they celebrated dwelt in the fort at NN851239, classified by Driscoll as '?Iron Age'.

ES i, 522, relating to the years 997 to 1005, quotes the *Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland* and the Prose and Verse Chronicle in the *Chronicle of Melrose* to the effect that (King) Giric, son of Kenneth son of Dub, was killed in battle in Monzievaired by Kenneth's son Malcolm. *ES* (*loc. cit.*) suggests that Giric may have ruled over "some district" under his father Kenneth. If this were to be the case it would be possible to envisage him as Mormaer of Strathearn, ruling the territory that was to become the earldom on behalf of his father the

king - who might be expected to give such a rôle to a close kinsman. On the other hand, one of the most recent scholars to re-examine the annalistic evidence in detail, Hudson, appears to accept that Cinàed mac Duib, Cinàed (Kenneth) III, of *cenél nGabrain*, was the king killed in the battle of Monzievaird (Hudson 1994, 105-6), and that he was fighting *Maél Coluim* (Malcolm) II. This might place the conflict in a context of dynastic rivalry within *cenél nGabraín*. In any case, it might be thought to indicate that it was *cenél nGabraín* that claimed overlordship of the area in which they fought, though that would not necessarily prevent the mormaer or earl who ruled it on their behalf being of a different *cenél*. Duncan (1975, 97) suggests that Cinàed III and Giric were joint kings. He does however accept Monzievaird as the decisive battle that brought Malcolm II to the throne.

Moore of Ochtertyre+ NN83 23 (2) R 349 MZS MZX

(1674 *Dunb. Tests.*)

Mount Pleasant NN791236 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

Nicolaisen (1976, 65) suggests that the fashion for place-names formed from *Mount* followed by an adj. or nn in apposition came from North America.

Na Socuichean+ NN771272 (2) R 348 MZS MZX

(1818 RHP2167, glossed as 'points (?) at the meeting of the burns (?)' [spelling not clear])

G *na socaichean* (nom. sing. *socach*) 'the points of land between two converging watercourses' (cf CPNS 461), and corresponding to Sc *grain* 'place where two streams converge' and, by extension, 'the spur of ground between them' (Watson 1995 under Grains, Graneburne). Cf *Socoth COM* (q.v.s.n.) and *Socoth* NN957288 (2) FOW.

Oakbank NN856222 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Near Eppie Callum's Tree (q.v. above). See also Ardarroch above.

Ochtertyre NN836239 (1) S 349 MZS MZX ['ɔxtər'taɪr]

Ouchtirtyre 1446 (*ER* v, 247)

Ochtre Tyre 1456 (*ER* vi, 278)

Uthirtyre 1461 (*ER* vii, 55)

Ouchtirtire 1508 (RMS ii no 3238)

terras de **Uchtirtire** 1509-10 (RMS ii no 3407)

the Myddill-thrid pairt terrarum de **Ochtirtyre** 1582 (RMS v 449)

Lagan of **Auchtertyre** (=Laggan NN84 22) 1687 (Dunb. Tests.)

parts of the Barony of **Ochtertyre** viz Drumfin and pendicle called Lassillie 1787 (Perthshire Sasines)

parts of the Barony of **Ochtertyre**, viz, the farm of Newbigging; farm of Todwell, farm of Forenought, fm of Wester Forenought; farm of Gowanhill; farms of Carsehead, Milltown of Carsehead (FOW) 1815 (Perthshire Sasines)

parts of the Barony of **Ochtertyre** on the East side of the water of Turret commonly called the Brae of Fouls, viz.. 1816 (Perthshire Sasines)

Ochtertyre estate seems to have stretched westwards from the northern shore of Loch Monzievairst as far as Clathick. See under Lower Quoig above for the suggestion that Quoig may have been the main dwelling of the component estate of Ochtertyre early in the Gaelic period.

The layout of dykes or fences on the OS Pathfinder sheets suggests that Monzievairst, Ochtertyre and Clathick extended on their northern side to northings NN255 approximately (or perhaps NN265 approximately), and Fordie and Aberlednoch to a line running NW-SE through Càrn Chòis NN79 27. The mountainous area between these lines and the original northern boundary of the parish may thus represent high land whose resources were shared in the early middle ages, and earlier, by all the component parts of the multiple estate. However, it is also possible that in the Gaelic period this area was reserved for the earls' use, and particularly as hunting forest, since in 1509 (RMS ii 3343) we see these lands of *Glentorade*, which are held *in liberam forestam*, in the possession of a descendant of the *toisich* of Monzievairst, Andrew Toschach of Monyvarde (note also that Auchnafree Hill NN808308, *G achadh na frithe* 'field of the deer forest', was the medieval march between MZX and MXZ det). Andrew had previously resigned the Glenturret lands but it is not known when he had first acquired them. It is credible that the *toisich* had had possession, or at least stewardship, of this northern area along with their mensal lands, and that they retained them as part of their heritable lands when the earldom and its structures came to an end in 14c.

G uachdar tire 'upper part of (the) land'. It seems that here tir,

'land', is being used in the more concrete sense of a defined territory, either a geographical unit, or the territory of a particular group, tribe or tuath. On this interpretation Monzievaired, as *mag mbard* 'plain of bards', would be the low-lying land in relation to which the upland of Ochertyre was named, indicating that at an early period they were envisaged as two parts of a larger land unit. Indeed, a certain confusion or interchangeability between the two names can occasionally be detected as late as the early modern and modern periods - for example *Lochend of Ochertyre* 1664 (*Dunb. Tests.*) and *Lochend of Monievaired* 1738 (*Dunb. Tests.*) for *Lochend+* NN837231 (2), or *Loch Monzievaired* and *Loch Ochertyre* in *NMRS* NN82 SW 15 (1967).

It is important to note the P-Celtic cognates of *G uachdar* and *tir*, that is *W uthir* and *tir*, and this raises the possibility that the Gaelic name was taken from an existing Pictish name easily translated or assimilated to a Q-Celtic form. Note that the name appears as *Uthirtyre* in the 1461 reference above and that *Auchertyre* in Angus appears as *Vthirtyre* in 1326 (*RRS v no 295*), though these may simply be coincidences due to the common confusion of *c* and *t* in earlier scripts.

Oil and Paper Mills on the Turret, just north of Dalvreck (1783 Stobie)
349 MZS MZX

Cf *Ibert of Dalvreck with Mills* 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Portt+ of Monyvaired NN 85 23 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

Patrick Drummond of Colthrie [i.e. Culcrieff CRF] *for the taxt of his xx s land of Portt of Monyvaired* 1630 (*Inchaff. Liber* p110 no 24)

Sc port, boat, and coble can all indicate the presence of a ferry, and often, as presumably here, of land held by the ferryman by virtue of his occupation. Culcrieff (see the reference quoted) is at NN861233 (CRF) and the crossing is likely to have been relatively close to that settlement and below the junction of the Turret and the Barvick Burns (NN856235). The need for this crossing may have been reinforced when a member of the family of Toshach of Monzievaired acquired Culcrieff in 1543 (*RMS iii* 2968, see Appendix 5a).

Renacardich+ NN79 30 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(Porteous 1784, 71)

Ruidh na ceardich 1828 (RHP2167)

G ruighe na ceardaich 'shieling of the forge or smithy'. Porteous (*loc. cit.*) has "or the Smith's Sheal", a gloss which is supported by the 19c form. He reports seeing the foundations of houses at the site and "what were said to be large heaps of ash". He was informed that there had been an ironworks here, and that "the swords and arms of Fingal were made at Locherlour (NN825229), two miles in the valley below". Whatever the truth of the alleged Fingalian connection, which perhaps had been inspired by the associations of The Sma Glen some 10km to the north east, it seems reasonable to suppose that there had been a bloomery here (for bloomeries see Aitken 1969-70). The site is likely to have been in Glen Turret, with access to water and peat for smelting, and in fact NMRS NN73 SE 3 reports a possible bloomery in Upper Glen Turret at NN793302. The same NMRS note mentions shieling huts at the same NGR.

~~See also ruighe^{it}.~~

River Lednock NN739270, NN776220 &c (1) W 336 and 349 COM and MZS/COM, earlier MZX/COM

See s.n., COM.

Rowyrorie+ NN79 28 (2) S 348 MZS MZX [Altrwrory+ NN79 28]

dimidietate terrarum et lie girsinges de Rowyrorie.. lie burne de Altrwrory 1646 (RMS ix no 1694; for a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below)

G ruighe Ruairidh 'Ruairidh's shieling'. Cf Rwyrich+ below. The charter quoted indicates extensive use of the vicinity for transhumance and there are old shieling sites marked on OS mid19c at NN795301.

Ruidh an fhraoich+ NN79 30 (2) 335 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167)

cum communi pastura super terras et lie grissinges de Craiginvoane [Creag nan Uan NN794288] **alias Rwyrich** *adjacen. ex boreali et occidentali partibus de lie burne de Altrwrory in lie burne vocat. Altowbreck, et ad terras vocatas Tomandowes ex omni parte de lie burne de Schenaven descendens. a lacu de Lochinvoane (Lochan Uaine NN78 30) ad lacum vocat. Lochturrad... de communi pastura lie grissinges et*

schellingis de Craiginvoane alias Rwyrich 1646 (RMS ix no 1694; for a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below)

G *ruighe an fhraoich* 'shieling of the heather'. The charter of 1646 indicates extensive use of the vicinity for transhumance and there are old shielings marked on OS Pathfinder at NN795301.

Ruidh Bhreac+ NN79 30 (2) S 335 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167)

G *ruighe bhreac* 'speckled or variegated shieling'. Cf Altowybreck+ above, in the same vicinity.

Ruidhmhor+ NN796301 (2) S 335 MZS MZX [*aultanruidhmhoir+* NN795305 (2) W]

(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'great shealing')

G *ruighe mhòr* 'big shieling'.

Ruidhnafeigh+ NN797287 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed as 'shealing of the marsh')

G *ruighe na fèith* 'shieling of the bog or morass'.

Ruidhnaibhne+ NN836271 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed as 'river shealing')

G *ruighe na h-aibhne* 'shieling of, i.e. at, the river'.

Samson's Stone NN825220 (1) O 349 MZS MZX

This may be a name given to an impressive stone such as only a very strong man might lift; cf Clach Shamsain BQR.

Bruach an t-Samsain (N. Uist) was where, according to local tradition, a very strong man used to live (Nicolaisen 1976, 56). The art. suggests a G proper nn *an samsan* 'the strong man'.

See also under Castle Cluggy+ above.

Schenaven+ NN794300 (2) W 335 and 348 MZS MZX

lie burne de Schenaven descenden. a lacu de Lochinvoane [Lochan Uaine NN78 30] *ad lacum vocat. Lochturrad* 1646 (RMS ix no 1694; for a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below)

G *sean abhainn* 'old river or burn'. This stretch of watercourse is, on present OS maps, marked as *Turret Burn*.

Sgeirmhor+ NN800275 (2) R 349 MZS MZX

(1828 RHP2167, glossed 'great precipice')

G *sgeir mhòr* 'great cliff (Armstrong) or precipice'. The more usual sense of *sgeir* is 'rock in the sea', 'skerry'.

Silver Hollow NN776243 (1) R 348 MZS MZX

A small saddle. *Silver* perhaps stems from a light, shiny quality of the vegetation?

Smithy at Currochs NN85 22 (2) 349 MZS MZX

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Spout Hoich NN838244 (1) W 349 MZS MZX

With this item should be considered the following place-names now in CRF: *Hosh* NN857235 (1) F? CRF, an inch at the confluence of the Turret and Shaggie Burns, *Bridge of Hosh* NN855236 (1) MZX/MXZ now MZS/CRF, spanning the Turret Burn, *Hosh Farm* NN856237 (2) MXZ now CRF, and *Mill of Hoish* NN855236 (2) MXZ now CRF. Earlier forms for *Hosh* & c include: *Mill of Hoish* [MXZ] 1783 (Stobie)

Hosh [S] 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Hosh [a farm, CRF], *Distillery at Hosh* [MZS MZX, the present Glenturret Distillery] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

The earliest reference to the Turret is: (*firm[ae] aque de*) *Toret* 1380 (*ER* iii, 36)

This name derives from G *spùt* 'spout, waterfall', plus e.n. *Hoich* (&c). A name that may hold a clue to the significance of the *Hoich* & c names is *Càrn Chòis* NN792277. This is a rounded craggy summit some 500m west of the top of the precipitous slope that runs down to Loch Turret. The name is explained (see s.n. above) as deriving from G *càrn* (a') *chòis* 'rocky hill of the hollow, crevice or cavern', and it is possible, though not entirely convincing, that the 'crevice' & c referred to was the steep-sided ravine in which Loch Turret lies and which may have given loch and watercourse their earlier name. An apparent difficulty with this argument lies in the existence of the settlement Aberturret NN856236 (q.v.s.n. above), whose name would seem to imply that Turret & c is of Pictish origin. But there is no evidence to suggest that Aberturret is an old name and it may have been coined comparatively recently in conscious imitation of 'authentic' *aber-* names.

More convincingly perhaps, if *Hoich* and *Hosh* are forms of the same name, as seems likely, then their references may be to the Turret itself and represent an earlier name of that watercourse. Falls of Turret (OS Pathfinder) appears as Spout Hoich on OS 6" 1978, suggesting an equivalence of the two specifics; Bridge of Hosh may be compared to the numerous bridges that take their name from the water they cross; the fact that the Glenturret Distillery, on the west of the Turret in MZX, is situated at Hosh by 1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll* shows *Hosh* being used on both banks of what is now the Turret and thus it could refer to the water the name straddles at least as feasibly as to a particular piece of ground, the name of which would not usually cross an ancient parish boundary.

Too much weight cannot be given to these late usages of *Hosh* in themselves, yet it is possible that *Hoish*, *Hoich* &c may be from a lenited form of *Toisch* (&c), itself a shortened form of *Toiseach*, *Toshach* &c. For the shorter surname cf Andrew *Toisch* 1450 (*RMS ii* no 382; see Appendix 5a s.a.). For the lenited gen. form, cf Uchdan Mhic *Thaoish*, COM. In this case, the cluster of *Hoish* (&c) names on the march MZX/CRF would have originated as a boundary marker for the territory of the early *toisich* of MZX.

A small problem is Spout Hoich itself, which is not on the above boundary, though the watercourse of which it forms a part, the Turret, itself forms that physical boundary further downstream. So if the name *Hoich* &c did not originally attach to the watercourse itself, it would be natural for it to come to do so, and equally natural for it to be then applied to the portion of the watercourse that lay further upstream, away from the boundary.

Spout Chuthaige+ NN838244 (1) W 349 MZS MZX

(mid19c OS)

This is marked on the east of the Turret, opposite Falls of Turret, and so presumably designates a waterfall forming part of the larger falls. G *spùt*, a loanword from Sc/Eng 'spout' (*MacBain s.v.*), with the gen. sing. of G *cuthag* 'cuckoo', thus 'cuckoo falls'. According to *Dwelly* *cuthag* can also be 'wagtail'.

St Serf's Water NN846233 (1) W 349 MZS MZX

A small loch.

Serf is, of course, the patron saint of MZX. Cf the next entry.

St Serf's Well+ NN850235 (2) W 349 MZS MZX

(Porteous 1784, 68)

The dedication at Monzievaird is to St Serf and, together with his fair, well and water in the parish, it forms part of the complex of evidence for the popularity of his cult in what is now southern Perthshire (see Part Two, pp476-82). Porteous (*loc. cit.*) reports that the well was near Monzievaird kirk and that nearby is the muir where St Serf's market or fair was held. Reid (1899, 242-3) says that the fair was held on 1st July, which is given as Serf's day by CPNS (p232).

Stone marked at NN819242, NN822238, NN824237, NN829236, Stones at NN812232, Standing Stone at NN801227

Straid+ NN845244 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(1783 Stobie)

G sraid[#] 'street', from Lat (*via*) *strata*, and in early usage referring to a paved road or causeway. As it happens, a line drawn on the map between the Roman camps of Dalginross (NN77 21 COM) and Fendoch (NN92 28 FOW) would pass close to this site, but Professor Gordon Maxwell (*pers. comm.*) warns against inferring from the place-name that there may have been a Roman road nearby as there is no supporting evidence for this. The place-name itself remains to be explained however.

It could be pointed out that NMRS NN72 SE 56 quotes Richmond and McIntyre (1936, 405-6) as "discussing a probable Roman Road system in relation to Fendoch", and detecting "clear signs of a great road leading south-eastwards" from Dalginross, "either down Strathearn, or back over the natural pass to Ardoch". NMRS NN82 SW 30 (1965) reports a possible Roman Road at NN809214, in Lennoch Wood. If a road from Dalginross did make for Lennoch Wood it would also be heading for the known, and feasibly ancient, crossing point over the Earn now represented by Boat Wood (STX). A straight line from there to Fendoch passes about 1km to the south of Straid MZX. This point is discussed by the present writer in a little more detail in Hall et al (2000, 173).

Cf Straid MUT.

Strongabbyr+ hill NN81 28 (2?) R 349 MZS? MZX?

(1a16c Pont 21)

Pont places this hill near the site of Choinneachan Hill.

G sròn[#] ghabhar 'goats' promontory'.

Tailzourcroft+ NN82 21 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

(le laruche de le Tailzourcroft 1508 RMS ii 3238)

Sc 'croft[#] held by the tailor'. Laruche, for G larach 'site, ruin', indicates that the crofthouse was disused by e16c.

The Bellman's Acre NN797226 (2) F 348 MZS MZX

(McNaughton n.d., 101)

This field was "part of the payment for the bellman at the chapel" at Lawers. "The bell, bearing the date 1519, was given to the kirk of Amulree by Campbell of Lawers about 1751" (McNaughton, *loc. cit.*).

The Bridge of Trowan+ NN825212 (2) O MZS earlier MZX/STX

The Den NN805233 (1) R? 349 MZS MZX

Sc den 'narrow valley', usually with watercourse and trees.

The Hill[#] of Monzievairst+ NN84 24 (2) S 349 MZS MZX

This may well have been, or been part of, Brae of Monzievairst (q.v. above), representing grazing ground for the toiseach's, later laird's, estate.

The Milton NN782226 (1) S 348 MZS MZX [Milton Burn NN785221]

molendinum de Aberlednok cum eis terris &c, cum tribus croftis super plateam et ex occidente de lie burne [no doubt Milton Burn] *vocatis Crattievran, lie croft de Tompirron et the Slingand-croft* 1611 (RMS vii 451)

Miltoun of Aberlednock 1729 (MutPR)

Milltown 1783 (Stobie)

Miltoun of Aberlednock 1784 (Dunb. Tests.)

Sc 'buildings comprising a mill' or 'toun adjacent to a mill'.

The Sheers+ NN851238 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

(Porteous 1784, 68)

This is the name Porteous gives to the low spur on which a fort stands. He speaks of "some short trenches, like to those of Ardoch and Dalginross", and speculates that the site was a Roman outpost. Driscoll (1987, 254ff) classifies this fort as ?Iron Age.

It is possible that the fort was used as a residence in the early Gaelic period by the first *toisich* of Monzievaired. Only some 600-700m separate it from the site of Tosach Castle, the *toiseach's* later residence, and both castle and fort overlook the heartland of the multiple estate. The interior of the fort is reasonably spacious and level. Its site would be defensible, but is not high, exposed and difficult of access, as some hill forts are.

It could be pointed out that the early churches of Monzievaired, Monzie, Strowan and Dunning all lie within a range of c500-800m from a native fort, which is consistent with these churches having been founded with the consent and protection of the Pictish lord of the multiple estate concerned. The same is true in Fowlis if the place-name Shannacher (NN925237) is from G *sean chathair* or *sean *chair* (a loanword from the Pictish cognate of W *caer*), 'old or former fort', as it appears to be. See also under Dunivarrow+ TEX.

Sheers may be from the Sc verb and nn *shear* 'cut' &c, and thus refer to the trenches described at the site.

The Slingand-croft+ NN781226 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

molendinum de Aberlednok cum eis terris &c, cum tribus croftis super plateam et ex occidente de lie burne [no doubt Milton Burn] vocatis Crattievran, lie croft de Tompirron et the Slingand-croft 1611 (RMS vii 451)

Sc. Perhaps cf Sc *slunge* 'wade through water in a clumsy, splashing way' (1a18c CSD) with Sc *croft*[#], indicating a wet site near the Milton Burn?

Tigh Beag NN833230 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

G 'small house'. This may have been named in relation to the dwelling at Druimantavore (q.v. above).

Tomandowes+ NN79 29 (2) F 348 MZS MZX

(*terras vocatas Tomandowes ex omni parte de lie burne de Schenaven descenden. a lacu de Lochinvoane 1646 RMS ix no 1694; for a fuller extract from this charter see under Turret Burn below*)

G *toman dubh*[#] 'black hillock'. See *tom*[#].

Tomintoshach Field+ NN84 24 (2) F 349 MZS MZX

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *tom*[#] *an toisich* 'the *toiseach*'s hillock', with Sc/Eng 'field' added, presumably much later, to form a field name. This was popularly believed to have been a judicial site, though the tradition quoted by Hunter (1896, 344) may be over-dramatic: "The chief of Monzievairst was accustomed to execute a man on the first day of every month...at Tom-an-Tosach (sic),...to prevent the feudal right of pit and gallows from falling into desuetude".

Cf *Carnantoiseach+* above and *Tosach Castle* below.

Tomperran NN781225 (1) S 348 MZS MZX

gressuma terrarum Westeraberlednok, Thomperroune, Logy et Tulybanchare 1456 (ER vi, 288)

terre de Thomperoun cum le Logane 1476 (ER viii, 360)

terras de Westir Abirlednaucht, terras de Thomparroun 1541 (RMS iii 2366)

terras dominicales de Westir Abirleidnoch, terras de Thomperroun que fuerunt pendicule de Westir Abirleidnoch 1576 (RMS iv 2556)

Tonberan 1a16c (Pont 21)

terra[e] de Thomeparroun 1604 (RMS vi 1504)

molendinum de Aberlednok cum eis terris &c, cum tribus croftis super plateam et ex occidente de lie burne [no doubt Milton Burn] vocatis Crattievran, lie croft de Tompirron et the Slingand-croft 1611 (RMS vii 451)

[perhaps] **Tonnibarren** [entered as COM] 1739 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Tomperran Croft [part of Easter and Wester Aberlednoch] 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the Mill of **Tomperran** 1787 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the Mill of **Tomperran** or Mill of Wester Aberlednock 1795 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *tom*[#] 'hillock, knoll' plus ? The second element was obscure to W.J.

Watson (*CPNS* 386) and is so to others. It may be P-Celtic, cf for example *W peiran* 'corrie, cirque, cwm'?

Tòn Eich NN811294 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

G 'horse's rump'. Horse-derived place-names in Strathearn would merit investigation and may have a ritual or totemic significance beyond their literal reference. However, the name of this site, which forms the end of a hill ridge, is probably purely descriptive.

Tosach Castle+ (site of) NN845241 (1) A 349 MZS MZX

Toshache 1a16c [S] (Pont 21)

G *toiseach* 'thane', or in this case 'head of kin, chief'. See the discussion of lordship in MZX, Part Two, pp528-9.

This is the site of Stobie's *Monzievaired Castle*, and the residence of the Toshachs of Monzievaired. Pont draws a castle symbol at the site, suggesting that this was their residence in 1a16c.

NMRS NN82 SW 16 (1959) states that the last remnants of the castle had been removed by Sir William Murray, the late proprietor of Ochertyre.

An informant in 2000 reported that the castle was also known as the *Taxman's Castle*, explaining that the laird, being responsible for collecting taxes, had to dwell in an isolated and fortified spot for fear of reprisals. More feasible, no doubt, is that after their acquisition of Monzievaired and Ochertyre in 1a17c the Murrays installed a tacksman in the castle. If so this would be an interesting example of Highland practices and terms being used beyond the Highland Line as usually defined (cf Craig an Taxman, BQR).

See also *Carnantoiseach+* and *Tomintoshach Field* above.

Turret Burn NN795298 &c (1) W 348 and 349 MZS earlier MZX, and CRF/MZS earlier CRF/MZX [Glen Turret NN795298, NN822260 &c, Loch Turret Reservoir NN805280, Bridge of Turret NN857221, Aberturret NN856236 S, Glenturret Distillery NN857234, Turret Lodge NN853219]. [*t*Λ r θ t]

[John Rollo, secretary to the earl (David) of Strathearn] *onerat se de cxvij ll xv s receptis per Eugenium filium Donaldi, receptorem firmarum aque de Toret* 1380 (*ER* iii, 36)

terras de [Monyvard et] Glentorade in liberam forestam [granted to Andrew Toschach of Monyvarde, who had resigned them] 1509 (*RMS* ii 3343) *agu[a] de Turret* 1572 (*RMS* iv 2061)

terras de *Glentorrat* cum earum libera forestia 1577 (RMS iv 2748)

Glenturret, hill of *Turret* [NN81 30 (2)], *Turret* [i.e. the burn. The loch is shown but not named] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Glentorrat 1637 (*Retours Perth* 471)

[Charles I ratifies a charter dated 12 June 1618 of David Toshach jr of Monzievard concerning the lands of] *Eshannanayth*, *Fernidochoree*, *Fernadowart*, et dimidietate terrarum et lie girsinges de Rowyrorie, cum lie schellingis et gersinges (intra limites in vulgari specificatos), in *foresta de Glentorrad*, baronia de *Monyvaird*, vic. *Perth*; cum communi pastura super terras et lie grissinges de *Craiginvoane* alias *Rwyrich* adiacen. ex boreali et occidentali partibus de lie burne de *Altrwory* in lie burne vocat. *Altowybreck*, et ad terras vocatas *Tomandowes* ex omni parte de lie burne de *Schenaven* descenden. a lacu de *Lochinvoane* (*Lochan Uaine* NN78 30) ad lacum vocat. *Lochturrad*; et de 4 lib. annuatim levandis a *Jacobo Campbell* de *Aberucheill* et ejus tenentibus terrarum de *Craigneishe* de communi pastura lie grissinges et schellingis de *Craiginvoane* alias *Rwyrich*; cum libertate amputandi arbores pro sustentatione lie sheillis intra dictas bondas; Reservando dicto *Dav.* libertatem venandi, aucupandi et machinandi in dict. terris, piscandi in dictis lacubus et lie burnes, et amputandi arbores ad libitum; Tenend. de rege 1646 (RMS ix no 1694)

Glen Turret, *Turret Water*, *Loch Turret*, *Bridge of Turret* 1783 (*Stobie*)
Turret Bank (S), *Glenturret* (S), *Old Bridge of Turret* (S) 1837
(*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Glenturret Hill, *Turret North Pendicle*, *Turret South Pendicle*, *Glenturret Shootings*, *Turret Bank*, *Turret Saw Mill*, *Turretfield* [all MZX], *Glenturret Shootings* [MXZ] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Donnchadh Bàn (1a18c) has *Muileann Uisge Thurraid* (*MacLeod* 1978, 1.3614), 'the mill on the Turret Water'; cf *Mill of Hoish+* NN855236 (2) and *Milltown+* NN848241 (2) (both 1783 *Stobie*) and see under *Drummond Castle MUT*.

For a discussion of a possible earlier name for the watercourse see under *Spout Hoich* above.

In 1509 *James IV* made *Glenturret* into free forest (see the second reference above, to RMS iv 2605). It is possible that this represented a continuation or a resumption of land use that had been in operation in the time of the earldom, if not before (see also under *Ochertyre* above, and Part Two, p526-8).

CPNS (pp446-7) derives *Turret* from *Turthaid*, "from *G tur*, dry, with the dimin. suffix *-that* meaning 'little dry one', from the fact that it shrinks in summer". Slight support for this comes in the form of *Dry Den* NN837242, q.v. above, the name of a den descending to the *Turret* from the west with no watercourse in it. Possible alternatives may be *G turraid* 'turret', or *O Ir torad* gen. sing. *toraid*, *turaid*, 'produce; fruit', and as an adj. 'fruitful' (*RIA*).

Wells are marked at NN839222, NN846222, NN822219, NN801209, NN833235, NN838234, NN847238, NN845232, NN819229, NN816225

West Wood NN820231 (1) V 349 MZS MZX

Wester Knockbae NN825249 (1) R 349 MZS MZX [Easter Knockbae NN838254 R]
Cf *Knockdas* [shown farther west] 1a16c (Pont 21)
G cnoc beithe 'birch hill'.

Westerton House NN829233 (1) S 349 MZS MZX [Westerton Lodge NN831234]

Ochertyre, *Wester Ochertyre* 1664 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Westertown of Ochertyre 1766 (MutPR)

Nether Ochertyre [near the present Westerton House] 1783 (Stobie)

The above references suggest that Westerton was the former Nether/Wester Ochertyre, seemingly renamed *Westerto(w)n* in the course of 18c.

Sc *wester toun* 'the most westerly of the component steadings of a multiple holding'.

Wilderness Cottage NN801231 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Woodend Lodge NN845237 (1) S 349 MZS MZX

Woodside+ NN785223 (2) S 348 MZS MZX

(1783 Stobie)

Yellow Brae NN828223 (1) R 349 MZS MZX

Sc 'yellow hillside'.

The place-names of Monzie parish (MXZ)

The pre-reformation church of Monzie was dedicated to St Laurence. Rogers (1992, 87) classifies the dedication as only probable, since it is inferred from the fact that a St Laurence fair was held in the parish (*FES* 1923, 278, Forrester 1944, 41). The fact that the date of the fair and cattle tryst was 10th August (see under Green of Monzie below) indicates that the patron would be specifically St Laurence the Martyr, whose festival that is (Mackinlay 1904, 150).

It is to be noted that a fair of St Mary was also held at Monzie, in September, on Our Lady Day in Harvest (*FES* 1923, *loc. cit.*).

Monzie church remained an independent parsonage in 13c but by the Reformation had been annexed to the *mensa* of the bishop of Dunblane (Rogers 1992, 353), where Blane the patron saint's day is also 10th August. The vicarage was a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral by 1512 (Cowan 1967, s.n.).

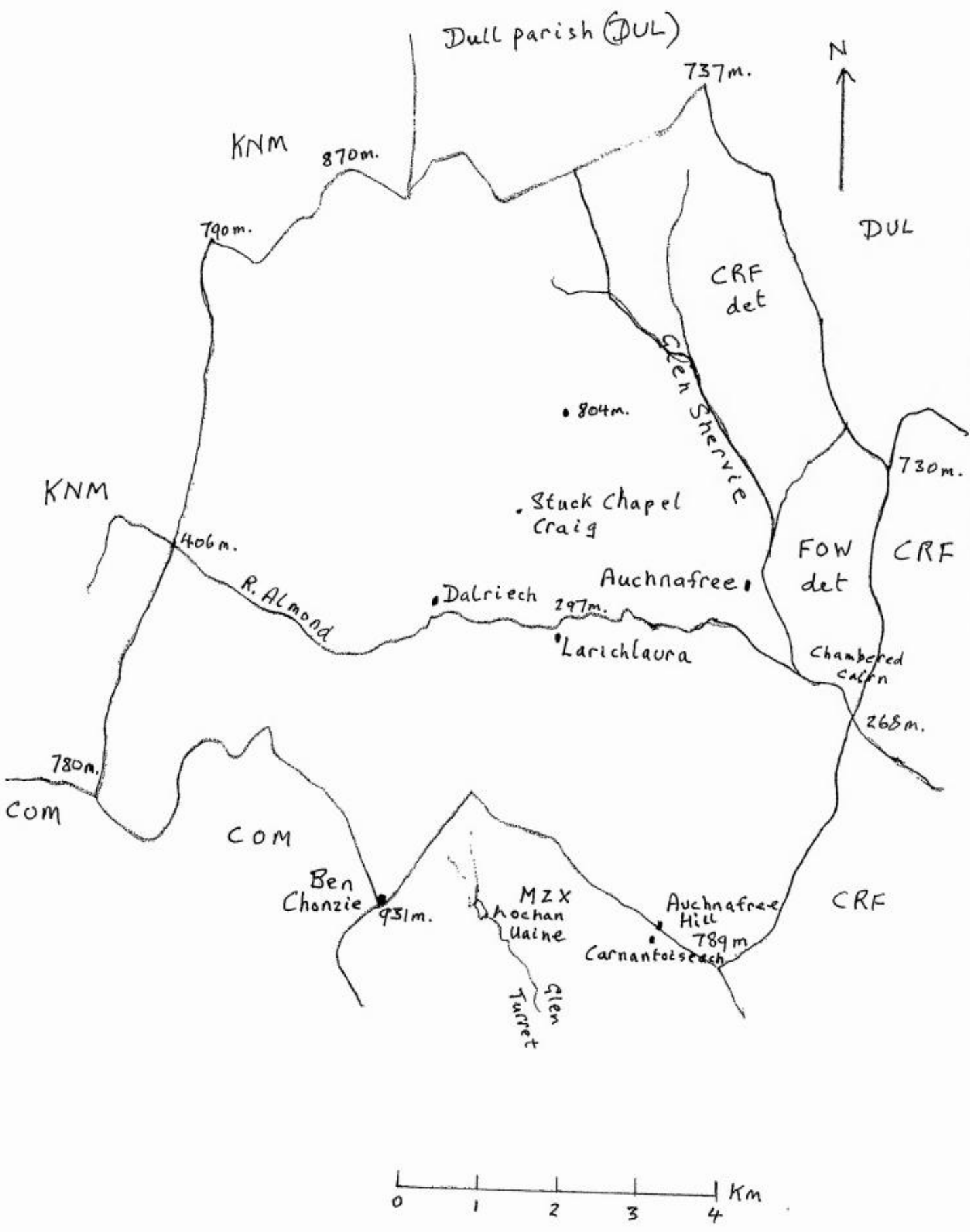
The earlier kirk of Monzie was taken down in 1630 (Name Bk MXZ).

MXZ had, until 1891, three detached areas, the largest of them in the district of Logiealmond, another at Auchnafree in the high lands of Upper Glenalmond to the north of the watershed above Glen Turret, and a third at Innerpeffray (though see *FES* 1950, 382). As a consequence of the boundary changes of 1889 the former core of MXZ became part of CRF, as did the detached area at Innerpeffray, while the detached area north of Glen Turret was annexed to MZS.

The detached enclave in Logiealmond accordingly became the basis of a much changed MXZ. Though the part of this area lying south of the Almond, including The Cairnies and Trinity College, was transferred to MEV, MXZ was augmented by the addition of small adjacent areas of RED and AUG and by the transfer to it of the eastern arm of FOW that projected to the Almond (Shennan 1892, 207, 212-4). The parish subsequently became known as Logiealmond (LOA).

In the Gazetteer the lowland parts of MXZ, consisting of the *caput*, the ecclesiastical core and the lower grazing ground, are listed first, followed by the detached portion of the medieval parish at Innerpeffray. Regrettably, a close examination of the other detached portions of the original parish could not be carried out in the time available. See maps 5, 6 and 6a.

Map 5 Monzie (mx2) det at Auchnafree



Allt Gaduiche NN871269 (1) W 349 CRF MXZ

G *allt gadaiche* 'thief's burn'.

This burn is only some five or six km from the supposed haunts, at Thief's Cave and Corrieviarlich [G *coire a' mhearlaich*, NN82 30 CRF FOW], of Alister Bane the 18c "Thief of Glenalmond" (see Forrester 1944, 233-5). It is possible that a local tradition linked him with the vicinity of this burn. Cf also *Coire a' Gaduiche* and *Allt Coire a' Gaduiche* NN80 34 MXZ det.

Allt Garbh NN890255 (1) W 349 CRF MXZ

G 'wild or rough burn'.

Arns+ NN897228 (2) S 349 FOW MXZ

(1783 Stobie)

Stobie has this in MXZ.

G *earrann* 'portion (of land)', with Sc pl.?

Boirland+ NN882241 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

(1684 *Dunb. Tests.*)

Boirland of Monzie [MXZ] 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Sc *borland*^h 'portion of demesne exploited to supply the lord's own table'.

The NGR given above is that of a field with this name, but it is possible that the Boirland occupied the whole or most of the area between the present road linking Gilmerton and Monzie village, the Shaggie Burn and the medieval march with CRF. Given the possibility that the buildings at NN874246 were the Home Farm of 1855-6 (see s.n. below), the earlier Boirland may already have extended to some point to the north west of that site.

The reference to the Boirland postdates the oldest part of Monzie Castle, built 1634 (information from the owner, Mrs Crichton), indicating that the land continued to function as mensal land at that date. Mrs Crichton also reports that aerial photography has shown up a probable medieval "stockade" where the gate lodge now stands, at NN884241. If this were to prove authentic, it would be consistent with the early medieval lord of Monzie occupying a pallisaded dwelling (cf Dunfallin TRG) adjacent to what was later known as the Boirland, and it would raise the possibility of a continuity of use of this area as the

lord's mensal land from the early medieval period to 17c at least. It remains to identify a possible lord's residence between the abandonment of the putative stockade or pallisaded dwelling and 1634, the building of the first known castle. This interval takes in the period when Scots, Toshachs and others shared the lordship, 1a15c to e17c (see Appendix 5 for these two families).

Note that there is a stone circle and a standing stone in the vicinity of Boirland field and the putative stockade, adding further indications of the prestige of this corner of the estate at an early period. The residence of the Pictish lords is likely to have been the fort on Knock Durrock (q.v. below), but archaeological investigation is needed at all these sites.

Brae of Monzie NN871255 (1) S 349 CRF MXZ

Sc *brae* 'slope; upland', possibly here representing an earlier name containing G *bràigh* 'upland; the upper part of a given area'. Cf also Hill Farm of Monzie+ below.

Broughroy NN869243 (1) R 349 CRF MXZ

This may be a Pictish name cognate with W *broch rhiw* 'badger slope', which would presumably have been assimilated into Gaelic as *broch ruighe*, 'badger slope', without much difficulty.

Callendar NN86 24 &c (1) S 349 CRF (and MXZ?)

Kalentaremore, Kalentarebeg 1504-5 (RMS ii no 2835)

Calentar-more, Calentare-beg 1508-9 (RMS ii no 3318)

Callander in the parish of Monzie 1707 (MutPR)

Callender [CRF] 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Hill of Callander [a farm, CRF], *Hill of Callander* [a farm, MXZ] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Parts of this holding appear to have been in MXZ. The seeming ambiguity or uncertainty in the attribution to a parish of some sites in the 'corridor' of land between MZX and MXZ parishes (where Callendar lies) may mean that we do not have all the evidence required for a full understanding of the history of the parish boundaries in that area. One hypothesis might be that at one stage this 'corridor' went with the Monzie lands but was subsequently incorporated, or partly incorporated, into the Crieff lands, to give that multiple estate access to the high

ground in Glen Almond.

See also Hill of Callendar. For a suggested derivation see Keltie Burn.

Cnoc^f Beithe NN864267 (1) R 349 CRF MXZ

Cnoc Beithe mid19c (OS)

G 'birch hill'.

Cnoc Gaills NN871277 (1) R 349 CRF MXZ

Cnoc Gaills mid19c (OS).

G *cnoc^f* plus ??(*nan*) *Gàidheal*?? 'hill of the Gaels'??

Coire^f Odhar NN852288 (1) R 349 CRF MXZ

Coire Odhar mid19c (OS)

G 'dun-coloured corrie'

Craig Kipmaclyne see Kipmaclyne+ below.

Craigentore NN886237 (1) S 349 CRF MXZ [Craigentore Farm NN885238]

Craigintorre 1676 [MXZ] (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Craigentore [MXZ] 1681 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Craiginlone (1783 Stobie)

Craigentore, Upper Craigentore, Lower Craigentore [Farms, MXZ],

Craigentore Cottage [MXZ] (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Craigentore, Upper Craigentore [NN889244 (2)], *Craigentore Cottage* [NN885238 (2)] mid19c (OS)

G *creag an tòrra* 'rock or crag of the conical hill', with reference to Milnquhanzie Hill, beneath which the present settlement stands.

Crannach Craig+ NN850298 (2) R 349 687m CRF/FOW earlier MXZ/CRF

(1783 Stobie)

This may be a partial 'Englishing' of a G **creag chrannach* 'rock or crag of many trees'.

Cromwell+ NN870252 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

Crommolland [MXZ] 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Crommell 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Crombell 1677 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Cromnald, New Cromald [sic, NN864256 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

Cromwell 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Cromwell and Dunlaveroch 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *crom* perhaps with the locational suffix *-ail*, 'curved place, place of curves'. Alternatively, if *Stobie's* forms have some reliability the name may be G *crom allt* 'bent or curved burn', appropriate for the burn that rises at the above NGR.

Cromwell is still a field name here.

Cuilt NN881247 (1) S 349 CRF MXZ

Coult of Monzie 1672 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Cuilt 1783 (*Stobie*)

Cuilt [MXZ] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Mrs I I M Crichton, the owner of Monzie estate, tells me that the land of *Cuilt* was divided into crofts. According to local tradition, until e19c there were factors or bailiffs at *Coult* ('tacksmen' might be a suitable term? - cf *Taxman's Castle* MZX) of the name of Mackenzie, whose ancestor had settled at Monzie after fighting at Bannockburn. They were said to have moved to Edinburgh about 1820 and then emigrated to New Zealand.

G *cuilt*[#] 'nook, tucked-away place' (cf CPNS 140).

Currie Bowie+ NN85 26 (2) R and F 349 CRF (also MXZ?)

parts of Callender More, and Callender Beg, viz the Brae and Hill of Callender, with the farms of Cathinian and Stonefield, and a portion of Currie Bowie [Monzie parish] 1812 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Allt na Corrie Bowie [CRF] mid19c (OS) GET NGR!!

G *coire*[#] *buidhe* 'yellow corrie'.

For the ambiguity concerning the parish to which the above-named sites belonged, see under *Callendar* above.

Douniclatter+ NN87 26 (2)? S 349 CRF MXZ

quarta parte de Monzie comp. villas et terras de Laggunshauch, Capnaclyne et Douninuator cum lie Brewlandis et Brewcroftis, necnon terras et lie scheillingis subscript. que tanquam lie proper scheillingis ejusdem semper estimate fuerant non obstante quod ab ea discontigue jacebat, viz Auchnafrie, Altintormane, Aischguid, Markchabbell et Lardlawren 1615 (RMS vii no 1221)

Dounnocater 1640 (*Retours Perth* 494)

Douninucatur 1642 (RMS ix no 1058)

villas et terras de Largvenschauch, Capnaclyne et **Douniclatter** 1649
(RMS ix no 2018)

A site seemingly only on record in these four sources. Perhaps G dùn[#] na cathrach but with the nom. sing. replacing the gen. sing., dùn na cathair, 'conical or fortified hill of the fort'. It is possible that the reference is to the fort on Knock Durroch (q.v. below). For cathair > cat(t)er cf CPNS 223.

Dronie+ NN881256 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

Dronnie 1783 (Stobie)

Land at Dronie [MXZ] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

G droighnich, dat.-loc. of droighneach (cf O Ir draigen and draigneach 'blackthorn' RIA), 'at thorny place'.

For the possibility that this could be from an earlier Pictish name, cf W draen 'thorn, prickle'.

Drungarron+ unid S 349? MXZ

(1652 Dunb. Tests.)

G druim gearrain or druim nan gearran (O Ir gerrán 'working horse, nag, gelding' RIA) 'gelding ridge', 'ridge of the geldings'.

Dunchraggan+ NN881261 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

Dundcragane 1667 (Dunb. Tests.)

Dunnachraggan 1783 (Stobie)

Hill Farms of Dunchraggan, Shirley [Cf Skirley Craig] [MXZ] 1855-6
(Perthshire Valuation Roll)

This and the following two obsolete settlements were either named from, or were themselves, small fortified settlements (G dùn[#], Pictish dun). It is also possible that they are Pictish in origin (cf W carreg 'crag', llwyfen 'elm' and teim 'thyme').

The second part of Dunchraggan is G chreagan, gen. pl. of G creag 'rock, crag', giving a sense 'fortified place of crags'.

Dunlaveroch+ NN865253 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

Cromwell and Dunlaverock 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Danlaverock 1783 (Stobie)

G dùn[#] 'fortified place', with G leamhnach 'elmy, where elms grow',

later assimilated to Sc *laverock* 'skylark'. -*laveroch* here is to be compared to the second part of *Caerlaveroch* (MUT) which, it is suggested s.n., MUT, is from G *cathair leamhnach*, also with the sense 'elm fort'. But see also comments under *Dunchraggan+* above.

Duntime+ NN873257 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

(1783 Stobie)

Perhaps G *dùn*[#] *tiom* (O Ir *tím*, RIA) 'fortified place where thyme grows'. But see also comments under *Dunchraggan+* above.

Falls of Keltie CRF CRF/MXZ

See *Keltie Burn* below.

Green of Monzie+ NN878249 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

(mid19c OS)

Green 1783 Stobie)

Sc *green*[#] 'meadow; place where grass grows well'.

Mrs Crichton tells me that *Green+* was the site of St Laurence's tryst or cattle market, held on 10th August yearly until it was removed to *Crieff* by 18c. The pre-reformation church of *Monzie* was dedicated to St Laurence (Rogers 1992, 87; see also above, p251, and Part Two, pp502-3) and it may be that the cattle tryst had attached itself to the ancient fair of the parish. A meadow would of course be a sensible place for the droves to gather and the market to take place.

Haugh+ NN877247 (2) S? 349 CRF MXZ

(1783 Stobie)

Sc 'low-lying level land beside a river'.

Hill Farm of Monzie+ NN871255 (2) S CRF MXZ

(1837 RVot)

This may be the same as *Brae of Monzie* (q.v. above)?

Hill of Callander+ NN85 25? (2) 349 CRF (and CRF earlier MXZ?)

([CRF and MXZ] 1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

On mid19c OS both *Stonefield* and *Clashallan* NN85 25 are named 'Hill of Callendar'. The more easterly of these farms, *Clashallan*, was presumably the part of *Hill of Callendar* that was in MXZ until 1898

(Shennan 1892, 210).

See also Callendar above.

Hosh see Spout of Hoich, MZX

Home Farm+ NN875246 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Monzie has been owned by the same family since c1850 but Mrs Crichton, the present owner, has not heard the term Home Farm used of any steading there. She considers the buildings at NN873246 to be the most likely site.

See also Boirland above.

Ibert NN883253 (1) 349 CRF MXZ [Ibert Burn NN880252]

Terr[e] ecclesiastic[e] seu gleba vocata **The Ibert** ecclesiae de Monzie 1640 (*Retours Perth* 494)

Ibert of Monzie 1664 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Ibert of Monzie 1780 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Ibord 1783 (*Stobie*)

Ibert 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

the lands of *Ibert* 1801 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Land at *Ibert* [MXZ] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *iobairt* (O Ir *idbart* 'offering, sacrifice; offering for religious purposes'), here 'an offering or gift of land to a church' (Watson 1909, 152-3, *CPNS* 254).

Cf **Ibert+** MZX.

Invert+ NN886237 (2) S? 349 CRF MXZ

(Shennan 1892, 210, and not, seemingly, in any other source)

G *inbhir* 'confluence'. Presumably here Bog Burn was joined by another stream. It appears from the OS Pathfinder sheet 349 that the burns have been much altered and straightened in this vicinity, so it is not possible to say precisely where this confluence may have been.

Kelteis Quarter+ NN87 26 (2) F 349 MXZ

On record until 1584 (*RSS viii* no 2359), and referred to, once, as *Andrew Toshach's quarter*. This was the north east quarter of the core lands of Monzie (see map 6) and contained *Kipmaclyne* NN877262 (2) (q.v.

below).

Kelteis Quarter+ was probably so called because it had at some time been sub-infeodated by the lairds of Monzie to the then lairds of Keltie. See the discussion of land organisation in MXZ, Part Two, pp529-31, and Appendix 5a under 3 Nov 1571.

Keltie Burn NN845290, NN857260, NN868246 (1) W 349 CRF CRF/MXZ [Falls of Keltie NN861254, Keltie Bridge NN868246]

Keltie Burn [MXZ] mid19c (OS)

The burn runs through Callander Wood NN868247.

Note that Keltie Burn forms the north-eastern march of Callendar estate. Watson suggests that both *Keltie* and *Callendar* derive from an early Celtic *caletto-dubron*. This can give G *Caladar* 'hard water or stream', of which *Keltie*, in Gaelic *Cailtidh*, is the reduced form (CPNS 441), but the name may well have passed through its Pictish form here (cf W. *caled* 'hard', *dwfr* 'water') before being assimilated into Gaelic.

The hardness referred to would be that of the stream bed, cf Clashallan nearby.

See also Kelty, next.

Kelty+ NN86 24 (2) S 349 CRF

ann. red. 19 merc. 6 sol. 8 den. de Monyvard, Moyhe [Monzie] et Kelty [confirmed, with many other lands, to the Bishop and chapter of Dunblane] 1442 (RMS ii no 270)

borealem quartam partem versus orientem [of the lands of Monzie]

Kelteis-quarter vocat. 1576 (RMS iv no 2554)

The location of Kelty (assuming it was an individual settlement, but see below) is not clear. It may have been in the eastern or northern half of OS square NN86 24. The grouping of Monzievaird, Monzie and Kelty in the 1442 reference quoted above may imply an importance for the latter greater than that of an individual farm.

It may be that Kelty (see comments under Keltie Burn above), was the estate now known as Callander (q.v. above). On this interpretation, the lands from which Dunblane was granted rents in 1442 (see the extract from RMS ii no 270 quoted above) would form a continuous swathe of territory. It is suggested under Monzie below that that estate and Monzievaird may have been named in contradistinction to each other in

the early Gaelic period as parts of a wider territory, and in that connection it is interesting to see this reference associating them with Kelty+, possibly the earlier name of the lands that lie between them.

Keltyburn+ NN86 24 (2) S 349 CRF

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll* [CRF])

This was probably a subsidiary holding of Kelty (see previous entry), named because of its proximity to the burn.

Keppoch+ NN881253 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

Keppoch in Monzie 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Capick 1783 (Stobie)

3 holdings of land at Keppoch [MXZ] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Name Bk MXZ records *Keppoch* and *Capick*.

G *ceapach* 'lumpy-hill place'; this would appear to refer to the hill on which Ibert stands, to the east of the NGR given above. More likely perhaps is O Ir *ceppach* 'piece of land where trees have been felled; plot of land laid out for tillage' (RIA), a name given at the time of the reclamation of a piece of land. Lying between the Ibert and the kirk of Monzie this was presumably part of the Monzie kirklands.

Kipmaclyne+ NN878262 (2) S CRF MXZ [Craig Kipmaclyne NN877264 R]

[lands of] *Kepnaclanze* 1535 (*RMS* iii no 1486)

[the two mark land of] *Kepnat Lanyie* [?read *Kepnac*] 1571 (*RSS* vi no 1344)

Kipnachne [MXZ; h here may be a misreading of li] 1623 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Capnaclyne 1640 (*Retours Perth* 494)

terras de Lagginschauch, Capnachlyne et Douninucatur 1642 (*RMS* ix no 1058)

villas et terras de Largvenschauch, Capnaclyne et Douniclatter 1649 (*RMS* ix no 2018)

Kepnachlyne Carne 1670 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Kipnacline 1783 (Stobie)

Kipnaclyne and Littleton [Littleton NN875259] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *ceap*[#] 'lump or block (of a hill)'. For the second part the first two references suggest G *na clainne* (the early gen. of *clann*) 'of the

children or progeny; of the race or clan', with the Sc spellings -nz- and -ny- representing the G palatalized *n*. It might be suggested that this was a reference to a spot or settlement of importance to a Gaelic kin group who settled this area early in the Gaelic period. *Ceap* (O Ir *cepp*) might conceivably have something of the sense of its derivative, O Ir *ceppach* (nn), '(cleared) plot of land laid out for tillage', though at some 240m the site seems high for such a sense to be appropriate.

Knock Durroch NN877255 (1) R 349 CRF MXZ

This is the site of a native fort (NMRS NN82 NE note 3) which Driscoll (1987, 254ff) classifies as possibly Dark Age. For the spatial relationship between the fort and the early church of Monzie see under The Sheers+ MZX.

G *cnoc^h dorch* 'dark, gloomy hill'.

Lagganlyth+ NN873243 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

(1794 *Dunb. Tests.* MXZ)

Loganloch 1783 (Stobie)

The feature on Stobie's map appears to be a lochan.

Cf G *lagan* 'small hollow', though Flanagan (1994, 103) says that in Irish place-names this item can mean 'little loch', which would be appropriate for Stobie's form. -lyth, if a reliable form, is obscure.

Porteous (1784, 67) says that the parish of Monzie was, "in old papers", called *Monie Lagan*. If there is any truth in this 'Lagganlyth' may be a relic of that name.

Stobie's NGR is close to Monzie Castle.

Littleton NN875259 (1) 349 CRF MXZ

Littletown 1783 (Stobie)

Kipnaclyne and Littleton 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This name may have been used for a subsidiary holding of Kipnaclyne (cf Littletown CRF, probably formerly Callendarbeg), the only other settlement we have firm evidence for in this north east quarter of the core lands of Monzie.

Loch More NN872249 (1) W 349 CRF MXZ

G *loch mòr* 'great or big loch'.

Note that the elements of this name have close P-Celtic cognates, cf *W llwch* and *mawr*.

Lugvinshag+ NN875255 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

(mid19c OS)

Logvinschich 1598 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Logvinschich 1612 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Logvinscheoche 1624 (*Campbell* 1916, 35)

Laoginssache 1640 (*Retours Perth* 494)

terras de Lagginschauch, Capnachlyne et Douninucatur 1642 (*RMS ix no 1058*)

villas et terras de Largvenschauch, Capnaclyne et Douniclatter 1649 (*RMS ix no 2018*)

Lagvinsheoch 1667 (*Campbell* 1914, 104)

Lagvinchach 1780 (*MutPR*);

Lugvenshoch 1783 (*Stobie*)

Name Bk MXZ mid19c records *Lagvinshag* and *Lugvenshoch*.

The first part is probably G *log*, also *lag*, 'a hollow' or perhaps here, 'a haugh', see *log*[#]. The second may well be G *minnseach*, with lenition *mhinnseach*, giving a sense 'abounding in does or kids', and suggesting goat rearing, since the site seems rather close to the fort on Knock Durroch and to later settlements for wild goats or deer to breed there. *Lag*, *log* is normally masc. in Mod Sc and Ir G, but *MacAlpine* gives it as fem. and *Dwelly* points out that it is fem. "in Badenoch, Poolewe &c".

The name survives as a field name (*Levinshoch* &c) and Mrs Crichton, the owner of Monzie estate, tells me that calves are kept at this spot now.

Maknabbis-quarter+ NN885250 &c (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

australem quartam partem versus orientem [of the lands of Monzie]

Maknabbis-quarter *vocatam* [also granted here is: *occidentalem dimedietatem de Malar vocatam Malar-Maknab*] 1576 (*RMS iv no 2554*)

In 1502 (*RMS ii no 2683*), Jas IV grants to Finlay MacNab of Bowane lands in Glendochart *quas Pat. Maknab de Monzhe resignavit*. It seems reasonable to suppose that this latter individual derived his title *de Monzhe* from holding Maknabbis-quarter of Monzie, but the circumstances of the division of the Monzie lands into quarters held by different individuals do not appear to be on record. Cf Keltis Quarter above and

see Part Two, pp529-31 and Appendix 5a under 1479-1515, 1535 and 3 Nov 1571.

In 1519-20 (*ER* xiv, 550) Peter Scott is given sasine of the north west quarter of Monzie, the superiority of the north east quarter (Keltie's alias Andrew Toshach's), and the superiority of the south east quarter (Maknabbis-quarter). The identity of the kin group likely to have provided the earlier and in that sense more senior lairds of Monzie is discussed in Part Two, pp533-4. The three quarters just referred to where the Scots had sasine or superiority included the south east quarter where the kirk and kirklands were, and the north west quarter where the later castle and boardland were. Information given above under Boirland indicates that the south west quarter may have been the *caput* of the lordship in the early medieval period. No reference found so far reveals who the holder of the south west quarter was, nor indeed is this quarter mentioned specifically in surviving records, and the possibility that by 15c there were only three 'quarters' of Monzie is discussed in Part Two, pp530-1. See also the material on the Scots and the Toshachs in Appendix 5.

Meallneveron NN856287 (1) R 349 CRF MXZ [mil'nev ron]

Mealneveron mid19c (OS)

G meall is 'lumpy hill'. *Neveron* here may derive from O Ir *nemed* 'sacred place; sanctuary' (from P-Celtic *nemeton* - see *CPNS* 244-250). Many of Watson's examples have developed *v* in place of the *m* of *nemed*, by lenition of the intervocalic consonant, but the *r* of our name is more difficult to explain. It may have arisen through analogy with SSE *never*?

In support of a possible derivation from *nemed*, note that Kirk of the Grove NN83 31 is about 3km to the north west and that Blar-neafa+ and Eshannanayth+, other potential *nemed* place-names (qq.v.s.nn., MZX), are about 3.5km to the west of Kirk of the Grove.

Monzie NN879251 (1) S CRF MXZ [Monzie Castle NN874245, Brae of Monzie S NN871254, Falls of Monzie [on Shaggie Burn] NN884263, Monzie Wood NN882259] [m ə 'ni]

Magister C persona de Muggedha 1226X1234 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* LVI)

rector ecclesie de Monyhge 1268? (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XCVI)

rector ecclesie de Mothieth 1283 (Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 65)

rector ecclesie de **Mothyethe** 1282x1283 (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXII*) [Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 64, the copy of this same charter from the earl's chartulary, has **Motheyeth**]

rector ecclesie de **Muyhe** 1283 (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXIV*)

[rent from the lands of] **Monyeth** 1329x1334 (Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 87)

ann. red. 19 merc. 6 sol. 8 den. de Monyvard, **Moyhe** [Monzie] et Kelty [confirmed, with many other lands, to the Bishop and chapter of Dunblane] 1442 (*RMS ii no 270*)

[Andrew Toceoch of **Munze** sells to his son Andrew] *quartam partem suam terrarum de Monze cum molendino earundem* 1553 (*RMS iv no 894*)

[The Queen confirms the charter of Patrick Scot of **Monze** selling to James Campbell of Lawers and Isobel Hay his spouse] *terras suas de Wester Auchnafre, duas Kelrayis, Doundorny, Stukevin, Lurgvauch, Eister Auchnafre, Thomendaw, Ferauchvanane, Largfressoquhan et Imerfressoquhan, in baronia de Monze. Apud Fordew* 1553 (*RMS iv no 965*)

*Rex concessit Patricio Drummond, filio et heredi apparenti Roberti Drummond de Carnok, militis, tres quartas partes terrarum de Monzie, viz borealem quartam partem versus occidentem, australem quartam partem versus orientem Maknabbis-quarter vocatam, borealem quartam partem versus orientem Kelteis-quarter vocat., cum * [sic] partibus molendini earundem, quartam partem Dalpatrik, Scottis-quarter vocat., occidentalem dimediatatem de Malar vocatam Malar-Maknab, cum tenandria de Tullechedaill vocat Tenandrie, cum molendinis, multuris, tenentibus &c omnium dict. terrarum, in senesc. de Stratherne, vic Perth;- quarum Marg. Scot senior filia et Issobella Scot altera filia, heredes femelle quondam Patricii Scot de Monzie, dimediatatem queque resignaverunt; et quas rex, pro servitio dict. Rob. et Pat. Drummond...de novo incorporavit in liberam baroniam de Monzie* 1576 (*RMS iv no 2554*)

Moinyie, Moiny K [i.e. Kirk] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Terr[e] ecclesiastic[e] seu gleba vocata The Ibert ecclesie de Monzie 1640 (*Retours Perth 494*)

quartam partem terrarum de Monzie; terras de Lagginschauch, Capnachlyne et Douninucatur cum lie Brewlandis et Brewcroftis earundem, terras de lie scheilingis de Auchnafrie, Altinormain (vel Altinterman), Aischgude, Markschabbell et Larlaurane, cum molendinis, piscariis, maneriebus, tenentibus &c dicte quarte partis de Monzie 1642 (*RMS ix no*

1058)

Boirland of Monzie 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Ibert of Monzie 1664 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Coult of Monzie (=Cuilt NN88 24) 1672 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

In Dunlop 1939 (pp54 and 71) the forms *Muthuthe* and *Mothieth* from *Bagimond's Roll* for the years 1274-5, are said to be for Muthil when they in fact represent Monzie (cf the third and fourth references quoted above).

Mackinnon (*Inchaff. Chrs.*, Appendix III, p324) says that "*Mughedha* suggests *mag(h)* + *edha* gen. of *edh*, *iodh*, 'plain of corn'. *Mag* was neuter in Old Gaelic and that would account for the nasal (n)", in other words it would cause eclipsis. *CPNS* (p243) agrees, saying that the old name would be *mag n-etho* 'plain of corn', and that Monzie "is now" (c1920s) in Gaelic *Magh-eadh*.

See under Monzievaired MZX for comment on the early forms of Monzievaired and Monzie.

It is possible that Monzievaired and Monzie were named in contradistinction to each other, as part of a wider territory that encompassed what became the respective multiple estates and parishes. In this connection cf the remarks under Kelty above anent *RMS* ii no 270.

Porteous (1784, 67) says that the parish of Monzie is, "in old papers", called Monie Lagan, and if so this name too may have come into use, though at a later date, to distinguish Monzie from Monzievaired.

Judging from the pattern of dykes and/or fences as shown on the current OS Pathfinder sheet 349, the boundary between the core lands of Monzie (divided before e16c into quarters) and the attached hill grazings probably ran diagonally across OS squares NN86 26 and NN87 26. This was confirmed by the owner Mrs Crichton, February 2000.

Mylne of Monzie+ unid S 349 CRF MXZ

(1670 *Dunb. Tests.*)

We know that there was a mill in the quarter of Monzie that Andrew Toshach of Monzie sold to his son Andrew in 1553 (*quartam partem suam terrarum de Monze cum molendino earundem RMS* iv no 894). This was most probably the north east quarter known as *Kelteis Quarter* (see s.n.), but also as *Andro Toscheochis quarter* (*RSS* vi no 1344). However, mid19c OS shows a 'Mill Lead' just west of Brae of Monzie at NN867255, in the

western sector of the estate.

Oil+ NN876261 (2) S? 349 CRF MXZ
(1783 Stobie)

This may have been a mill for the production of linseed oil? Mrs Crichton relates that there were many linen weavers at Monzie in 18c.

Old Church Stance+ NN879250 (2) E 349 CRF MXZ
(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Presumably for the site of the early parish kirk.

Parknook+ NN888258 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ [Parkneuk Burn NN890262 FOW and CRF earlier FOW and MXZ]

(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll [MXZ])

Parknook 1783 (Stobie)

Sc *park* 'enclosure, field' and *neuk* 'corner; remote or outlying piece of land'. OS Pathfinder shows two enclosures in this vicinity in an otherwise unenclosed tract of rather rugged terrain. Forrester (1944, 110) says that the Monzie sheep market was held here (in 19c at least).

Shaggie Burn NN870242, NN875280 &c CRF/FOW earlier MXZ/FOW; CRF earlier CRF/MXZ; CRF.

Shaggie Burn mid19c (OS)

Obscure. Perhaps cf G *seangaigh*, 'at narrow place', with assimilation of *n* to *g*, possibly with reference to the steeper-sided section of the burn between NN885265 and NN884263 approximately?

Shirley+ NN86 25 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

Hill Farms of Dunchraggan [NN877260 (2)], *Shirley* [MXZ] 1855-6
(Perthshire Valuation Roll)

This is probably an error for, or a reinterpretation of, *Skirley* (see next entry).

Skirley Craig NN864260 (1) R 349 CRF MXZ

This is the site of a fort which Driscoll (1987, 254ff) classifies as possibly Iron Age. *NMRS* NN82 NE no 5 describes it as a multivallate promontory fort. The fort is close to the head dyke that separates the core lands of Monzie from the associated upland rough grazing.

Probably Sc *skirl* 'whistle or shriek of the wind', used occasionally in Sc place-names to refer to an exposed location (eg Skirlbear NO 222173 ANY, see Watson 1995 s.n.), with adj. ending.

Cf Shirley+ above.

Spout Bane NN861254 (1) W 349 CRF CRF/MXZ

Marked at the same site as the Falls of Keltie.

G *spùt bàn* 'white waterfall'.

Stonefield NN851253 (1) S 349 CRF [and MXZ?] [Stonefield Hill NN839288 CRF and CRF formerly MXZ?]

Stonefield [S MXZ] 1783 (Stobie)

Cathinian and Stonefield [MXZ] 1812 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Stonefield Hill [MXZ] mid19c (OS)

A standing stone is marked at NN853251, and the settlement name seems likely to derive from that.

Tombey+ [spelling not clear] NN873253 (2) S? 349 CRF MXZ

(1783 Stobie)

Probably G *tom[#] beithe* 'beech knoll or thicket'.

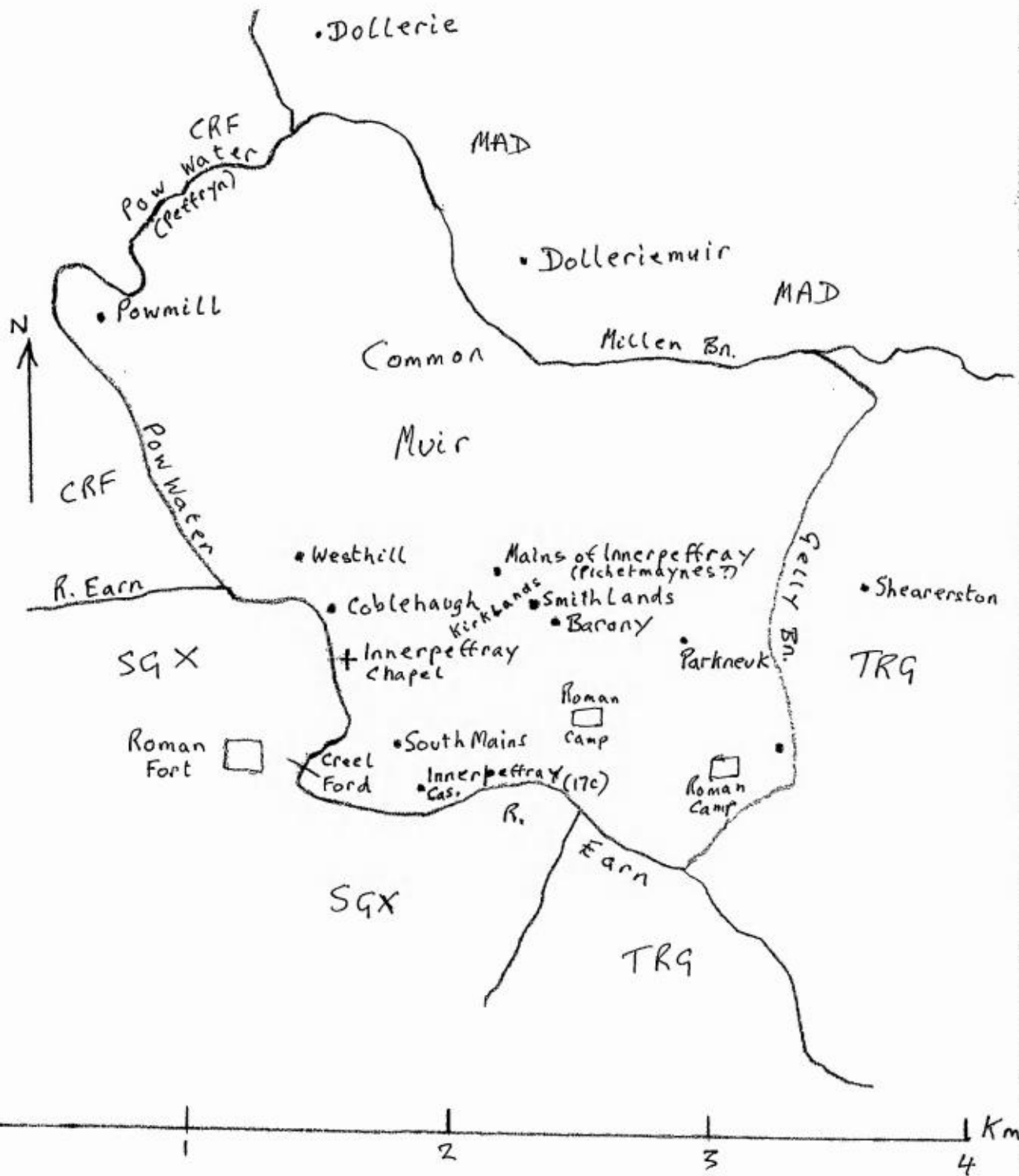
Tombuie+ NN885256 (2) S 349 CRF MXZ

Tombuy 1783 (Stobie)

land at Tombuie 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *tom[#] buidhe* 'yellow knoll or thicket', perhaps from the presence of broom or gorse.

Map 6a Monzie (Mxz) det at Innerpefferay



The Place-names of MXZ det at Innerpeffray, CRF earlier MXZ det

Altina Cottage NN901203 (1) S 349 CRF MXZ det [Altina Wood NN904202]
part of the Barony of Innerpeffrey called the pendicle of Altena 1795
 (Perthshire Sasines)

House & Garden of Altena, Woods of Altena, Altena Muir, Altena Haugh
 [the last two were part of Dollerie Muir Farm (MAD and MXZ det)] 1855-6
 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

G allt an àth 'stream of the ford' (ie 'of easy fording'?). This may
 have been an earlier name for the present Millen Burn which, on this
 level ground, would presumably have been shallow and slow-moving.

Cf *Alteena Burn* Glenshane District Co. Derry, of which "the second
 element is obscure" (Mac Aodha 1988, 67).

Barony+ NN910185 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det
 (1783 Stobie)

Sc 'lands held on baronial tenure'.

Stobie shows this site some 300m south east of the present Mains of
 Innerpeffray, probably the earlier *Pethis-manis* (1582 RMS v no 442),
 and *terr[e] dominicales de Innerpeffray nuncupatas Pichetmaynes* [vel
Pithelmaynes] (1624 *Retours Perth* 317). The name Barony indicates that
 the seat of the barony of Innerpeffray was here after its creation some
 time between 1468 (RMS ii no 947) and 1492 (RMS ii no 2066). The seat
 moved, presumably, to Innerpeffray Castle in e17c.

See also under Pichetmaynes+ and Innerpeffray Chapel below.

Birchbank NN910194 (1) S 360 CRF MXZ det

Burnesyde+ NN90 18 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det

Burnesyde, lie Priestes aikeris [NN90 18 (2)], *Kirksyde* (vel *Kirkhill*)
 [NN90 18 (2)] 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)

It is suggested s.nn. that Kirkhill and Priestis aikeris+ had been kirk
 land, so it is possible that Burnesyde+, listed with them in the
 reference above, had the same status.

Coblehaugh NN902185 (1) S? 360 CRF MXZ det

Cobill 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)

Coblehaugh of Innerpafray 1721 (*MutPR*)

Cobellhaugh 1783 (Stobie)

Cobleland or *Coble Haugh* (also *Coblehaugh*) [part of the barony of Innerpeffray] 1800-1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

References to *Cobill &c* and *Ferry &c* are probably for the same site. See *Ferry+*.

The map in *Inchaff. Chrs.* facing p316, compiled by J Maitland Thomson, shows a ford in the vicinity of *Coblehaugh*. Cf next.

Sc 'level land beside a watercourse, the site of a ferry'. Sc *coble* is a ferry boat.

Cobleland+ NN902185 (1) S? 360 CRF MXZ det

Cobleland or *Coble Haugh* (also *Coblehaugh*) [part of the barony of Innerpeffray] 1800-1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The same site as *Coblehaugh* (see previous entry) and *Ferry+* (q.v. below).

Sc 'land held by the ferryman by virtue of his occupation'.

Creel Ford+ NN901179 (2) W 360 MUT/CRF earlier SGX/MXZ det

Name Bk MUT says that this name is applied to that portion of the River Earn that is dissected by the Roman Road. "Its derivation is not known". Crawford (1949, 51) has "the disused Creel Ford, obliterated by the canalisation of the Pow Water", and situates it "in the fork between the Pow Water and the Earn". He does not see it as a probable Roman crossing point, considering the site of "Innerpeffray Ferry" to be more likely. By this he probably means *Coblehaugh* NN902185.

Crow Wood NN916177 (1) V 360 CRF MXZ det

Dolleriemuir (S) NN909198 MAD and MXZ det

Sc, 'muir belonging to (e.n.) Dollerie'.

Earlier forms for the e.n. are:

ly polpefery infra dominium..de dullory 1454 (*Inchaffray Chrs.* CXLVIII)

[lands of] *Estir-Dowlary et Westir-Dowlary* 1467 (*RMS* ii no 923)

[lands of] *Estirdularich et Westirdularich* 1468 (*RMS* ii no 947)

Dullary 1a16c (Pont 21)

Dollaries and Croftwell 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Dullary 1718 [CRF] (*Dunk. Tests,*)

Dullary (MAD), *West Dullary* [CRF], *Westmoor* [the present *Dolleriemuir*]

1783 (Stobie)

Bridge of Dollary 1786-8 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dollarie, Farm at Dollerie, Wester Dollerie, Pendicle and Smithy at Dollerie [all CRF], Dollerie Park, Muir of Dollerie [farms], Woods of Dollerie, Muir of Dollerie [all MAD], Altena Muir and Altena Haugh [part of Dollerie Muir Farm] [MONZIE], Farm at Dollerie, Wester Dollerie, Pendicle and Smithy at Dollerie [all CRF], New West House at Dallerie (sic), New East House at Dallerie [CRF] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Muir of Dollerie [the present Dolleriemuir] mid19c (OS)

CPNS (p416) suggests that this name may be from G *doilleir*, 'dark', but the forms to 16c point to G *dubh*[#] for the first syllable and the forms to 18c are almost unanimous in giving a as the second vowel. For the second part perhaps cf Earlier Irish *lathrach*, *laithrech* '(muddy) pool' (RIA), giving '(place of) black (ie muddy) pools'. This is a flat area trapped in a loop of the slow-running Pow Water, presumably damp and liable to flood in the Middle Ages.

The estate of Dollerie appears to have crossed the marches of CRF, MAD and MXZ det (Innerpeffray). Part of Dolleriemuir, most of which was in MAD, formed the Muir of Innerpeffray (q.v. below). See also the comments under Shearerston below.

Drum+ NN900194 (2) S? 360 CRF MXZ det

3 acras de Drum 1582 (RMS v no 442)

Powmiln, comp the lands of Drum, Fisherfold and Gellyburn 1800 (Perthshire Sasines)

Sc *drum*, a loanword from G *druim* 'ridge'. There are no really prominent ridges in the area but the name probably refers to the small ridge-shaped eminence at NN904188. The approximate location is also inferred from the text of RMS v no 442.

Eisthill+ NN90 18 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det

Eisthill in baronia de Innerpeffry 1491 (RMS ii no 2066)

This is unidentified but presumably formed a pair with Westhill NN901187 (q.v. below).

Ferry+ NN902185 (2) S? 360 CRF MXZ det

terras dominicales de Innerpeffray nuncupatas Pichetmaynes (vel

Pithelmaynes), **Cobill** 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)
 the *Mansion House*, *Dominical lands*, *Parks and Gardens of*
Innerpeffray...and Fery boat 1811 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
pendicle at Fery [MXZ] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

The first two references quoted, listing the former demesne lands with *Cobill* and *Fery* respectively, indicate that *Fery* and *Cobill* (see under *Coblehaugh* above) represent the same place.

Fisherfold+ NN90 18 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det?

Powmiln, comp the lands of Drum, Fisherfold and Gellyburn 1807
 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Sc 'fold of land held by a fisher', probably by virtue of his occupation. *RMS* iv no 1341 (1558) mentions *piscaria in aqua de Erne* pertaining to the barony of *Innerpeffray* and *Dunfallis*, and the fisher of the place-name may well have been the individual charged with overseeing them.

Gallowhill+ unid (NN90 18 (2)?) 349 CRF MXZ det

(1624 *Retours Perth* 317, listed with *Innerpeffray* names)

There is nothing to indicate that this name dates from before the forfeiture of the earldom.

Sc 'hill or mound on which hangings were carried out' (usually in the context of a comital or baronial court). This may have been a judicial site for the 15c lordship or barony of *Innerpeffray*.

Gateside+ NN904185 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det

(1783 *Stobie*)

Sc 'holding, settlement beside the road' (Sc *gait*). *Stobie* (1783) shows a road or track crossing the estate from NN919187 to NN901185 approximately, with *Gateside* beside it.

Gelly Burn NN919180 (1) W 360 CRF/TRG earlier MXZ det/TRG [*Gellyburn* S NN919180 (2), *Gelly Burn Strip*, woodland, NN919180]

Gellieburn [S] 1717 (*MutPR*)

Gelly Burn in the East side of the Parish of Innerpafray 1725 (*MutPR*)

Gellyburn [S MXZ] 1738 (*MutPR*)

Gellyburn [S TRG] 1748 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Gellyburn [S NN918181 (2)] 1783 (*Stobie*)

Gelly Burn mid19c (OS)

Fisherfold and Gellyburn [S part of Powmill, Innerpeffray barony] 1807
(Perthshire Sasines)

pendicle at Gellyburn [S MXZ] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

CPNS (p440) explains 'Gellie' as from O Ir *gel* later *geal* with the suffix *-de*, giving *gelde* 'white, shining, bright'; cf *geldae* (RIA) with similar sense. This becomes in G *geallaidh* (CPNS loc. cit.).

It may be no more than a coincidence that the names of the watercourses forming the east and west marches of the estate of Innerpeffray, the Gelly Burn and the Peffryn (now the Pow Water, q.v.), both mean 'bright or shining (stream)'. On the other hand, it is possible that these waters had some special spiritual significance in pre-Christian or early Christian times, in part explaining, perhaps, the presence in the vicinity of two Christian churches, the early Strageath which became a parish kirk, about 1.4km west of the Pow/Peffryn, and Innerpeffray, which lies between the two streams. The possible date of Innerpeffray chapel is discussed in Appendix 1a.

Gellyburn NN919180 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det

Sc 'holding beside the Gellie Burn (e.n.)'.

See the references under Gellie Burn above.

Innerpeffray NN908107 (1) S 360 CRF MXZ det [Innerpeffray Castle NN904179, "Free Library (founded 1691)" NN902183, Mains of Innerpeffray NN908187, South Mains NN904181, Innerpeffray Lodge NN896197, Innerpeffray Cottages NN897196, Innerpeffray Wood NN906194]

['Inð r`pɛ frI]

[placedate] *apud Innyrpefyr* 1283 (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXV*)

Malcolm[us] de Innyrpefrine 1313 (*Moncrieff 1929 ii, 643*)

Capella sancte Marie de Inerpefry 1365 (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXXXV*)

Innerpefery 1454 (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXLVIII*)

Logan in dominio de Innerpefry 1468 (*RMS ii 947*)

baroni[a] de Innerpeffry 1491 (*RMS ii no 2066*)

terras et baroniam de Innerpeffray et Dunfallis, cum molendine, fortalicio, manerio, tenentibus &c, advocacione ecclesie ejusdem, ac piscaria in aqua de Erne 1558 (*RMS iv no 1341*)

terras dominicales de Innerpeffray nuncupatas Pichetmaynes (vel Pithelmaynes), Cobill 1624 (*Retours Perth 317*)

Smithland of Innerpeffray 1686 (*Dunb. Tests.*)
Loninhead of Innerpaffray 1714 (*MutPR*)
Coblehaugh of Innerpafray 1721 (*MutPR*)
Loanhead of Innerpeffray, Parish of Innerpeffray 1724 (*MutPR*)
Gelly Burn in the East side of the Parish of Innerpafray 1725 (*MutPR*)
Powmiln of Innerpeffray [Powmiln NN893196] 1728 (*Dunb. Tests.*)
the Mains of Innerpafray 1730 (*MutPR*)
Inverpeffery, Library, Smithylands 1783 (*Stobie*)
part of the Barony of Innerpeffray called the pendicle of Altena 1795
 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
parts of the Barony of Innerpeffray viz Shearerstown [TRG], Smithlands, Gavilmore or Gillmore [TRG], Middle quarter [TRG], Cobleland or Coble Haugh, Westhill, Powmill comp Drum, Fisherfold & Gellyburn...& Milns called Craigmiln [TRG] & Powmiln 1800-07 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
the Mansion House, Dominical lands, Parks and Gardens of Innerpeffray...and Fery boat, and part of the Muir [MXZ] 1811 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
the entailed lands of Innerpeffry immediately adjoining to the Mill lands of Milnearn [TRG] 1822 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
Smithlands of Innerpaffrey [MXZ] 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)
 [two pendicles at] *Innerpeffray, Woods of Innerpeffray, Mains of Innerpeffray and Smithlands* 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)
 The NGR given above is that of the present Mains.
 Innerpeffray became the name of the whole component estate. It is G *inbhir*, O Ir *inber*, *indber* (RIA), 'rivermouth, confluence', plus e.n. (Pictish) *Pevr* (Nicolaisen's form, 1976, 164) cognate with W *pefr*, giving 'confluence of the *Pefr' (with the Earn). The suffix *-inⁿ* (see the 1313 reference) is frequently found in Pictland (see *Peffrynt* below).
 See also Mains of Innerpeffray and *Pichetmaynes*+ below. For discussion of various secular aspects of the estate of Innerpeffray see Part Two, pp532 and 536-9. For ecclesiastical aspects see the next entry and Appendix 1a.

Innerpeffray Chapel NN902183 (1) E 360 CRF MXZ det

Capella sancte Marie de Inerpefry 1365 (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXXXV*)

[40 marklands of Innerpeffray and Dunfallin (TRG) granted to] 4 *capellanis divina imperpetuum celebraturis ad 4 altaria in ecclesia*

dedicata In honore R.V.M. DE INNERPEFFERY (sic) 1506-7 (RMS ii no 3048)
Loanhead of Innerpeffray, Parish of Innerpeffray 1724 (MutPR)
Gelly Burn in the East side of the Parish of Innerpafray 1725 (MutPR)
 E.n. Innerpeffray (&c, see previous entry) with Sc/Eng chapel.
 The chapel is discussed in some detail in Appendix 1a.

Kirkhill+ NN903185 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det
 (1783 Stobie)

terras de Kirkhill inter Pethis-manis [see Pichetmaynes] *et aquam de Erne in parochia de Monzie* 1582 (RMS v no 442)

Kirksyde vel Kirkhill 1624 (Retours Perth 317)

There seems to be no conclusive place-name or documentary evidence of early kirklands at Innerpeffray. The 1582 charter referred to above shows several parcels of land being granted by the principal chaplain of Innerpeffray chapel, with the consent of the patron, so it is reasonable to assume that they constituted part at least of the kirklands at that date. The lands were: Kirkhill, six acres in Logane, six acres between the Smithlands and the Mains, and four gardens (*hortos*) around NN910188. In addition, *Priestes aikeris+* and perhaps *Burnesyde+* (qq.v.) were kirklands.

Kirksyde+ NN903185 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det
Kirksyde vel Kirkhill 1624 (Retours Perth 317)
 Sc 'settlement or holding beside the kirk'.
 The same as Kirkhill+ above.

Loanhead+ of Innerpeffray NN90 19 (2) S? 360 CRF MXZ det
Loninhead of Innerpaffray 1714 (MutPR)
Loanhead of Innerpeffray 1725 (MutPR)
 Cf *Loanhead* [S MXZ] (1837 RVot)

Sc *loan* and *loaning* signify a track, often grassy, leading from a township to its grazings, thus 'settlement, place, at the head of the loan'. The loan would probably have led roughly north westwards from the vicinity of the Mains (see under Muir).

Logane+ NN915178 (2) S 360 MXZ det
 [lands of] *Logan in dominio de Innerpefry* 1468 (RMS ii 947)
 [lands of] *Logane* [with TRG names] 1505-6 (RMS ii no 2946)

Loga [tilde over 'a'] [NE part of NN91 17 (2) north of the Earn] la16c
(Pont 21)

Logane 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)

Note that Pont's locations must often be regarded as very approximate.

G *lag*, O Ir *loc*, *log*, *lag* (RIA), 'a hollow, pit, ditch' (also 'burial place'), with dimin. suffix. See *log*[#].

Mains of Innerpeffray NN918187 (1) S 360 CRF MXZ det [South Mains
NN904181]

*terr[e] dominicales de Innerpeffray nuncupatas Pichetmaynes (vel
Pithelmaynes)* 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)

the Mains of Innerpafray 1730 (*MutPR*)

the...Dominical lands...of Innerpeffray 1811 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

[two pendicles at] *Mains* 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc *mains* 'principal farm of an estate, home farm'. The earlier name *Pichetmaynes*, together with those lands' earlier status as *terre dominicales*, dominical lands or demesne lands, that is lands farmed to produce income for the lord, make it a reasonable assumption that the present Mains corresponds to a part at least of those earlier lands. Some idea of their extent may be gained from the fact that South Mains is at NN904181, some 850m distant.

NMRS NN91 NW 15 reports crop marks of a rectangular enclosure at NN904186, some 400m south west of the present mains steading, adding that nothing is visible on the ground. No estimate of date is ventured.

Millen Burn NN900203 (1) W 349 MAD/CRF earlier MAD/MXZ det

Though the rather flat terrain and the slow-moving streams around Innerpeffray do not seem suited for milling, the presence of Powmill and Millhills NN89 19 show that it was carried on nonetheless. Millen Burn, then, may well be what it seems to be, a partially translated G *allt a' mhuilinn* 'mill burn'.

See also under Altina Cottage above.

Muir of Innerpeffray NN90 19 (2) F 349 CRF MXZ det

(Shennan 1892, 210)

in communi mora de Innerpeffery 1506-7 (*RMS ii* 3048)

the Mansion House, Dominical lands, Parks and Gardens of Innerpeffray...and Fery boat, and part of the Muir [MXZ] 1811

(Perthshire Sasines)

Sc muir 'moor; area of rough grazing land; common grazing'.

This muir is probably the part of the estate north of the Kinkell Bridge to Crieff road in OS squares NN90 20, NN89 19 and NN90 19, a continuation of the Muir of Dollerie (now Dolleriemuir farm MAD). RMS ii 3048, 1506-7, grants to each of the chaplains of Inchaffray chapel a souming of five animals including a horse and the right to gather fuel (*focalia*) on the common muir.

The presence of a common muir helps to confirm that Innerfeppray was, though relatively small, a self-contained agricultural unit.

New-mill+ NN893196 (1) S 360 CRF MXZ det

(1783 Stobie)

This is Powmill (q.v. below).

Parkneuk Cottage NN915184 (1) S 360 CRF *MXZ det*

Parkneuk Cottage mid19c (OS)

This cottage is in the corner (Sc neuk) of a park which itself forms the corner of a larger area the rest of which is wooded.

Peffryn+ NN897186 &c (1) W 349 &c CRF MXZ det, &c

licentiam . . piscandi in Pefferin 1200 (*Inchaff. Chrs. IX*)

locum molendini super peffrin in terra de Balmakgillona 1201-03 (*Inchaff. Chrs. XIX*)

Peffryn 1219/1220 (*Inchaff. Chrs. XL*)

Innyrpefyr 1283 (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXV*)

[the right to fish] *in loco qui vulgariter dicitur ly polpefery infra dominium de dullory* 1454 (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXLVIII*)

lie Polpefferie alias lie Pow de Incheffray infra dominium de Dulary 1594 (*RMS vi no 107*)

The first three references quoted above show the Pictish name of the watercourse (now the Pow Water) that joins the Earn near Innerpeffray. It is from a Pictish cognate of W *pefr* 'bright, shining' (*CPNS* 452; also cf Gellie Burn above), with the *-in^f* suffix common in Pictland which Mackinnon (*Inchaff. Chrs.*, p324 under Dunning) finds puzzling - as do others. Cf *Peforyn*, *Paforyn*, AD1247, ^b*Aerdeenshire* (Nicolaisen 1976, 164).

Cf *Polpefery*, *Powaffray* and *Pow Water* below.

Pichetmaynes+ NN90 18 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det

terr[e] de Kirkhill inter **Pethis-manis** et aquam de Erne in parochia de Monzie 1582 (RMS v no 442)

terr[e] dominicales de Innerpeffray nuncupatas **Pichetmaynes** (vel **Pithelmaynes**) 1624 (Retours Perth 317)

This site is probably now represented by the Mains of Innerpeffray (q.v. above).

The final part is clearly Sc mains 'principal farm of an estate, home farm'. *Pethis* may be Pictish *pett*, borrowed into G as *peit* and found in many settlement names as *Pet* and *Pit*[#], 'component holding of an estate', but used here, rather unusually, as an unqualified proper name, with, in the 1582 reference, the Sc possessive *-is*. The suggested sense, then, is '(e.n.) Pitt's Mains; the Mains belonging to Pitt or known as Pitt's'.

For two other 'stand-alone' uses of *Pet(t)* or *Pit(t)* cf *Pett* MUT (the *Pitt* 1599 *Dunb. Tests.*) and The *Petts*, Monymusk (see *SHS* 1945, facing p52, where a 1a18c plan of the Kirkton of Monymusk is reproduced).

There are certainly instances of *peit-* appearing on record as *peth-*, though such forms are considerably earlier than the first reference above. Examples from Strathearn are *pethmane* and *pethlandy* (also *pechlandy*, cf *Pichetmaynes* above) for *Pitmonie* and *Pitlandy*, FOW (c1172 *Inchaff. Chrs.* CII).

Pichetmaynes is adjacent to Kirkhill *alias* Kirkside+ and is the nearest significant holding to the church site. Its situation is thus comparable to that of *Pitkellony* (MUT) and *Pittenzie* (CRF) in their respective parishes, as well as the *Petts* at Monymusk, all adjacent to the kirkton, and if *Pichetmaynes* is in fact a *Pit-* site, then this is another feature that makes the estate of Innerpeffray resemble a parish in miniature (see Part Two, p532).

Powaffray Water NN954224 &c W 349 FOW/MAD

lie *Polpefferie* *alias* lie **Pow de Incheffray** *infra* dominium de Dulary [CRF, see under *Dolleriemuir* above] 1594 (RMS vi no 107)

Powaffray Water 1783 (Stobie)

This is the present Pow Water. As shown under *Peffryn+* above, that Pictish name was used for the Pow in *Inchaff. Chrs.* until 1219/20, with *Polpefery+* CRF, 'pool in the Peffryn', a fishing spot granted to *Inchaffray*, occurring in those charters in mid-15c.

'Powaffray' is a later name, probably representing a Scotticised G **poll aifreann*, lit. 'slow-running stream of masses', with reference to the fact that it flowed past *Innis Aifreann*, 'Isle of Masses', the abbey of Inchaffray NN95 22 (MAD earlier FOW). The sense of Sc *pow*[#] here may well have been influenced by Pictish.

The name 'Powaffray' may have been largely restricted to the more easterly part of the Pow's course. Stobie places the name between NGRs NN926216 and NN936221, rather nearer to Inchaffray than to Innerpeffray.

Finally, the modern name Pow (Water) may in fact have arisen as a shortened form of 'Powaffray'.

Powmill NN893196 (1) S 360 CRF MXZ det
mill [=Powmill NN89 19] 1a16c (Pont 21)
Powmylne 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)
Powmiln of Innerpeffray 1728 (*Dunb. Tests.*)
New-mill [the present Powmill] 1783 (Stobie)
Powmill comp Drum, Fisherfold and Gellyburn; Mills called Craigmill [TRG] & *Powmill* 1800-07 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
Powmill [a farm] (1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)
 Sc, 'the mill on the Pow', from the e.n. (see Pow Water, next). The name is now attached to a farm.

Pow Water NN897186 (where it joins the Earn), NN895200, NN899203, NN933220 &c &c (1) W 349, 350, 360 CRF MXZ det, FGK, FOW, MAD, MEV [Powmill NN893196 S MXZ det]
Powaffray Water [the Pow Water] 1783 (Stobie)
Pow Water 1803 (*Buist*)
 Sc *pow*[#], 'slow-moving stream', an accurate description of this watercourse. This was earlier the *Peffrynt*, q.v. above.

Priestes aikeris+ NN90 18 (2) F? 360 CRF MXZ det
Burnesyde, lie Priestis aikeris, Kirksyde (vel Kirkhill) 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)
 Sc 'the priest's, or priests', acres', likely to be land granted for the upkeep and expenses of the clergy of the chapel at Innerpeffray. The *Preistis-aikeris* of the Royal Chapel of Stirling belonged to that chapel *ratione beneficii viz unicuique prebendariorum una acra earundem*

(1569 RMS iv no 1846). It is known that there were four altars and four chaplains at Innerpeffray chapel in 1506-7 (RMS ii no 3048), and it is not unlikely that the Innerpeffray priests' acres were apportioned in a comparable way to the ones at Stirling.

See also the comments anent kirklands under Kirkhill above.

Shearerston NN922186 (1) S 360 TRG [and MXZ det?]

[lands of] *Scheralistoun in dominio de Dumfally* 1468 (RMS ii no 947)

[lands of] *Scherastoun* 1505-6 (RMS ii no 2946)

Scherastoun 1511-2 (RMS ii no 3702)

Scherestoun 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)

Sherriftoune and Gallmoir [TRG] 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Shearertoune 1671 (*Dunb. Test.*)

Shearerstone [TRG] 1783 (*Stobie*)

North Sherifffton, South Sherifffton [TRG] 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

North Shearerston [a farm] [TGK], *Shearerstone* [MXZ], *land at North S* [MXZ] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

For the earliest reference cf *Sc scherald &c* (CSD) 'a turf, esp. from the surface of a peat bog', with the *Sc* possessive *-is* and *Sc toun* 'farm, agricultural holding'. *Scherald* at first sight seems unsuitable for this low ground location, though note that *Muir o Lea* (NN92 17 TRG) is less than a kilometre away, and cf *Peathills* NN894203 (2) and *Wester Peathills* NN892205 (2) CRF. A hypothesis might be that the land was reclaimed, after the Gaelic period, by the clearing of a layer of peat? A more likely derivation, perhaps, is the *Sc* surname 'Scherol', 'Schyroll', 'Scherale' (Black 1946, s.n.), even though Black's examples are from Aberdeen and Orkney.

The references between 1505 and 1624 point to *Sc s(c)hirra &c* 'sheriff', but here probably as a surname (cf Black 1946, under *Shirra*). Although much of the former earldom became part of the sheriffdom of Perth, no sheriff is known (or is particularly likely) to have dwelt here. If *scherald &c* is the true etymon, *schera &c* is a reinterpretation, as, clearly, is the later *shearer*.

RMS ii no 947 shows Robert Mersare of Innerpeffray to have been in possession in 1468 of the lands of Logan and Innerpeffray (MXZ det), Easter and Wester Dollerie (CRF and MAD), and Shearerston and Gilmore (TRG), and he held at least Innerpeffray and Dollerie in 1454 (*Inchaff.*

Chrs. CXLVIII). We see continuity of these land associations into the future since this is the basis of the barony of Innerpeffray and Dunfallis (1558 *RMS* iv no 1341). *RMS* ii no 2762, AD1503, refers to a charter of e14c, in which Earl Malise (III or IV) granted the lands of *Innyrpeffry* and *Dufallis* (Dunfallin+ TRG) to Malcolm of Auchterarder, and the association of these lands is thus seen to go back to the closing decades of the Gaelic earldom at least.

Hypothetically, this may in fact have been a much older grouping of lands which the 11c or 12c parish boundaries disrupted to some extent. A similar explanation may account for a number of other uncertainties and ambiguities found in the vicinity of parish boundaries.

Smithlands+ NN909186 (2) S 360 CRF MXZ det

croftas fabriles 1582 (*RMS* v no 442)

Smythfeild (vel *Smythland*) 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)

Smithland of Innerpeffray 1686 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Smithylands 1783 (*Stobie*)

Smithlands [MXZ; part of the barony of Innerpeffray] 1800-07 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Smithlands of Innerpeffray 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Mains of Innerpeffray and Smithlands 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'lands held by the smith', probably by virtue of his occupation.

Threapfold+ unid S? 360? probably CRF MXZ det

pendicle at Threapfold [listed with Innerpeffray names] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'enclosure or piece of land the ownership of which has been the subject of dispute'.

Westhill NN901187 (1) S 360 CRF MXZ det

Westhill of Innerpeffray 1483 (*Acta Dom Conc qu Moncr* p42)

Westhill 1a16c (*Pont* 21)

Westhill 1624 (*Retours Perth* 317)

Westhill of Innerpeffrey 1743 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Westhill 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

The Mains of Innerpeffray is in fact some 7m higher than Westhill, and this seems an excellent example of Sc 'hill#' being used in the sense of 'grazing land attached to a particular agricultural holding'.

The place-names of Tullichettle parish (TEX)

The first reference implying a parochial church here is *Robertus filius persone de Tuthedell* c1199 (*Camb. Reg.* no 221: for the earlier forms of the place-name see under Tullichettle below). The earliest documentary record of a patron saint, St Serf, is *Inchaff. Chrs.* XLI, c1220, by which Earl Robert confirms an earlier grant to Inchaffray, by his late father Earl Gilbert, of *ecclesiam sancti Seruanj de tulliedene*. A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1239/40, the fruits of the church both in parsonage and vicarage having been converted to the uses of the abbey of Inchaffray, which henceforward served the charge by means of a curate (Cowan 1967, s.n.).

It is suggested under Cultybraggan below that near the site of the known kirk there may have existed an earlier foundation, dedicated to St Brecc or Breacán. Brecc of Fortriu and Serf have both been seen as possible early bishops involved in a re-organisation of the Pictish church (Márkus 1999, 138 n81, Taylor 1996, 101). Given the territorial associations of both men, this would have been specifically of the church of Fortriu, though map 12 also shows a number of sites associated with Serf to have been in Fothrif. See also Part Two, pp476-82.

Other saints possibly referred to in the toponymy of TEX are Cessóc (Tom Chasaig NN770220. q.v. below), Brendan (Cnoc Brannan NN722158), and Mayota or M'Aodhóg (Miln of Mayak+ later of Dalmayick+ NN77 19 (2); see s.nn., TEX). The early forms for Findhuglen (NN727153) appear to rule out a reference to the G saint's name *Findoca* there, but the possible Brendan reference, as well as the burn name *Allt na Caillich*, which could be 'burn of the nun' (though equally well 'hag' or 'witch'), are both close to Findhuglen and to the 19c Glenartney Church (NN712161).

The parish of Tullichettle was merged with Comrie in 16c (*FES* 1923, 262). For boundary changes affecting lands originally in TEX see the introduction to the COM gazetteer, p118 above.

A' Bhraonaich NN661159 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt a' Bhraonaich NN667152]

This appears to refer to a craggy stretch of hillface.

G *braonach*, adj, 'dewy', 'showery', 'rainy', used as a masc. nn, for 'dewy (&c) place', with the hillside name perhaps modified late in the Gaelic period under the influence of the gen. case in Allt a' Bhraonaich?

Aberuchill NN745211 &c (1) S 348 COM TEX [Aberuchill Castle NN745212, Castle Wood NN742216, Aberuchill Burn NN718198, NN740207 &c, Aberuchill Quarry (disused) NN796197]

[Malise IV grants] **Aberuchil** [and *Rosruchil* to Sir John Murray of Drumsergard] 1322x39 (NAS GD 24/5/4, quoted Rogers 1992, 359)

[James VI confirms and grants anew to Rob. Murray of Abercairny and Wm. Murray his son] *terras de Ogilvie, Abercairny, Kintoche, Connochie...et Aberrouch...in baronia de Ogilwe* [that Rob. Murray had resigned] 1592 (RMS v no 2102) (also viii no 1388)

Abyr-ruchill, Avon Ruchill 1a16c (Pont 21)

[Wm Murray of Abircairny sells to Jo. Campbell of Lawers] *terras de Kinrotharochie et Auchinhervie alias nuncupatas Correharvie, Auchinharvie et Stronywallis, terras de Abirquhill (vel Abirurquhill) in baronia de Ogilvy per annexationem* 1594 (RMS vi no 222)

Colin Campbell of **Aberuchill** [thus the Campbell acquisition occurred between 1594 and 1602] 1602 (Campbell 1916, p??)

[James VI grants anew to Colin Campbell of] **Abirurquhill** [*terras de Craiginche, cum silvis et piscationibus...which Jac. Reidheuche had resigned in his favour*] 1603 (RMS vi no 1421)

Colin Campbell of **Aberuchil** 1609 (Laing Chrs. no 1563)

Easter and Wester **Abruchells** 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Colin Campbell de **Aberurquhill** 1662 (Retours Perth 707)

[witnesses from] Wester **Aberruchill**, Inneruchill 1697 (Laing Chrs. no 2957)

lands and barony of Aberuchill, castle, tower...mill,...and the burgh of barony of Aberuchill...as erected into a barony on 15th Feb 1669.. 1739 (Laing Chrs. no 3144)

Cult of **Aberuchill** 1742 (Dunb. Tests.)

mill of **Aberuchill** 1747 (Acts Parl Sc REF)

Water of Rouchell later 18c (RHP3405)

Aberuchill, Ruchillside, Buchill Water [sic] 1783 (Stobie)

Aberuchill, Inneruchill 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Aberuchill on North side of Earn 1808 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The first grant of Aberuchill that we know of is that by Earl Malise IV in 1322x39. By that charter Malise grants Aberuchill and Rosruchill+ (The Ross NN765217) to sir John Murray of Drumsergard. The Ross appears subsequently to have reverted to the earls of Strathearn since *Tullibanchare et Rosse* appear in ER in 1444, shortly after the earldom was taken into the hands of the crown (ER v, 171). From the date of that 14c grant Aberuchill appears to have remained in Murray hands and out of the records until 1a16c (see the second reference quoted above), and it is perhaps this lack of notice that causes Rogers to remark that Aberuchill "does not seem to have been of particular importance in either parish" (ie COM or TEX; 1992, 385). It has probably also added to the difficulty of knowing in which of these medieval parishes Aberuchill belonged. In the absence of clear evidence to the contrary the component estate of Aberuchill is here taken to have been a very significant part of the Tullichettle multiple estate. See Part Two, pp540-2.

Pictish *aber* plus e.n. *Ruchil* (&c), '(place at the) mouth or confluence of the Ruchill'. Though Aberuchill Castle is some 2.75km from the confluence of Ruchill and Earn, the estate extended to that point. See Water of Ruchill and Inneruchill below.

Acre Lands+ at Dalginross NN77 21 (2) F 348 COM TEX
(2 of them, 1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*).

Acre Lands+ at Ross NN765217 (2) F 348 COM TEX
(12 of them, 1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Airigh Ailpein NN676133 (1) O 359 CLD [Coire Airigh Ailpein NN680122]

G 'Alpin's shieling'. This is a stretch of gentle hillside c400m from the parish boundary with TEX (now COM) and some 3.5 to 4km from Càrn Labhrainn (q.v. below). Given the clan Labhrain's claim of descent from *cenél Loairn* (see Part Two, pp495ff) the names may represent a boundary between areas occupied predominantly by members of *cenél Loairn* and *cenél nGabráin* respectively. The two sites face each other across the boundary between the earldoms of Strathearn and Menteith.

However, the proximity of a *Labhran* place-name to an *Alpin* one here is probably no more than a coincidence. *Ailpín* (&c) seems to have been a *cenél nGabráin* name only after mid9c and the time of the father of *Cináed MacAlpin*. Note also that *Alpin* is a name borne in 13c by a probable member of the Strathearn comital family *Alpin de Strathearn* (Watt 1977, 521-2) who became a canon, and subsequently bishop, of Dunblane in the last years of the century (Watt 1969, 76).

Similarly suggestive place-names are *Alpinshields+* NN868318 and *Haughs of Dalnalpin+* NN872316 (2), at the boundary between the earldoms of Strathearn and Athol, esp. in conjunction with *Tom-na-Slioch+* NN870309 (2) FOW, G *tom an t-sliochd* 'mound or hillock of the tribe, kin or progeny'. These too are potentially boundary or ethnic markers, but the reservations expressed above should be borne in mind here also.

Aller Hill+ NN647185 (2) R 359 COM TEX

(1810 Knox)

This may be *Alder Hill*[#] and for *Meall na Fearnna* NN651187 (q.v. below).

Allt a' Bhad Dhuibh NN703180 (1) W 359 COM TEX

G 'burn at the black spot or copse' (see *bad*[#] and *dubh*[#]).

Allt a' Bhealaich Gliogarsnaiche NN643180 (1) W 359 COM TEX

G 'burn of the pass or col of the tinkling noise'.

Knox (1810) has this burn as *Duchorie Little Burn* (from *Dubh Choirein* NN628182), a name which no doubt arose because *Allt a' Bhealaich Gliogarsnaiche* is a tributary of *Allt an Dubh Choirein*.

Allt a' Mhiadain NN726120 (1) W 359 400 to 580m MUT TEX

G 'burn of the meadow, plain, grassy plain', presumably referring to a green spot at this comparatively high altitude, possibly a piece of summer grazing.

Allt Bealach Car NN660172 (1) W 359 COM TEX

Allt Bealach Car NN672181 (1) W 359 COM TEX

These are two separate burns rising in the same vicinity. See the discussion under *Bealach Car* below.

Allt Chèilidh (Pathfinder *Allt Ceilidh*) NN669171 (1) W 359 COM TEX

It flows from Bealach a' Chlais-Eòlaichean, same NGR, 'pass of the gully of acquaintances'.

G *allt a' chèilidh* 'burn of the visiting'. See the discussion under Bealach Car below.

Allt Coire Choire NN700179 (1) COM TEX

Corry-hoddy [this appears to represent the burn name] 1783 (Stobie)

The corrie from which this burn takes its name is Coire a' Choire, NN693189 (q.v. below). It seems that in the present burn name the gen. art. has been assimilated to the final vowel of the first coire.

For other possible examples of *hoddy* & c representing G *coire*[#] in upland areas of Perthshire (see the 1783 reference), see Watson 1995 under Hoodiemart Burn. The phonological implication of this is that palatised *r* in this context in 18c Strathearn was articulated far enough forward for it to be heard as a voiced dental consonant.

Allt Eas[#] nan Earb NN683131 (1) W 359 COM TEX

G 'burn of the waterfall, or den, of the roe-deer (pl.)'.

Allt Garbh NN675188 (1) W 359 COM TEX

G 'rough or wild burn'.

Allt Glas[#] NN708200 (1) W 348 and 359 COM TEX

Gray Burn later 18c (RHP3405)

G 'grey or green burn'. The surveyor of RHP3405 was presumably given the name *gray burn* locally.

Allt Innein NN677177 (1) W 359 COM TEX

G 'anvil burn'. See Stuc Gharbh below.

Allt Mòr NN710144 (1) W 359 MUT TEX

G 'big burn'.

Allt na Caillich NN712160 (1) W 359 COM/MUT earlier TEX

burn of Cailie later 18c (RHP3405)

Burn of Cailliach or Carolina's Burn 1810 (Knox)

Knox's *Carolina* is no doubt a misunderstanding of *Sc carlin*, translating *G cailleach*.

The lowest stretch of Findhuglen Burn, this burn now forms part of the march between MUT and COM, though in the medieval period it was part of TEX (see Rogers 1992, map 6, pl11).

G 'burn of the old woman, hag or witch, or of the nun'. For place-names with potentially religious reference in this vicinity see above, p281.

Allt na Creige Duibhe NN697130 (1) W 359 COM/MUT earlier TEX

G 'burn of the black rock or crag'.

Allt na Cuile NN725115 (1) W 359 CLD and MUT, earlier TEX or CLD and TEX

Back Burn 1810 (Knox)

G allt na cuile, 'burn of the neuk, or of the tucked away place', probably with reference to the fact that the burn rises close to the parish and earldom boundary. For the doubt concerning the medieval parish in which this burn rose see the final remarks under *Beinn Odhar* below.

For Knox's form see *cùil*[#].

Allt na Drochaide NN730168 (1) W 359 COM TEX

Footbridges are marked on this burn on OS Pathfinder.

G 'bridge burn, burn of the bridge'.

Allt na Feagan NN669151 (1) W 359 COM TEX [*Càrn an Fheagain Dhuibh* NN664144, on march COM/CLD earlier TEX/CLD]

Perhaps *G feagan* and *eagan* 'small notch or gap', for a col on the watershed in this vicinity? Alternatively, the uncertainty regarding the gender here (see the heading) could reflect an uncertain name, and these could be names formed from *Feadan Dubh*, marked on the hillslope a few hundred metres north west of the *feagan* sites. Note that the *càrn*[#] name is on the parish, and earldom, boundary.

Allt na Gaisge NN737120 (1) W 359 MUT earlier MUT/TEX

Altagask later 18c (RHP3405)

Allt a Shaish or Burn of Action 1810 (Knox)

The present name is G 'burn of heroism', an unlikely name (though see Tomnagaske below). The later 18c reference however raises the possibility of G *allt a' ghaisg* or *a' ghasga*, 'burn of the tail or promontory of land'. The promontory at NN742125 would be appropriate. Note also the sense 'slope' for *gaisge* (fem., Armstrong).

Allt na Stainge NN724140 (1) W 359 MUT TEX

G 'burn of the ditch or trench'.

Allt Ollach NN705135 (1) MUT TEX

G *ollach* 'woolly (?)', fleecy (?) burn', thus 'burn near which sheep are to be found'??

Allt Srath a' Ghlinne NN660205 (1) W 348 COM TEX

Water of Strachline later 18c (RHP3405)

Artney Water [this is Allt Srath a' Ghlinne] 1783 (Stobie)

Strath Glen Burn and *Ault Strath Ghlin* [on different farm plans, the latter is on the Ardtrostan plan, COM] 1810 (Knox)

The burn forms the eastern march of Auchinner q.v. below.

See also *Srath a' Ghlinne* below.

G 'burn of the strath of the glen'.

Allt Tairbh NN753170 (1) W 359 COM TEX

Burn of Alteroo later 18c (RHP3405)

Knox (1810) has this as *Mailermore Burn*; it forms the eastern march of Mailermore.

G 'bull burn'. This G place-name (in some cases perhaps from Pictish **tarw*) can refer to the impetuous character of a burn rather than to the presence of bulls in the vicinity (see CPNS 453).

Altavile+ NN72 14 (2) W 359 COM TEX

(later 18c RHP3405)

This appears to be one of the three burns marked on OS Pathfinder in OS square NN72 14.

Perhaps G *allt a' bhile* 'burn of the tree'. It is to be expected that a tree alluded to in a place-name would be a very special one, and *bile*, '(large) tree', could in particular be an 'ancient and venerated tree' in Earlier Irish (RIA). The possibility that this may have been a sacred tree adds a pre-Christian example to the instances of place-

names in the vicinity of Findhuglen with potential religious associations. See above, p281.

Am Beannan NN693135 (1) R 359 COM TEX

Binnan [a farm] 1810 (Knox)

G 'the little hill' (dimin. of *beann* 'hill' or 'mountain').

See also Mulrusk below.

An Creagan Ceannan NN704195 (1) R 359 COM TEX

A steep craggy scree slope.

The first element is G 'the little rock or crag'. For the second element of G *ceannan* for *ceann-fhionn*, 'white-faced; bald; grayish'.

An Sidhean NN727191 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'the fairy hill or mound'.

Aonach Gaineamhach NN624165 (1) R 359 COM/CLD earlier TEX/CLD

A ridge below Stuc a' Chroin.

G 'sandy height'. The site is too narrow for 'moor', perhaps the most common topographical sense of *aonach*. *Dwelly* also has 'desert place', which would be appropriate.

Artney Burn+ NN674147 (2) W 359 COM TEX

(1810 Knox)

The lower stretch of Allt an Dubh Choirein.

See Glen Artney below.

Ath na Mèine NN707175 (1) W 359 COM TEX

A ford in Allt Coire Choire.

G *ath na mèinne* ^{ford} ~~burn~~ of the ore or vein or mine'. The name may derive from the fact that the ford leads from Glen Artney towards the quarries in OS squares NN70 18 and NN71 19?

Ath nan Sop NN768219 (1) W 348 COM TEX

A ford across the Earn. McNaughton reports (n.d., 47) that this was the ford used to pass between Comrie village and the Ross before the Ross Bridge was built in 1792.

G 'ford of the wisps (of grass)'.

Auchinner NN693157 (1) S 359 210m COM TEX

Achmire [minim error] 1676 (*Dunb. Test*)

Achinir 1685 (*Dunb. Test.*)

Achinner 1686 (*MutPR*)

Achinner later 18c (*RHP3405*)

Auchinner 1783 (*Stobie*)

Upper and Nether Auchinnar 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Auhinner, Auhinner Bridge [NN711158 (2)] 1810 (*Knox*)

Auchinnar and Dalclathie [Dalclathick NN717173] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*);

Knox's form corresponds to the current local pronunciation

[ɔ̃ (x) 'hiner].

G *achadh* (an) *inbhir* 'field of (i.e. at) the confluence', which accurately describes the location. For *inbhir* > *inner* cf *Innerpeffray* MXZ, *Innercharnaig*+ BQR, and numerous other *Strathearn* examples.

Auchnashelloch NN711159 (1) S 359 MUT TEX [*Auchnashelloch Cottage* NN711159, *Auchnashelloch Hill* NN701148]

[Notarial instrument certifying that..] *Malcolm Neilsoun of Auchinsellach* [gave sasine to..John Murray of Kelach of.. half of his nine acres of land and half of the lands of Dalmayok] 19th October 1495 (*RCAHMS* 7th Report no 73)

[Jas. IV confirms to Malc. Drummond terras de *Estir Culingis* [Cullens+ DXE], et] *dimedietatem terrarum de Auchinchelauch, cum tenentibus, &c, ac superioritatem dimedietatis terrarum nupatarum le Nyne Akaris..quas Malcolmus Neilsoun de Culingis resignavit* 1499 (*RMS* ii no 2497)

[James V confirms to Alex. Murray de Strowane (who had resigned them) and Marg. Reidheuch his spouse] *9 marcatas terrarum de Straid* (probably MUT), *5 marc. de Finglen, 40 sol. de Auchinschellach, cum molendino de Mayak, 9 acras terrarum eidem adjacen.* 1540 (*RMS* iii no 2152)

[Pat Drummond seized in terris de *Eister Culingis cum mol.* (DXE)] *dimedietatem de Achinchelloch, cum superioritate dimed. terr. de Nyne Aikers et mol., terris de Drumquhork; [half Duchlage, Pittachar and] Magerer, Wester Quarter nuncupata [and Eister Creiff]* 1603 (*Retours Perth* 115)

Achinchelloch...in dominio et senesc de *Stratherne*...quod Pat Drummond de *Eister Creiff* resignavit 1620 (*RMS*...)

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]..**Auchinschelache**... 1630 (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* p114)

[half of] **Auchinschalloche** 1640 (*Retours Perth* 493)

Auchnashellach 1737 (*MutPR*)

Over & Nether **Auchnashellochs** later 18c (*RHP3405*)

Achnoshelach, **Auchnoshelach Burn** [the present Allt na Caillich] 1810 (Knox)

G achadh[#] nan seileach 'field of the willows'.

Ault Innian+ NN700179 (2) W 359 COM TEX

(Ault Innian or Forest Burn 1810 Knox)

This is the present Allt Coire Choire.

G allt innein 'anvil burn', perhaps from the perceived shape of a nearby relief feature.

Balnalt NN801212 (1) S 349 MZX TEX

This is very close to the medieval march with STX.

Ballinnold 1506 (*RMS ii* no 3069)

Belnalt 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Balnuill 1689 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Balnoull 1715 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drummond-Ernoch comprising **Balnalt** 1790-1811 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Balnalt-Drummonddernoch 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G baile nan allt 'toun, stading of the streams'. The earliest forms do not suggest *baile an uillt* (sing., cf eg *Taynuilt ARG*), and the holding is on a narrow point between the Earn and the Lennox Burn.

Barrones Landis+ NN764194 (2) S 348 or 359 COM TEX

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]..**Barrones Landis**.. 1630 (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* p114)

For Tullichettle as a barony see *RMS ii* no 3829 (1513) in which James IV confirms to *Jacobus Redheuch de Tulichedill terras de Tulichedill cum molendine earundem, Malar-Rannych, Dalquhorne, Malar-Maknab,*

Dunduf, quartem partem de Megour...et quas rex incorporavit in unam liberam baroniam de Tulichedill.

Sc 'lands held by a feudal baron'.

See also Part Two, pp544-5.

Baurd+ NN747208 (2) S 348 COM TEX

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Baurd Croft 1790 (RHP24469)

Perhaps Sc *board* &c, common in the compound *bordland*, *borland*^o &c, a farm that supplied the lord's board or table. The site is 400-500m from Aberuchill Castle.

Bealach a' Chlais-Eòlaichean NN669171 (1) R 359 COM TEX

Allt Chèilidh, 'burn of (the) visiting', rises here, descending to Srath a' Ghlinne.

G 'pass of the gully of acquaintances', the 'gully' being the one through which Allt Chèilidh flows. See also the discussion under *Bealach Car* below. However McNaughton (n.d., 193) has *Bealach a' Chlais-Eallaichean*, perhaps based on local knowledge, which may be 'pass of the gully of herds (ie of cattle)'.

Bealach a' Choire Rùchain NN691193 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'pass or col' of a seemingly obsolete e.n. (An) *Coire Rùchain*, 'the windpipe corrie'. *Coir'* an t-Slugain, 'corrie of the windpipe', is just below this *bealach* to the south (see s.n. below).

Bealach Beag-Laraich NN642156 (1) R 359 577m COM/CLD earlier TEX/CLD
[Allt *Bealach Beag-Laraich* NN652161 COM TEX]

G 'pass of little-place'. At 577m this is surely too high for the sense of *làrach* as 'ruin, site of a building'.

Bealach Bhà Airigh NN685183 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt a' Bhealaich Bhà Airigh NN690184]

G 'cattle-shieling pass'.

Bealach Car NN665177 (1) R 359 COM TEX

Two separate burns named Allt *Bealach Car* rise in the vicinity, at NN667179 running east into Srath a' Ghlinne and at NN664174 running

west to Allt na Fearna

G 'meandering (Armstrong) pass', likely to be a reference to the need to pick a winding route through the crags to make the descent into Srath a' Ghlinne.

This *bealach* is on the putative boundary between the Balquhiddier or MacLaren lands and the Comrie lands, on the same ridge as Càrn Labhrainn (q.v. below, and see Part Two, p504 and map 7).

The fact that burns with the same name rise on either side of the *bealach* may be evidence for this ridge being a significant boundary at some time, since such a duplication would have caused confusion if the lands to either side of the ridge were not worked and occupied by distinct groups of people. However, on the same ridge, between Bealach Car and Càrn Labhrainn, is Bealach a' Chlais-Eòlaichean, with Allt Chèilidh rising below it on the eastern side (qq.v.). These names speak of cordial social contacts across our suggested boundary, but may well be comparatively late in date.

Bealach Cuir na Conruidh NN704139 (1) R 359 MUT TEX

From this point descend Coire na Connaris+ (q.v.) and Coire na Connairs Burn (1810 Knox). Taking the three names together, G *bealach coire[#] na conruith* 'pass of the corrie of the combination of streams, of the many streams' might be suggested. For *con-* cf Watson (1904, 91 and Additions and Corrections), *conneas* 'combination of waterfalls' and *conchreig* 'combination of crags', where several examples of the same feature are present in the same vicinity. In the present case a number of streams rise in or near the corrie.

Bealach Gliogarsnaich NN639188 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt a' Bhealaich Gliogarsnaiche NN639185]

G 'pass or col of tinkling sounds'.

In view of the two nearby names implying a degree of conviviality, Allt Chèilidh NN669171 and Bealach a' Chlais-Eòlaichean NN669171 (qq.v.), it is worth pointing out that Dwelly gives *gliongartaich* as an equivalent of *gliogarsnaich* and quotes for it the sense 'slight inebriety' (from Armstrong).

Bealach Mòr NN702192 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'big pass or col'.

Bealach na h-Imriche+ unid R probably 359 COM TEX

G 'pass of the flitting'.

This *bealach* is mentioned by CPNS (p482) but the name is not known to Mr Pat MacNab who was a shepherd in Glenartney for many years.

Bealach na Mòine# NN684187 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'pass of the peat'.

Beinn Dearg NN697197 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'red mountain'.

Beinn Odhar# NN714127 (1) R 359 626m MUT/CLD earlier TEX?

Ben-Our 1783 (Stobie)

Beinodhar 1810 (Knox)

G 'dun-coloured hill or mountain'.

A cairn is marked on the summit, which is the present boundary MUT/CLD. It is possible that the former boundary TEX/CLD ran in a straight line from NN730109, through the cairn at NN722111, to the cairn at NN705115. Knox 1810 shows the area concerned as disputed ground.

Ben Halton NN721203 (1) R 348 COM TEX

Ben-Calden 1783 (Stobie)

A cairn is marked on the summit.

Stobie's form implies G *beinn challtainn* 'hazel mountain, mountain where hazel grows'.

Cf Carsehalton NN72 19 below.

Black Craig+ NN701135 (2) R 359 MUT TEX

Blairmore NN737187 (1) S 359 COM TEX

Blairmoir 1a16c (Pont 21)

[charter by Wm Grahame of Callendar selling to Colin Campbell of Aberuchill] *the whole lands of Dalranich, Blairmore, Blairquhorry, and Cultis, with the mill of Cultis now called the mill of Dachroy* [barony of Kincardine] 1609 (*Laing Chrs.* no 1563)

[Probably] [David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]

...**Blairmonar**... 1630 (*Text Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* p114)

Blairmoir 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Blairmoir 1662 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Blairmore 1669 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Blarmore 1783 (*Stobie*)

Blairmore 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

This is a fairly level site above a steep hillside.

G blàr[#] mòr 'big field', 'big level place'.

Cf Blairwhorrie, next.

Blairwhorrie+ NN733178 (2) S 359 COM TEX

Blairachory 1a16c (*Pont* 21)

[charter by Wm Grahame of Callendar selling to Colin Campbell of Aberuchill] *the whole lands of Dalranich, Blairmore, Blairquhorry, and Cultis, with the mill of Cultis now called the mill of Dachroy* [barony of Kincardine] 1609 (*Laing Chrs.* no 1563)

Blairwhorrie 1670 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Blairachory [perhaps near Spùt a' Chleibh NN733178] 1783 (*Stobie*)

Blairchory 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Blairquhorrie 1784-1819 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Blarewherry 1810 (*Knox*)

Blairmore [NN737187] and **Blairwhorrie** 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*).

Grazing at Blair More and Blair Horrie 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

On *Knox* (1810) the *Blarewherry* lands are shown to the north of *Mailermore*. Their western march is shown as *Allt Glas, Allt Coire nan Eich* and the watershed where *Stob nan Uan* is.

Mr *Pat MacNab* and Mr *Alastair MacIntyre* (*Meiggar*) spoke of *Balwhorrie* (sic) *Bridge*.

G blàr[#] a' choire (masc. sing. coire[#]) 'field or level place of (i.e. near) the corrie or den'. If the location estimated from *Stobie's* map of 1783 is correct, the 'den' concerned would be that of one of the two burns running into the *Ruchill* from the north, in the north west corner of OS square NN73 17.

Blar Dearg+ NN772214 (2) S 348 COM TEX

Blairderich [NN771215 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

Blairdarg 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

G *blàr*[#] *dearg* 'red field or level area'. Stobie's form could represent

G *blàr daraich* 'oak field or level area'.

There is also a small possibility that this was earlier *blàr dealg* or *deilg*, 'field or level area of (e.n.) *Dealg*' (see *Dalginross* below).

See also *Tomnagaske* below.

Blue Bottle Wood NN751201 (1) V 348 COM TEX

Bogton NN781201 (1) S 348 COM TEX

Sc 'toun at or near the bog'.

Cachaileith Liath NN697169 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'grey gate'. For *cachaileith*[#] note also 'temporary breach made in a park wall as a thoroughfare for carts or cattle' (*Armstrong*).

Mr Pat MacNab, former shepherd in Glen Artney, who did not know the name, reported that mid20c deer were brought from England "to renew the blood", and released below *Sròn na Maoile* NN69 17, which is where our site is. The forest was fenced at that time and the place-name could conceivably relate to that fence or a gate in it. 'Grey' may well be a reference to the greyish patches visible on the hillside there.

Cairns are marked on *Uamh Bheag* (NN691118) and *Beinn Odhar* (NN714127) and three cairns and a heap of stones are marked in OS square NN70 11. See also under *Beinn Odhar* above.

Càrn Labhrunn NN676158 (1) R 359 563m COM TEX

G 'Labhran's cairn or stony hill'.

This name was not known to Mr Pat MacNab, former shepherd in Glen Artney.

For the significance of this and related names see the discussion in the section on clan Labhrain, Part Two, pp503-5.

Càrn nan Claisean Guail NN692181 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt nan Claisean Guail NN695177]

G 'cairn of the coal gullies'.

Carsehalton NN728192 (1) S 359 COM TEX

Carse 1783 (Stobie)

Carshalton 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Carshalton 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Carsehalton [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc *carse* 'level area of ground beside water' with e.n. *Halton*. The settlement stands on the edge of fairly level ground, near a stream. Ben Halton is in OS square NN72 20, one km to the north.

[*Carsh'alton*]

Cars-moir+ NN77 21 (2) F 348 COM TEX

with frie loning to pas trow my landis of Wester Dalgarrois and Cars-moir in all tyme cumming to and fra the saidis landis of Eister Dalgarrois and to the watter of Erne 1594 (RMS vi no 246)

Sc *carse* 'area of meadow land beside a river' and *muir* 'moor'. This site is thus likely to have lain between the northern edge of Dalginross Muir and the Earn.

Castell Dun Dalig+ NN771207 (2) O 348 COM TEX

(McNaughton n.d., 3, citing an 18c drawing of the Dalginross area)

Mark Hall of Perth Museum kindly let me have sight of a map of the Roman Camp at Dalginross dated 1786, drawn by "a young gentleman residing in its neighbourhood" and forming item LXXXIV of the papers of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society. This may be the map McNaughton refers to, for on it, at the NGR estimated above, is *Castell Doin Dalig* (sic), described as "a pretty little mount" and glossed as "castle hill on the point of the muir", ie Dalginross Muir.

G *caisteal*[#] *dùn*[#] *deilg* (gen. of *dealg*), 'castle of thorn fort or (conical) hill', or 'castle of (e.n.) *Dùn Dealg*'. For *Dealg* possibly being an earlier name for an area, perhaps more extensive than Dalginross component estate, see under Dalginross below.

Caisteal and *dùn* can both indicate the real or supposed presence of fortifications at the site concerned. The presence of both words in the same place-name makes it more likely that fortifications of some kind had been perceived to be present when the name was coined. This potentially adds a further feature to those implying early ritual, cultural and political importance for the Dalginross estate. See Part Two, p543.

Castle Wood NN742216 (1) V 348 COM TEX

Named from its proximity to Aberuchill Castle NN745212.

Chaoran+ NN689127 (2) R 359 TEX/CLD

(*Chaoran* or *Moolsharin Hill* [spelling not clear] 1810 Knox)

This seems to be, or to be very near, Meall Clachach.

Chaoran would appear to be from G *caorann* 'rowan', suggesting *maol a' chaorainn* 'brow of hill, or bare hill, on or near which rowans grow'.

This is given some support by the presence of *Làirig a' Chaorainn* and *Allt a' Chaorainn* 'pass, and burn, of the rowan' in OS squares NN67 12 and NN67 13.

Cnoc Brannan NN722158 (1) R 359 COM/MUT earlier TEX

Crocht Brannan Hill 1810 (Knox)

Knox shows this to be the SE march of Dalchruin and the SW march of Mailerbeg.

G *cnoc*[#] ?*Brénainn* '?Brendan's Hill'. For place-names with potentially religious reference in this vicinity, see above, p281.

Cnoc[#] nan Oighreag NN743153 (1) R 359 COM/MUT earlier COM/MUT/TEX

G 'hill of the cloudberries'.

Cnocan Dubha NN699163 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'black hills'. Though not now a standard form of the pl. of *cnoc*[#], *cnocan* is given as an alternative by Dwelly.

Coir' an t-Slugain NN692189 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt Coir' an t-Slugain NN691189]

G 'corrie of the windpipe'. *Bealach a' Choire Rùchain*, 'pass or col of windpipe corrie', lies just above this corrie to the north, with *Na Bealaich Chaoil*, 'the narrow passes or cols', marked on OS Pathfinder some 200m to the east. All three references are likely to be to narrow crossing points at the watershed.

Coire[#] a' Choire NN693187 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt Coire Choire]

Corriechorie, *Corriechorie Burn* later 18c (RHP3405)

Corriechorie Burn on RHP3405 appears to be for Allt Coire an Eich.

G 'corrie of the corrie'.

Coire[#] an Eich NN703191 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt Coire an Eich same NGR]

The burn appears as *Corriechorie Burn* in later 18c (RHP3405).

G 'corrie of the horse'.

Coire[#] an Fhàidhe NN651149 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt Coire an Fhàidhe NN663156]

G 'corrie of the seer'.

Coire[#] Dubh-ghlas NN685195 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'dark-grey corrie'.

Coire[#] Ghòinean NN691197 (1) R 359 COM earlier COM/TEX

It descends to Gleann Ghòinean.

G 'couch grass (*Armstrong*) corrie'.

Coire[#] na Connaris+ NN704140 (2) R 359 MUT TEX [Coire na Connairs Burn+ same NGR]

(1810 Knox)

Corrie and burn descend from *Bealach Cuir na Conruidh* (q.v. for derivation), so it appears that the latter is for *Bealach Coire na Conruidh* and that *Connaris* and *Connairs* may be for *Conruidh*.

Coire[#] na Fionnarachd NN699128 (1) R 359 MUT TEX

Coire na Fannalach 1810 (Knox)

The OS form is G 'corrie of coolness'.

Coire[#] na Rainich NN628166 (1) R 359 COM earlier COM/TEX

G 'corrie of the bracken or ferns'.

Coire[#] Riabhach[#] NN646153 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Bealach a' Choire Riabhaich NN644152, Allt a' Choire Riabhaich NN650156]

G 'brindled or variegated corrie'.

Coire Seasgaich NN736145 (1) R 359 MUT TEX

Coire Shesk Hill, Moolodhar or Dun Hill of Corie Shesk 1810 (Knox)

G *seasgach* nm is 'reedy place'; (coll.) 'young cattle kept on the hill all summer'; 'dry cow'. Knox's form would be *coire*[#] *seasg* 'barren corrie'.

Coire[#] Tubhaidh NN651182 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt Coire Tubhaidh]

G *coire tughaidh* 'thatch corrie', i.e. where thatching material could be found?

Craggish NN763207 (1) S 348 COM TEX [Craggish Farm NN763213, Craggish House Hotel NN762212, Craggish Cottages NN761211, Craggish Knowes NN762205, Craggish Wood NN754205]

Tulybanchare, Ross et Cragynche 1445 (ER v, 204)

Craginche 1446 (ER v, 248)

Cragesse 1456 (ER vi, 276)

Cragach 1465 (ER vii, 325)

Kraigess 146c (Pont 21)

[James VI sells, et ad feudifirmam dimisit, to Jac. Reidheuch, half of Dalmerglen, half of Aberlaidnoch-Eister, Abirlaidnoch the Lagane,] *Craiginsch, Dallanscheky, [Finteleych et Cossychvacan..., mercatam de terris de Drumquharagane-Munrusk nuncupat. Munrusk]* 1595 (RMS vi no 391)

[James VI grants anew to Colin Campbell of Abirurquhill] *terras de Craiginche, cum silvis et piscationibus* [which Jac. Reidheuche had resigned in his favour - see 1595 reference above] 1603 (RMS vi no 1421)

Craigiss 1680 (Dunb. Tests.)

the lands of Craiginch and the burgh of barony of Aberuchill.. 1739 (Laing Chrs. no 3144)

Cragish 1740 (Dunb. Tests.)

Craig(g)ish 1774 (Dunb. Tests.)

Craigish 1783 (Stobie)

Cragish [with Ruchil nmes] 1784 (Perthshire Cess Book)

Craigish 1819 (Perthshire Sasines)

Craigish 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

Craggish [Farm] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

The earliest forms suggest G *creag innse*, which may be 'meadow or haugh crag'. The Craggish lands occupy an extensive flat area beside the Ruchill.

Alternatively the name could originally have referred to the hill rising to 161m at NN753204, and the sense could be 'isle crag', with *innis* having the same meaning as at Inchaffray (MAD FOW) and Inchbrakie (CRF), an 'island' of land rising above the flood plain.

According to McNaughton (n.d., 194) Craggish Farm was "once" Ross Farm.

Creag a' Chruidh NN681159 (1) R 359 COM TEX

A steep craggy hillside descending from the east side of Càrn Labhruinn.

G 'rock or crag of the cattle'.

Perhaps a transhumance site. See under Leabaichean Dion below.

Creag Beinn nan Eun NN727135 (1) R MUT TEX

Craig Binnin 1810 (Knox)

G 'rock or crag of (e.n.) Beinn nan Eun ('the hill of the birds')'.

Creag Dhubh NN673169 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'black rock or crag'.

Creag na Craoibhe NN693126 (1) R 359 c550m COM/MUT earlier TEX

G 'rock or crag of the tree'. The site was perhaps distinguished by a single tree.

Creag na h-Eararuidh NN688191 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G *creag na h-ear àraigh* 'rock or crag of the eastern shieling' (i.e. of Auchinner). Perhaps cf also G *eararadh* gen. *eararaidh* 'seeking, searching; night watching of the dead'. Cf *Creag na h-Arairidh* COM.

Creag na h-Earba NN657162 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'rock or crag of the roe-deer (sing..)'

Creagan a' Mheirleich NN697177 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'rocks or crags of the thief'.

Creagan a' Phuileir NN694179 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'rocks or crags of the ?'. McNaughton (n.d, 195) has 'pillar crag'.

Creagan Bad an Fhithich NN682169 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'rocks or crags of the raven's spot'.

Croitechrosk+ NN763193 (2) S 359 COM TEX

(1783 Stobie)

G *croit*[#] a' *chroisg* 'croft of or at the crossing'. Near this point a track leads directly to the Ruchill, opposite Dalrannoch NN76 19, and there may well have been a crossing point there.

Cuilt NN758201 (1) S 348 COM TEX [Cuilt Burn NN760200, Cuilt Farm Wood NN757201]

Coult 1a16c (Pont 21)

[charter by Wm Grahame of Callendar selling to Colin Campbell of Aberuchill] the whole lands of Dalranich, Blairmore, Blairquhorry, and **Cultis**, with the mill of **Cultis** now called the mill of Dachroy [barony of Kincardine] 1609 (*Laing Chrs.* no 1563)

Cuilt 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Cult of Aberuchill 1742 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Dalrynoch and **Cuiltis** [COM] 1781 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

[parts of the lands and barony of Strageath] *pendicle of land called Dalquhorry being part of Cuilt; the lands of Dalrynoch and Cuilt* 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Dalrannochs and **Cuilt** [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *cuilt*[#] 'nook, tucked-away place'. It may have been so named because of its position at the back of the lowland part of Aberuchill estate: cf Cuiltballoch (MUT). See also Dalquhorry+ below.

Culnacarry+ NN726154 (2) S 359 MUT TEX

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]..**Cullincarie**.. 1630 (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* pl14)

Culnacaries later 18c (RHP3405)

Culnacaries [east of the burn] 1783 (Stobie)

Cuilnacarry 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Culnacarry Farm 1810 (Knox)

Culnacarry 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Culnacarry and Dalchruin (Fms) 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Mr Pat MacNab says that there is a waterfall behind Auchnashelloch called the *Carrie Spout*.

G cùl[#] and either *na cairidh* or *na carraigh*, '(place at) the back of the weir or fish trap', or '(place at) the back of the standing stone or pillar'.

Cultybraggan NN768197 (1) S COM earlier MZX det earlier TEX [Cultybraggan Camp NN769201] ['kʌltɪ'bragəɲ]

[James III grants to Wm Aysoun, son and heir of Robert Aysoun de Fornoct who had resigned them] *terras de Fornoct, Pettenze et Cultuwragane* 1472 (RMS ii 1071)

[James IV confirms charter by Wm. Aysoun de Fornoct selling to Jac. Redeheuche] *terras de Tulychhedhile vulgariter nuncupatas Culturagane* 1502 (RMS ii no 2666)

[James V confirms to Lord David Drummond heir of the late Joh. Lord Drummond many lands including **Cultobragane**, and] *offici[a] senescallatus, forestarie et coronatoris de Stratherne et Buchquhidder... cum advocacione altaris S. Nicholai infra ecclesiam parochialem de Dunblane* 1535 (RMS iii no 1560)

[James V confirms to Lord David Drummond heir of the late Joh. Lord Drummond many lands, and] *albe firme terras de Cultinbragane, Pettenze, Ouchtermuthill, North Catkin, officia senescalli, coronatoris et forestarii de Stratherne, Glenartnay et balquhidder... cum advocacione ecclesie collegiate de Innerpeffry et capellaniarum ejusdem, et altaris Sanctii Nicholai infra ecclesiam cathedralem de Dunblane* 1542 (RMS iii 2825)

Tullicheddill alias Cultybraggan 16c (NAS GD 160/3/2, quoted Rogers 1992, 358)

[James VI confirms a charter of Pat. Lord Drummond selling to his brother Jas. Drummond commendator of Inchaffray and lord of Innerpeffray many lands including] **Cultinbragane**, *Pettenzie, Ouchtermuthill, North-(C)atkin, officia senescalli, coronatoris et forestarii de Stratherne, Glenartnay et Balquhiddir infra omnes bondas comitatus ejusdem* 1582 (RMS ii no 439)

Kultyuragan, *Wood of Coulyvragan* 1a16c (Pont 21)

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]...*Cwlter Birgane*...

the remanent of *Culterbriganis* landis... 1630 (Text Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* pl14)

Cultibragane 1662 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Cultibraigan 1767 (RHP10674/1)

Cultibraggan or *Cultabraggan* 1787-1809 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The charter of 1502 (RMS ii no 2666) records the first land acquisition in TEX by the Redheuch family. The same charter and NAS GD 160/3/2, referred to above, indicate that *Cultybraggan* was, in 16c at least, either a part of the lands of *Tullichettle* or the whole of them under an alternative name. The records do not reveal whether this was a recent development in 16c or whether it had been the case since early in the Gaelic period in *Strathearn*. If this close association was of long standing, *Cultybraggan* may have been demesne land of the lord of the *Tullichettle* multiple estate. See further in Part Two, pp543-5.

A radical suggestion for this name would be *G cùl taigh Bhreacáin* '(place at) the back of (St) Breacán's (monastic) church'. The present farmhouse of *Cultybraggan* is less than 200m from the site of the early parish kirk. *-wragane* and *-uragane* in our earliest forms indicate a lenited initial *b*, as found in *G* with a personal name in the gen.

Kilbracken in *Laois* and *Leitrim* and *Tirbracken* (1654 *Tebraccon*) near *Derry* provide precedents in Ireland for *a* as the first syllable of this saint's name, and 1654 *Tebraccon* appears to represent *Ir teach Breacáin* 'Breacán's (monastic) church' (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1996-7, 81). The intervocalic *-g(g)-* of our forms is problematical, but for an instance of intervocalic *c > g* (also, coincidentally, involving a saint's name), cf *Lesmahagu* (AD1144) and the personal name *Gille Mohagu* (12c), both containing the affectionate form of the saint's name *Mo-Fhéchin > Mo-Fhécu > M'Écu > M'Égu*; cf also the possibility that this saint's name appears in *St Vigeans* (CPNS 196-7, 321), again with intervocalic *g*.

But in fact the saint in question is more likely to be *Brecc Fortrenn* (AU 725.7), 'Brecc of Fortriu'. Márkus (1999, 138) says of this man, who died in 725, "He looks like a cleric... With a title like that (i.e. *Brecc Fortrenn*), is he not likely to be a bishop, representing the first appearance of a newly beefed up, episcopally organised centre in the heart of Pictland..?" Márkus also quotes Thomas Clancy's suggestion that *Falkirk*, earlier *Ecclesbrec* &c, may have originally been 'the church of Brecc', dedicated to this cleric. If the reference in *Cultybraggan* were to be to this man, then his name appears in an

affectionate dimin. form *Breccán. Given the suggestion that Brecc of Fortriu and Serf may have been successive early bishops involved in a re-organisation of the Pictish church (Márkus 1999, 138 n81, Taylor 1996, 101), it is not inconceivable that a little later than Brecc's time a mission by Serf or inspired by Serf's cult may have resulted in a change of dedication at Tullichettle. See also the discussion of St Serf in Part Two, pp476-82.

Cf Ellanvraggan+, BQR.

Dalchalla NN765219 (1) S 348 COM TEX

G *dail chala* 'harbour or ferry haugh or carse meadow'. Tullybannocher, across the Earn from this site, was part of medieval TEX and there may have been a long-standing crossing point nearby.

Dalchetel+ NN768195 (2) S 359 COM TEX

(1783 Stobie)

G *dail* with the second part of e.n. Tullichettle, giving 'the haugh or carse meadow belonging to the monastery or church of Tullichettle', in the same way as Ben Effray or Ben Affray (NN981115 AUA earlier AVX) appears to have signified 'mountain belonging to the abbey of Inchaffray' (see Watson 1995, 64-5). If this etymology is sound, this identifies part at least of the early kirk lands of ~~the~~ TEX. The grid reference estimated from Stobie is some 300m from the parish kirk site.

Dalchord+ NN727173 (2) S 359 COM TEX

(1783 Stobie)

G *dail* 'haugh or carse meadow' with ?

Dalchruin NN716167 (1) S 359 COM TEX

[James IV confirms to Jacobus Redheuch de Tulichedill] *terras de Tulichedill cum molendino earundem, Malar-Rannych, Dalquhorne, Malar-Maknab, Dunduf, quartem partem de Megour* 1513 (RMS ii no 3829)

Dalquhrone 1610 (Retours Perth 217)

Dalchruine 1701 (Dunb. Tests.)

Dalchrún 1715 (MutPR)

Dalchruan 1739 (MutPR)

Dalchrune later 18c (RHP3405)

Dalchruan 1783 (Stobie)

Dalchrune 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Dalcruin 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Culnacarry and Dalchruiin [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This comparatively small holding was perhaps earlier part of the Mailer lands (see Mailermore below).

The later forms suggest *G dail chruinn*, 'round meadow or haugh'. The present course of the river forms a pronounced curve at this point. However the first form, which pre-dates the second by almost a century, if not an error could represent *dail chùirn* '(drinking-) horn meadow or haugh', from the perceived shape of the feature.

Dalclathick NN717173 (1) S 359 COM TEX [Dalclathick Lodge NN717171]

Dalclathick 1665 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Dalchlachick 1676 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Dalclathick 1713 (*MutPR*)

Dalclathock 1745 (*MutPR*)

Dalclaithock 1751 (*MutPR*)

Mill of Dalchlatick and Milllands 1755 (*Wills* 1973, 11)

Over & Nether Dalthlathicks later 18c (RHP3405)

Dalclathick, Glen Artney Lodge [the present Dalclathick Lodge] 1783 (Stobie)

Dalchlachick 1801 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the farm of Daleclachic with the Deer Forest, Glenartney Lodge [the present Dalclathick Lodge], Lodge Bridge [NN719170 (2)] 1810 (Knox)

Auchinnar & Dalclathie [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This looks like *G dail c(h)lachach* (or *dat.-loc. c(h)lachaich*), giving 'stony haugh or carse meadow' or 'haugh & c at stony place', assuming the common confusion of t and c in medieval scripts. However the persistent -th- could conceivably point to *G cladach* 'shore, beach' as the second part. For this element used inland cf The Claddoch+ below.

Dalclathick Lodge was *Glenartney Lodge* in 18c (Stobie) and one can only speculate that it stands on or near the site of earlier hunting lodges. The present Glenartney Lodge is at NN688155.

Dalginross NN777215 (1) S 348 COM TEX [Easter Dalginross NN782215,

Dalginross Muir NN781214, Dalginross Bridge NN774219] ['dalginross']

Dalginross 1444 (*ER v*, 171)

Dalginrosse 1456 (*ER vi*, 277)

Dalginross 1465 (*ER* vii, 325)

Wester Dalgarus, Easter Dalgarus 1502 (*ER* xii, 48)

[James IV grants at feufarm to Joh. Murray of Strowan lands including] *terras de Wester Dalgarrous, Ester Dalgarrous.., Coldouchlitill cum prato* 1510 (*RMS* ii no 3467)

[James VI confirms charter of Jo. Murray of Strowan granting to Oliver Murray and spouse] *terras de Eister Dalgarros cum piscaria ejusdem....; with fredom to pastur thair guidis, cast, win thair fewal, fail and dowattis, stanis and clay throw al the pairtis of the said Johne his muir of Dalgarrois, and to occupy, teill, labour and saw the said mure as thair proper landis unto the mairch of the Mekill Coudoun callit the Gray-staine, and with frie loning to pas trow my landis of Wester Dalgarrois and Cars-moir in all tyme cumming to and fra the saidis landis of Eister Dalgarrois. and to the watter of Erne, and to that pairt of the saidis landis callit the Claddoch pertening to the saidis landis of Eister Dalgarrois bot impediment or contradiction at ony tyme heirefter* 1594 (*RMS* vi no 246)

Dalginros, Moore of Dalginros [cf Muirend NN783211] 1a16c (*Pont* 21)

Easter Dalganros, Wester Dalganros 1640 (*Retours Perth* 493)

Dalganross Easter and Wester 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Dalgenross Court Knowe 1767 (*RHP*10674/1)

Wester Dalganross [part of the lordship of Strowan, cf 1510 reference above] 1796 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the farm of Easter Dalginross 1823 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Dalginross of Comrie, Easter Dalginross 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Acre Lands at Dalginross [2] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

The fact that *Dalginross* appears first on record in *ER* (1444 *ER* v, 171) appears to indicate that the estate was held directly by the last of the Gaelic earls, and subsequently by earls David and Robert, before passing into the hands of the crown c1440. See the discussion in Part Two, pp542-5.

G dealgan ros, 'prickle point', is proposed by *CPNS* (p93), which if correct would presumably arise from the presence of thorn bushes (cf *Dallanskay+* below).

However, given the presence on *Dalginross* estate of the probable judicial site *Dalginross Court Knowe+* (see next) or *Dun Mhoid+* (q.v. below), Simon Taylor's analysis of *Dalginch* (Markinch parish, Taylor

1995, 293) may well be relevant here. Taylor explains this place-name as *dealg innis* 'thorn inch', "a piece of land marked out from its surroundings by a thorn-hedge, with reference to the area within which legal proceedings would take place". Taylor cites another apparent example of thorn associated with a place of legal assembly from Barrow (1981b, 15).

Further, the element *dealg* on its own, whether or not it referred specifically to a judicial site, may originally have been the name of an area larger than the component estate later known as Dalginross. The place-name Castell Dun Dalig+ (q.v. above), feasibly 'castle of the dùn of Dealg', lends some support to this hypothesis. The status of The Ross in the early Gaelic period is not clear, though it was part of Aberuchill which, it is suggested below pzzz, was probably the most prestigious component estate of TEX. Dalginross might, then, have been *dealg an Rois* signifying 'that part of (e.n.) Dealg belonging to or adjacent to (the estate of) The Ross'. A number of the forms quoted above, including the two earliest, are consistent with the second syllable being the G gen. art. *an*. Fords such as Ath nan Sop NN768219 and Renecrei+ NN771210 (2) (qq.v. below) would have assured communication across the Earn with the estate of Ross.

Alternatively, the north western corner of the land on which Dalginross stands, on the curve in the Ruchill at NN772218, may itself have been the *ros* or 'promontory' concerned, in which case the name might be 'that part of (e.n.) Dealg that is on the promontory'.

Dalgenross Court Knowe+ NN780212 (2) R 348 COM TEX
(1767 RHP10674/1)

Though RHP10674/1 is a very poor quality photocopy and of little use for locating sites accurately, this is almost certainly the same site as Dun Mhoid+, q.v. below.

E.n. Dalgenross plus *Sc court knowe*[#] 'mound or hillock where open air courts were held (or are thought to have been held)'. *Court Knowe* is thus a Sc equivalent of *Dùn Mhòid*. See the previous entry and comments in the section on lordship in TEX, Part Two, pp539-40.

Dallanskay+ NN79 21 (2) S? 348 MZX earlier STX earlier TEX
Fernes cum Dallanmysk 1456 (ER vi, 277)
Farenes cum Dallanskech 1461 (ER vii, 54)

Farness cum Dalinskeithe 1465 (ER vii, 325)

Fernes et Dallynisketh 1476 (ER viii, 360)

terr[as] de Dallansky 1541 (RMS iii no 2613)

[James VI sells, et ad feudifirmam dimisit, to Jac. Reidheuch, half of Dalmerglen, half of Aberlaidnoch-Eister, Abirlaidnoch the Lagane,] *Craiginsch, Dallanscheky*, [Finteleych et Cossychvacan..., mercatam de terris de Drumquharagane-Munrusk nuncupat. Munrusk] 1595 (RMS vi no 391)

Dallinska 1622 (Retours Perth 308)

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]...*Dalniskae*... 1630 (Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray no 48, Inchaff. Liber p114)

Dalskie 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Dallansk(a)y or Easter Carse 1786-1808 (Perthshire Sasines)

This site may well have been the carse land between Fairness and the River Earn, since it is so often listed with that settlement.

The 1456 form appears aberrant. G *dail* 'haugh or carse meadow', perhaps with G *sgitheach* gen. *sgithich*, masc. (cf O Ir *scé* and *scech* gen. *sciach*, fem., RIA), giving 'haugh & c of whitethorn or blackthorn'. For the possible presence of thorn bushes locally cf Dalginross above.

Perhaps cf also, from Dwelly, G *sgiath* gen. *sgèith* fem. 'portion of land jutting into the sea'; a bend in the Earn forms a promontory of land at the assumed location of Dallanskay.

Dalmayick+ NN77 19 (2) S 359 COM TEX [Mill of Dalmayick NN76 19 (2)]

[Notarial instrument certifying that.. *Malcolm Neilsoun of Auchinsellach* gave sasine to..John Murray of Kelach of..] *half of his nine acres of land and half of the lands of Dalmayok* 19th October 1495 (RCAHMS 7th Report no 73)

[James V confirms to Alex. Murray de Strowane (who had resigned them) and Marg. Reidheuch his spouse] 9 *marcatas terrarum de Straid* (perhaps MUT), 5 *marc. de Finglen*, 40 *sol. de Auchinshellach, cum molendino de Mayak*, 9 *acras terrarum eidem adjacen.* 1540 (RMS iii no 2152)

[witness] John Millar at the **mill of Maiik** 1610 (Laing Chrs. no 1586)

Dunivarion and Miln of Dalmayick 1787 (Perthshire Sasines)

Superiority of the lands of Drummachork and Dunivarow, & Mill of Dalmayick and Mill lands of the same 1818 (Perthshire Sasines)

Milnmuick 1898 (Shennan 1898, 208)

Associated as it is in the records with sites in TEX, Dalmayick+ is likely to have been in that medieval parish.

CPNS (p328) mentions a possible derivation for our name in "[St] Mayota or Mazota.., connected with the tradition of the gift of Abernethy to St Brigit". Though CPNS goes on to say that this saint is a "fiction", her name suggesting a *M'Aedóc* or *M'Aodhóg*, the forms of the place-name commemorating her, *Dulmayok* (1157), later *Dulmao(c)k*, *Dalmayock* &c, "pronounced *Dalmaik*", have intervocalic [j] (cf *Mayak* 1540 and *Dalmayick* 1787 above) in common with forms for the TEX site.

Thus perhaps G *dail M'Aodhóg* 'haugh or carse meadow of my (saint) Aodhóg'. If so this site may belong to the not uncommon category of names formed from Pictish *dol* 'meadow' (borrowed as G *dul* later *dail*) followed by the name of a saint, "indicating an old church site or land gifted to the church" (CPNS 418).

There is another apparent occurrence of this fictional saint's name within the earldom in Gleann and Allt Mathaig (and the settlement name Glenmaick NN725283 COM, q.v.), which join the Glen and River Lednock at NN729282.

Dalness NN735176 (1) S 359 COM TEX

Dalnes 1683 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Dalness 1726 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

the farm of Mailermore and Dalness 1755 (*Wills* 1973, 11)

Mailerfuar and pendicle called Delness [sic] 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

This settlement is close to Spùt a` Chleibh (q.v. below) and the name thus seems likely to be G *dail an easa* (see *eas*[#]) 'haugh of the falls'.

From mid 18c at least it was part of Mailermore.

Dalquhorry+ NN75 20 (2) S 348 or 359 COM TEX

Dalquherry 1539-47 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

the mill of Cultis now called the mill of Dachroy [Cuilt is NN758201]

1609 (*Laing Chrs.* no 1563)

the mill of Dalchroy 1610 (*Laing Chrs.* no 1587)

the mill of Dalcroy c1640 (*Laing Chrs.* no 2237)

Dalcroy 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

pendicle of land called Dalquhorry being part of Cuilt 1813 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The 16c form suggests *G dail a' cheathraimh* 'haugh or carse meadow of the quarterland'. This may refer to a quarter davoch, or to one of four main component parts (i.e. Cuilt) of Aberuchill estate.

Dalrannoch NN761195 (1) S 359 COM TEX [Dalrannoch Hill (with cairn) NN749194, Dalrannoch Wood NN760197]

[charter by Wm Grahame of Callendar selling to Colin Campbell of Aberuchill] *the whole lands of Dalranich, Blairmore, Blairquhorry, and Cultis, with the mill of Cultis now called the mill of Dachroy* [barony of Kincardine] 1609 (*Laing Chrs.* no 1563)

Dalranich 1627 (*Retours Perth* 350)

Dalranoch 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Dalrynoch and Cuiltis [Cuilt NN758201] 1781 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G dail [na] *rainich* 'bracken haugh or carse meadow'.

Dalvuie+ NN793212 (2) S? 348 COM earlier MZX earlier TEX

(1771 Cock)

Dalbuy 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

G dail bhuidhe 'yellow haugh or carse meadow'.

Deer Forest NN69 17 &c (1) F 359 COM TEX

James III and James IV issue charters in Glen Artney in 15c, no doubt while hunting there (*RMS ii nos* 922, 923 and 2185)

[James V grants to Joh. Drummond de Innerpeffray] *officium forestarie foreste de Glennertnay.*; *Faciend. servitia dicte foreste in custodia ferarum et limitum ejusdem, ac justa feoda, proficua et pasturas bestialium recipiendo* 1532 (*RMS iii no* 1153)

[James V confirms to Lord David Drummond heir of late Joh. Lord Drummond many lands and] *officia senescalli, coronatoris et forestarii de Stratherne, Glenartnay et balquhidder* 1542 (*RMS iii* 2825)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall* in many lands, and] *proprietatem forestie et silvarum de Glenartnay, cum privilegio liberae forestae* 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Forest of Glen Artney, Glen Artney Lodge [the present Dalclathick Lodge NN717171] 1783 (*Stobie*)

the farm of Daleclachic with the Deer Forest 1810 (*Knox*)

Deer Forest of Glenartney, Foresters' houses 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*) See comments in Part Two, p547.

Disputed ground. The triangle of ground centred on NN718117 is marked by Knox (1810) as disputed ground (see under Beinn Odhar above), as is the area SW of Tom Iain Mhòr and Meall Clachach containing Airigh Ailpein NN677133 now CLD.

Doire a' Chinn NN688185 (1) V 359 570m COM TEX
G 'copse of (i.e. on) the point or promontory'.

Druim n' Tokel+ [sic] NN76 21 (2) R 348 COM TEX
(McNaughton n.d., 195)
Druim-n-Tokel 1790 (RHP24469)
G *druim an t-seagail* 'rye ridge'.

Drumchork (OS 6" has *Drumachork*) NN773191 (1) S 359 COM TEX [Drumchork Wood NN770193]

[charter by Malise son of Duncan in favour of Donald son of Gyllis, the grantor's kinsman, of] *his whole lands of Drumcorkis* [until the grantor pays 10 marks at the church of Gulikedyll (sic)] 1374 (RCHMS 7th report no 14)

terras de Drumcork 1498 (RMS ii no 2474)

[Pat Drummond in *terris de Eister Culingis cum mol.* [DXE], *dimedietatem de Achinchelloch, cum superioritate dimed. terr. de Nyne Aikers et mol.*], *terris de Drumquhork*; [half Duchlage, Pittachar and Magerer, Wester Quarter nuncupata and Eister Creiff] 1603 (*Retours Perth* 115)

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]...**Drumthark** 1630 (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* pl14)
[probably] *Drumachare* 1783 (Stobie)

Superiority of the lands of Drummachork and Dunivarrow, and Mill of Dalmayick and Mill lands of the same 1818 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Drumchork [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *druim a' choirce* 'oat ridge'.

This and the previous item are the only known place-names in TEX clearly to indicate arable cultivation. Cf, for example, the large number of TEX names in *dail*, referring to land suitable for grazing and esp. haymaking.

Drumlochlan Wood NN747225 (1) V 348 COM TEX [Drumlochlan Cottage NN743229]

G *druim Lachlainn* 'Lachlan's ridge'.

Drummondernoch NN797208 (1) S MZX earlier TEX

Drumanerynoch 1444 (ER v, 171)

Drummanerynoch 1445 (ER v, 203)

Drummanerynach 1465 (ER vii, 325)

[James VI sells to Jo. Drummond de *Drummenerinoch*] *terras de Drummenerinoch*, [Lurg, *pascuam lie gers-roume de Glasquhorrie, in baronia de Stratherne*] 1595 (RMS vi no 390)

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]...*Drumernoch*... 1630 (Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* p114)

Drumanerinoch 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Drummonderinoch 1682 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drummondearinoch 1720 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drummondearnoch 1766 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drummond-Ernock comp Balnalt 1790-1811 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Drummondernoch, *Drumore-Drummondernoch*, *Balnalt-Drummondernoch* [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

In the charter of 1595 quoted above Drummond of *Drummenerinoch* is described as *vet[us] feudifirmari[us] et nativ[us] et familiar[is] possess[or]* of the Drummondernoch lands. The first Drummond to hold the lands however was Thomas, fourth son of Sir Malcolm Drummond of Stobhall and Cargill who died in 1470. Thomas was brother to John, the first Lord Drummond. He "is said to have married a daughter of Scot of Monzie" (*SP* vii, 40).

An established explanation of the place-name (eg MacNeish and Tod 1925, 56; also MacGregor-Comrie 1996, 88) is based on the fact that John Drummond returned to Drummondernoch from Ireland at the end of 15c, but as we see above, the name *Drumanerynoch* &c already attached to the property half a century before that date.

G *druimean* 'small ridge'. The second part may be G *eireannach* 'of Ireland', in which case it may be an early territorial name given by the incoming Gaels, and possibly to be compared with Earn and Strathearn themselves, and perhaps with Rottearns DLE (see *CPNS* 227 and Part Two, pp473-6). The site does not seem particularly significant in

itself, though it is beside the medieval march between TEX and STX, and in theory the name could have been coined when a phase of early Gaelic movement into Strathearn was halted for a period at this point, marking a boundary established here with the Picts.

Alternatively *G druimean (nan) eibhrionnach* 'small ridge of (the) wedder goats' would be a more down-to-earth possibility. Finally, see the last paragraph under Lochan an Eireannaich, BQR.

Drumore+ NN79 20 (2) S 348 COM MZX TEX

(*Drumore-Drummondernoch* 1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This is the only reference I have to this name.

G druim mòr 'big ridge'.

Dubh Choirein NN628182 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Bealach an Dubh Choirean NN624186 (1) COM/BQR earlier TEX/BQR, Gleann an Dubh Choirein NN660158, Dubh Choirein NN645167, Allt an Dubh Choirein NN645167]

Glen Graehan [for *Gleann an Dubh Choirein*] 1783 (Stobie)

Duchrone [for *Dubh Choirein*], *Water of Grechan* [for *Allt an Dubh Choirein*] later 18c (RHP3405)

Glenduchoran, Duchorie Burn, Duchorie Little Burn 1810 (Knox)

Knox's *Duchorie Little Burn* is the present Allt a' Bhealaich Gliogarsnaiche NN643180.

G 'black little corrie'.

Allt an Dubh Choirein forms, further downstream, the main component of the Ruchill. Knox (1810) calls its lower stretch *Artney Burn*. See under *Glen Artney* below.

For the 19c names *Water of Grechan* and *Glen Graehan* quoted above, see *Water of Grechan+* below.

Dùn# Dubh# NN721189 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'black rounded or conical hill'.

See also *Dunduf+* next.

Dunduf+ NN72 18 (2) F? 359 COM TEX

[James IV confirms to Jacobus Redheuch de *Tulichedill terras de Tulichedill cum molendino earundem, Malar-Rannych, Dalquhorne* (probably *Dalchruin* NN71 16), *Malar-Maknab*], **Dunduf**, [*quartem partem de Megour*] 1513 (*RMS* ii no 3829)

The lands mentioned in this charter occupy the part of TEX and Glen Artney that is south of the Ruchill, except that Dunduf+ seems likely to have been the ground below Dùn Dubh, NN721189, on the north of the river. That hill itself appears earlier to have been part of the Aberuchill lands.

Sc, from e.n Dùn Dubh.

Dunivarrow+ NN76 19 (2) S? 359 COM MUT? TEX

(Superiority of the lands of Drummachork and Dunivarrow, and Mill of Dalmayick and Mill lands of the same 1818 Perthshire Sasines)

Dounvarrou [location not very clear; perhaps in southern half of OS square NN76 19 or northern half of NN77 19?] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Dunivarion and Miln of Dalmayick 1787 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dunnivarion 1788 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dunwaroro with the pertinents thereof at the Chaple of Tullichettle 1800 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dunivarron 1800 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dunnivarion 1809 (Perthshire Sasines)

The first syllable is likely to be G dùn[#] 'conical hill; fort, fortified place' followed by the gen. art., with the possibility that this may represent an earlier name formed with Pictish *dun*. The final part is obscure.

Judging from Pont's 1a16c map the site appears to be in the general vicinity of the ridge where Drumchork Wood now stands. None of the modest eminences here seems suitable for G dùn as a hill name element, but it is theoretically possible that our name refers to the presence on the ridge of a native Dark Age or Iron Age fort. Cf the similar suggestion made in connection with Dun- names in STX, on an only slightly higher ridge (Watson in Hall et al 2000, 173). The name Drumchork indicates arable farming during the Gaelic period, which might explain an absence of visible remains of older structures.

A fort here would have been some 600 to 800 metres from the church of Tullichettle, close to the range of 500 to 600 metres distance between church or chapel and native fort that we have observed at Dundurn, Dunning, Monzie, Monzievaired and Strowan, and postulated at Fowlis. See under The Sheers+ MZX.

Dun Mhoid+ NN780212 (2) O 348 COM TEX

(McNaughton n.d., 3)

Dalgenross Court Knowe 1767 (RHP10674/1)

Dunmoid 1896 (MacPherson 1896, 166)

McNaughton is citing an 18c drawing of the Dalginross area which he does not identify. It may have been the original of RHP10674/1 (see under Dalgenross Court knowe+ above).

MacPherson writes (*loc. cit.*): "At the west side of the new cemetery [NN781212], close to the public road, there is a curious round knoll which at one time must have been used for the burial of the dead". He reports that c1876 three large recumbent stone slabs lay on the mound, and that a burial cist and an urn filled with ashes had been dug up there.

G *dùn# a' mhòid* '(conical or fortified?) hill of the court', 'court mound'.

See Dalgenross Court Knowe+ above, almost certainly the same site in Sc guise. See also comments under Dalginross above and in the section on early lordship in TEX, Part Two, pp539-40.

Dùn# Slèis NN743218 (1) R 348 COM TEX

A roughly conical hill beside the medieval march COM/TEX.

G 'thigh hill'. *Slias* gen. *slèis* (*Armstrong*) is presumably being used here as a topographical term, as other words for parts of the body, such as *gualann* 'shoulder' or *ruighe* 'forearm', commonly are in Gaelic,.

Eas# a' Bhaltair NN672197 (1) W 359 COM TEX

Ault Eas Vaultair (spelling not clear) 1810 (Knox)

Cf Allt Bhaltair NN811290 MZX

G 'Walter's den or ravine'. A steep gorge or ravine is marked on OS Pathfinder.

The burn crosses the march between Dalclathick and Wester Dundurn which is also that between TEX and COM.

Eas# nan Lùb NN679172 (1) W 359 COM TEX

G 'waterfall among the bends or loops'.

Falls are marked here matching that description.

Easter Tullybannocher NN759219 (1) S 348 COM TEX [Mid Tullybannocher NN757221, Wester Tullybannocher NN749221]

Tullibancharre et Rosse 1444 (*ER v*, 171)

Tulybancharre, Ross et Cragynche 1445 (*ER v*, 204)

[*gressuma terrarum Westeraberlednok, Thomperroune, Logy* (cf Laggan Wood NN77 23) et] **Tulybancharre** 1456 (*ER vi*, 288)

Tulybainquhare 1465 (*ER vii*, 325)

[James IV grants to David Murray and spouse] *terras de Tullibanquare..et Estire Lochlyn* 1511 (*RMS ii* no 3695)

[James V grants to Joh. Murray son and heir of David Murray de Estir-Lochlane et Tulibanquhare who had resigned them] *terras de Estir-Lochlane et Tulibanquhare* 1529 (*RMS iii* no 870)

terras de Tullibanquhair 1575 (*RMS iv* no 2494)

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]...**Tulliebanocher**... 1630 (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* p114)

Nether and Over Tulliebancher 1640 (*Retours Perth* 493)

terras de Nethir Tullibenacher, cum piscariis, lie grassinges &c, terras de Over Tullibenacher, cum scheilinges &c 1642 (*RMS ix* no 1058)

W Tullibanocher, Tullybanocher 1783 (*Stobie*)

the Wood of the 20s land of Tullybannacher 1819 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Easter Tullybannocher, Wester Tullybannocher [Farms], Smithy at Wester Tullybannocher 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *tulach*[#] *beannchair* 'mound or hillock by the horn-like river-bend' (*CPNS* 481). This accurately describes Easter Tullybannocher, probably identifying it as the initial or principal holding. *Nether and Over Tulliebancher* appear on record in 1640 (see references above) but the two settlements are at virtually identical altitudes. It is possible, then, that we have here a reflection of the G usage *suas* and *sios* (lit. 'up' and 'down') to denote 'east' and 'west', as found in *Allt Shuas* and *Allt Shios* NN66 23, some 9km to the west on south Lochearnside (COM). Cf also Nicolaisen 1976, 55.

Escullion NN773182 (1) S 359 COM TEX [Escullion Burn NN772180 (1) COM/MUT earlier TEX/MUT]

Eas a' Chlais [?spelling not clear] or *Holly's Den* 1810 (Knox)

Escullion [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Escullen, Escullen Burn mid19c (Name Bk MUT, s.n.)

G *eas*[#] *cuillionn*. There are no falls marked on the burn so the sense may be 'holly den', cf the first reference.

Fairness NN789213 (1) S 348 COM earlier STX earlier TEX

Farnes 1444 (*ER v*, 171)

Farness cum Dallinskeithe 1465 (*ER vii*, 325)

[James IV grants at feufarm to Peter Scot de Munze several lands including] *dimedietatem de Farnes* 1527 (*RMS iii* no 522)

Fairness 1553 (*ER xviii*, 561)

[Queen Mary grants at feufarm to Marg. Balfour spouse of Hen. Reidheuch] *terras de Farnes-Eister* 1553 (*RMS iv* no 792)

[James VI grants to Pat. Drummond lands his spouse Marg. Scot had resigned, including] *dimedietatem de Farnes* 1576 (*RMS iv* no 2553)

[James VI confirms a charter of Pat. Drummond de Monzie selling to Geo. Drummond de Balloch lands including] *dimedietatem terrarum de Farnes* 1579 (*RMS iv* no 2919)

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]...*Farnes*... 1630 (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* p114)

Ferness 1704 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Wester Fairnesh 1733 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Fairness 1738 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Wester Fernis 1767 (RHP10674/1)

Fairness 1783 (Stobie)

Wester and Easter Ferness/Farness 1786-1800 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Fairness 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *fèarna fha(i)s* 'alder spot or dwelling place', or *feàrn(a)* with the suffix *-es*, *-is* (&c) (see Ó Máille 1989-90).

Feadan Dubh[#] NN654153 (1) R 359 450m COM TEX

A hill slope above Gleann an Dubh Choirein.

G 'black chanter, flute, whistle', probably referring to the sound of the wind.

See Allt na Feagan above.

Fichetscillan+ NN765223 (2) S 348 COM TEX

(1783 Stobie)

G 'twenty [Scots] shillings'.

This is no doubt Sc 'twenty shilling (land)' translated into Gaelic at some unknown period prior to 18c. The use of the term here indicates that systems of land assessment and organisation had become somewhat standardised throughout the kingdom, but its Gaelic form testifies to a certain resilience of Gaelic in this western part of Strathearn since an imported term was translated into that language (cf Treyanmannich+ below).

McNaughton (n.d., 77) states that Twenty Shilling Wood, this site's current name, was (i.e. c1981) still known to local people as Twenty Pence Wood. This is because when English coinage came into common use in Scotland the value of a shilling Scots was approximately equal to that of an English penny and as a result G *sgillinn* came to be thought of as equivalent to 'penny' (see *Dwelly* s.v.).

See Twenty Shilling Wood below.

Findhuglen NN727153 (1) S 359 MUT earlier MZX det earlier TEX [Findhu Glen and Findhuglen Water, both NN720153]

[James IV confirms charter by *Finlay[us] Ower* [G *odhar*] de **Fynglen** selling to Joh. Murray de Keloch] *terras suas de Fynglen, cum pendiculo terre de Fynglen jacente apud ecclesiam parochialem de Tulicheddill* 1502 (RMS ii no 2651)

[James IV confirms to Joh. Murray in *Strowane* and spouse] *terras de Fynglen, Kelauch* [Culloch MUT], *Emerquheutir* [Inverchruter+ MUT], et *Emertreuchag* [Crutach+ MUT] [which Joh. had resigned] 1510 (RMS ii no 3462)

[James V confirms to Alex. Murray de *Strowane* (who had resigned them) and Marg. Reidheuch his spouse] *9 marcatas terrarum de Straid* [probably MUT], *5 marc. de Finglen, 40 sol. de Auchinshellach, cum molendino de Mayak, 9 acras terrarum eidem adjacen.* 1540 (RMS iii no 2152)

[Donald Otor Baron of *Twlezettyll*..resigns to Alex. Murray of *Strowan* lord superior of the after-named lands]..his two and a half merk lands..of **Fynglen**, commonly called the pendicle of land of **Fynglen**, lying at the parish church of *Tulizettyl* 1548 (RCHMS 7th report no 104, p714a)

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]...**Finglen**... 1630 (Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray no 48, Inchaff. Liber p114) terras de **Finglen** cum pendiculis apud ecclesiam parochialem de Tullichettill 1640 (Retours Perth 493)

[Cf] *Fingleness* 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

Findo-glen 1664 (Dunb. Tests.)

Finduglen 1667 (Dunb. Tests.)

Findy Glen 1759 (Dunb. Tests.)

Findowglen [S] 1783 (Stobie)

Findoglen 1789 (Perthshire Sasines)

Findow Glen [S], *Findow Glen Farm* 1810 (Knox)

Findowglen [S] 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

Findhuglen [a Farm] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

The lowest stretch of Findhuglen Burn or Water is Allt na Caillich (OS Pathfinder).

Findhuglen appears earlier as *Fynglen* &c (see the first four references quoted above), a potential cause of confusion in the records with Fin Glen NN66 22 COM. It is not impossible that some confusion also arose locally between these two names, esp. perhaps once they were in the same parish, from 16c.

The early forms for the TEX site (see above) appear to rule out the G saint's name *Findoca*.

G *fionn ghleann* 'white, fine or holy glen'.

I have no early forms for Fin Glen NN66 22 COM (q.v.). Porteous (1929) calls that glen *Finn Glen* and *Findoglen*. He has *Findoglen* (probably the settlement), *Findoglen Burns* and *Finn Glen* (all p26), "the twin burns at *Findoglen* which enter the loch (Loch Earn) a few yards apart" (p35), which are Allt Shios and Allt Shuas, and "the farm house of *Findoglen* or *Finnaglen*" (p60).

Donald Otor Baron of Twlezettyll is no doubt the Donald Oure son of the deceased Finlay Oure (cf the charter of 1502 above) of RCHMS 7th report no 80, AD1502. Finlay and Donald are discussed in Part Two ~~pp~~ pp 54q-51.

Forrest (sic)

(later 18c RHP3405)

This refers to the ground between Srath a' Ghlinne and Gleann an Dubh Choirein, north of Northings line NN17 approximately.

Cf *Forest Burn* (1810 Knox, for Allt Coire Choire NN700179).

See comments in Part Two, p547.

Gàradh Cruaidh NN709159 (1) O 359 MUT TEX

A small enclosure seems to be marked here on OS 6" 1977.

G 'rough dyke'; 'rough garden'.

This site is beside Allt Srath a' Ghlinne close to where it becomes the Ruchill, at the northern march of the Auchnashelloch lands, now the march COM/MUT.

Glasdale NN765221 (1) S 348 COM TEX

[*terras de*] *Glasdail* [part of Wester Aberlednoch MZX] 1604 (*RMS* vi 1504)

the field called Glasdale 1795 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Feu or piece of ground called Glasdale 1819 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Glassdale of Comrie 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

G *glas*[#] *dail* 'green haugh or carse meadow'.

Glebe NN77 21 (2) S 348 COM TEX

Parish Glebe at Tullychatel and Comrie (1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Probably the site of the current Glebe housing scheme in Comrie village?

Glen Artney NN725174 &c (1) R 359 COM TEX [Glenartney Lodge NN688155]

[James III issues charter] *apud Glenartnay* 1467 (*RMS* ii no 922)

[James III issues charter] *apud Glenartna* 1467 (*RMS* ii no 923)

[James IV issues charter] *apud Glenarthnay* 1493 (*RMS* ii no 2185)

[James V grants to Joh. Drummond de Innerpeffray] *officium foreatarie foreste de Glennertnay..; Faciend. servitia dicte foreste in custodia ferarum et limitum ejusdem, ac justa feoda, proficua et pasturas bestialium recipiendo* 1532 (*RMS* iii no 1153)

[James V confirms to Lord David Drummond heir of late Joh. Lord Drummond many lands and] *albe firme terras de Cultinbragane, PettENZE, Ouchtermuthill, North Catkin, officia senescalli, coronatoris et forestarii de Stratherne, Glenartnay et balquhidder..., cum advocazione*

ecclesie collegiate de Innerpeffry et capellaniarum ejusdem, et altaris Sanctii Nicholai infra ecclesiam cathedralem de Dunblane 1542 (RMS iii 2825)

[James VI confirms a charter of Pat. Lord Drummond selling to his brother Jas. Drummond commendator of Inchaffray and lord of Innerpeffray many lands including] *Cultinbragane, Pettezie, Ouchtermuthill, North-(C)atkin, officia senescalli, coronatoris et forestarii de Stratherne, Glenartney et Balquhiddir infra omnes bondas comitatus ejusdem 1582 (RMS ii no 439)*

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands, and proprietatem forestie et silvarum de Glenartney, cum privilegio liberae forestae 1662 (Retours Perth 708)*

Glenertney 1677 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Artney Water [appears to be the present Allt Srath a' Ghlinne NN660205 &c], **Forest of Glen Artney, Glen Artney Lodge** [the present Dalclathick Lodge NN717171] 1783 (*Stobie*)

Forrest and Woods of Glenartney 1789 (Perthshire Sasines)

Glenertney 1801 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Artney Burn [the lower stretch of Allt an Dubh Choirein] 1810 (*Knox*)

Deer Forest of Glenartney, Foresters' Houses 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Perhaps cf G àrdanach 'lofty, haughty, proud', which shares with the suggested etymology for the river running through the glen, the Ruchill, a semantic connection to the notion 'height'.

However, Donnchadh Bàn (1a18c) has *Gleann Artanaig* (MacLeod 1978, 1.5810), cf O Ir airténe 'small stone', *artine* 'pebble' (RIA), and mod G artan 'small stone' (*Dwelly*). With dimin. ending -ag this would give (glen of) 'little pebbly one', a watercourse name.

Note that the lower stretch of Allt an Dubh Choirein is *Artney Burn* on 1810 *Knox*, while *Stobie* (1783) has *Artney Water* for the present Allt Srath a' Ghlinne. ['artnI]

Glenartney Church NN712161 (1) E 359 COM TEX

The church was built c1870 by the great-grandmother of the present Baroness Willoughby de Eresby who kindly supplied information on this point. Unfortunately no information has yet come to light regarding possible archaeological remains at the site. The church stands on a prominent ridge-shaped eminence rising from the edge of the glen floor,

a relief feature one would expect to have been utilised in the Middle Ages. Note the nearby place-names with possibly religious or sacred associations, Allt na Caillich, Cnoc Brannan and Altavile (qq.v. above).

Green+ NN767201 (2) S 348 COM TEX

(1783 Stobie)

A relatively common Sc name for 'place where grass grows well', 'hayfield', 'meadow'. See further under green^d.

High Plantation NN744206 (1) V 348 COM TEX

Inneruchill+ NN76 21 (2), S 348 COM TEX

[witnesses from] *Wester Aberruchill*, **Inneruchill** 1697 (*Laing Chrs.* no 2957)

Aberuchill, **Inneruchill** 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

G *inbhir* with e.n. Ruchill (q.v. under Water of Ruchill below) '(place at the) confluence of Ruchill'.

The place-names Aberuchill and Inneruchill are comparable to Abernethy and Innernethy (ANY). In each parish the *aber* name designated the actual settlement of that name but subsequently came to designate a territory or estate of which it was the *caput*. The *inbhir* name in each case was applied to a settlement distinct from the *caput* site.

Leacann Bhuidhe NN686136 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'yellow hillside'.

Leacann nam Bad Dearg NN649169 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt Leacann nam Bad Dearg NN650166]

A long, quite steep hillside forming part of the foot of Meall na Fearna.

G 'hillside of the red places or spots'.

Leathad na Sgèith NN706195 (1) R 359 COM TEX

Lednaskae later 18c (RHP3405)

Sreing Lethad na Sciadh 1810 (Knox)

A medium-steep slope with crags,

G 'slope of the shield or shelter', perhaps referring to the fact that the rugged summit above the slope would give significant shelter from the west. *Sreing* (Knox) is G *sreang* 'ridge'. *Sgèith* is gen. sing. of *sgiath*[#].

Lechkin+ NN765223 (2) S 348 TEX

(McNaughton n.d., 50)

Lechan of Comrie 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

House and Garden at Leckan, Land at Lechdin Feus [COM] 1855-6
(*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Probably G *leacann* 'hillside, hillslope', which fits the location.

Ledoch a-meriadh+ NN71 19 (2) 359 or 348 COM, or COM earlier TEX

(1810 Knox)

A slate quarry; the spelling is not clear.

Ledoch would normally be understood as G *leth dabhach* 'half davoch', but with altitudes in the vicinity of the estimated site of 500m to 600m this seems highly unlikely (see *àrd*[#] and *dabhach*[#]). The remainder of the name is also obscure.

Lennoch Burn NN801209 (1) W 348 COM/MZX earlier TEX/STX

E.n. *Lennoch* (NN803212 STX) with Sc burn.

Linn a' Chullaich NN76 19 (2) W 359 or 348 COM TEX

(McNaughton n.d., 109)

A "once great, dark pool" in the Water of Ruchil.

G *linne a' chullaich* 'the boar's pool'.

Lint Mill marked on 1783 Stobie at NN764187 (2) S 359 COM TEX

Mailerbeg NN726172 (1) S 359 COM TEX [Mailerbeg Cottages NN725171]

Mailior Beg later 18c (RHP3405)

Mailer-more, Mailerbeg, Mailer fuar 1783 (Stobie)

Mallerbeck 1810 (Knox)

Mailermore, Mailerbeg, Mailerfuar [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This western part of Mailer appears to have been *Mailler MacNab* (q.v. below) from mid15c or earlier, being known as *Mailler Drummond* for a

time in later 18c before taking on its present name. See comments under Mailermore, below.

E.n. Mailer (&c) (see Mailermore below) with G beag 'little or lesser Mailer'.

Mailer Fuar NN731171 (1) S 359 COM TEX

Mailior Fuir later 18c (RHP3405)

Mailer-more, Mailerbeg, Mailer fuar 1783 (Stobie)

Mailerfuar and pendicle called Delness [Dalness] 1789 (Perthshire Sasines)

Mallerfour 1810 (Knox)

Mailermore, Mailerbeg, Mailerfuar [Farms] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

E.n. Mailer, with G fuar 'cold Mailer'.

This appears to have earlier been Mallar Rannicht+ (q.v. below). It is also likely to have been the *Midle Mailler* of the 1650 Perthshire Rent Book. See comments under Mailermore, next.

Mailermore NN748183 (1) S 359 COM TEX

Maller and Mailler 1665 (Dunb. Tests.)

Malermoir 1686 (Dunb. Tests.)

Mailermore 1749 (MutPR)

Mailiormore later 18c (RHP3405)

Mailer-more, Mailerbeg, Mailer fuar 1783 (Stobie)

Mallermora 1810 (Knox)

Mailermore, Mailerbeg, Mailerfuar [Farms] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

The Mailer lands, presumably a single estate at a date prior to mid15c, occupy the area to the south of the Ruchill between that river and the present parish boundary COM/MUT, the eastern march of Mailer being Allt Tairbh (1810 Knox). It seems likely that the comparatively small holding of Dalchruin (NN71 16) earlier formed part of Mailer, which clearly was a significant component estate of the multiple estate of Tullichettle. It had clearly been divided by 1454, the date of our first reference to Mailler MacNab.

Mailler MacNab was the western section of the estate of Mailer (*occidentalem dimedietatem de Malar vocatem Malar-Maknab RMS iv no 2554*) and so, unless there were four parts of Mailer, for which there

is no clear evidence, *Mallar Rannich+*, last on record in 1610, can probably be taken to be the *Midle Mailler* of 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*) and later *Mailer Fuar*.

Perhaps G *màlair* (there is also *màladair*) 'one who pays rent; a tenant farmer', also 'a cottar'. It is possible that *Mailer* was let out for rent at a date early enough for this to be unusual and to merit its being recorded in the name of the holding, 'holding of the renter or tenant'. *Mál*, 'rent' in G, was not common in O Ir where it had the sense 'tribute' (RIA). O Ir for 'rent' was *cis*, Mod Ir *cíos*, G *cis*.

RIA does not give *mál* as a borrowing from Eng, but Sc *mail* 'rent' is from Late OE *mál* (and cf ON *mál*) 'payment; agreement' (OED and CSD). OED's earliest Scottish example of *mail* is 1414c and of *mailler* mid15c, but the terms are likely to have been used, and potentially borrowed into Gaelic in western parts of the earldom at least, for some time before appearing on record.

The G adjectives affixed to *màlair* in the four names attaching to parts of this estate suggest that this is an example of a borrowing from Older Sc that was taken into G as a technical term relating to land tenure. Sc *mailing* 'tenant farm' is found in Scotland from Galloway to Aberdeenshire (though CPNS 146 indicates that in some cases it can be from G *maoilinn* 'bare round hillock'), but only one example is found in Strathearn, *Mailingknowe* NN99 14 DNG. On the other hand, all the three examples of *Mailer* (*Mailer* NO 09 20 FDY earlier FTT det, *Mailer's Knowe* NN94 02 GDV and *Mailer* TEX) are in geographical Strathearn, the latter two being within the former earldom. The TEX *Mailer* however appears to be the only surviving place-name that suggests that *màlair* was integrated into Gaelic (information from *Pathfinder Gazetteer*). It could be added that *Mailer* is a relatively common surname in the Auchterarder area.

If indeed it had a name borrowed from Sc, it goes without saying that *Mailer* will have had an earlier G name, but there seems to be no clue as to what this might have been.

It should be noted on the other hand that there was a place-name *Maillor Saysneck* in North Wales in 1413c (CDS i no 984). Notwithstanding the second element *Saysneck*, Mod W *Seisnig*, 'English', *Maillor* may represent a P-Celtic place-name element with which *Mailer* TEX is cognate.

Mailler MacNab+ NN726172 (2) S 359 COM TEX

Sasine of the lands of Manuell Macnab in Strathearn [given to William Scot] 1454 (*ER* v, 660)

[James IV confirms charter of Gilbert Scot de Munze selling to Maurice Drummond de Bordland a quarter of Dalpatrick and] *suam partem occidentalem terrarum de Malar-Maknab, et suam partem terrarum de Tulyquhedill* 1488 (*RMS* ii no 1823)

[*Litera Regressus facta Gilberto Scott de Monzey, returning to him a quarter of Dalpatrick,*] **Malar-Maknab** and a pendicle of Tullichettle (the Tenandry), [which he had sold and alienated to the late Maurice Drummond alias Ker, see 1488-9, *RMS* ii no 1823 immediately above] 1504 (*RSS* i no 1038)

[James IV confirms to Jacobus Redheuch de Tulichedill] *terras de Tulichedill cum molendino earundem, Malar-Rannych, Dalquhorne, Malar-Maknab, Dunduf, quartem partem de Megour* [which Jac. had resigned] 1513 (*RMS* ii no 3829)

[Margaret and Isobel Scot receive sasine of the barony of Monzie comprising the three quarters of Monzie,] *half of Malar MacNab* [and the tenandry of Tullichettle] 1575-6 (*ER* xx, 491-2)

[James VI grants to Pat. Drummond three quarters of Monzie &c and] *occidentalem dimedietatem de Malar vocatam Malar-Maknab, cum tenendria de Tullechedaill vocat. Tenandrie* 1576 (*RMS* iv no 2554)

[Precept for a feu charter of all the former Scot lands (the three quarters of Monzie, the highland area at Auchnafree, Glaschorie, the third of Dalmarkglen, the half of Fairness, Duntarf, the quarter of Dalpatrick,] *the half of Malar called Malar McNab* [and the tenandry of Tullichettle, fallen to the crown through the conviction for treason of Patrick Drummond of Carnok (husband of Margaret Scot), son and heir apparent of Sir Robert Drummond of Carnok] 24 Aug 1584 (*RSS* viii no 2359)

Malar-M'Nab *per annexationam in baronia de Tulliechettill* 1610 (*Retours Perth* 217)

Malir-M'Nab 1627 (*Retours Perth* 351)

Mr McNab of McNab for Mailler 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

half of Mailler called Mailler McNab or Mailler Drummond 1784-6 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

lands of Mailler commonly called Mailler Drummond and formerly Mailler Macnab 1815 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

In the 1454 reference above these lands have been confused with the lands of *Manuell (&c)* in Stirlingshire, see, eg, *RMS ii* no 693, AD 1459.

Mailler MacNab+ appears to have been the western section of the Mailer lands, probably corresponding to what is now Mailerbeg (q.v. above). The precise involvement of MacNabs here is not clear. It had begun before mid15c, when we find the settlement name, but since the lands were in the king's hands in 1454 it might be assumed that no-one at that time had feudal tenure of them. Nonetheless Mr McNab of McNab was liable for *cess* or land tax for Mailler as late as 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*). Cf *Maknabbis-quarter+* MXZ.

E.n. Mailer (&c) with the surname MacNab. See comments under Mailermore above.

Mallar Rannich+ NN731171 (2) S 359 COM TEX

[James IV confirms charter by Alex. Wyntoun de Andiat selling to Jac. Redheuch] *terras de Tulichiddil et Malarammach* 1507 (*RMS ii* no 3106)
 [James IV confirms to Jacobus Redheuch de Tulichedill] *terras de Tulichedill cum molendino earundem, Malar-Rannych, Dalquhorne, Malar-Maknab, Dunduf, quartem partem de Megour* 1513 (*RMS ii* no 3829)

Mallar Rannich 1610 (*Retours Perth* 217)

[probably this site] *Midle Mailler* 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

This holding appears to correspond to the present Mailer Fuar (q.v. above). Its earlier and later names both imply that it was the least fertile and prosperous of the Mailer lands.

E.n. Mailer (&c) with *G raineach* gen. *rainich*, 'bracken or fern Mailer'. See comments under Mailermore above.

Meall# Clachach NN688126 (1) R 359 COM/CLD/MUT earlier COM/CLD/TEX

G 'stony bulky hill'.

Meall# Innein NN693191 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Coire Innein, Allt Coire Innein]

G 'anvil bulky hill', from the perceived shape of the hill, probably of the summit area.

Meall# na Fearna NN651187 (1) R 359 809m COM earlier COM/TEX [Allt na Fearna and Coire na Fearna NN658182]

Coriearn Burn [for *Allt na Fearna*] later 18c (RHP3405)

Coire Earna, Coire Earna Burn 1810 (Knox)

G 'bulky hill of the alder'.

Meall[#] na Gaisge, a hill, NN726181 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'bulky hill of heroism, of the heroic deed', but note also the sense 'slope' for *gaisge* (Armstrong).

Meall[#] na h-Iolaire NN638157 (1) R 359 603m COM/CLD earlier TEX/CLD

G 'bulky hill of the eagle'

Meall[#] na Mòine[#] NN686181 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'bulky hill of the peat or peat bog'.

Meall[#] Odhar[#] NN645149 (1) R 359 COM/CLD earlier TEX/CLD.

Tom Odhar NN659144 is on the same bulky land mass.

G 'dun-coloured bulky hill'.

Meiggar, Easter NN766185 (1) S 359 COM earlier MZX det earlier TEX
[Lower Meiggar NN759187, Wester Meiggar NN754184] ['mIgə r]

[James III grants to Wm Masone] *quartem partem terrarum de Megour nuncupatam Middilquartare* [which Wm's father had resigned] 1475 (RMS ii no 1197) [Lower Meiggar]

[James III grants to *Johanni Combry filio Joh. C. de eodem*, the latter having resigned them] *terras de Combry, Lungait* [probably Kingarth COM, cf the 1495 reference], *le Estirquarter de Megore*, Glenmayit [Glenmaik COM], *Lieplandy* [Kiplandy MZX], *unacum officio de le mareschip de Stratherne, et unam croftam terre in Fowlis dicto officio annexatam* 1476 (RMS ii no 1248) [Easter Meiggar]

[James III confirms grant by Walter Drummond of Duchlage to his brother, of] *terras de Duchelase et Petquhar, ac terras tertie partis occidentalis de Megor* 1477 (RMS ii 1287) [Wester Meiggar]

[James III grants to Joh. Inglis de Culquhalze] *25 sol. terrarum de Megor, et 25 sol. de terrarum de Duchlas* [forfeited by Joh. Drummond de Culquhailze] 1480 (RMS ii no 1454) [Wester Meiggar]

[James IV grants to Wm Inglis son of the late Joh. I.] *terras de Culquhaleze, Megor, Duchlas et Croft-Knappald* [which Wm's mother,

Margaret Drummond of Culquhaleze, had resigned] 1491 (RMS ii no 2024)
[Wester Meiggar]

[James IV grants to Joh. Cumry son and heir of Joh. C de eodem] terras de Cumry, Kingarth-litill, Keplandy, Glenmayke, Sclouchmonawye, Sclougnatoy, et quartem partem terrarum de **Megour**, unacum officio mari feodi senescellatus de Strathern, cum crofta de Foulis, viz. le Mariscroft, dicto officio spectante 1495 (RMS ii no 2296) [Easter Meiggar]

[James IV confirms charter of sir Pat. Hume of Polworth selling to David Murray, son of sir Wm. M. de Tulybardin] terras suas quarte partis de **Megoure**, vulgariter nuncupat. le Myddilthrid, alias Treinmaenach, cum parte molendini et tenentibus, tenandriis earundum 1501 (RMS ii no 2584) [Trian]

[James IV confirms charter by Joh. Cumry de eodem selling to Jac. Redeheuch de Tulichedill] 23 solidatas terrarum de Ester-**Mego** antiqui extentus., et unam mercat. terrarum vocat. le Cur [COM or MZX] 1510 (RMS ii no 3485) [Easter Meiggar]

[James IV confirms to Jacobus Redheuch de Tulichedill] terras de Tulichedill cum molendino earundem, Malar-Rannych, Dalquhorne, Malar-Maknab, Dunduf, quartem partem de **Megour** [which Jac. had resigned] 1513 (RMS ii no 3829) [Easter Meiggar or perhaps Lower Meiggar?]

[James V confirms charter by David Murray de Megoure selling to Alex. Redeheuch de Cuthiltoun] terras suas quarte partis de **Megoure** vulgariter nuncupat. le middilthrid alias Treinmanach, cum parte molendini, tenentibus et tenandriis 1516 (RMS iii no 76) [Trian]

[James V confirms charter by Mariote Inglis selling to Malc. Drummond de Kilbride] mediam partem tarrarum de **Megoure** et Douchles [Duchlage NN863210 CRF] 1516 (RMS iii no 107) [Wester Meiggar]

quartem partem terrarum de **Megowr** 1533 (RMS iii no 1288)

Megour Wester 1539-47 (Dunb. Tests.)

[James V confirms charter by Gilcristin[us] Megour de eodem selling to Arch. Reidheuch, son of late Jac. Reidheuch de Tullychiddill] 25 solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Estir **Megour** 1542 (RMS iii no 2646)

[Queen Mary confirms charter of Wm. Murray son and heir of late David Murray of Glenalmond selling to Wm. Reidheuch son of late Jac. R. de Tulliquiddell] terras suas quarte partis de **Megour** vulgariter nuncupat. le Myddill-thrid alias Treinmaenach, cum parte molendini, tenentibus et tenandriis 1556 (RMS iv no 1141) [Trian]

Miggir 1a16c (Pont 21)

[Pat Drummond *in terris de Eister Culingis cum mol.* (DXE)] *dimedietatem de Achinchelloch, cum superioritate dimed. terr. de Nyne Aikers et mol., terris de Drumquhork*; [half Duchlage, Pittachar and] **Magerer**, *Wester Quarter nuncupata* [and Eister Creiff] 1603 (*Retours Perth* 115) [Wester Meiggar]

[David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of Tulliechettill]...*Three Megouris...* 1630 (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* p114)

[Charles I grants to Hen. Riddoche de Tomperrane] *25 solidatas terre antuqui extensus de Eister Megoure que fuerunt Davidis Riddoche portionarii de Megour* 1634 (*RMS ix* no 43)

[Charles I confirms a charter of the late Jo. Comrie junioris de eodem..selling to Pat. Comrie de Ros..a quarter of 5 libratarum terrarum de **Megor** 1642 (*RMS ix* no 1261)

Easter Meigour, Wester Meigour, Triamenoch 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Miggar [MZS] 1739 (*Laing Chrs.* no 3144)

Lands of Miggar later 18c (RHP3405)

Meigiar or *Treyanmanick and Mill thereof* 1782 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

(fourth) part of **Meigiar** called *Middle Third or Treyanmanich* and part of the mill thereof, (2 quarters of Meigiar called) *Easter Migor, Wester Quarter* 1787-1806 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Watson (*CPNS* 375-6) explains *Meiggar* as from 'Welsh' *mig* 'bog, quagmire', perhaps with a coll. -ar suffix as found in *Ir salchar* 'dirt' and the place-name *Dollar*. For a site in former *Fortriu* however, it would now be thought more appropriate to derive the name from an assumed close Pictish cognate **mig*. This seems acceptable, making *Meiggar* and *Aberuchill* the only two place-names in *TEX* that can be claimed with reasonable confidence to be of Pictish origin. Their transmission into the Gaelic toponymy of the area can be taken as a measure of the importance of the two sites at the time of the transition from Pictish to Gaelic speech. On the evidence of only two names of Pictish origin however, it cannot be assumed that there was a significant period of Pictish-Gaelic bilingualism in this part of *Strathearn*.

As for the suffix -ar, Ó Máille (1987) states that it was initially a coll. suffix but when any collectivity in *O Ir* had disappeared the

suffix merely added point to the meaning conveyed in the root word. In the present name, then, the etymon would be *migar and the sense 'marsh place'.

See also Trian below.

Milntuim⁺ NN760190 (2) S COM earlier MZX det earlier TEX [Milntuim Burn NN774188]

Milntime 1783 (Stobie)

Mains of Tilliechettle and Miln thereof called the Miln of Tyme 1787 (Perthshire Sasines)

Miln of Tuym 1787 (Perthshire Sasines)

Milntuim 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)

Mill and Land of Milntuim 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

G muileann an tuim (nom. *tom*[#]) 'mill of (i.e. near, beside) the hillock'.

The 1787 reference above appears to identify this as the former demesne mill of Tullichettle estate, which is discussed in Part Two, pp543-5.

Monadh Odhar[#] NN685145 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'dun-coloured moor or rough grazing'.

There are 'Old Shielings' marked on the eastern edge of the moor on OS Pathfinder.

Montillie NN743208 (1) S 348 COM TEX

Land at Montillie and Slate Quarry 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Aberuchill slate quarry is at NN716197. The persisting link between them may imply that this settlement had a role in its exploitation? A track joins the two sites.

The site is on rising ground at about 135m.

The name may be *G monadh an tulaich* (nom. *tulach*[#]) or, if peaty, *mòine an tulaich* 'hill ground, or peat-moss, of the hillock'. The names Tom-a-Hipar, Tomanour and Tom nan h-Eise confirm that there are hillocks in the general area. Alternatively, *G monadh an t-seilich* 'piece of moorland of the willow'?

Muirend NN783211 (1) S 348 COM earlier MZX earlier TEX

Moorend 1783 (Stobie)

Muirend 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Sc 'holding at the end or edge of the muir', indicating the southern limit of Dalginross Muir (NN780214 &c). It was probably in this vicinity that The Gray-staine+ stood (see s.n. below).

Mulrusk+ NN68 12 and NN69 13 (2) R? 359 COM TEX

(later 18c RHP3405)

This is an area of ground around Am Beannan NN69 13, possibly the corner of the present COM south of Allt an Dubh Choirein.

G *maol rùisgte* 'bare rounded hill', with reference to Am Beannan itself.

Na Bealaich Chaoil NN695195 (1) R 359 COM TEX

These are narrow gullies between outcrops, leading to the summit ridge south west of Beinn Dearg.

G 'the narrow passes'. Cf Bealach a' Choire Rùchain and Coir' an t-Slugain above.

Na Leabaichean Dion NN677159 (1) R 359 500m COM TEX

A spur of Càrn Labhrunn.

G *na leapaichean dìona* 'the sheltering beds'.

The site is high and rugged but the presence nearby of Creag a' Chruidh (NN681159), 'the rock or crag of the cattle', suggests a transhumance area. The reference is no doubt to gulleys &c that provided shelter for animals and their tenders. Donnchadh Bàn tells of being overtaken by storms in the hills and sheltering '*San leabaidh-dhiona 's mi shineadh ann*, which his modern editor renders "In the den of refuge, where I reclined" (MacLeod 1978, 1.2365).

Newton Farm+ NN771207 (2) S 348 COM TEX

See Ruchillside below.

Newton Burn+ NN780195 (1) W 359 MUT/COM earlier MUT/TEX

See under Newtown+ MUT.

Nyne Aikers+ NN76 19 (2) F 359 COM TEX

[Jas. IV confirms to Malc. Drummond *terras de Estir Culingis* [Cullens+ DXE], et] *dimedietatem terrarum de Auchinchelauch, cum tenentibus, &c, ac superioritatem dimedietatis terrarum nucupatarum le Nyne*

Akaris...*quas Malcolmus Neilsoun de Culingis resignavit 1499 (RMS ii no 2497)*

[James V confirms to Alex. Murray de Strowane (who had resigned them) and Marg. Reidheuch his spouse] *9 marcatas terrarum de Straid (probably MUT), 5 marc. de Finglen, 40 sol. de Auchinshellach, cum molendino de Mayak, 9 acras terrarum eidem adjacen.* 1540 (RMS iii no 2152)

[Pat Drummond *in terris de Eister Culingis cum mol.*] *dimedietatem de Achinchelloch, cum superioritate dimed. terr. de Nyne Aikers et mol., terris de Drumquhork; [half Duchlage, Pittachar and] Magerer, Wester Quarter nuncupata [and Eister Creiff] 1603 (Retours Perth 115)*

The holding Nyne Aikeris+ appears to have been the mill lands of the Mill of Dalmayick+ (see the 1540 reference, and see Dalmayick+ above). See also the discussion of land organisation in TEX, Part Two, pp549-50.

Old Shielings NN693144 (1) S 359 COM TEX

Even without such evidence as this it would be reasonable to assume that upland areas of the Tullichettle multiple estate would serve as summer grazing sites for the settlements in the lower parts of the territory. Monadh Odhar NN685145 may have been one of the summer grazings used. Note also the nearby Airigh Ailpein (NN67 13 CLD), 'Alpin's shieling'.

Pairc Mhòr NN711165 (1) F 359 COM TEX

Mr Pat MacNab tells me that this name referred to a deer park; the site is on the lands described by Knox (1810) as deer forest. Mr MacNab also said that mid20c deer were brought from England "to renew the blood", and released below Sròn na Maoile NN69 17 on the slopes above this site.

Polinard NN777211 (1) S 348 COM TEX

Dalginross, where this site is, is a very flat area still traversed by meandering streams.

G poll an àirde 'sluggish stream of (i.e. beside) the point of land', possibly from a slight rise in this otherwise level ground?

Renecreih NN771210 (2) S 348 COM TEX

(1783 Stobie, the last letter is not clear)

Renecroi n.d. (c1981) (*McNaughton*, 89)

Obscure. As this site is close to the Roman camp and the Roman fort at Dalginross the first syllable might conceivably be for *G ràth* 'fort, fortified place'. Alternatively, perhaps *raon a' chruidh* 'field or level place of the cattle'. It stands on haugh or carse land beside the Ruchill.

McNaughton (n.d., 59) indicates that there was a ford here.

Ruchilside NN771207 (1) S 348 COM TEX [Ruchilside Wood NN751189]

Aberuchill, Ruchillside, Buchill Water [sic] 1783 (Stobie)

According to McNaughton (n.d., 59), this was earlier known as Newton Farm, though Trollope (1973) has both Newton and Ruchilside. McNaughton also refers to "the still extant burial mounds at Ruchillside", perhaps the remains of a Neolithic cemetery.

Sebastopol Wood NN755191 (1) V 359 TEX COM

Probably a wood planted to commemorate the siege of Sebastopol in the Crimean War?

Sgiath[#] Ghorm NN695131 (1) R 359 TEX COM

G 'green shield or wing' (see *gorm[#]*).

Slate Quarry NN70 18 (1) O 359 COM TEX

Slate Quarry, Slate Quarry House [NN709187 (2)] 1810 (Knox)

Cf *Ledoch a-meriadh* (a slate quarry, spelling not clear) on Knox's map of 1810 of Easter Dundurn and Dalchonzie, shown near the march with Dalclathick.

A disused quarry and disused tips are marked in square NN70 18 on OS Pathfinder. Slate quarries in Glen Artney are also recorded in OSA COM and Stewart (1990, 210).

Sloc Garg an t-Sreang NN703201 (1) R 348 COM TEX

G 'rough or wild gully of (i.e. beside or below) the ridge'.

Smithy at Wester Tullybannocher NN74 22 (2) S 348 COM TEX

(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Spùt a' Chleibh NN733178 (1) W 359 COM TEX

On the Water of Ruchill. Dalness (q.v. above), 'haugh of the falls', is nearby.

G 'waterfall of the creel', perhaps from the perceived form of the pool into which the water falls.

Srath a' Ghlinne NN677180 (1) R 359 COM TEX [Allt Srath a' Ghlinne NN660205]

Mr Pat MacNab, a former shepherd on Glenartney estate, reports the use of the name 'Strath Glen' for this glen. Cf *Strath Glen Burn* for Allt Srath a' Ghlinne (q.v. above).

G 'strath of the glen'.

Sròn[#] a' Mhill NN726202 (1) R 348 COM TEX

G 'spur or promontory of the rounded bulky hill' (gen. of *meall[#]*).

Sròn[#] Aileach NN676153 (1) R 359 525m COM TEX

Cf *Stronaltachk* 1783 (Stobie)

This is a spur of Càrn Labhruinn.

G *sròn* 'spur, promontory', plus ?*àil-each* 'stallion' (Armstrong) or ?*àilleach* 'beautiful'. But see *Stronaltachk+* below.

Sròn[#] Bad[#] an Fhèidh NN699188 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'spur or promontory of the spot or thicket where deer are found'.

Sròn[#] Bhuidhe NN672185 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'yellow spur or promontory'.

Sròn[#] Ceann a' Mhadaidh NN654184 (1) R 359 COM TEX

A long, quite steep hillside forming part of the foot of Meall na Fearna.

G 'spur or promontory of the head (or promontory) of the canine animal' (see *madadh[#]*).

Sròn[#] na Leacainn NN706183 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'spur of the (broad) hillslope' or of the 'steep green surface' (Armstrong)'.

Sròn[#] na Maoile NN691174 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'spur of the bare rounded hill', or possibly 'spur of baldness or bareness'.

Sròn[#] nam Broighleag NN685185 (1) R 359 679m COM TEX

G 'spur of the blaeberries'.

Sròn[#] nan Cabar NN697173 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'spur or promontory of the antlers'. The site is in the area of Glen Artney used as deer forest and overlooks the spot where, Mr Pat MacNab relates, deer brought from England mid20c were released "to renew the blood". See Deer Forest and Pairc Mhòr above.

Sròn[#] Odhar[#] NN738142 (1) MUT earlier MUT/TEX

Sron Odhar 1810 (Knox)

Knox shows this on the eastern march of Findhuglen Farm.

G 'dun-coloured spur'.

St Serf's church NN767197 (1) E 359 COM TEX

Robertus filius persone de Tuthedell c1199 (*Camb. Reg.* no 221)

[Earl Gilbert grants to Inchaffray] *ecclesiam sancti Seruanj de tulliedene* c1220 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XLI)

ecclesi[a] de Thullieden 1234 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* LX)

[church of] *Tulieden* 1239/40 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* LXVII)

The first reference quoted above represents the earliest record of a church here. The second is the earliest documentary record of a patron saint (though see also under Cultybraggan above).

The parishes of Comrie and Tullichettle were united in 16c as Comrie parish (*FES* 1923, 262).

See map 12 and the discussion in Part Two, pp476ff.

Stiol nan Tarbh NN633159 (1) R 359 710m COM/CLD earlier TEX/CLD

G *stiol* (*Armstrong*), 'thread; string', is here being used topographically in a similar way to *sreang* (cf *Sloc Garg an t-Sreang* above) to designate a ridge, perhaps made up of a 'string' of minor peaks. Thus the whole name is 'ridge of the bulls', at this altitude perhaps indicating a transhumance site where cattle bred at the end of summer?

Cf *Leachd na Tarb* [CLD?] 1810 (Knox), in the same vicinity, *G leac nan tarbh* 'slab of hillside where bulls are to be found'.

Stob Chalum MhicGriogair NN661188 (1) R 359 741m COM TEX

This is on the putative eastern boundary of the Balquhiddier/MacLaren lands.

G Stob[#] Chalum MhicGriogair 'Calum MacGregor's (stumpy?) peak'.

Stob[#] nan Uan NN701195 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'stumpy peak of the lambs'.

Stronaltachk+, NN672162 (2) R 359 COM TEX

(1783 Stobie)

The rounded end of a small ridge. This is at the other end of Càrn Labhruinn (q.v.) from Sròn Aileach, on OS maps at NN676153, and there may have been some confusion between the two names?

G sròn[#] 'spur, promontory' plus ?. Cf *O Ir alltacht* 'wildness'.

Stuc a' Chroin NN617174 (1) R 359 975m BQR/COM/CLD earlier BQR/TEX/CLD.

Lochan a' Chroin NN615167 and Gleann a' Chroin NN630148 &c are in CLD

See s.n., BQR.

Stuc an Fhorsair NN668196 (1) R 359 COM TEX

Forest Stobs 1810 (Knox)

The location of the summit is not clear.

G 'the (deer-)forester's peak'. This is some 500 to 600 metres east of the putative eastern boundary of the MacLaren lands in this area (see map 7 and Part Two, p547). The name may well add support to the location of that boundary by representing the northern march and the approximate western march of the royal hunting forest of Glenartney where ~~the~~ James I, II, III and IV all hunted during 15c (Gilbert 1979, 39, 40, 44 &c). The medieval parish of Tullichettle, identified by the editor of *RRS II* (p211) and by Rogers (1992, 358) as approximately co-terminous with Glenartney, continued in existence until 16c when it was united with Comrie parish (Rogers *loc.cit.*).

Stuc an Fhorsair is just to the west of the area described by Knox (1810) as deer forest. See Deer Forest and Pairc Mhòr above.

Stuc Gharbh NN668174 (1) R 359 COM TEX

Allt Innein flows from below it. The hill could be said to have an anvil-shaped top.

G 'rough or wild peak'.

Stuc na Càbaig NN686197 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G càbag 'cheese'. High though the altitude is, the place-names among the upper slopes between Allt Glas and Allt Srath a' Ghlinne testify to exploitation of several kinds (eg Bealach and Meall na Mòine, Bealach Bhà Airigh, Stob nan Uan) and in this context G 'peak of the cheese', for a summer dairying site, may not be unrealistic.

Tenandry+ NN77 20 (2) S 348 COM TEX

[James IV confirms charter of Gilbert Scot de Munze selling to Maurice Drummond de Bordland a quarter of Dalpatrick and] *suam partem occidentalem terrarum de Malar-Maknab, et suam partem terrarum de Tulyquhedill* 1488 (RMS ii no 1823)

[*Litera Regressus facta Gilberto Scott de Monzey*, returning to him a quarter of Dalpatrick, Malar-Maknab and] *a pendicle of Tullichettle* (the Tenandry), [which he had sold and alienated to the late Maurice Drummond *alias Ker*, see the previous reference] 1504 (RSS i no 1038)

[Margaret and Isobel Scot receive sasine of the barony of Monzie comprising the three quarters of Monzie, half of Malar MacNab, and] *the tenandry of Tullichettle* 1575-6 (ER xx, 491-2)

[James VI grants to Pat. Drummond three quarters of Monzie &c, and] *occidentalem dimedietatem de Malar vocatem Malar-Maknab, cum tenendria de Tullechedaill vocat. Tenandrie* 1576 (RMS iv no 2554)

[Precept for a feu charter of all the former Scot lands: the three quarters of Monzie, the highland area at Auchnafree, Glaschorie, the third of Dalmarkglen, the half of Fairness, Duntarf, the quarter of Dalpatrick, the half of Malar called Malar McNab and] *the tenandry of Tullichettle* [fallen to the crown through the conviction for treason of Patrick Drummond of Carnok (husband of Margaret Scot), son and heir apparent of Sir Robert Drummond of Carnok] 24 Aug 1584 (RSS viii no 2359)

This appears to be a part of the Tullichettle lands that did not find its way into the ownership of the Redheuchs in e16c. See under Tullichettle below.

Sc 'land held or rented by a tenant or tenants'. Cf Pett and Pettehendry+ MUT.

The Claddoch+ NN775219 (2) F 348 COM TEX

and with frie loning to pas trow my landis of Wester Dalgarrois and Cars-moir...to that pairt of the saidis landis callit the Claddoch pertening to the saidis landis of Eister Dalgarrois 1594 (RMS vi no 246)

Judging from the charter quoted above, this seems to have been a detached part of Easter Dalginross. It may have been the site of the fishings (*piscaria*) also mentioned in the charter (see fuller text under Dalginross).

G *cladach* 'beach, shore', i.e. beside the Earn. Note that CSD gives *claddach* 'the gravelly bed or edge of a river' as a Sc loanword in 1a19c-e20c, though it may have been used in speech for a considerable time before that.

The G word is normally applied to a stony seashore, but a further example of its application inland, to a piece of riverbank, appears to be Kincladie (NO024154 DNG), in 1444/5 *kincladi* (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXLVI*), G *cinn cladaich* '(place at) the head of the shore'. Cf also Claddoch NS42 87, near the southern shore of Loch Lomond DNB, and Balcladaich NH29 26, in upper Strathglass Inverness-shire, both far from the sea.

The Gray-staine+ NN780209 (2) O 348 COM/MUT/MZX earlier TEX/MUT

the mairch of the Mekill Coudoun [with Dalginross Muir] callit the Gray-staine 1594 (RMS vi no 246)

It is not unlikely that Sc *gray staine* here, 'grey stone', is for an earlier *hair stane*, lit. 'grey stone' but frequently applied to a large stone used to mark a boundary. See also Muirend above.

The Ross NN765217 (1) S 348 COM TEX [House of Ross NN768217, Easter Ross NN768219, Auchenross NN767217, Mill of Ross NN756208, Mill of Ross NN759218 (Mill Lade marked at NN756218), Bridge of Ross (over the Earn) NN767221, Ross Knowes NN759217, Knowes of Ross NN759215 S, Ross Wood NN756213]

[Malise IV grants Aberuchill and] **Rosruchil** [to sir John Murray of Drumsergard] 1322x39 (NAS GD 24/5/4)

Tullibanchare et **Rosse** 1444 (ER v, 171)
 Tulybanchare, **Ross** et Cragynche 1445 (ER v, 204)
 le Ros, Tulybanchare 1456 (ER vi, 277)
 le Ross 1461 (ER vii, 55)
 terras de Ros 1558 (RMS iv no 1297)
 Ros 1a16c (Pont 21)
 the lands of Ross to be called Roscarn [probably Rosearn, see the next reference] 1739 (Laing Chrs. no 3144)
 the lands of Ross now called Ross Earn with the Cruives, and fishing in Earn [part of Strageath barony] 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)
 Ross of Comrie 1837 (Register of Voters Perthshire)
 The area is still referred to locally as "The Ross", and it is possible that the def. art. was present in its G name as An ros 'the wood' or perhaps more likely, 'the point, the promontory'. It is impossible to say how much the course of the Earn has changed since the early Gaelic period, but the area now known as the Ross certainly forms a spur of land round which the Earn flows.
 See also under Dalginross above.

Tom[#] a` Hipar Wood NN739209 (1) R 348 COM TEX
 Perhaps an e.n. G **Tom[#] a` Chiopair** 'the shepherd's hillock', plus Sc/Eng wood.

Tom[#] a' Chaorainn NN703142 (1) R 359 COM TEX
 G 'rowan hillock'.

Tom Iain Mhòr [sic] NN678137 (1) R 359 COM/CLD earlier TEX/CLD
 G **tom[#] Iain mhòir** 'big Iain's or big John's hillock'.
 "A small rising ground to the Northwest of the hill of Uathmore [Uamh Mhòr NN699113 CLD] is pointed out as the place where [John Drummond of Drummondernoch] was killed, and to this day retains the name of Tom Iain Mhore" (Stewart of Ardvorlich 1964, 134; see also under Lochan na Mnà and Moevie+ COM).

Tom[#] Liath NN668191 (1) R 359 COM TEX
 G 'grey hillock'

Tom[#] Chasaig NN770220 (1) R 348 COM TEX

See s.n., COM.

Tom[#] na Cloiche NN699184 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'hillock of the stone' (see clach[#]).

Tom[#] Odhar[#] NN706177 (1) R 359 COM TEX

G 'dun-coloured hillock'.

Tomanour NN737207 (1) S 348 COM TEX [Little Tomanour Hill NN748201]

McNaughton (n.d., 109) has *Tomanoir* which would be G *tom[#] an oir* 'the hillock of gold', or *toman oir* 'golden little hillock'.

Tomanour is likely to be G *toman odhar[#]* 'little dun-coloured hillock'.

Tomnagaske NN772214 (1) S 348 COM TEX

McNaughton (n.d., 59) says that this farm was earlier known as *Blar Dearg* (q.v. above). No name is marked here on the current Pathfinder sheets.

G *tom[#] na gaisge*. This could be 'hillock of heroism' or 'hillock of the slope (*gaisge* fem., *Armstrong*)'. The latter seems inappropriate on the flat terrain beside the Ruchill. As the earlier name would be G *blàr dearg* 'red field' or theoretically 'red battlefield', it is possible that both names refer to a battle or similar thought to have taken place here. Cf the traditional belief that a battle occurred between the Romans based at Dalginross and the "Caledonians". (see under Auchnashelloch above).

Tom-oir+ NN726169 (2) R 359 COM TEX

(1783 Stobie, the spelling is not clear)

As it stands this appears to be G *tom[#] óir* 'golden hillock'.

Treyanmannich+ NN761185 (1) S 359 COM earlier MZX det earlier TEX

(1807 Perthshire Sasines)

[James IV confirms charter of sir Pat. Hume of Polworth selling to David Murray, son of sir Wm. Murray de Tulybardin] *terras suas quarte partis de Megoure, vulgariter nuncupat. le Myddilthrid, alias Treimmaenach, cum parte molendini et tenentibus, tenandriis earundum* 1501 (RMS ii no 2584)

[James V confirms charter by David Murray de Megoure selling to Alex. Redeheuch de Cuthiltoun] *terras suas quarte partis de Megoure vulgariter nuncupat. le middilthrid alias Treinmanach, cum parte molendini, tenentibus et tenandriis* 1516 (RMS iii no 76)

Meigar is sq7518.

Triamenoch 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)

parts of Middle Third or **Treyanmanick** 1782 (Perthshire Sasines)

part of Meigar called Middle Third or **Treyanmanich** and part of the mill thereof 1787 (Perthshire Sasines)

G trian meadhanach 'middle third' (of Meiggar). It seems likely that, like *fichead sgillinn* (see Fichetscillan above and Twenty Shilling Wood below), this name is an example of a Sc term of land organisation translated into Gaelic, testifying to the resilience of that language in Glen Artney. We see this place-name established by 1501 but it is impossible to say when it may have been adopted. We see from the references quoted under Meiggar above that Meiggar had four parts by 1475. Easter Meiggar, Treyanmannich and Wester Meiggar would presumably be the earlier thirds, with Lower Meiggar, probably the holding described as *Middilquartare* in 1475 (RMS ii no 1197), being the most recently created holding.

Legal conservatism retains *Treyanmannich* (&c) into 19c at least (see the references from Perthshire Sasines), but otherwise the name was shortened to *Trian* from later 17c at least (see next).

Trian NN761185 (1) S 359 COM earlier MZX det earlier TEX

Trian 1676 (Dunb. Tests.)

Trean 1783 (Stobie)

Trian, pendicle at Trian 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

G trian 'a third'. This is the holding formerly called *Treyanmanich* (&c) (see the previous entry).

Tulichettle NN772204 (1) S 348 COM TEX [Church (rems of) NN767197 (1) E, Tullichettle Lodge NN773205]

[William I confirms earl Gilbert's grant to his brother Malise of Mothel,] **Tuliedel**, [Oggoueli, Barderal, Kincarden, Ouctermafen, Rossi] 1172x1173 (RRS ii no 136)

[King William confirms the grant to Malise son of Ferteth of] *Mothel et Tuliedel et Oggoueli et Barderal et kinkarden et Ovctermafen* 1172-8 (*Inchaff. Chrs. Appendix, I*)

[Bishop Simon of Dunblane's confirmation of the grant of the kirk of Tillicoultry to Cambuskenneth is witnessed by] *Robertus filius persone de Tuthedell* c1199 (*Camb. Reg. no 221*)

[Earl Gilbert grants to Inchaffray] *ecclesiam sancti Seruanj de tulliedene* c1220 (*Inchaff. Chrs. XLI*)

[super ecclesi[a] de] *Thullieden* 1234 (*Inchaff. Chrs. LX*)

[church of] *Tulieden* 1239/40 (*Inchaff. Chrs. LXVII*)

[James IV confirms charter of Gilbert Scot de Munze selling to Maurice Drummond de Bordland a quarter of Dalpatrick and] *suam partem occidentalem terrarum de Malar-Maknab, et suam partem terrarum de Tulyquhedill* 1488 (*RMS ii no 1823*)

[James IV confirms charter by Finlay[us] Ower de Fynglen selling to Joh. Murray de Keloch] *terras suas de Fynglen, cum pendiculo terre de Fynglen jacente apud ecclesiam parochialem de Tulicheddill* 1502 (*RMS ii no 2651*)

[James IV confirms charter by Wm. Aysoun de Fornocht selling to Jac. Redeheuche regis servit[or] et senescal[us]] *terras de Tulychhedhile vulgariter nuncupatas Culturagane* 1502 (*RMS ii no 2666*)

[James IV confirms charter by Alex. Wintoun de Andate (ABD) selling to Jac. Redeheuche] *terras de Tulichiddill* 1502 (*RMS ii no 2688*)

[*Litera Regressus facta Gilberto Scott de Monzey, returning to him a quarter of Dalpatrick, Malar-Maknab and a pendicle of Tullichettle (the Tenandry), [which he had sold and alienated to the late Maurice Drummond alias Ker, see 1488-9, RMS ii no 1823 above] 1504 (RSS i no 1038)*

[James IV confirms charter by Alex. Wyntoun de Andiat selling to Jac. Redheuch] *terras de Tulichiddil et Malarannach* 1507 (*RMS ii no 3106*)

Jacob[us] Redheuch de Tulichiddill 1509 (*RMS ii no 3372*)

[James IV confirms to Jacobus Redheuch de *Tulicheddill*] *terras de Tulicheddill cum molendino earundem, Malar-Rannych, Dalquhorne, Malar-Maknab, Dunduf, quartem partem de Megour...et quas rex incorporavit in unam liberam baroniam de Tulicheddill* 1513 (*RMS ii no 3829*)

Tulicheddill alias Cultybraggan 16c (NAS GD 160/3/2, quoted Rogers 1992, 358)

Jac. Reidheuch de Tulichiddill 1533 (*RMS iii no 1288*)

Jacob[us] R[eidheuch] de Tullicheddill 1541 (*RMS* iii no 2613)

[James V confirms charter by Gilcristin[us] Megour de eodem selling to Arch. Reidheuch, son of late Jac. Reidheuch de **Tullychiddill**] 25 *solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Estir Megour* 1542 (*RMS* iii no 2646)

[Donald Otor Baron of **Twlezettyll**..resigns to Alex. Murray of Strowan lord superior of the after-named lands]..his two and a half merk lands..of *Fynglen*, commonly called the pendicle of land of *Fynglen*, lying at the parish church of **Tulizettyl** 1548 (*RCHMS* 7th report no 104, p714a)

quond. *Jac. Reidheuch de Tulliquiddell*, *Edw. Reidheuch de Cultbragane* 1556 (*RMS* iv no 1141)

[James VI confirms charter by Alex. Bishop of Whithorn and Commendator of Inchaffray granting in feufarm to Pat. Murray of Tibbermore] *terras nuncupat. the Kirkland ecclesie parochialis de Tullycheddill*... (per *Jo. Quhite dicte ecclesie curatum occupat.*)..., in *parochi[a] de Tullisheddill* 1572 (*RMS* iv no 2062)

[Margaret and Isobel Scot receive sasine of the barony of Monzie comprising the three quarters of Monzie, half of Malar MacNab, and] the tenandry of **Tullichettle** 1575-6 (*ER* xx, 491-2)

[James VI grants to Pat. Drummond three quarters of Monzie &c, and] *occidentalem dimedietatem de Malar vocatem Malar-Maknab, cum tenendria de Tullechedaill* vocat. *Tenandrie* 1576 (*RMS* iv no 2554)

[Precept for a feu charter of all the former Scot lands: the three quarters of Monzie, the highland area at Auchnafree, Glaschorie, the third of Dalmarkglen, the half of Fairness, Duntarf, the quarter of Dalpatrick, the half of Malar called Malar McNab and] the tenandry of **Tullichettle** [fallen to the crown through the conviction for treason of Patrick Drummond of Carnok (husband of Margaret Scot), son and heir apparent of Sir Robert Drummond of Carnok] 24 Aug 1584 (*RSS* viii no 2359)

K [i.e. kirk] of **Tullychetil** 1a16c (Pont 21)

[the landis of the parochie kirk of] **Tullischatill** [the parochie kirk of] **Tulliechatell** c1609 (*Inchaff. Chrs. Appendix, XI*)

baronia de Tulliechettill 1610 (*Retours Perth* 217)

Tullechedill 1627 (*Retours Perth* 351)

David Viscount of Stormont for the taxt of his teyndis of his landis lyand within the old parochine of **Tulliechettill**]...*Dalniskae*,

Drumernoch (sic), Farnes, Tulliebanocher, Cwlter Birgane, Barrones Landis, Three Megouris, Blairmonar, the remanent of Culterbriganis landis, Cullincarie, Finglen, Auchinschelache, Drumthark 1630 (Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray no 48, Inchaff. Liber p114)

terras de Finglen cum pendiculis apud ecclesiam parochialem de **Tullichettill** 1640 (Retours Perth 493)

Tullichetell old parish, now annexed to Comrie 1665 (Dunb. Tests.)

Mains of **Tilliechettle** and Mill thereof called the Miln of Tyme [see Milntuim Bn] 1787-1800 (Perthshire Sasines)

Church lands of **Tullichettle**, **Tillichettall** & Mill 1787 (Perthshire Sasines)

Dunwaroro with the pertinents thereof at the Chaple of **Tullichettle** 1800 (Perthshire Sasines)

Mains of **Tullichettles** with the Mill thereof called the Mill of Tyne & Mill lnds, Dunnivarion with the pertinents thereof at the Chapel of **Tullichettle** 1809 (Perthshire Sasines)

Parish Glebe at **Tullychatel** and Comrie [now the site of the Glebe housing scheme?] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

The editor of RRS ii thinks that Tuliedel of 1172x1173 is for Tullichettle (see the first reference above). He also refers to *Inchaff. Lib.* p114 as showing that TEX was "more or less equivalent to Glen Artney" (RRS ii, 211).

The references above between 1172 and 1488 show that after the lands of Tullichettle were granted by Earl Gilbert to his brother Malise c1172 the lands, as opposed to the church, stay out of the records for more than 300 years. Charters issued between 1488 and 1509 show that in the intervening period part of Tulliechattle (the Tenandry, q.v. above) had passed into the hands of the Scots of Monzie and part of the kirklands (see under Findhuglen above) were held by a native family represented in 1503 by *Finlay[us] Ower* [G *Fionnladh odhar* 'dark-complexioned Finlay']. The Aysouns of Fornoct (FOW) had acquired Cultybraggan, and the Wintouns of Andate (ABD) had acquired what was probably the remainder of the Tullichettle lands. It is the latter two parcels, representing the bulk of the lands of the estate of Tullichettle, that are seen passing to the Redheuchs e16c.

Mackinnon (*Inchaff. Chrs.* Appendix III) says, rightly, '-kettle' is obscure.

The first part of this name is O Ir and G *tulach*^h 'mound, hillock'.

Of the three earliest forms ending in *-el(l)* the first two are from copies of the same charter, and *Tuthedell* of c1199 must be treated with caution because of the apparently garbled first part. If the *-del* forms are authentic however I have no sensible etymology to suggest.

In the ecclesiastical context *-den(e)* in the 13c forms may be from Ir *déan* (<M Lat *decanus*), G *deadhan*, 'a dean', in a medieval context 'head of the body of canons of a collegiate church' (*OED*). Note that the etymology suggested for *Cultybraggan* (q.v. s.n. above) would point to the existence of a monastic church at or near the site of the later parish kirk.

For *-cheddill* &c O Ir *cétal*, *cédal*, 'chanting, psalm-singing' might be considered (*RIA* has four examples of spellings with *-d-*), giving a sense for the whole name of 'hillock of psalm-singing'. This would be comparable to *Inchaffray* (*Innis Aifreann* 'isle of masses') in having a topographical feature as the generic and a religious activity as the specific. A further possibility might be O Ir *edel* 'prayer, supplication'. Neither derivation inspires total confidence however.

We have seen under *Cultybraggan* that that name and *Tullichettle* appear to have been to some extent interchangeable (eg *Tullicheddill* alias *Cultybraggan* 16c NAS GD 160/3/2). As a result we do not know which of these names (if either) initially denoted the component estate and its *caput* and which (if either) the ecclesiastical site. It is true that the ground at the present *Tullichettle* NN772204 is more consistent with the word *tulach* than is the terrain at the church site NN767197. If *Tullichettle* was initially a secular site, then none of the etymologies suggested above would be appropriate. Note that the earliest reference to *Tuliedel*, c1172 (see first reference above), occurs in the context of a secular land transaction where it is being granted along with a number of other *Strathearn* lands and estates.

If the name is secular in reference the Scandinavian personal name *Ketill* might be proposed for the second element, although there is little or no other evidence for ^{Scandinavian} presence within the area of the earldom. n durable

See also the remarks under *Dalchetel+* above.

Twenty Shilling Wood NN761224 (1) V 348 COM TEX

Fichetscillan [S NN765223 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

the Wood of the 20s land of Tullybannacher 1819 (Perthshire Sasines)

Sc 'wood' belonging to (e.n.) 'the land valued at 20 shillings Scots'. *Fichetscillan* (Stobie) is *G fichead sgillinn* '20 shillings Scots'. See under *Fichetscillan+* above, and for translation into Gaelic of Sc land organisation terms, cf the comments under *Treyanmannich+* above.

Uamh Bheag NN691118 (1) R 664m 359 MUT/CLD earlier TEX/CLD.

[cf] *Umore Coire* 1810 (Knox)

G 'little cave or hollow'.

This appears to belong with CLD rather than with TEX - *Uamh Mhòr* is at NN690113 CLD.

Water of Grechan+ NN645167 &c (1) W 359 COM TEX

(later 18c RHP3405)

Glen Graehan [for *Gleann an Dubh Choirein*] 1783 (Stobie)

This is *Allt an Dubh Choirein*, see *Dubh Choirein* above.

The name is obscure. It appears to be a diminutive or a pl. nn. *Dwelly* has *grech* m., 'garden; nut' and 'dog, hound'. *RIA* has *grech* f., 'nut, nutshell' and 'a scream, an outcry'. If the latter were to be the etymon this may be one of the comparatively frequent Gaelic watercourse names referring to the perceived sound (or lack of it) of running water, cf *Calair Burn* and *River Balvag*, BQR.

Water of Ruchill NN770208 &c (1) W 359 COM TEX [*Aberuchill Castle* NN745212, *Aberuchill Burn* NN718198, NN740207 &c, *Aberuchill Quarry* (disused) NN796197] ['*ruxIl*]

[*Malise IV grants*] ***Aberuchil*** [and ***Rosruchil*** to sir John Murray of *Drumsergard*] 1322x39 (NAS GD 24/5/4)

Ogilvie, Abercairny, Kintoche et Gregourcroft, Connochie...et Abirrouche...in baronia de Ogilwe annexas 1592 (*RMS* v no 2102) (also *RMS* vi no 222, viii no 1388)

Abyr-ruchill, Avon Ruchill 1a16c (Pont 21)

Water of Rouchell later 18c (RHP3405)

Aberuchill, Ruchillside, Buchill Water [sic] 1783 (Stobie)

CPNS (p464) states that *Aberuchil* was in Gaelic (presumably e20c) *Obar-rùchail*, but suggests as a possible derivation for the river name *G ar*, with *G coille* or *W celli* as the second part, basing this on a comparatively late (1594) spelling *Aberurquhill* (*RMS* vi no 222). Rather more simply, a Pictish cognate of *W uchel* 'high' might be proposed for

the river name, esp. as we have Pictish *aber* in the settlement name. Note also that although the etymology for Ruchill that Watson envisages (*CPNS loc. cit.*) is different from the one proposed here, it too implies that the *r* of *Ruchil* may be intrusive, ie in this case resulting from erroneous word division of Aberuchill or Inneruchill. If the derivation from a cognate of *uchel* is correct this would be consistent with the suggested derivation of Glen Artney, through which the Ruchill flows, which also stresses the characteristic of height (see under Glen Artney above).

The place-names of Muthil parish (MUT)

The dedication at Muthil is said to be to St. Patrick, but is classified by Rogers (1992, 87, citing *FES* 1923, 284) as only "possible", since it rests on references in secondary works with some supporting evidence.

Rankin (1896, 31) associates Muthil church with St Fergus. *CPNS* (pp322-3) gives some details of Fergus "Cruithnech", Fergus the Pict, a saint principally of Angus and the North East. See further under Altersie below and Part Two, p567.

Cowan and Easson (1976, end map) classify Muthil as an early foundation, subsequently a post-8c episcopal centre with a *Céli Dé* community. The importance of Muthil and its *Céli Dé* as late as the second half of 12c at least is suggested by Cowan and Easson's remarks (*op. cit.*, 204) to the effect that the early history of the see of Dunblane may have been associated with Muthil rather than with Dunblane itself, and that the first archdeacon on record (1165x1171) used the title 'Muthil'. No fewer than four ecclesiastics from Muthil parish witness *N. B. Chrs.* no 5, Bishop Simon of Dunblane's confirmation of the church of Logie (Airthrey) LOI, by Stirling, to North Berwick, c1178. Three of them (*Malpol, Sithach* and *Malcolmus*) are specifically identified as *céli dé*, the fourth individual being *Michle persona de mothel*. As Muthil would seem to have no particular direct interest in Logie church as such, this may well be an example of that importance and influence of the Muthil community within the see in later 12c that Cowan and Easson refer to. The same writers also point out (1976, 51) that a prior of Muthil witnesses a charter of William bishop of Dunblane in 1284-96 (*Moray Reg.* p469), adding: "but the foundation must have been laicised by this date".

The *céli dé* appear to have left their mark on the toponymy of the parish in the form of the place-name Culdees NN88 16. *Ath. and Tul. i.* 9, glossing a charter of James II, has: "the..earls of Strathearn had..endowed and infest a chaplain in the church of Muthil with the town and land of Kildees". Given the strength of the *céli dé* at Muthil it is highly likely that the chaplaincy would be filled by a succession of members of their community, giving rise to the place-name (perhaps cf *Culdeesland* MEV). James II transferred this lapsed chaplaincy to Tullibardine in 1455 (*loc. cit.*).

Macfarlane (*Geog. Coll.* i, 130, c1725) gets the cart before the horse somewhat, saying that the estate of Drummond of Kildees "holds only of the cheaple of Tullibarden where there was of old a place of worship for the Culdees, and hence the estate bears the name of Kildees to this day".

The medieval ecclesiastical importance of Muthil church is underlined by Macquarrie (1992, 128-9). The form of its tower, comparable to those at Dunblane and Dunning, indicates a church that had become important by 11c. During 12c and e13c the bishops of the see resided at least as often at Muthil as at Dunblane (*loc. cit.*).

Muthil church was granted to Lindores Abbey by Malise, son of Earl Ferteth, with its land, teinds, oblations and all other pertinents (*Lind. Cart.* CXXVII), probably in 1195x1198. However, at that date it appears already to have been a mensal church of the bishop of Dunblane, as litigation arose almost immediately between the bishop and Guido, the first abbot of Lindores. The matter was referred to Rome and the ensuing composition made by William bishop of St. Andrews was mainly in favour of the bishop of Dunblane, whose successors retained the parsonage with one quarter of the vicarage. *Lind. Cart.* XLII to LIII, dated by the editor (*op. cit.* 249-52) between 1211 and post 9th July 1238, set out the solutions reached.

The residual fruits of the vicarage had been annexed to the sub-chantership of Dunblane by mid15c (Cowan 1967, s.n.).

Name Bk MUT (under Ardoch) indicates that there was a chapel of ease at Ardoch from 1780. This became the parish kirk for ARH mid19c (*Decreet of Disjunction of the Parish of Ardoch...* 21/02/1855, in Name Bk MUT) and the village of Braco grew up around it.

In 1889 Cowden was transferred from MUT to COM and South Forr from CRF to MUT. In addition the area of MZS annexed *quoad sacra* to COM in 1702 (*NSA* p578) comprising Auchnashelloch and Findhuglen was transferred to MUT (Shennan 1892, 215-6).

See map 8.

Aish more Burn+ NN79 12 W 359 ARH MUT*(Middletown or Aish more Burn 1810 Knox)*

This appears to be one of the burns joining the Knaik from the south in OS square NN79 12.

Obscure. Perhaps *G e.n. ais (Dwelly) mòr* 'big hill' (with *Sc burn*), cf *Ashentrool LOI* (Watson 1995 s.n.). Alternatively perhaps *G eas[#] mòr* 'big waterfall'. For the first element cf *Eshannanayth MZX*, for which *G easan na h-annaide* 'little waterfall or den of the chapel or holy site' is suggested s.n. Neither suggestion tallies particularly well with the terrain however.

Aldendoneche+ NN828087 (2) W 371 ARH MUT*(1246 Lind. Cart. XXIII)*

The above charter has this burn and *Aldnecrage+*, next, as part of the marches of *Wester Feddal* NN821086 which Rogers infers was in 13c a detached portion of *AUA* (1992, 309 and map 29 p344). To the east of the *Wester Feddal* lands was *MUT*, to the west *DXE*.

For the *Wester Feddal* marches see map 9, and under *Easter Feddal* below, where it is suggested that this burn may be the present *Feddal Burn*.

G allt an aonaich, with the archaic form of the def. art. *end, ind*, persisting in the name, thus 'stream of the moor', or possibly 'of the market'.

Aldnecrage+ NN810073 (2) W 371 ARH DXE*(1246 Lind. Cart. XXIII)*

Part of the marches of *Wester Feddal*. See previous entry.

G allt na crèige 'burn of the rock or crag' (Cf *Craighead* NN80 07).

Aldonie Burn NN857140 (1) W 360 MUT [*Aldonie Plantation* NN856140]*Auld Dounie Burn 1810 (Knox)**Acre Land at Aldonie Cottage 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)*

Knox's form would suggest *G allt dùnaich* 'burn of fort place', or 'of conical or fortified hill place', possibly referring to the small summits on the watershed ridge in OS square NN83 12. Note that the settlement below this ridge on the south side is *Beannie* NN82 11, 'at hill place', perhaps with the same reference. From its location the burn is likely to be part of the south-western boundary of the *Moor* and whole estate of *Drummawhance*. It rises at the present march

between ARH and MUT, earlier than between *Maothail* and *Cathair Mhaothail* (see Part Two, pp555-60).

Allan Water NN822070 (1) &c W 371 &c MUT &c

Srathalun (*ES* i, 357, from *AU* s.a. 877-878)

Alun 12c (*Dunf. Reg.* quoted *CPNS* 467)

Watson derives this name from E. Celt. *alauna* or *alaunos* 'stony one' (*CPNS* 467), as does Nicolaisen (1976, 186-7), though Nicolaisen explains it as 'the flowing one', probably a synonym for 'stream'.

See Strathallan below.

Allans NN838171 (1) S 360 MUT

Allens 1667 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Allans 1698 (*MutPR*)

The site is far from the Allan Water. It is also on record too late for it to be likely to share that name's derivation. Possibly a transferred e.n. or a personal name? Cf also *G àilean* 'green, plain, meadow' (*Dwelly*), with *Sc* pl.

Allt an t-Seilich NN775160 (1) W 359 MUT

G 'burn of the willow'.

Allt Coire^d a' Chroisg NN764139 (1) W 359 ARH/MUT MUT

Easter Coire Chroisg Burn [this seems to be Allt Coire a' Chroisg],

Wester Coire Chroisg Burn (NN760141 (2)) 1810 (Knox)

G 'burn of the corrie of the crossing', no doubt a frequently used route over the col west of Ben Clach between Glen Artney (TEX) and southern MUT or *Cathair Mhaothail* (now ARH).

Allt Cuil+ NN755120 (2) W 359 MUT

Near the march with DLE.

G *allt* (*na*) *cùil*(e) (gen. sing. of *cùil*[#]) 'burn of (the) nook or tucked away place', or 'burn at the back of' something - in this case Tigh na Blair farm NN77 16. Cf *Sc* *back burn*.

Allt na Gaisge NN737120 (1) W 359 MUT formerly MUT/TEX

See s.n., TEX.

Altersie NN795081 (1) S 370 ARH formerly DXE/AUA det? formerly DXE/MUT
 This is on the assumed southern march of Wester Feddal. It was probably the burn that meets the Muckle Burn at NN798079 and forms part of the present march between Wester Feddal and Cambushinnie. Perhaps *allt tarsuinn* 'cross burn'; alternatively *G allt fhergusa* 'Fergus' burn'. The reference would probably not be to Sir Fergus, brother of Earl Robert of Strathearn, even though he held much of the parish of MUT in the first half of 13c, for Wester Feddal was a detached part of AUA at that time and thus not in his hands. See Part Two, p554. However, since the burn forms, or is close to, the march of Wester Feddal (see under Easter Feddal below), and formed, or was close to, the original march MUT/DXE, the name could refer to the presence of St Fergus in what was to become MUT. Fergus is said to have founded three churches dedicated to St Patrick in this district and Blairnroar+, some 10km from the Altersie Burn, is potentially the site of one of them (see Blairnroar+ below).

Altokie Stone+ NN800101 (2) O 359 or 360 ARH MUT
 (1810 Knox)

Knox shows this to the south of the Bullie Burn.

E.n. *Altokie+* &c (see *Ault n' Ochdich+* below) plus Sc 'stone'. The estimated NGR is in the vicinity of the marches of Wester Feddal and this could conceivably have been used as a march stone.

Androhal Burn NN777120 (1) W 359 MUT
 Obscure. See *Auld Dercule+* below.

Anmore Wood NN844169 (1) V 360 MUT

Were *Anmore* to be an old name it may be *G an mòr* 'big water'. The burns in the vicinity have clearly been straightened and re-channelled so it is impossible to say which watercourse may have borne the name.

Aodann Mhòr NN791173 (1) R 359 MUT
 G 'big hill face or slope'.

Ardoch NN841095 (1) &c S 360 ARH MUT [Ardoch House same NGR, Over Ardoch NN837115, Mill of Ardoch NN834111, Ardoch Cottage NN842111 -

this may represent the site of Nether Ardoch?, Ardoch Bridge NN838099 (at same NGR "Bridge" in script for Antiquities)]

lands of Ardachis [barony of Dunblane] 1442 (RMS ii no 270)

Airdoch 1810 (Knox)

Ardoch is also the name of the parish created in 19c from parts of MUT and DXE. See *Decreet of Disjunction of the Parish of Ardoch...* 21/02/1855, in Name Bk MUT.

For a discussion of this place-name see àrd[#].

Ardoch Roman Fort NN840100 (1) A 360 ARH MUT ["Roman Camp (site of)" NN842099, "Roman Road (course of)" NN838090]

Pretorium [Ardoch fort], *Roman Fort* [probably the Roman camp, NN84 09] 1783 (Stobie)

Chapel Raith (q.v. below) at Ardoch Roman Fort may have served the southern part of the medieval parish, *Cathair Mhaothail*. See Part Two, pp567-8.

Arn Well NN841197 (1) W 360 MUT

Arn- can represent G *earrann* 'a portion (of land)', see, eg, CPNS 185, 256.

Arrevore NN782132 (1) S 359 ARH MUT [Arrevore Burn NN790131]

Arrevore 1783 (Stobie)

Arrievoir, *Arrievoir Burn*, *Arrievoir Loch* (NN777135 (2)), *Arrievoir Moss* 1810 (Knox)

Stobie's *Auld Dercule+* (q.v.) is the present Arrevore Burn. Knox's *Arrievoir Moss* lies between Arrevore and the Arrevore Burn and Back Burn NN785136.

G *àirigh mhòr* 'big shieling'.

Auchary+ unid NN80 16 (3) S 359 or 360 c130-200m? MUT

[Jas II grants to Maurice Drummond and spouse] *terras de Acherich, Kelach et Dalchilra* 1444 (RMS ii no 280)

[Jas IV confirms to Joh. Lord Drummond] *terras de..Auchery* [quas idem Joh. resignavit et quas rex...baronie de Uchtirardoure..incorporavit] 1493 (RMS ii no 2169)

[Jas IV grants to Joh. Lord Drummond] *terras de... Auchary* 1508-9 (RMS ii no 3306)

The first part is almost certainly *G achadh*[#] but as the pronunciation cannot be determined the remainder is uncertain. If the third syllable of *Acherich* was stressed (see the 1444 reference), *an fhraoich*, 'of the heather' would be possible. If the second syllable was stressed, and if the estimated NGR is reasonably accurate *achadh (an) eireachd*, 'field of (often judicial) assembly', with loss of final *d* earlier *t*, by 15c, might be tentatively suggested. Cf Loch Ericht, and Watson's comments (1926, 491). The site appears from the charters quoted above to be in the general vicinity of the two sets of standing stones near Blairnroar+ and Dalchirla respectively, and its name may refer to activity at one of these ritual areas.

Auchingarrich NN788196 (1) S 359 115m MUT [Auchingarrich Burn NN790197 MUT/STX, Auchingarrich Quarry (disused) NN789194]

Kelach, Cuinyrfrowach, Cinyrcrotyr, and... Achingerve, within the territory of *Tulichrawin* 1453 (RCHMS 7th report no 39, p707b)

?**Auchmagheyrach** 1a16c (Pont 21)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall* in many lands incl.] *Cragneith, Innerclair, Auchingarrich, Classinvade* 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Auchingarrich 1687 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Achingarrick [S, shown in STX] 1783 (Stobie)

The 1453 form seems likely to represent *G achadh*[#] *na gairbhe* 'field of roughness', or *achadh a' ghairbhich* 'field of the rough place'. Other forms however are consistent with *achadh na gCarraig* or *na gCarragh* 'field of the (standing) stone(s)'. The latter suggestion is given further force by the presence of a standing stone beside the present farmhouse.

For this stone Name Bk MUT mid19c has *Roman Stone*. The OS surveyor remarks on the fact that while the standing stones east of Dunruchan NN81 16 were considered locally to be "druidical", the ones around Blairnroar NN78 17 were referred to as "Roman", and were said to mark the graves of eminent Roman officers killed in a battle traditionally thought to have taken place in this vicinity between the Romans, based at Dalginross (TEX), and the "Caledonians". MacNaughton (n.d., 193) refers to a similar tradition when commenting on Blairnroar+ (q.v. below). The standing stones in the two areas are certainly of a

markedly different character but this ~~is~~ probably more a matter of geology than of culture?

Auld Dercule+ NN780130 (2) W 359 ARH MUT

(1783 Stobie)

This appears to be the present Arrevore Burn NN77 12 &c, but note *Androhal Burn* (OS Pathfinder) which runs into Arrevore Burn at NN777126, and which could conceivably represent *Auld Dercule* with metathesis of e and r and weakening of what may have been a fricative consonant to h (see suggested etymology).

Perhaps G *allt* ??*dheirg chùil* (see *cùil*[#]) 'burn of red neuk'. Note that *Red Moss* is marked on OS Pathfinder just over 1km to the north of the burn.

Aultcaan+ NN771149 (2) W 359 MUT

(*Aultcaan* [spelling not clear] or *March Burn* 1810 Knox)

The burn at this NGR crosses the present march MUT/ARH.

G *allt* 'burn' plus ?

Ault n' Ochdich+ NN790110 (1) W 359 ARH

Ault n' Ochdich or *Altokie Burn* 1810 Knox)

This is the *Tochie Burn* (q.v. below), which further downstream joins the *Bullie Burn* at NN802101. See also *Altokie Stone* above.

G *allt an ochdaich*. Though *ochdach* 'octave' (*Armstrong*) does not seem to be otherwise attested in a land measurement context, it is perhaps being used here as an equivalent to G *ochdamh*, with the whole name meaning 'burn of the eighth part', perhaps an eighth part of Easter Feddal NN82 09.

Back Burn+ NN785136 (2) W 359 ARH MUT

(1810 Knox)

Unlike some features with names containing Sc/Eng *back*[#], this burn, if correctly identified, is not 'at the back of' anything in particular.

Back[#] Muir NN79 10 (2) F 359 MUT [Fore Muir NN80 10 (2) F 371]

(Adams 1971, 183)

These muirs formed the commonty of Braco and Feddal until they were finally divided in 1860. The Back Muir was 607 acres of common north

of Bullie Burn, between the Tochie and Froskin Burns, centred on OS square NN79 10. The Fore Muir was 431 acres of Feddal Hill to the south of the Bullie Burn, centred on OS square NN80 09 (Adams *loc. cit.*). They appear to have been separate from *Cathkin*, which was north of the Knaik. See map 8.

Backside NN880165 (2) S 360 MUT

(1837 RVot)

Backside 1783 (Stobie)

Backside [part of Culdees lands] 1803-90 (*Perthshire Sasines*);

Sc 'sloping piece of ground at the back of the estate'.

Balgower NN868075 S (1) 371 ARH MUT

Bellgowan 1830 (RHP9622)

Balgour 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *baile gobhair* 'goat toun', or if the 1830 form is reliable G *baile gobhainn* 'smith's toun'.

Ballimuck+ unid S MUT

(1752 *Dunb. Tests.*)

G *baile muic* 'pig toun'.

Ballinbuin+ NN860146 (2) S 360 MUT

(*Ballinbuin Park* 1753 RHP3485)

A field name by 1753.

Perhaps G *baile na buinne* 'toun by the spout, or rapid stream'. The burn forming the eastern march of the area shown on RHP3485 descends at a reasonable gradient here.

Ballochergie NN838187 (1) S 360 MUT

terras de Craigairtland alias Ballachergie 1627 (RMS viii no 1092)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall* in many lands incl.]

Craigairtland alias Ballochergie 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Ballochergie 1697 (*MutPR*)

Balchergie 1783 [MUT] (Stobie)

For *Craigairtland* see Craig Gregarty below.

E.n. *Balloch* (see The *Balloch* below). For the second element of the River Farg (ANY), for which CPNS (pp462-3) suggests G *fearg* 'wrath',

or, a form of personification common in watercourse names, *Ir ferg* 'warrior, hero'. Thus the burn on which Ballochargie stands may have been **feargag* gen. *feargaig*, 'little warrior burn', or *feargach* gen. *feargaich*, 'hot-tempered, wrathful burn', with *Ballochargie* being 'the part of Balloch that stands on the (e.n.) **Feargag* (&c) Burn'. The burn descends quite steeply from a corrie NN825197 on the slopes of Torlum, and might be expected to run fiercely when in spate.

Balloch Castle+ (site of) NN84 19 (2) S 360 MUT [Balloch House NN843196, Balloch Burn (leaves Loch of Balloch at NN838192) NN860196, Loch of Balloch NN837191 &c, Balloch Cottage NN834189, Balloch Mill NN843193, Balloch Mill NN846196, Balloch Saw Mill NN835185]

[lands of] *Ballach* 1490 (*RMS ii no 1964*)

Ballach 1a16c (Pont 21)

Cuiltballoch 1599 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Bordland de Balloch cum Hill earundem, molendino, lacu et silva, Cultballoch 1600 (*Retours Perth 61*)

Balloch Mylne, 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Ballochargie 1697 (*MutPR*)

Craignook of Ballah 1702 (*MutPR*)

Drumhead of Balloch 1716 (*MutPR*)

South Ballah 1717 (*MutPR*)

North Balloch (NN846196 (2)), *South Balloch* (NN841191 (2)), *Balloch Mill* (NN842194 (2)), *Cuilt Balloch, Balchargie* 1783 (*Stobie*)

the Barony of Balloch 1800-7 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The lands of Balloch and related sites take their name from *The Balloch*, a pass or hollow at NN845194, q.v. below.

Name Bk MUT (mid19c) says that the castle had been razed to the ground and ploughed over, the last remains being removed about 20 years before. According to tradition it was a feudal castle of some note belonging to the "Lord of Balloch", who was supplanted by the Laird of Drummond. The first Drummonds came to MUT c1362 and the first Lord Drummond was created 1a15c (see under Drummond Castle below). In 1490 Jas IV granted Balloch to John Murray of Trowan (*RMS ii no 1964*, where there is no indication of who had held it previously), and in 1510 (*RMS ii no 3465*) he granted the Boardland of Balloch, previously held by William Murray of Tullibardine, to Walter Drummond, son of the

first Lord Drummond and father of the second. The "Lord of Balloch" of the tradition may thus have been a Murray, supplanted el6c.

Balquharrie NN874169 (1) S 360 MUT

Belwhary 1788-1800 (*MutPR*)

Balwharry 1843 (*MutPR*)

Balwharrie on OS Landranger

G *baile a' charraigh* 'standing stone toun'.

This settlement is some 500m east of Muthil village and thus close to the early ritual and power centre of ~~Maithal~~ *Maithail*.

Baltrannoch Burn NN818170 (1) W 360 MUT

This name implies the existence of a lost settlement *Baltrannoch+*.

G *baile (nan) ?traineach* 'corncrakes' toun'.

Barnacles+ NN85 15 (2) S 360 MUT

[lands of] *Camsyny* [Cambushinnie NN78 07 &c ARH earlier DXE] and *Bar'n Eglis* 1389 (*Ath. and Tul. i, 6*)

[Eufemia Countess of Strathearn confirms grant by sir Malcolm Drummond to sir David Moray of lands of] *Camsyny*, ***Bernaglis*** 1389 (*NMRS* report 7, no 16, 705b-706a)

[Jas IV grants to John Lord Drummond] *terras de Dalchoneze, Gauchory, Craginnech, Emarchlare, Auchery, Glasinwed, Dalchirla, Uchtirmuthill, Drummayne, Bordlandis, Cultichaldich, Barnaclis, Cammischenis, Glassingallis, Mewe et Corelundy* [which John had resigned] 1493 (*RMS* ii no 2169)

Cultichaldiche, Steruthill, Barnakillis, Cragyneche [&c] 1508-9 (*RMS* ii no 3306)

Cultzaldich, Struuthill, Barnakillis, Cragynnech [&c] 1535-6 (*RMS* iii no 1560)

Cultezaldich, Struthill, Barnakillis, cum capella et sacra campana S. Kessogi, Cragineich [&c] 1538-9 (*RMS* iii no 1895)

Cultezaldich, Struhill, Barnaclis, cum capella et sacra campana S. Kassogy, Cragynnych [&c] 1542 (*RMS* iii no 2825)

[Jas VI confirms charter of Pat. Lord Drummond selling to his brother Jac. Drummond Commendator of Inchaffray and Lord of Innerpeffray very many lands incl.] *Culteyaldich, Struthill, Barnaclis cum capella et sacra campana S. Kessog, Cragynnycht* [&c] 1582 (*RMS* v no 439)

[James Duke of Perth, Lord Drummond and Stobhall in many lands incl.]
 Cultizaldoch, Struthill, **Barnacles**, cum capella et sacra campana
 Sancti Kessogi, Cragneith [&c] 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

Rogers' suggestion (1992, 341) that this name contains Pictish *ecles* 'church' is supported by many of the forms above, though the two earliest may show signs of assimilation to *G eaglais*, also 'church'. The first element may well be a Pictish cognate of *W* and Cornish *bar(r)* 'top, summit, crest' (*MacBain* 1896 and Thomas 1950-, s.v.), which would give 'ridge or hill of the church'.

FES 1950 (p378) says that the lands of Barnacles+ were apparently in COM. Too much cannot be inferred from the order in which lands are listed in charters, but a location in, or failing that close to the bounds of, MUT seems the most likely one to emerge from the references quoted above.

Because of the order in which the lands are listed in some charters (see above between 1493 and 1542), Rogers (*loc. cit.*) concludes that Barnacles+ was probably associated with the chapel of Struthill, and that the earlier dedication there would have been to St Cessóc. This would be more convincing if that association had been visible in the 1389 document also, but it may indeed be significant that when Struthill and the adjacent Culticheldoch severally make their first appearances on record they appear in conjunction with Barnacles+. See further under Culticheldoch and St Patrick's Chapel NN856153, below.

On the other hand, it could be pointed out that the other site alongside which Barnacles+ is consistently listed, Craigneich, is about 1500 metres from the chapel at Blairnroar+. Finally, the 1508-9 reference shows that Barnacles+ had a mill at that date: Struthill had a mill in 1699 (see the references above), no mill appears to be on record in the vicinity of the chapel at Blairnroar+.

Any location suggested for Barnacles+ on this evidence must remain tentative.

Barnes Wood NN867158 (1) V 360 MUT

The 'e' may simply have arisen through reinterpretation of farm buildings as the surname?

Barngreen+ NN83 17 (2) S 360 MUT [Barongreen Cottage NN838179 (1)]
 (1783 Stobie)

Stobie's map is ambiguous here as a building is marked at each end of this name and either could be the relevant site. The approximate NGR is thus either NN836177, at or very close to the present Gallowhill Cottage, or NN842177. In either case the site is between Drummond Castle and the Mains and thus in the middle of the *caput* of the lordship.

Sc *barony* 'lands held by a baron or on baronial tenure', with reference of course to the lordship of Drummond. Sc *green* is no doubt 'meadow' here, representing good grazing attached to the mains (cf Green of Monzie MXZ &c, see *green*[#]).

Beannie NN828119 (1) S 360 MUT

Beny 1233X1244 (*Lind. Cart. XXVI*)

Beny c1235 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 41)

Benee and Catkin 1516 (*Lind. Cart.*, pp309-10)

Beny cl16c (Pont 21)

Benie and Bainie 1698 (*MutPR*)

Beine 1703 (*MutPR*)

Baynie 1704 (*MutPR*)

Easter Bennie, Wester Bennie [Farms], *Acre Land at Bennybeg* [perhaps suggesting a continuous connection with Bennybeg NN86 18?] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

See under Bennybeg, and Part Two, pp555-6.

G *beinn* with adj. or loc. ending, 'at hill place'. The 18c forms may be reproducing the palatal *n* of *beinn*.

Beinn Dubh[#] NN785184 (1) R 359 MUT

G *beinn dhubh* 'black hill or mountain'

This hill is not named on 1810 Knox but the site is marked as a *commonty*.

Bellrae+ NN863143 (2) S? 360 MUT

(*Bellrae Park* 1753 RHP3485)

A field name by 1753.

G ?*baile (an) réidh* 'meadow toun'.

Ben Clach NN759152 (1) R 359 MUT

Ben-clach 1783 (Stobie)

Beinchlach 1810 (Knox)

G *beinn* (*nan*) *clach* 'hill or mountain of stones'

Numerous boulders are marked on the south eastern slopes.

Bennybeg NN862187 (1) S 360 MUT [Bennybeg Craig NN863189 (1), Bennybeg Pond (artificial, Name Bk MUT s.n.) NN868188 (1)]

Renybeg [read *Benybeg*] 1442 (*RMS* ii no 270)

terras de Benebeg 1582 (*RMS* v no 440)

Bennibeg 1662 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Benebeg-park 1770 (*MutPR*)

4 mark land of *Tomyorclay*, and 3 mark land of **Benebeg** 1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Eastern Pond [this is Bennybeg Pond] 1810 (Knox)

Easter Bennie, Wester Bennie [Farms], *Acre Land at Bennybeg* [perhaps suggesting a continuing connection with *Beannie* NN8211?] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

It is argued in Part Two, pp555-6, that Bennybeg was part of the lands granted with *Beannie* NN82 11 to Lindores in 1233-34 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 6; *Lind. Cart.* XXVI). Bennybeg is thus taken to be (e.n.) *beny* &c, with the addition of G *beag* 'small', or here 'minor, lesser (of two sites of the same name)'.

Bentick NN807088 (1) 371 ARH MUT

Tomaventick [S] 1783 (*Stobie*)

G ?*beanntaich* dat.-loc. of *beanntach* '(at) hilly place'.

Berrydyke NN859115 (1) S 360 c160m MUT

Berrydyke 1783 (*Stobie*)

In this context not likely to be from G *barrach*. Sc 'wall where berries grow'. See *berry*[#]

Birns+ NN865139 (2) S 360 MUT, [Birns+ (a second site) NN875137 (2) S 360 MUT]

(1783 *Stobie*)

Obscure. Unless this is an unlikely mis-spelling of Sc *burn*, it may be Sc *birn* 'burden' in the sense of 'a restriction or encumbrance imposed on a property' (*CSD*), with pl. *s* resulting from the division of the

holding. Alternatively, cf *G braonaigh*, dat.-loc. of *braonach* 'oozy or drizzly place', becoming *Birnie* by metathesis (CPNS 189).

Bishop's Bridge NN875153 (1) O 360 MUT

Smithy at Bishop Bridge 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

The bishops of Dunblane held the estate of Leadmachany in 16c (*RMS* v no 440) and this bridge would lead from the lands of Leadmachany NN87 15 to the common grazings on the Moor of Drummawhance, in which the bishops had rights.

Bishopsfauld NN779191 (1) S 359 MUT

Bishop's Fauld Pendicle 1810 Knox

Bishopsfauld [a farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Stobie's Newton was at or near this site.

This corner of the parish was part of the estate of *Tulychravin+* (see *Tulliquhrawne+* below) granted to Sir Malcolm de Drummond in 1346 (Rogers 1992, 340-341) and did not form part of the barony of Dunblane granted to the bishop in 1442 (*RMS* ii no 270). The name, then, may be the surname *Bishop* plus *Sc fauld* 'a fold, a pen'.

Black# Hill# NN839109 (1) R? 360 MUT [Blackhill Old Toll House NN839107]

Toll-houses at Blackhill and Blairinroar 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Black# Neuk+ NN863136 (2) S 348 MUT

(1810 Knox)

Blacknook 1783 (Stobie)

A pendicle in 1810.

Blackdik(e)+ (spelling not clear) NN817168 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

See s.v. Blacklands.

Blackhill+ NN857116 (2) S 360 MUT

(1810 *Sasines*) [part of Ardoch estate]

Blackhill 1783 (Stobie)

See *black#*.

Blackhill+ NN861169 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Blackhill of the Borland 1713 (MutPR) [the reference here is to Boreland NN85 17]

See black[#] and hill[#].

Blacklands, NN834077 (1) 371 ARH MUT

Blacklands with Little Blackdyke [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

See black[#]. It is perhaps no coincidence that the settlement some 300m south of this site is *Dhuandunny* (q.v. below), probably containing G dubh[#] 'black'.

Blairmore NN816106 (1) S 360 ARH MUT

[lands of] *Glenlichorn, Blairmoir, and Culicheldick* 1817 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G blàr[#] mòr 'big moor or peat moss'; these seems the most applicable of the various senses of blàr, as this site is on a slope at the edge of a very extensive upland area.

Blairnroar+ NN78 17 (2) S 359 MUT [Blàr an Rodhar NN791181 (1) R]

(1837 *Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Blarenarow 1380 (ER iii, 36)

Blairnowar 1a16c (Pont 21)

Blairroor 1662 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Blairinrore 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Blairroir 1685 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Blainror 1697 (MutPR) [no form in this whole register has r in the first syllable]

Blairnroars later 18c (RHP3405)

Blairnroar [S, at or near the present Cornoch NN78 17] 1783 (Stobie)

Middle Blairnroar [the present Middleton], *Nether Blairnroar* [NN776181 (2)], *Over Blairnroar* [NN783173 (2)] later 18c (RHP3404)

Wester Blair in ro an [sic], *Wester Blair in roan*, *Blair in Roan Pendicles*, *Glen Roan* 1810 (Knox)

Blair-in-Roan 1844 (NSA MUT, 313 &c)

On 1810 Knox the area marked on OS Pathfinder as *Blàr an Rodhar* (NN79 18) is part of *Wester Creagan Fheigh* (see Cragneich below) and Knox's

Wester Blair in roan, like *Nether Blairnroar* on RHP3404, appears to be at or near the site of the present Coilcambus NN776181.

NSA MUT (p331) states that except for special occasions in the church year the inhabitants of *Blair-in-Roan* mid19c generally attended at Comrie kirk as it was two to three miles nearer than Muthil.

The first element is G *blàr* 'field, plain' also 'battlefield'. For the whole name MacNeish and Tod (1925, 81) suggest G *Blar an Ruathair*, as does MacNaughton (n.d., 193). For *Ruathar Dwelly* gives 'violent onset, fierce attack, skirmish' (also 'pillage'; 'sudden calamity'), which would give a sense '(battle-)field of the skirmish &c'.

It is strange that forms dating from 1a18c, e19c, mid19c and e20c appear with final *n* (*Blair in roan* &c, OSA MUT, Knox, NSA MUT and EES 1923). The OSA and NSA forms come from the parish minister of the time, who can be expected to have known the local pronunciation, and Knox was a surveyor employed to map the Drummond lands and so, presumably, obtained his information locally. It would be surprising if this form were to represent the true etymon but was only picked up in the records so very late, but if the form is authentic, *blàr an raoin* from G *raon*, O Ir *roen* (RIA), might be suggested. *Roen* could mean 'a defeat, a rout', and thus could refer to the same real or mythical conflict as the first suggestion above. This sense is preserved in the Mod Ir expression *raon maidhme* 'rout, headlong flight' (Ó Dónaill). For this possibility cf also Tulliquhrawne+ below.

A battle between the Romans and the "Caledonians" was traditionally believed to have taken place in the vicinity of *Blairnroar+* (see for example NSA MUT, 315). Name Bk MUT reports (as does NSA MUT, 326) that the standing stones in this part of the parish are called 'Roman Stones' and are said to commemorate distinguished Roman soldiers who fell in this supposed battle. They are marked as "Roman Stones" on Bartholomews' half-inch map of Perthshire, 1951.

In making a tentative link between *Blairnroar+* and the place where Aedh brother of Constantin was killed in 877-8, Skene (1860, i, 328) is geographically and topographically inaccurate when he places *Blairnroar+* "in a pass in the heights which separate Strathallan from Glenartney".

For forms without final *n* cf O Ir *robor*, *robur* 'copious flow, ?flood' *f* (RIA; cf Mod Ir *rabhart* 'spring-tide; flood'), though neither OSA nor NSA mentions a tendency for the Machany to flood.

The 14c form without final *r* might indicate *blàr nan ruadh* 'field, plain of the roe deer'.

On 1810 Knox, *Glen Roan* appears to designate the glen of the Machany Water; cf *Glenroar* quoted by McNaughton (n.d., 62) from an unidentified reference dated 1746. Whatever the etymology of *Roar/Roan* that element appears to represent a primary name showing generic element variation (see Taylor 1997), and designating an extended area that formed a significant part of the territory of Muthil. See also *Tigh na Blair* below. *and pp. 565-6.*

Bog of Keir (MutPR &c) ARH MUT

Sc *bog* with e.n. (see *Keir Burn* below).

Bogloss NN883176 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Perhaps ?G *bog* 'wet; boggy', and G *lios* 'garden, enclosure'

Bordland de Balloch NN84 19 (2) S 360 MUT

(1600 *Retours Perth* 61)

le Bordland de Balloch cum le hill 1510 (RMS ii no 3465)

Sc *borland*[#] (&c) 'that part of a lord's demesne land that is farmed for his own direct consumption'. The estimated NGR is that of the *caput* of the estate of Balloch.

Boreland NN854171 (1) S 360 MUT [Easter Boreland NN861173 (2) (1783 Stobie)]

Bordlandis 1493 (RMS ii no 2169)

duas le Bordlandis 1508-09 (RMS ii no 3306)

Boirland clal6c (Pont 21)

Boirland of Drummond 1664 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Sc *borland*[#] 'that part of a lord's demesne land that is farmed for his own direct consumption'.

Bowat Burn NN840183 (1) W 360 MUT

Obscure.

Bows (1783 Stobie) NN858177 (2) S 360 MUT

Perhaps Sc bow 'herd of cattle'?

Braco NN835095 (1) S 371 ARH MUT [Nether Braco NN832105 (1), Braco Castle NN823113 (1)]

terras de Brecache 1442 (RMS ii no 280)

Braiko 1606 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Brako 1627 (*Retours Perth* 350)

Bracoch 1642 (*Retours Perth* 503)

Early records do not make clear the status of the lands of Braco. The village is comparatively recent: "In 1780 a church or chapel of ease was erected at Ardoch Bridge [NN838099], in the immediate neighbourhood of which the village of Braco has since been built" (Name Bk MUT under Braco).

G *breacach* 'speckled or variegated place'.

Braegavie+ NN840148 (2) R? 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Obscure. G ??*bràigh ghabhaidh* 'dangerous height' - though the site estimated from Stobie is a gentle hillslope!

Breengold+ (spelling not clear) NN860169 (2) S? 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Obscure.

Brew Seat NN84 18 (2) S 360 MUT

(1789 *Sasines*)

A pendicle of Drummond or Balloch estates.

Sc 'a holding where brewing was carried out'.

Brewlands+ NN83 11 (2) S 360 ARH MUT

1784-1820 *Perthshire Sasines* [the 6 merk lands of Over Ardoch with the croft thereof called *Waterside* or **Brewlands**]

crofta vulgo Wattersyd seu Brewlandis nuncupata [Dunblane barony] 1642 (*Retours Perth* 503)

Waterside [cf the preceding references] 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Sc 'a holding where brewing was carried out'. The holding charged with brewing for the estate of Over Ardoch, or perhaps for the whole lands of Ardoch. The earliest Strathearn references to *Brewlands* date from 15c.

Bridgehaugh of Ardoch NN839099 (2) S 371 MUT

(1781-8 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Sc haugh & c 'level ground, esp. beside water; river-meadow land'.

Bridgehill NN876153 (1) S 360 MUT

Bridgehill 1665 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Brighill 1680 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Bridge hill of Drummaquhance 1747 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Wester Drumawhance and the pendicle thereof called Bridgehill 1790-3 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Bridgehill [Farm], Acre Land at Muthill (Bridgehill) [sic] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

The bridge here is Bishop's Bridge NN875153.

Bridgend NN862151 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 *Stobie*)

Bridgend and Miln of Steps [part of the estate of Pitkellony as divided 1764] 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Bridgend of Ardoch NN83 09 (2) S 371 MUT

(1786 *Dunb. Tests.*)

Broad Bog+ NN864135 (2) S 360 MUT

(*Broad Bog Pendicle, South Broad Bog (S)* 1810 (Knox))

Broadbog pendicle 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Braidbog 1783 (*Stobie*)

At or very near the present Hillhead NN86 13.

Broadfold NN837181 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 *Stobie*)

Bredfald of Drummond 1698 (*MutPR*)

Sc fald & c 'field, pen, fold'.

Broadley NN852197 (1) S 360 MUT

[probably, though on the wrong side of the burn] *Bedley* 1783 (Stobie)
Sc *lea* & c '(broad stretch of) open grassland or uncultivated land'

Broomhill NN851106 (1) S ARH MUT

Broomhill 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Broomhills [part of Ardoch estate] 1810 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Bullie+ NN805105 (2) S ARH 360 MUT [Bullie Burn NN802101]

Bullie, Burn of Kei.. [spelling not clear, but no doubt *Burn of Keir*, which is called *Bullie Burn* farther east] 1783 (Stobie)

Bullie [a farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

It may be that the burn name is the primary name here, based on the notion *boile* (G), 'rage, fury' (*Armstrong*), in a form such as **allt boileach*, 'furious burn', 'burn apt to fly into a rage'.

Burnfoot unid S MUT

(1759 *Dunb. Tests.*)

Burnhead NN815095 (2) S 371 ARH MUT

(1783 Stobie [exact location not clear, middle of square NN81 09?])

Burnhead 1679 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Burn of Coire shealach+ NN777120 (2) W 359 ARH MUT

(1810 Knox)

This is, or is close to, Androhal Burn.

Sc *burn* plus e.n., G *coire*[#] *seilich* 'willow den or corrie', no doubt the corrie from which the burn flows.

Burnside NN856143 (2) S 360 MUT

Burnsyd 1700 (*MutPR*)

Lurg and Burnside with the Waulk Mill thereof 1789-1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Burnside [a pendicle] 1810 (Knox)

Part of the lands of Pett Easter and Wester; Lurg is NN86 14.

Caerlaverock NN893166 (1) S 360 MUT [Caerlaverock Wood NN896167 (1)

BLF SGX]

Carlaveroch 1709 (MutPR)

Carlaveroch 1759 (Dunb. Tests.)

Carlavrock 1810 (Knox)

As this site is on the march of *Cathair Leamhnach* (Catherlavenoch & Inchaff. Lib. no 10, p. xxix and no 14 p. xxxiii), the early medieval shire or thanage which was closely co-terminous with the parish of SGX, now BLF, the name of the farm is likely to derive from the earlier district name, *cathair leamhnach* 'elm fort', 'elm shire'. The shire name has been re-interpreted under the influence of *Sc Laverock* 'skylark', and perhaps of the name of the well-known Dumfries-shire castle.

The buildings and lands are in MUT but *Cairlaverock Wood* is in the present BLF formerly STRAGEATH. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that the wood was purchased and added to the farm some years ago (pers comm. from the owner, Mr McArthur).

Cf *Dochlewan* MUT below, and *Carlownie Hill* and *Burn GDV*, AUA and BLF; see also Part Two, pp569-70.

Cairn NN885143 (1) S 360 MUT

[lands of] *the Cairn* 1753 (RHP3485)

Cairn 1783 (Stobie)

The Cairn 1784 (MutPR)

parts of the lands of *Drummawhance* commonly called **the Cairn** and *Lucas* 1814 (Perthshire Sasines)

Whittington (1973, 558) sees this as a relatively new 'clachan' at the time of RHP3485 (1753). The settlement is about 500m from the MUT/SGX boundary so the eponymous cairn may have been a boundary marker near the edge of the farm. It may even have been the "large cairn of stones" on the lands of *Drummawhance* c1723 (*Geog. Coll.* i, 130).

Cairns

Knox (1810) marks nine cairns between NN825133 (2) and square NN86 15 approximtely, on the march between *Drummond* and *Ardoch* estates, now the march between MUT and ARH.

Calzieveg NN809091 (1) S 371 ARH MUT

Calleveg [spelling not clear] 1783 (Stobie)

Callieveg of Middle Pedal 1837 (RVot)

G *coille* 'wood', with the older Sc orthography -lz- representing the G palatalised l. Normally one might suggest G *bheag* 'little' for *veg* but the next settlement to the east is *Carsemeg* (q.v. below), some 400m away, and it is quite possible that the second part of our present name is in fact Pictish **meg* 'bog, marsh', becoming aspirated in the Gaelic period after a fem. nn. It may also be that **Meg* was an e.n. now lost, and that the two surviving names are 'wood and carse of Meg'.

Cameronhill NN868123 (2) S 360 ARH MUT

(1783 Stobie)

The surname?, with Sc *hill*[#].

Carnigrew+ NN85 14? (3) S? 360? MUT

Burnside of Carnigrew 1711-17 (*MutPR*)

G *càrn a' ghruith* 'cairn of curds or crowdie', indicating a site for dairying. For the reference quoted, cf *Burnside* NN856143 (2), above.

Carrowland+ NN84 18 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Near Drummond Castle.

See Garrowland below.

Carsemeg NN813092 (1) S 371 ARH MUT [*Carsemeg Wood* NN811097 (1)]

This appears to be a hybrid name from Sc *carse* 'level land, esp. by a river' and Pictish **mig*, **meg* 'bog, marsh'. The settlement overlooks carse land beside the Keir Burn and the Allan, though the reference may be to the closer level area just below *Carsemeg*. *Meg* indicates that that level land was poorly drained in Pictish times. See further under *Calzieveg* above.

Castle Park NN823111 (1) O 360 ARH MUT

The castle referred to is *Braco Castle* NN823113 (1).

See *Braco* above.

Cathair Mhaothail+ NN83 11 &c &c S 360 and 371 ARH MUT

Fedal qui est in Kathermothel 1226x1234 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 8)

fedale que est in Kather Mothel 1223x1234 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Charter no 40)

Cotken in Kather Mothel c1245xc1247 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 9)

The form given as the headword is the G form given for this name by CPNS 223.

It is argued below (Part Two, pp556-60) that this area or territory was equivalent to that part of the present ARH (though probably excluding the north-western tip) that was in medieval MUT (see map 8).

G 'fort of Muthil'. In Part Two (pp556-7) it is also suggested that, *pace* Barrow and Rogers, *Cathair Mhaothail* did after all owe its name to the presence of a fort, but that the reference may well be to the native fort on Grinnan Hill.

Cathkin+ (also *Kathkyne* &c) NN83 11 &c (2) F 360 ARH MUT
(1820 Perthshire Sasines)

Cotken in Kather Mothel c1245xc1247 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 9)

lands of Delquhilrath, Serymybr and the Kathkyne 1455 (RCHMS 7th report no 42, p708a)

custodia boreali Cathkend et communi de Octormythele [this office went with the office of coronator of the earldom] 1473-74 (RMS ii no 1160)

Benee and Catkin 1516 (Lind. Cart., 309-10)

lands of Beny and Caitkin 1532 (Lind. Cart., 346-9)

mora de Over et Nether Ardoches vocata Cathkyne-muire 1642 (Retours Perth 503)

Beany [i.e. Beannie NN82 11] and *Cathkine 1784* (Perthshire Cess Book)

See Part Two, pp557-9.

G *coitcheann* 'common land'.

Ceannard+ NN772171 (1) R 359 MUT

(*Ceannard* or *High Head* 1810 Knox)

This is Little Hill on current OS maps.

Chapel Hill NN840097 (1) R 371 ARH MUT [SOURCE?]

Chapelhill 1783 (Stobie)

Possibly Sc *hill*[#] in the sense of the grazing land granted to Chapel Raith+ (q.v. below). See also Chappelland+, next.

Chappelland+ NN83 10 (2) S 360? ARH MUT

Chappelland or *Raith* [a croft of Over Ardoch; the latter is at NN837115] 1800-20 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Raith alias *Chappelland* [Dunblane barony] 1642 (*Retours Perth* 503)

This is likely to be land granted to the (possibly) early medieval Chapel Raith+, q.v., next. See also Chapel Hill above.

Chapel Raith+ NN839099 (1) A 371 ARH MUT

At this NGR, in the middle of the Roman fort at Ardoch, are the foundations of a small building.

From *NMRS* (late 1960s) it appears that another site had originally been "authorised [as the chapel] by the OS in preference to the site within the Roman fort". This other site is the one marked by a cross on the OS 1" seventh series at NN838098, the subject of record sheet NN80 NW 13, but the archaeologists drawing up the record sheets conclude that the ruins within the fort represent the more probable site of the chapel. Record sheet NN80 NW 3 states that the remains of a chapel and graveyard can be seen in the centre of the fort, measuring perhaps 40 x 27ft. Architectural fragments suggest a 14c date, though the 'T-plan' of the building is typically 17c. The surrounding burial ground, c80ft square, is bounded by a stone wall. Burials in wooden coffins were found within this area during the excavations of 1896-97. The site of the chapel is marked by a roughly rectangular mound approximately 12 x 6 metres.

Rogers (1992, 342) adds that no dedication is known for the chapel and that the only evidence for an incumbent cleric dates from 1531, but that the chapel may nonetheless be pre-medieval.

In 1800-20 *Perthshire Sasines* occurs croft called *Chappilland* or *Raith* and in 1642 *Retours Perth* 503 *Raith* alias *Chappelland*, which Rogers (1992, 337 and 342) locates in OS squares NN83 09 and NN83 10, adding that the Chappelland may represent the land assigned for the support of the chaplaincy.

An adjacent place-name that helps to confirm a link between the name *Raith* and the Roman fort is *Slacks of Wraith* NN837102 (q.v. below), a strip of land sandwiched between the River Knaik and the Bullie Burn some 100m from the fort. Scots *slack*, 'pit', 'hole', 'low-lying boggy depression in the ground', may here represent an earlier G *sloc*, 'a

hollow', perhaps occurring as the pl. *slocan* and consequently translated as a Sc pl.

The chapel may have served the southern part of the parish of MUT, *Cathair Mhaothail*, if it is correct that the lands of Muthil once had a threefold structure. See Part Two, pp561-9.

Note that the chapel is 500m from the native fort on Grinnan Hill - cf remarks under The Sheers+ MZX.

The place-names *Clachclenich+* NN830110 (2) (q.v. below), *Chappelland* NN83 10 (2), and *Chapel Hill* NN840097 (qq.v. above) give an indication of the extent of the land with which this chapel was endowed.

Chappell of Struthill NN85 15 (2) E and S 360 MUT

(1680 *Dunb. Tests.*)

See Struthill and St Patrick's Chapel NN856153 below.

Cinycrotyr+ NN78 17 (2) S 359 MUT

Kelach, Cuinyrfrowach, Cinycrotyr, and... Achingerve, within the territory of Tulichrawin 1453 (*RCHMS* 7th report no 39, p707b)

The first r may be an error inspired by the preceding name.

G *cinn a' chruitire* '(at) the harpist's point or headland', cf *Inverchruter+* below, for which the derivation *imir a' chruitire*, 'the harpist's rig', is proposed. *Cinycrotyr+* and *Inverchruter+* may have been different parts of a holding granted to a harpist by an early lord of *Tulliquhrawne+* (q.v. below).

Clach⁸ Muircich+ NN800150 (2) O 359 or 360 ARH/MUT formerly MUT

(*Clach Muircich* or *Murdock's Stone* 1810 Knox)

No doubt used as a march stone. Knox shows it on the march between Easter Dunruchan, Wester Dunruchan and Langside farms (qq.v. below).

Clachclenich+ NN830110 (2) O 360 ARH MUT

(*Clachclenich* [sic] or *Clark's Well* [sic] 1810 Knox)

G *clach⁸* (a') *chlèirich* 'the priest's or cleric's stone'. The name suggests that there was a piece of church land here, quite possibly granted for the upkeep of Chapel Raith (q.v. above), approximately 1km distant, with this stone marking its march.

Clatteringford NN848103 (1) S 360 ARH MUT

Clatteringford 1783 (Stobie)

Sc, with reference to the noise made when crossing a naturally stony ford, or one where stone has been placed as bottoming. In some cases this name has been applied to a ford on a Roman road, or on a road believed to be Roman, though close to the Ardoch Roman forts and camps as it is, this site is not on a known Roman road.

Note that Barrow (1992, 215) sees *clattering-* as deriving from G (O Ir) *clachrán* (cf *clochrán* RIA, 'stepping-stones?').

Coilcambus NN776181 (1) S 359 MUT [kaIl ə 'hamIsh]

G *coille a' chamais* 'wood of or in the curve', perhaps the curve of the burn at NN776182.

Coire[#] Nochd Mòr NN750113 (1) R 359 MUT

Coirenochd Burn [NN754122 (2)] 1810 (Knox)

G 'great bare corrie'

Coire[#] Odhar[#] NN821141 (1) R 360 MUT [Meall a' Choire Odhair NN806139
MUT/ARH earlier MUT]

Name Bk MUT mid19c says that *Corry Our* is a district, between Meall a' Choire Odhair and the Muir of Orchill, i.e. extending to NN850130 approximately.

G 'dun-coloured corrie'.

Common NN790170 &c (2) F 359 MUT

The area of Aodann Mòr and the western part of Dunruchan Hill is shown on RHP3404, later 18c, as common to Glasnafeid+, Crutach+, Straid and Cornoch. This common extended southwards as far as the march with Langside, now the parish boundary with ARH.

Commonly marked on 1810 Knox south and west of Culloch NN78 17.

Concraig NN857193 (1) S 360 MUT

Concrag [a piece of land belonging to *Beny*, the name is given in the rubric of the charter in a contemporary hand] c1235 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Charter no 41)

Cuncrag 1238/9 (*Lind. Cart. LIII*)

Cunecrach 1239 (Lind. Cart. LIV)

Conchrag 1444 (RMS ii no 280)

Maurice Drummond of **Conchorage** 1453 (HMC Report no 7, Appendix, p707, = Athol Charters no 39)

Concrag 1600 (Retours Perth 61)

Tempilhill par[s] terrarum templariarum de **Conochrig** 1601 (Retours Perth 85)

terras templarias de **Concraig** viz terras de Lintibbert, Fintallich, Drumgowrok, Drumsauchie, Tempilhill, **Concraig**....que fuerunt partes dominii et regalitatis de Torphichen 1606 (RMS vi no 1708)

Concraig 1666-8 (Dunb. Tests.)

Over **Concraig**, Nether **Concraig** 1698 (MutPR)

Concraig, Easter **Concraig** (NN866182 (2)), **Concraig Parks** 1810 (Knox)

G ?con chreag 'dog (pl. or coll.) rock or crag'

Cf also the prefix *con* 'together', that Watson sees as forming the first part of *Contullich* and *Coneas*, "congeries of hillocks" and "combination of falls" (1904, 176, 91). He also implies that a *Conachreig*, which he doesn't discuss, is similarly formed.

Cookshaugh+ unid S MUT

Nursery and **Cookshaugh** 1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Nursery+ is also unid.

Corelundy+ NN82 18 (2) S 360 MUT

in bosco de **Corelundyn** in Stratherne 1256 (Lind. Cart. CXII)

Corelundey 1493 (RMS ii no 2169)

Corylundy [in libera forestia et warane] 1508-09 (RMS ii no 3306)

Awlychmore, Awlychgrew, terras de **Corlundie** 1553 (RMS iv no 901)

Porteous (1912, 93) says that Torlum Hill NN819193 was formerly **Corlundy**.

Cure-, Core- may be G *coire*[#] 'corrie' - there are corries below Torlum, where the present Torlum Wood is. *lundy* is probably G *lund* 'marsh' (CPNS 450). For the ending of the earliest form quoted see -in[#]. An indication that this general area was wet terrain is that there are lochs and lochans on Balloch and Drummond ground below the slopes on which Torlum Wood stands, and *Dripping Crag* is just to the south-west of the wood.

The contrasting senses of *Corelundy* and *Torlum* (G *tòrr lom* 'bare conical hill') suggest that the former was never the name for the summit of the hill, *pace* Porteous (*loc. cit.*), though there seems no reason to doubt that it represented the slopes below it. That *Torlum Wood* represents the former *Corelundy*+, MUT, is supported by the assertion in Name Bk MUT mid19c under *Torlum Wood* that that name was applied only to the section of the woods on the slopes of *Torlum hill* that are in MUT.

Cornocho NN784172 (1) S 359 MUT

Coronach 1737 (*MutPR*)

Coronoch 1739 (*MutPR*)

Cornock 1810 (*Knox*)

Cornock 1837 (*RVot*)

Cornocho [a farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This may represent G *coronach* 'crown shaped', or *corranach* 'barbed; notched; crooked', or perhaps more convincingly, *còrnach* 'curved or horn-shaped', from some perceived feature in the landscape at the site. By analogy with the nearby *Crutach* (q.v. below), in this terrain the name could refer to a meandering burn.

Corrie Beagh NN748149 (1) R 359 MUT [*Corriebeagh Burn* same NGR]

Corriebraigh Burn 1810 (*Knox*)

G *coire*[#] *beithe* 'birch corrie'.

Cottarfield NN82 09 (3) S 371? MUT

Mill Croft & Cottarfield 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This may be at *Easter Feddal*, see *Mill Croft* below.

Sc *cottar* 'a married farmworker who has a cottage as part of his contract'.

Cottertown of Drummawhance NN882148 (2) S 360 MUT

(1791 and 1801 *MutPR*)

This is assumed to be the same as *Cotter Town of Middletown* on *Whittington's map* (1973, 53) based on *RHP3485* (1753).

Sc *cotter* 'a married farmworker who has a cottage as part of his contract', *cottertoun* 'a holding or collection of holdings occupied by cotters'.

Cottown 883177 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Sc cot toun 'township of farmworkers' tied cottages'.

Cowden NN782205 (1) S COM earlier TEX earlier MUT [Mid Cowden NN777204, West Cowden NN775204, Cowden Loch NN786202, Cowden Wood NN775201, Burnt Cowden+ NN773206 (2) (1783 Stobie)]

Coldown 1444 (*ER* v, 171)

Couldounlittill 1456 (*ER* vi, 277)

Coldou [with tilde over u] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Little Coldoun cum prato 1640 (*Retours Perth* 493)

Couldoune, Easter Cowdoune, Wester Cowdoune [MUT] 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Cowden, Burnt Cowden [NN773206 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

Easter Cowden, Mill of Cowden or Fortune [NN787201], *Mill lands and Crofts thereof* [MUT] 1785 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

lands of Little Cowden or Brunt Cowden with the Meadows thereof being part of Strowan 1810 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

lands and Mains of Easter Cowden [MUT] 1812 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The Cowden lands, although forming a spur of land projecting into TEX, appear to have been part of medieval MUT. See map no 6 p111 in Rogers 1992, but note also the 1810 reference quoted above.

Watson (1909, 151-2) gives the e20c G for this name as *A' Challtuinn*, 'the Hazel Wood', presenting Cowden COM as an exemplar of the development of G *calltuinn* (now written *calltainn*) in place-names.

See also Mill of Fortune below.

G *calltainn* '(place of) hazel'.

Cowell NN83 15 (3) S? 360 MUT

(1a16c Pont 21)

Craggan NN815171 (1) S 360 MUT [Craggan Camp NN808173]

(perhaps) *Craigen* 1698 (*MutPR*)

(perhaps) *Craiglaggan* 1783 (Stobie)

Craigin 1810 (Knox)

G *creagan* 'rocks or crags' or 'little rock or crag'.

Craig Gregarty NN817185 (1) R 360 MUT

A craggy hill.

Cragartland et Cultballoch 1502 (*ER* xii, 48)

terras de Craigairtland alias Ballachargie 1627 (*RMS* viii no 1092)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall* in many lands incl.]

Craigartland alias Ballochargie 1662 (*Retours Perth* 708)

This hill or crag name may have earlier been G *creag* plus ?*ard*, giving ?'high crag'. Scotticised to *Craigairt* it gave rise to the alternative name for the lands of Ballochargie. It then appears at some stage to have been prefixed by a superfluous *Sc craig*, with the *c* of the earlier *creag* being assimilated to the final *g* of the prefixed *Sc craig*.

Craig More NN855189 (1) R 360 MUT

G *creag mhòr* 'great or big rock or crag'.

Craigenwhillick+ NN86 15 (2) S 360 MUT

(1809 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Craigenquhollich 16c? (Rogers 1992, 337, quoting NAS charters, no date given)

terras de Craigenquhilliche 1582 (*RMS* v no 440)

Craigenwhallick 1702-1706 (*MutPR*)

Craigenwhalleh 1703 (*MutPR*)

Craigenwhillich [a one mark land, part of the lands of Pett] 1787-1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *creagan a' ?chuallaich* 'craggs or rocks of cattle or cattle herding'?

Craighead NN84 19 (2) S 360 MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines*)

A pendicle belonging to Balloch or Drummond.

Craighead NN807077 (1) S 371 ARH MUT [earlier AUA det?] [Craighead Cottage NN811074]

Craighead 1837 (*RVot*)

~~See under AldneCrag+ above.~~

See *Easter Feddal* below and map 9.

Craiglaggan NN815171 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

This seems to be at the present Craggan.

G creag an lagain 'rock or crag of the little hollow' (see log[#]).

Craigneich Farm NN794179 (1) S 359 MUT [kreg'nIsh]

terras de Craginnech 1493 (RMS ii no 2169)

terras de Cragyneche 1508-9 (RMS ii no 3306)

Craigneich 1539-47 (Dunb. Tests.)

Craignische 1636 (Retours Perth 455)

Craignish 1653 (Dunb. Tests.)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall* in many lands incl.]

Cragneith [with mill], *Innerclair, Auchingarrich, Classinvade* 1662

(Retours Perth 708)

Wester Craigneich [NN792180 (2)] later 18c (RHP3404)

Easter Creagan Fheigh, Wester Creagan Fheigh 1810 (Knox)

McNaughton (n.d., 117) has Innerclair+ (q.v. below) as an earlier name for Craigneich, but as both sites are named in RMS ii no 2169 it is more likely that they were adjacent. There was a mill at Craigneich in 1755 (Wills 1973, 14).

A charter of 1646 (RMS ix no 1694) shows that the tenants of Craigneich rented shielings in upper Glen Turret in the first half of 16c. See under Turret Water, MZX.

MacNeish and Tod (1925, 42) gloss 'the craig or rock of Neish', adding that there was a standing stone there, of rounded whinstone, 6'4" high, described in PSAS xlv 62-63. The earliest forms however imply *G creag an eich* 'rock or crag of the horse'.

Craignook+ NN837178 (2) S 360 MUT

(1789 Perthshire Sasines)

A pendicle belonging to Drummond or Balloch.

Craignook 1700 (MutPR)

Craignook of Ballah 1702 (MutPR)

Craignook of Drummond 1710 (MutPR)

Craigneuk 1725 (Dunb. Tests.)

Sc craig neuk 'rock or crag nook'.

Croftflat NN886176 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Sc 'level site where a croft[#] stands'.

Crofthead NN819095 (1) S 371 ARH MUT

Crofthead 1783 (Stobie)

Crofthead [Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc '(place at) the top or upper end of the croft[#]'. See Mill Croft+ below.

Cromlet NN788121 (1) R 407m 359 ARH MUT

G *crom leathad* 'bent or crooked slope'.

Crosshill NN877156 (1) S 360 MUT [Crosshill Cottages NN878156]

Corshill 1667 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Crosshill 1668 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Corshill of Killdies 1698 (*MutPR*)

Wester Corsehill 1729 (*MutPR*)

Corshill of Laidmachany 1731 (*MutPR*)

Corsehill [part of Kildees lands] 1819 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Sc *corse* 'cross' plus Sc/Eng *hill*[#]. This settlement name may be from a lost hill name referring to the position of the hill in relation to some other feature, i.e. athwart, or it may refer to the earlier existence of a cross near the site. The settlement is some 300m from Bishop's Bridge (q.v. above) and some 800m from Culdees (q.v. below). Note that *Crosshill of Machany* (1671 *Dunb. Tests.*) is for Crosshill NN913161 BLF.

Crutach+ NN786177 (2) S 359 MUT

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Emmeretruhag [et *Emmeretrutre*] 1467 (*RMS ii no 922*)

[lands of *Emmercrutre* et] *Emerethruag* 1508-09 (*RMS ii no 3290*)

Emertreuchag [et *Emerquheutir*] 1510 (*RMS ii no 3462*)

Krietach 1a16c (Pont 21)

[*Inverchruter* et] *Inverchrutage* 1640 (*Retours Perth 493*)

Cruttoch 1704 (*MutPR*)

Crutack 1735 (*MutPR*)

Crutack later 18c (*RHP3404*)

Straid and Crutach 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Rolls)

Em(m)er-, *Inner-* &c in the references given above is *G imir*[#] (&c) 'ridge of ground', referring here probably to a rig or ridge of cultivable land. *Crutach* &c may be for *G crotach* 'hump-backed; bandy-legged', distorted by metathesis in the RMS forms. The reference might be to an irregular, 'dog-legged' piece of land?
Cf *Innerclair+* and *Inverchruter+* below.

Cudgebuts+ unid S 360? MUT

(1790 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Sc ?cadgy 'hospitable' or *?codgie* 'comfortable', plus *Sc butts* 'strips or ridges of (ploughed) land'. Thus it may be one of the often ironic Scots names given quite commonly to smaller holdings from c16c on (see under *Cauldhame MZX*).

Cuiltballoch NN834193 (1) S 360 MUT [k lt'bal x]

See *Balloch* above.

Cuinyrfrowach+ NN78 17 (2) S 359 MUT

(*Athol. Chrs.* no 26 quoted Rogers 1992, 341)

Kelach, ***Cuinyrfrowach***, *Cinyrcrotyr*, and... *Achingerve*, within the territory of *Tulichrawin* 1453 (*RCHMS* 7th report no 39, p707b)

For *Tulichrawin* (1453 reference) see *Tulliquhrawn+* below.

Obscure. *G ?cinn* '(at) point or promontory' or *?cuing* 'narrow place'; for the final element cf *G fraoch* 'heather', or **friùthach* (cf *CPNS* 349-50) 'current place', for some kind of ford or crossing?

Culdees NN885161 (1) S 360 MUT

[the earls of Strathearn had endowed ...a chaplain in the church of Muthil with] *the toun and lands of Kildeis* 1455 (*RCHMS* 7th report no 43, p708a)

Kildyes 1a16c (Pont 21)

Kildies 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Book*)

Culdees 1783 [with a manor house symbol] (*Stobie*)

the Sunny & Shadow halves of Kildees comp. Knappilands, Corsehill and Murraysfield with the Wood of Culdees, Miln thereof 1796 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

the lands of **Kildees** comp the lands of Knappylands, Corsehill and Backside, with the Woods of **Kildees** 1803-1810 (Perthshire Sasines)

Towns and lands of Tullibardine with the Advocation, Donation and Right of Patronage of the Chaplainries of **Kildees** and Tullibardine 1823 (Perthshire Sasines)

Culdees Castle 1836 (MutPR)

Knox (1810) has Culdees in Muthil village at NN868171 (2).

RCHMS 7th report no 43, AD1455 (see the first reference), states that James II, because his predecessors the earls of Strathearn had endowed and infest a chaplain in the church of Muthil with the toun and lands of *Kildeis*, and service not having been done for a long time, transfers the service of the chaplainry to the chapel of Tullibardine (see also *Ath. and Tull. i. 9*).

G céli dé 'vassals, clients or companions of God'. Given the strength of the céli dé at Muthil (see eg Appendix 1b) it is likely that the chaplaincy would be filled by a succession of members of their community, and it may have been the endowment by the earls (see previous paragraph) that gave rise to the place-name here. Cf Culdeesland MEV.

See under Pethomochirt+ and Pitkellony below.

Culloch NN782179 (1) S 359 MUT

[cf] [16 acres near Inchaffray exchanged for] Cullath 1271 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* no XCIX)

Kelach, Cuinyrfrowach, Cinyrcrotyr, and... Achingerve, within the territory of Tulichrawin 1453 (RCHMS 7th report no 39, p707b)

[Jas II grants to Maurice Drummond and spouse] terras de Acherich, **Kelach** et Dalchilra 1444 (RMS ii no 280)

Kelach within the territory of Tulicherawin 1453 (HMC Report no 7, Appendix, p707, = *Athol Charters* no 39)

John Murray of **Kelach** 1495 (RCAHMS 7th Report no 73)

[part of lands of Tulliquhrawne called] **kelauche** 1508-09 (RMS ii 3290)

[James IV confirms to Joh. Murray and spouse] terras de Fynglen, **Kelauch**, Emerquheutir, et Emertreuchag [which Joh. had resigned] 1510 (RMS ii no 3462)

Keillach la16c [between Glasnafeid and Straid] (Pont 21)

Culloch 1698 (MutPR)

Newtoun of **Culloch** [see Newton below] 1704 (MutPR)

Culloch 1810 (Knox)

The subject of the first reference above is probably a different site. *Inchaff. Chrs.* XCVII to XCIX, c1270-1271, deal with a piece of land called variously *Tolauch*, *Tulach* and *Cullath*. Cockburn (1959, 70-1) assumes, no doubt rightly, that this was "somewhere in the city of Dunblane": cf *Inchaff. Chrs.* XCVII, *illam particulam terre...in villa de Dunblane vocata Tolauch*.

Knox (1810) equates *Glasnaceathad* (Glasnafeid+) and *Culloch Pendicles* with *Blar in roan Pendicles* (see *Blairnroar+* above).

A chapel dedicated to St Patrick was in this vicinity at NN779175 (2) and the dedication survived in the name of a small hamlet, *St Patricks*, just south of *Culloch* (Rogers 1992, 341). Knox (1810) has *St Patricks Well and Burying Ground* at NN779175 (2) and *Moine Chliuch* (read *Chlerich*) or *Clark's Moss* at NN788183 (2). Rogers also speculates that *Glashnafad* (Glasnafeid+) nearby may derive from P-Celtic (Pictish) *ecles-* and thus establish a date of 5c to 8c for the chapel site [see also Taylor 1998].

In the context just outlined this place-name may refer to the nearby chapel and the early forms could indicate O Ir *cell*, *ceall*, G *ceall*^h, 'cell; monastic settlement; church', as the root of this name, with the adj. ending *-ach* giving the sense 'church place', 'settlement beside the church' or perhaps 'belonging to the church', though cf also G *ceallach* 'churchman; monk' (*Dwelly*) and the Irish secular and saint's personal name *Ce(a)llach* &c.

Culticheldoch NN847154 (1) S 360 MUT

Cultilchaldich 1493 (*RMS* ii no 2169)

Culthichaldiche 1508 (*RMS* ii no 3306)

Cultzaldich 1535-6 (*RMS* iii no 1560)

Cultezaldich 1538-9 (*RMS* iii no 1895)

Cultezaldych 1542 (*RMS* iii no 2825)

Coultichalich 1a16c (Pont 21)

Cultichadich 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Cuiltizeldoche 1667 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Cuiltyhaltoch 1783 (*Stobie*)

Easter Culticheldich, *Wester Culticheldich* (seemingly the present *Victoria*) 1810 (Knox)

Rogers (1992, 335) suggests that this name contains *G dabhach* 'davoch', seeing it, along with Ardoch and Dochlewan, as one of the principal agricultural units of the early parish. The forms prior to 1667 are against this however.

The settlement is about 1km from the site of St Patrick's Chapel NN856153, and in such a context the name is suggestive of *G cùil[#] taigh* '(place at) the back of the (monastic) church of', followed by a saint's name. Cf *Cultybraggan* TEX.

St Ceallach (see CPNS 302), gen. *C(h)eallaich*, would be possible here, but only if we assume an intrusive *d*; not impossible, but not altogether satisfactory as an explanation. Rogers (1992, 341) suggests that the Patrick dedication at Struthill replaced one to St Cessóg, and if correct this too would be against the etymology suggested above. See under Barnacles+ above, and St Patrick's Chapel NN856153 and Struthill below.

Culwhattock+ NN860193 (2) S 360 MUT

Culquhattok [also *Culquhanok*] 1599 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

[perhaps] *Cultquhattan* 1600 (*Retours Perth* 61)

Culwhatok 1673 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Cullwhattock 1698 (*MutPR*)

Cuiltquhalloch 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Calwhatock (a farm, NN849191 (2)) 1810 (Knox)

Culwhattock mid19c (Name Bk MUT s.n.)

G cùil[#] chatach 'neuk, tucked-away place where wild cats are'. *Cùil* is quite commonly found in the vicinity of boundaries, and the NGR of the settlement is some 600m from the original boundary MUT/SGX.

Dalchirla NN822159 (1) S 360 MUT [dal 'hIrlə] and [dal 'xIrlə]

[Jas II grants to Maurice Drummond and spouse] *terras de Acherich, Kelach et Dalchilra* 1444 (*RMS ii* no 280)

lands of Delchelrach and Serimir 1455 (*RCHMS 7th* report no 41, p708a)

lands of Delquhilrath, Serymyr and the Kathkyne 1455 (*RCHMS 7th* report no 42, p708a)

lands of Dalquhelracht and Serymyr 1466 (*RCHMS 7th* report no 52, p708b)

Dalchilra 1493 (*RMS ii* no 2169)

Dalchillerane 1508-09 (*RMS ii* no 3306)

Darchirlar 1621 (*Dunb. Tests.*)
Dahurley 1698 (*Dunb. Tests.*)
Dahurlay, Dalhurley and Dachurloy 1700 (*Dunb. Tests.*)
Dalhurley 1701 (*MutPR*)
Dalhurlay 1735 (*MutPR*)
Dalchirla 1736 (*MutPR*)
Darchirlaw 1740 (*Dunb. Tests.*)
Dalchirla 1745 (*MutPR*)
Dalhirla 1810 (*Knox*)

Knox's form reproduces the current pronunciation [dal'hirla]. The early forms given indicate that metathesis of *l* and *r* occurred c16c or e17c.

Rogers (1992, 334) sees this name as containing Pictish *dol* 'meadow, haugh', but it could equally well be G *dail* followed by (a') *chaoil ràith*, 'haugh or meadow of (the) narrow fort or fortified steading'. I am aware of no remains of a fortified structure in the vicinity, but the two surviving standing stones close to this settlement (NN823162 and NN824159) imply early ritual and/or political importance for the immediate area.

Dallal+ NN84 11 (2) S 360 ARH MUT.

Gunnocks with Drumshogle and Dallal [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*) [*Gunnocks* is at NN844113 (1), *Drumshogle+* at NN845116 (2)]

G *dail* 'haugh, carse meadow'. For the second element cf G *a(i)l* 'rock'. The presence of a former quarry in the OS grid square concerned may give some support to this suggestion.

Dalsartie+ unid S MUT

1662 *Dunb. Tests.*

G *dail* ?*s(h)agairt* or *shagartach* 'priest's or priestly haugh' (with loss of intervocalic 'g'), referring to land held by the church, perhaps given for the upkeep of a chaplain &c. For the final *y* cf *Pithoggarty* and *Balhaggarty* (*CPNS* 145).

Dargill NN862194 (1) S 360 MUT [*Dargill Island* NN862201 349]
 [lands of] *Dergale* [barony of Dunblane] 1444 (*RMS* ii no 270)
terras de Dargall 1582 (*RMS* v no 440)

Dargall 1606 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Darghill 1650 (*Rent Bk*)

Dargil 1698 (*MutPR*)

lands & farm of Dargall & Findall [Drummond barony] 1817 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G dearg ail (see -a(i)l[#]) 'red place or spot' (see Watson 1909, 150).

The 1817 reference inspires the suggestion that *Dargill* and *Findal* (now represented by *Findal Cottages NN868193*) were named in the Gaelic period as a contrasting pair, as 'red spot' and 'white spot'.

Deanskeir+ NN837097 (2) S 371 ARH MUT

(1797-1813 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Kere-Decani 1442 (*RMS ii no 270*)

Deanskeir 1672-1753 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Denskeir 1783 (*Stobie*)

In 15c *Keir*, NS95 88, was the core holding of the *Stirlings* of *Keir*.

This name suggests that part of the *Keir* lands had prior to 1442 been granted to *Dunblane* cathedral, perhaps in the person of a *Dean* (*decanus*) of that institution. *RMS ii no 270* (see earliest form above) confirms to the bishop of *Dunblane* this and many other lands and erects them into the barony of *Dunblane*.

See also *Keir Burn* below.

Devil's Pool NN833111 (1) W 360 ARH MUT

A pool in the *River Knaik*.

Dochlewan NN856113 (1) 360 ARH MUT

Dachlewane 1473 (*Fraser 1858, 248*)

Dachlewyne 1484 (*Fraser 1858, 252*)

Dawachlowane 1503 (*RMS ii no 2751*)

Dauchlowane 1513 (*RMS ii no 3846*)

Dawachlownane 1553 (*Fraser 1858, 408*)

Dawchlevin 1582 (*Fraser 1858, 425*)

G dabhach leamhain 'elm davoch'. *Rogers* too (1992, 335) suggests that this represents a *davoch*, seeing it, along with *Ardoch* and (perhaps erroneously) *Culticheldoch*, as one of the principal agricultural units of the parish.

It is worth remarking that the present dwelling is only 1.5km from the former boundary with SGX, the parish which grew out of the earlier shire of *Cathair Leamhnach* 'elm fort or seat of power' (see Barrow 1973, 66 &c and Part Two below, pp569-70).

Dougal's Cairn NN844138 (1) 360 O MUT

Name Bk MUT (s.n.) says that this cairn marks the grave of someone who committed suicide in 1837.

Drakemyres+ unid S MUT

(1729 *Dunb. Tests.*)

Sc 'bog(s) where wild duck are to be found'.

Dripping Craig NN818176 R 360 MUT

These are crags situated in a corrie.

Drove Road NN80 09 (2) O 371 ARH DXE/MUT?

Adams (1971, 183) mentions 'the drove road on Feddal Hill'.

Drum Coille NN859126 (1) S 360 ARH MUT [Drum Coille Lodge NN858126]

G *druim (na) coille* 'wood ridge'.

Note that this is part of the Muir of *Orchil* (q.v. under *Orchill House* below), G *ar choille* 'on or at wood' (CPNS 95, 475).

Drumdownie NN862138 (1) S 360 MUT

Drumdownies 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Bk*)

Drumdownie 1664 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drumdui 1702 (*MutPR*)

Easter & Wester Petts comprehending Drumduie [part of the estate of Pitkellony] 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

North **Drumduie** [NN859143 (2)], Wester **Drumduie** [the present Drumdownie], Middle **Drumduie** [NN863142 (2)], South **Drumduie** [NN863137 (2)] 1810 (Knox)

G *druim*, perhaps followed by *Dhuibh*, the gen. case of the G personal name *Dubh*, 'Dubh's ridge'

Drumgorack unid S MUT?

(1742 *MutPR*)

Drumgourag 1444 (*RMS* ii no 280)

Drumgaurok 1a16c (Pont 21)

terras templarias de Concraig viz terras de Lintibbert, Fintallich, Drumgowrok, Drumsauchie, Tempilhill, Concraig....que fuerunt partes dominii et regalitatis de Torphichen 1606 (*RMS* vi no 1708)

Drumgurrock 1658 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drumgorake 1686 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drumgurock 1707 (*MutPR*)

G *druim* 'ridge'. For the second part of *Gourock* on the Clyde which "may be (Ir?) *guireóc, guireág*, a pimple, with reference to the rounded hillocks there" (*CPNS* 201).

Drumhead of Ballah+ NN84 19 (2) S 360 MUT

(1715 *MutPR*)

Sc '(place at) the end of the ridge' with e.n. Balloch (q.v. above).

Drumlaken NN862176 (2) S 360 MUT

(1837 *Rvot*)

Drumlacanoch 16c? (Rogers 1992, 328, quoting NAS charters, no date given)

terras de Drumlakoch 1582 (*RMS* v no 440)

[perhaps this site] *Druim* [with *lakak*(?) written below] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Drumlethinoch 1676 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drumlackinoch 1688 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drumlekinoth 1699 (*MutPR*)

Drumlakenoch 1760 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drumlakin 1783 (*Stobie*)

G. Perhaps *druim leacach* or *druim leacannach* 'ridge abounding in stone slabs' or 'steep-sided ridge'.

Drummawhance NN885148 (1) S 360 MUT [Drummawhance Cottage NN888151, Middleton NN879143, Westerton NN872143]

Drumquhence 1553-8 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

terras de Drummaquhence 1582 (*RMS* v no 440)

Easter Drumquhence 1617 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Eister Drumquhence, Wester Drumquhence, Middill Drumquhence 1627 (*Retours Perth* 350)

Midle Drummaquhances 1650 (*Perthshire Rent Bk*)

Bridgehill of Drummaquhance 1747 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drummaquhance [with manor house symbol], *Wester Drummaquhance* [probably the present Westerton NN87 14] *Longshotts* [NN874143 (2)] 1783 (Stobie)

The half lands of Drummaquhance Wester [part of the estate of Pitkellony] 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Longshot Drummawhance 1785 (*MutPR*)

parts of the lands of [Easter] Drummawhance commonly called the Cairn & Lucas 1814-16 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Stobie's *Drummaquhance* (1783) seems to be at NN885153 (2), which corresponds to *Eastertown* on RHP3485, 1753, and/or the present *Drummawhance Cottage*. No buildings are shown on RHP3485 at the site of the present *Drummawhance*.

Rogers (1992, 338) infers from various NAS charters that the Muir of *Drummawhance* was common to the lands of *Leadmachany*, *Mill of Ness*, *Drummawhance*, *Tonruchan*, *Craigenuhollich*, *Tomerclay*, *Drumlacanoch* ("near Boreland" NN85 17), *Bennybeg*, *Findal*, *Dargill*, *Pett* and the *Ward of Muthil*.

At the north-east corner of this estate the Falls of Ness form the boundary with SGX. It may be that the estate was named with reference to this feature in a form such as *G druim a' chon-easa* 'ridge of (i.e. near) the double or multiple falls' (for the prefix *con-* and an example of *con-eas* see Watson 1904, 76, 91). Note that the earlier main dwelling was only a few hundred metres from the falls (see the reference from 1783 Stobie and the comments above). The final element, *-easa*, would be unstressed.

Drummond Castle NN845181 (1) S 360 MUT [Mains of Drummond NN834174, Mill of Drummond NN836158, Drummond Burn NN857178, Drummond Wood NN845185]

[lands of *Tullicrowene/Tulliecravan* and] **Dronene** [also **Dronan**] 1329-71 [reign of David II] (*RMS* i App 2 no 1086)

Maurici[us] de Dromyd [read *-ynd?*] 1365 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* CXXXV)

Drummane 1444 (*RMS* ii no 280)

Drummayne 1493 (*RMS* ii no 2169)

Drummane, cum castro, fortalicio, manerio, pomeriis et ortis earundem 1508-09 (*RMS* ii no 3306)

Drummine 1510 (*RMS* ii no 3500)

Earl Robert Stewart of Strathearn made Maurice Drummond, the brother of John de Drummond de Concraig, Steward, Forester and Coroner of Strathearn in 1362. The first mention of a Drummond in *Inchaff. Chrs.* is in no CXXXV, 1365, where Maurice appears as a witness. Concraig NN857193 was the seat of the Muthil Drummonds until James Drummond was created Lord Drummond in 1415c, whereupon he moved his seat and built Drummond Castle. The family of Drummond are said to have taken their name from Drimen in Stirlingshire (eg *SP* vii, 28, 30), which is *G druimean* 'little ridge'. If 14c *Dronan* (&c, see the reference above) is in fact the present Drummond, as seems likely, then by coincidence a name similar to their surname already attached to part of their Muthil lands when the Drummonds came into possession of them.

RMS ii no 3306 shows James establishing himself at Drummond with all the pertinents of the great lord he had become.

Donnchadh Bàn's *Drumainn* implies a loc., '(place at) little ridge'. It is found in MacLeod's edition (1978, 1.3612) in *Oran nam Fineachan a Fhuair am Fearann Air Ais*, 'Song to the Clans that Had Their Lands Restored' (*op. cit.*, ll.3572 to 3707, dated 1785), which celebrates the restoration of the forfeited estates to their previous owners. The Drummonds were of course staunch Jacobites.

The relevant passage reads:

'S lionmhor curaidh thig a Drumainn...
Eadar Muileann Uisge Thurraid
Agus mullach Mòr-Bheinn

There come many warriors/heroes from Drummond...
Between the Mill of the Water of Turret
And the summit of Mòr Bheinn

The poet is clearly choosing two landmarks to give a general idea of the extent of the Drummond lands, rather than giving an accurate delineation of them. The mills on the Turret are in fact just outwith the Drummond lands, beside their eastern boundary (see under Turret Burn MZX). Mòr Bheinn (NN71 21 COM, q.v.) is some 10km short of the Drummond western march, but is here chosen to rhyme with the penultimate syllable of the fourth and eighth line of every stanza of the poem.

If *dronene* and *dronan* of the 14c reference quoted above are reliable forms, they are likely to be for G *dronnan* or dat.-loc. *dronnain* 'little ridge', with similar sense to *druimean*. G *dronn* 'ridge; hump' is not common as a place-name element, and its diminutive even less so.

Drumsauchy+ NN87 17 (2) S 360 MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Drumsauchy [perhaps in NE corner of NN87 17?, near the burn, on the W side] 1a16c (Pont 21)

terras templarias de Concraig viz terras de Lintibbert, Fintallich, Drumgowrok, Drumsauchie, Tempilhill, Concraig.....que fuerunt partes dominii et regalitatis de Torphichen 1606 (*RMS vi no 1708*)

Drumsaquhye 1622 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Drumsachie 1698 (*MutPR*)

Drumsauchy 1733 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

G *druim seileachach* 'willow ridge', with the second part subsequently translated as *Sc sauchie* '(place) where willows grow'.

Drumshogle+ NN845116 (2) S 360 ARH MUT

1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*

Drumsheogle 1783 (*Stobie*)

Drumshogle, Outfields of Drumshogle [part of the lands and estate of Ardoch] 1810 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *druim seagail* 'ridge where rye is grown'.

Dundrom Hill+ NN81 10 (2) R 360 ARH MUT

(1810 *Knox*)

Marked just north of the Keir Burn.

G ?*dùn droma* 'ridge fort or fortified dwelling'. *Duns+* and *Dunduff* (qq. v. below) are nearby.

Dunduff NN822115 (1) S 360 ARH MUT

[lands of] *Dunduff* 1601 (*Retours Perth 87*)

Dunduff 1705 (*MutPR*)

Dundaff, Dunse 1797 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Kiln of Dunduff [NN81 10?, just north of Keir Burn] 1810 (*Knox*)

the Estate of Braco comp Dunduff and Deanskeir 1813 (Perthshire Sasines)

G dùn[#] dubh[#] 'black fort, or conical hill'. The site is some 400m from Braco Castle. It is not uncommon for a castle to be built on or reasonably close to the site of an earlier fort (cf The Sheers+ and Tosach Castle MZX), so our name could theoretically be a reference to such a fort, which would have looked over the valley of the Knaik and out to the Muirs of Orchill and Ardoch, and been about 2km from the fort on Grinnan Hill. Such a hypothesis would only be proved or disproved by archaeological investigation.

Dunse+ (see the 1797 reference quoted), seemingly represented now by Duns Wood NN818111, may well have been a holding belonging to Dunduff.

Dunruchan NN809168 (1) S 360 MUT [Dunruchan Hill NN795162 359]

[*Tonruchan* in NAS charters referred to by Rogers 1992, 338]

Touruchan and *Toweruthan* 1553-8 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

terras de Towruchane 1582 (*RMS v no 440*)

Daurochan 1685 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Danruchen 1698 (*MutPR*)

Tourichan 1748 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Tonrichan 1783 (*Stobie*)

Dunrochan or Tonrochan [8 merk lands] 1787-1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Easter & Wester Dunracan, Dunracan Hill 1810 (*Knox*)

Dunruchan 1837 (*RVot*)

The forms quoted above appear to rule out G dùn 'fort or conical hill' here, and ton- seems to be the older form, though Dunruchan Hill is a rounded eminence overlooking the Machany Water and the immediate area shows signs of early ritual activity, with five standing stones within 1700m of the hill, and a further two stones within 1500m to the east of the settlement.

The first part could be G tòn 'rump, backside; (place at) the back of'. G rùcan 'small round hill', for the second part, is appropriate to the hill's appearance.

Duns Wood NN818111 (1) V 360 ARH MUT

Dunse [S] 1797 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

See under Dunduff above.

Eagamhadaigh+ NN774132 (2) R 359 ARH MUT

(*Eagamhadaigh* or *Little Wolf's Den* 1810 Knox)

G *eag a' mhadaidh* (nom. *madadh*[#]) 'den of the canine animal'. Knox's gloss may be based on local tradition about the animal alluded to.

Eagle's Craig NN848181 (1) R 360 MUT

Quoting *OSA Name Bk* MUT says that this was called by the local people *Beacon Hill*, and was supposed to have been used to signal to Roman fortlets on the Gask Ridge (see under *Kaims Castle* below). When the OS inspectors were making their enquiries that name was "known to no-one".

Easan na Caoraich+ or *Sheep's Den* NN766167 (2) W 359 MUT and COM formerly MUT and TEX

(1810 Knox)

G 'little den or little waterfall of the sheep (sing.)'.

Easter Altcrich+ NN83 11 (2) W 360 ARH MUT [*Wester Altcrich+* NN83 11 (2)]

(*Easter Altcrich*, *Wester Altcrich* or *March Burn* 1810 Knox)

These burns appear to join the *Knaik* from the south in OS square NN83 11.

G *allt (na) criche* 'march burn', with Sc *easter* and *wester*.

Easter Feddal NN825091 (1) S 371 ARH MUT [*Middle Feddal* NN822086 (1) S 371 ARH earlier MUT earlier AUA det, *Wester Feddal* NN821085 (1) S 371 ARH earlier MUT earlier AUA det, *Feddal Burn* NN823090]

fedale que est in Kather Mothel 1223x1234 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Charter no 40)

Fedal que est in Kathermothel 1226X1234 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 8)

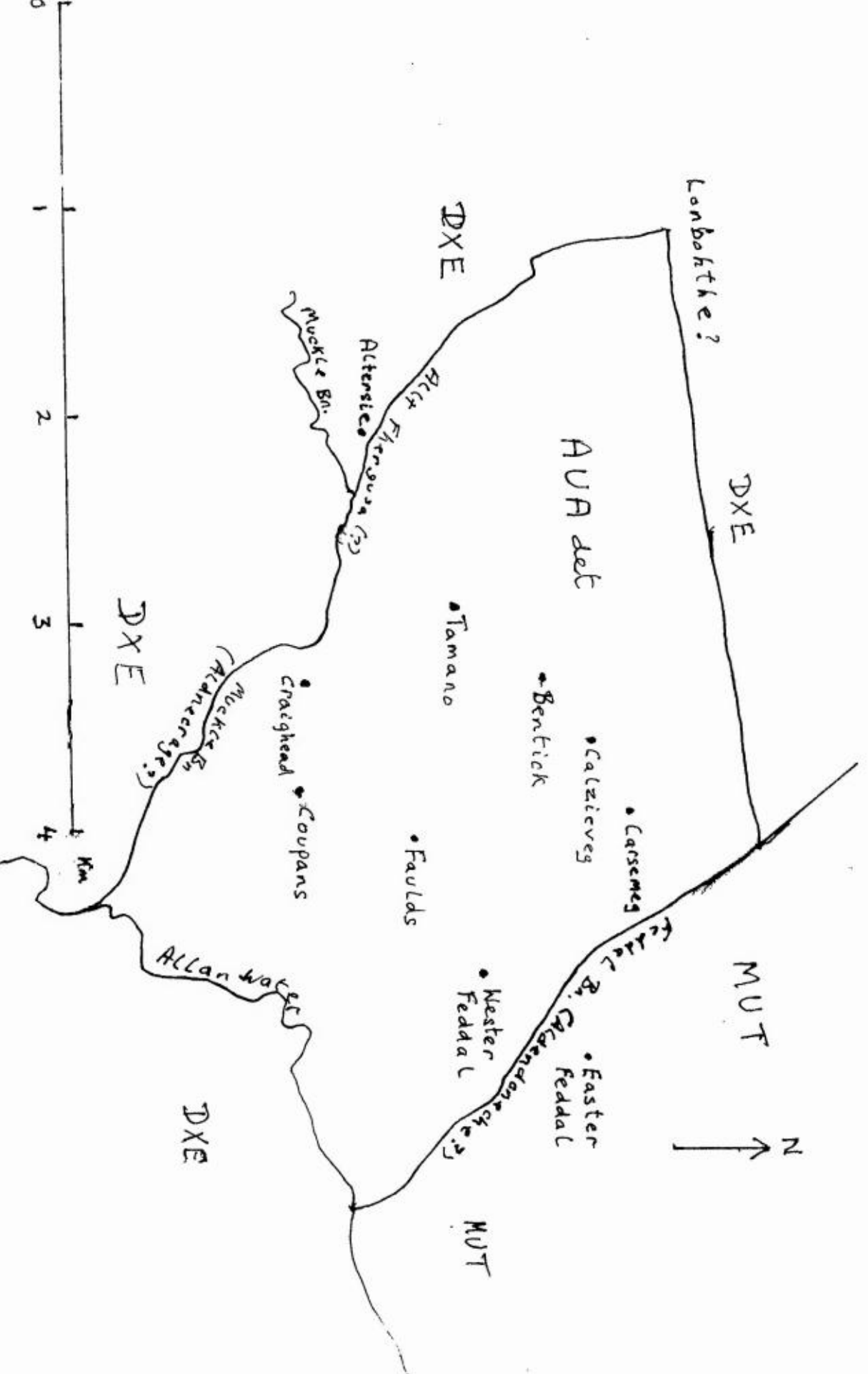
terram de fedal in theynagio de ouchyrardour 1236 (*Lind. Cart.* XXII)

vill(a) de fedale 1239/40 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* LXVII)

Westere Fedale 1246 (*Lind. Cart.* CXXXVII)

Parts of Feddal (see the headwords above) were earlier part of the thanage and parish of *Auchterarder*. The pre-forfeiture tenurial situation in what is now AUA is not entirely clear. Though the north-western quarter formed the royal thanage, later sheriffdom, of

Map 9 The Putative Marches of Wester Feddal in 13c.



Auchterarder, the original parish of Aberuthven (now the eastern third of AUA) appears to have been part of the earldom of Strathearn from the earliest records, as does that portion of the original AUA that lies south of the Ruthven Water, made up of the lands of Cloan, Coul and Foswell. MacQueen and Duncan respectively (in McNeill and MacQueen 1996, 194, 198; see also Dickinson 1928, 366-7) show Auchterarder becoming a sheriffdom by 1290 and a burgh by 1300. Pryde (1965, 18) shows that Auchterarder was a burgh by 1246. Dickinson (*op. cit.*, 366-7) points out that it was a royal thanage by 1236 (cf the third reference quoted above) and that the last record of it as a sheriffdom is dated 1306-7, citing *Lind. Cart.* XXII and *CSD* ii, 1909 respectively. It was absorbed into the sheriffdom of Perth.

How the earldom and the enclave within it that was the royal thanage and sheriffdom of Auchterarder came to be in different hands is not known, but it is not inconceivable that it was previously in the earls' hands along with the rest of what was to become the parish of AUA, but was resigned to the crown at an unknown date. This assumption is supported to some extent by the fact that the earls had rights over the church of Auchterarder, which may have been retained at the time of the putative resignation of the north western quarter of the parish, for in 1200 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* IX) Earl Gilbert grants Auchterarder church and others to Inchaffray.

It is possible that on some unrecorded occasion prior to 1236 (*Lind. Cart.* XXII, in which Alexander II grants to Lindores *terram de fedal in theynagio de ouchyrdour*) the teinds of Wester Feddal had been granted by one of the earls to Auchterarder church, thus causing it to become part of that ecclesiastical parish.

1246 *Lind. Cart.* CXXXVIII defines the marches of Wester Fedale: *sicut Dominus Rex eas tenuit et dictis monachis de Lundors dedit...per aldendoneche usque in aldnefrage et per aldnefrage usque in lonbohthe*. Perhaps the main clue to the identity of the features named as marches here is the presence of Craighead and Craighead Cottage, NN80 07 and NN81 07, which may indicate that aldnefrage+, 'burn of the crag (Sc *craig*)' was the present Muckle Burn, which flows past those settlements.

The description of the marches might be interpreted as follows [see map 9]: from NN798079, where the burn taken to be Altersie+ meets the Muckle Burn (formerly aldnefrage+?) follow the Muckle Burn SE to the

Allan Water, follow the Allan Water NNE to the mouth of the Feddal Burn (taken to be earlier *aldendoneche+*), up the Feddal Burn to NN821090 and thence to NN815098, and from there WSW to the march between Feddal Hill and Cambushinnie Hill NN786095, which may have been the site of *lonbothe+*. From there rejoin the present march between Cambushinnie and Feddal NN786088 and follow that march back to the burn of Altersie* and the Muckle Burn. *See map 9.*

Cf G *fead* 'whistle', which here would refer to the wind, with the adj. locational suffix *-al* or *-ail*. Whistlebrae, probably Sc *whistlebare* '(holding) exposed to the wind', is about 1km away.

More radically, in view of the suggestion that *Maothail* may be a G reinterpretation or translation of a Pictish name (cf Welsh *meddal*, Cornish *methel*, *medel*, 'soft (eg of ground)'), it is worth pointing out that *feddal* could represent a mutated form of the same adj., after a lost fem. nn. The persistent dental stop in *Feddal* (&c) is somewhat against this however.

Easter Reannock+ Burn, Wester Reannock+ Burn NN76 14 (2) W 359 MUT
(1810 Knox)

These burns appear to join the Corriebeagh Burn from the north. Obscure. The second part may be G *cnoc*[#] 'hill', or its gen. *cnuic*.

Eastertown+ NN80 12 (2) S 360 ARH MUT
(*Eastertown, Eastertown Burn* 1810 Knox)

Part of the Glenlichorn lands (q.v.s.n. below). The burn appears to be one of those joining the Knaik from the south in OS square NN80 12.

Escullion Burn NN772180 (1) COM/MUT earlier TEX/MUT
See under Escullion TEX.

Essenloist+ NN812157 (2) W? 360 MUT
(1783 Stobie)

G *eas*[#] 'waterfall' or perhaps 'den', the masc. gen. sing. art. *an*, and perhaps the unidentified G etymon of *Slush Burn* (q.v. below), which runs through the NGR estimated from Stobie for Essenloist+. The site is marked in steep terrain, so there could well be waterfalls.

Feddal see Easter Feddal above.

Findal Cottages NN868193 (1) 360 MUT ['fInd 1]

terras de Findall 1582 (RMS v no 440)

Findell 1620 (Dunb. Tests.)

Findell 1650 (Perthshire Rent Bk)

Findall 1622 (Dunb. Tests.)

lands & farm of Dargall & Findall [Drummond barony] 1817 (Perthshire Sasines)

G *find ail* (see -a(i)l[#]) 'white, fine or holy spot or place', preserving the archaic spelling *find* replaced in later G by *finn*, *fionn*. See also under Dargill above.

Fintalich NN869178 (1) S 360 MUT [Fintalich Quarry (dis) NN866182, East Fintalich Quarry (dis) NN87 18] ['fintlɔ̃x]

[Jas II grants to Maurice Drummond and spouse] *terras de..Dalquhone,*

Fintulich 1444 (RMS ii no 280)

Fintalloch 1602 (Dunb. Tests.)

Fintulich 1640 (Retours Perth 494)

terras templarias de Concraig viz terras de Lintibbert, Fintallich, Drumgowrok, Drumsauchie, Tempilhill, Concraig.....que fuerunt partes dominii et regalitatis de Torphichen 1606 (RMS vi no 1708)

Fintillich 1656 (Dunb. Tests.)

Fintulich 1680 (Dunb. Tests.)

Fintalich 1688 (Dunb. Tests.)

G *fionn*, older *find*, and *tulaich*, dat.-loc. of *tulach*[#] '(at) white, fine or holy hillock'.

Fore Muir see Back Muir above.

Forester`s House NN84 18 (2) S 360 MUT

(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

At or near Drummond Castle.

Fuer+ unid S MUT

born at *Fuer* in Muthill 1833 (MutPR)

This may be for Mailer Fuar, TEX, about 2km from the march with MUT?

Gallow Hill NN839174 (1) O 360 MUT [Gallowhill Cottage 837177]

Gallowhill 1698 (*MutPR*)

Gallowhill of Drummond 1706 (*MutPR*)

Sc 'hill where gallows stood' - or are popularly believed to have stood.

This may well be the site of the place of execution for the post-forfeiture Lordship of Drummond, which dated from late 15c. It cannot necessarily be taken to represent an earlier gallows site, though continuity of use of such a site is a strong possibility. See also under The Ward below.

Gannochan NN852096 (1) S 371 ARH MUT

Gaenzochan 1627 (*Retours Perth* 350)

Ganneochene 1642 [infra baroniam de Dunblane] (*Retours Perthshir* 503)

Ganochan 1655 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Gayneochin 1671 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Very close to the march MUT/SGX.

This site is ringed by a reservoir, lochs and lochans, and has Shelforkie Moss to one side and Willow Bog to the other. G *gàinneach* 'place where reeds grow' (*Armstrong*), with dimin. ending *-an* or *-ain* (loc.), seems feasible in the context.

Gàradh Dubh NN799181 (1) O 359 MUT.

An area of gently sloping ground, marked on OS maps within an enclosure shown as wooded. Name Bk MUT calls this a "declivity".

G 'black enclosure or garden'.

Garbhstuchd+ NN747132 (2) R 359 MUT

(1810 Knox)

G *garbh stùc* 'rough or wild peak'.

Garrick NN849121 (1) S 360 ARH MUT [Garrick Cottage NN846118]

Urquhill et Garvokis 1627 (*Retours Perth* 350)

Garvock 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Garrock and *Garvoch* 1699 (*MutPR*)

Garvoch 1705 and 1718 (*MutPR*)

Garrich, Garrichslop 1783 (*Stobie*)

Garvock 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

Garrick 1837 (RVot)

Garrick [Farm], *pendicles at Garrick and Garrick Slap* 1855-6
(Perthshire Valuation Roll)

The above forms illustrate neatly the disappearance of v from this name during 18c. G *gairbheach* 'rough place, place of roughness', as in The Garioch ABD (CPNS 118) and in Garvock DNG PER (Watson 1995, s:n.), as well as Garvock Dunfermline parish FIF.

Garrowland+ NN837181 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

This NGR is now the site of Torlum Cottages.

The first letter is unclear and could be C or G. If C, the first part may be G *ceathramh* 'quarter', a land division term, and if G, G *garbh* 'rough'. The second part may well be for G *Iann* 'enclosure'.

Gatesyd+ NN85 17 (2) S 360 MUT

Gatesyd in Borland 1698 (MutPR)

Gatesyd of Borland [probably of Drummond] 1714 (MutPR)

Sc '(holding) beside the road'.

Glasnafeid+ NN781182 (1) S 359 MUT

[lands of] *Glassinwed* 1493 (RMS ii no 2169)

Claschinved 1508-09 (RMS ii no 3306)

Classhinveg vaig 1a16c (Pont 21)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall* in many lands incl.]
Cragneith, Innerclair, Auchingarrich, Classinvade 1662 (Retours Perth 708)

Glasnaveid [S] 1663 (Dunb. Tests.)

Glessnafeid 1665 (Dunb. Tests.)

Glessnafade 1667 (Dunb. Tests.)

Glassnafeed 1701 (MutPR)

Glass na fod and *Clashnafod* 1707 (MutPR)

Glashnafed 1783 (Stobie)

Glasnafed later 18c (RHP3404)

Glasnaceathad [a pendicle] 1810 (Knox)

Knox equates *Glasnaceathad* (Glasnafeid+) and *Culloch Pendicles* with *Blar in roan Pendicles* (see *Blairnroar+* above).

Marked on 1978 6" OS but seemingly not then a settlement. Not on OS Pathfinder series.

RHP3404, later 18c, shows *Glasnafed* as the area to the north of the Culloch and Straid lands, stretching from Bishopsfauld NN779191 to south east of Beinn Dubh NN78 18.

The above references illustrate well the occurrence of alternative forms with G *glas*, gen. *glais* (also occurring as a nom.), 'stream', and G *clais* 'furrow; gully' and hence, in such names, 'stream bed'. It may be that in such cases we are seeing two separate names. On the other hand, the *gla(i)s-* and *clais-* doublets may have arisen from a process of substitution or interchangeability in the Gaelic period and in this particular toponymic context, of these two phonetically and semantically similar words. For other examples from Greater Strathearn of *glais* used as a nom. and of *gla(i)s-* and *clais-* doublets, see Watson 1995 under Glashgarie Burn and Glassingall. For a detailed discussion of doublet forms of a type similar to the ones in question here, see Taylor 1997.

No burn is marked in the vicinity now but the site is very close to a spring.

The second part of this name may be G *na fead* 'of the whistle', referring to a spot exposed to the wind (perhaps cf *Easter Feddal*). Pont's *vaig* may simply be a mistake, but could, as G *b(h)eag* show an otherwise unrecorded division of the lands. The 1707 forms from *MutPR* make good sense as *glas/clais na fòid* 'burn/shallow valley of peat or turf', but in view of the earlier forms given they may well be a case of inappropriate etymologising by a Gaelic-speaking minister or clerk? An alternative suggestion (Rogers 1992, 341) is that *glais* here represents Pictish *egles* 'church'. This would require a radical change in stress from the first syllable of *egles* to the second, though this does occur in the case of *Clashbenny* PER. More telling perhaps, the neat separation we have up to 18c between forms with *glas-*, with a sybillant, and *clais*, with a fricative, tends to make these more convincing as authentic forms.

Glassick NN829089 (1) S 371 ARH MUT

Glassick [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Perhaps G *glasaig* 'little green, grey or wan one'.

The dimin. suffix *-aig* is common in watercourse names (cf *Balva(i)g BQR*), and this settlement may originally have taken its name from an adjacent burn.

Glenlichorn NN797126 (1) S 359 ARH MUT

Glenlicherne [also *Glenlithere*] 1256 (*Lind. Cart. CXI*)

Glenlitherner 1306x1329 [reign of Robert I] (*RMS i App 2 no 588*)

Glenlechnarne 1380 (*ER iii, 36*)

Glenlychhorne 1542 (*RMS iii no 2825*)

Glenlichhorne 1667 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Gleanlichorne 1675 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Glenlichorn 1698 (*MutPR*)

Obscure. G ?*gleann leth a' thighearna* 'glen of the Lord's or lord's share or portion'. The settlement is some 1.4km from the king's 'enclave' of Wester Feddal, part of his thanage of Auchterarder (see under Easter Feddal above) and just north of the putative boundary of lands in *Cathair Mhaothail* held of Earl Robert by his brother Sir Fergus. See the discussion in Part Two, pp563-4.

Alternatively G ?*gleann lethchùirn* 'glen forming half or part of a horn shape', with reference to its perceived form?

Grave Yard NN808108 (1) O 240m 360 ARH MUT

This is a relatively isolated spot, at a height of about 240m, 1.5km from Braco Castle and over 3km from Braco, the nearest church site.

Gray-staine+ NN780209 (2) O 348 COM/MUT/MZX earlier TEX/MUT

the mairch of the Mekill Coudoun [with Dalginross Muir] callit the *Gray-staine* 1594 (*RMS vi no 246*)

It likely that Sc *gray staine* here, 'grey stone', is for an earlier *hair stane*, lit. 'grey stone' but frequently applied to a large stone used to mark a boundary.

Greenbrae NN843119 (1) S 360 ARH MUT

Greenbrae 1783 (*Stobie*)

Greenbraes 1837 (*RVot*)

Greenbraes [Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'hillside where grass grows well'.

Greenhaugh+ unid MUT

[Cf] *Grenock Burn* [NN780194 (2)] 1810 (Knox)

Land at Greenhaugh 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'haugh where grass grows well'.

Greenscares NN802130 (1) S 360 ARH MUT

Greenscares [not seemingly a settlement] 1783 (Stobie)

Sc *scaur*, *sker* &c 'steep eroded hillside' (CSD), or G *sgeir* 'cliff' (cf Watson 1995, 126 under Pirrack of Skershill). The settlement is at 225m on a steep hillside. Sc *green* generally indicates a spot where grass grows well (cf the two previous entries).

Grinnan Hill NN834093 (1) R 371 ARH MUT

the Grainin Hill of Keir (McKerracher 1991, 169)

The hill, beside Braco village, carries a fort that may be of Iron Age date (Driscoll 1987, Table 3.1, following p254). Christison (1900, 54) described the fort as an earthwork with a semi-oval triple line of defence, partly ramparted and trenched, partly terraced, adding that "there can be no doubt that it belongs to a common type of native fortresses".

G *cnoc*[#] (&c) *grianain* 'sunny spot hill'.

Alternatively, it is interesting to note that Dwelly quotes Armstrong as giving the sense 'court' for *grianan*, raising the possibility that judicial use of the site during the Gaelic period gave rise to the name.

Driscoll (1987, 331) suggests that Grinnan Hill and Muthil were "twin caputs" of the Pictish territory of Muthil, situated in the two arable areas that were separated by the extensive central area of common muir [see map 8].

Gunnocks NN843113 (1) S 360 ARH MUT

Gunnocks 1783 (Stobie)

Gunnocks 1837 (RVot)

Gunnocks and Drumshogle with Dallal [Farms] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Name Bk MUT says that coffins and human remains were often "turned up" here during the first half of 19c.

Obscure.

Halfmarkland NN880154 (2) S 360 MUT

1783 Stobie

Half-merk-land 1739 (*MutPR*)

Stobie's location is not very clear, but this holding is likely to have been part of Drummawhance.

Sc 'piece of land valued at a rental of half a merk'.

Hardhill+ NN86 16 (2) S 360 MUT

Hardhill of Pitkellony 1724 and 1737 (*MutPR*)

Acre Lands at Hardhill [two of them] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Wry, sometimes humorous Scots names are not uncommon among those given to holdings from as early as 16c. They can represent less good land taken into cultivation due to pressure of population. See further under Cauldhame MZX.

Haugh+ NN837098 (2) F ARH MUT

(1783 Stobie)

[Perhaps] *Haugh of Keir* 1837 (*RVot*)

Sc *haugh* 'river meadow land'.

Hazle Crag Hill+ NN753149 (2) R 359 MUT

(1810 Knox)

Hillhead NN864135 (1) S 360 MUT

Land at Hillhead 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Stobie's *Braidbog* is at or near this site.

Hole+ NN847095 (2) S? 371 ARH MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Hole of Gannochin 1715 (*TDunb*)

Probably Sc *howe*, *holl* (&c) 'low-lying piece of ground'.

Innerclair+ NN79 17 (2) S 359 MUT

[Jas IV confirms to Joh. Lord Drummond] *terras de..Emarchlare* [quas idem Joh. resignavit et quas rex...baronie de Uchtirardoure...incorporavit] 1493 (*RMS ii no 2169*)

[Jas IV grants to Joh. Lord Drummond] *terras de... Emerichlare* 1508-9
(RMS ii no 3306)

Immerclare 1538 (RMS iii no 1895)

Innerclair 1553-4 (RMS iv no 901)

Immerclare 1582 (RMS v no 439)

[*Jac. comes de Perth Dom. Drummond et Stobhall in many lands incl.*]
Cragneith, Innerclair, Auchingarrich, Classinvade 1662 (*Retours Perth*
708)

McNaughton (n.d., 117) has *Innerclair* as an earlier name for
Craigneich but, as both sites are named in RMS ii no 2169 &c, it is
more likely that they were adjacent.

Innerclair+, *Inverchruter+* and *Inverchrutage+* (see under *Crutach+*)
appear to have been close together, and may have formed a group of
small riggs of land held at one time by separate individuals and named
accordingly.

Em(m)er- (&c) is G *imir*[#] 'ridge of ground'. The second part of the
name may be a' *chlàir* 'of (i.e. on) the flat place or surface'; there
is an area of level ground at Craigneich. In the context, however,
where we have an early chapel site near Blairnroar+, *St Patricks Well*
and Burying Ground at NN779175, *Moine Chliuch* (read *Chlerich?*) or
Clark's Moss at NN788183 (2), the slight possibility that *Glasnafeid*
nearby may derive from P-Celtic (Pictish) *eccles-*, and *Culloch* perhaps
representing G *ceallach* 'church place, settlement beside the church',
it seems likely that the present name too reflects the early religious
presence and activity in the vicinity and is in fact from G *imir*
chlèire 'clergy rig', a piece of land gifted to the Blairnroar+ chapel
and its officiants. For the gender of *imir* see s.n. in the Elements
Index.

Inverchruter+ NN78 17 (2) S 359 MUT

[*Emmeretruhag et Emmeretrutre* 1467 (RMS ii no 922)

[lands of] *Emmercrutre [et Emerethruag]* 1508-09 (RMS ii no 3290)

[*Emertreuchag et Emerquheutir* 1510 (RMS ii no 3462)

Inverchruter [et Inverchrutage] 1640 (*Retours Perth* 493)

Em(m)er- is G *imir*[#] (&c) 'ridge of ground', referring here probably to
a rig or ridge of arable land. The substitution of the more familiar
inver-, from G *inbhir* 'confluence' (see the 1640 reference), also

occurs in some BQR examples (eg Imirriabhach and Immeroin qq.v., BQR) and cf Crutach+, earlier *Inverchrutage*, above.

For the second element cf O Ir *cruittire*, *crutaire* 'harpist', thus 'the harpist's rig'. It is possible that the harpist in question was employed at the early power centre of Tulliquhrawne+ (q.v. below).

John the Bangster's House (site of) NN873174 (1) S 360 MUT

Sc *bangster* 'a violent or lawless person' (CSD). Name Bk MUT, mid19c, calls this the site of an ancient house or stronghold on a small knoll surrounded by a mote or ditch. The remains of the building were removed and the ditch filled in "about 20 years ago". John the Bangster was said to be a robber living by plunder. "The time of his life and exploits is unknown".

Kains Castle NN861129 (1) A 360 MUT/ARH MUT

Kemps Castle 1783 (Stobie)

Cames Castle (a pendicle) 1810 (Knox)

Kemps Castle 1819 (MutPR)

Described on OS maps as "ROMAN FORTLET"

A popular or 'folk' name for the Roman fortlet, from Sc *kemp* 'champion; giant'; cf *Kemp's Score* Dollar parish CLA (Watson 1995, s.n.).

This is the first of a sequence of Roman forts, fortlets and signal stations stretching north-east from Ardoch towards Bertha on the Tay, forming part of what is known as the Gask Ridge Roman frontier, thought to date from c80AD. This frontier is currently being studied by the Gask Ridge Project team. Information on the ridge and the ongoing research can be found at www.morgue.demon.co.uk/Pages/Gask and links.

Keir Burn NN834079 (1) W 360 and 371 ARH MUT [Bridge of Keir NN833095 371, Keirallan NN834088 S 371]

Kere-Decani [S] 1442 (RMS ii no 270)

dimedietatem terrarum de Kere [com de Strathearn] 1452 (RMS ii no 539)

Keirblane 1647 (*Retours Perth* 565)

Boig of Keir 1679 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Keir 1699 (MutPR)

Old Byres of Keir 1716 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Caldstran of Keir 1736 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Denskeir 1783 (*Stobie*)

Keir, Park of Keir [DLE], *Haugh of Keir* [MUT] 1837 (*RVot*)

Keir Allan [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Keir burn is marked as *Bullie Burn* upstream, in OS square NN80 10.

Keir is one of the great baronies created, post-forfeiture, from Strathearn and other lands. The name is derived by CPNS (p371) from P-Celtic (Pictish) caer 'fort'. Though Watson (*CPNS loc. cit.*) quotes instances of Keir (&c) < caer referring to Roman as well as native forts, he shows the name Kier (sic) referring to hill forts in Menteith, for example, and it seems likely that in the case of the present complex of names the fort in question is the native one on Grinnan Hill NN834093 (q.v. above), to the north, west and south of which the identifiable Keir names appear to have been situated, and immediately beneath which the burn flows. This is all the more likely as the Roman fort at Ardoch, NN840100, appears to have been thought of as a ràth (see Chapel Raith+ above and Slacks of Wraith+ below).

See also Deanskeir+ above.

Keirallan NN834088 (1) S 371 ARH MUT

Keir Allan (Fm) 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This name perhaps derives from the fact that the holding lies in the angle of the Keir Burn and the Allan Water (qq. v. above). It is a location such as this that gave rise to Pictish and Gaelic Aber- and Inbhir- place-names, but the present name is probably a modern one.

Kenmore Cottage NN825087 (1?) S 371 ARH MUT

[Perhaps] *Kenmore* 1722 (*MutPR*)

Below a spur of hill.

This may be an imported name, from another Kenmore such as the one on Loch Tay?

Kildees See Culdees above

Kirklands NN869171 (2) F 360 MUT

There is little or no mention of church lands at Muthil in the records except for *Lind. Cart. CXXVII*, 1195x1198. granting Muthil church, its lands &c, to Lindores. On Winter's plan of the estate of Pitkellony of

1753 (RHP3485) the area around Muthil kirk is left blank, as not forming part of that estate. This seems a likely location for the kirklands. See further in Part Two, pp561-2.

Knappilands NN899161 (1) S 360 MUT

Knappilands 1698 (*MutPR*)

Knappetlands 1783 (*Stobie*)

[the lands of] *Knappilands/Knappylands/Knappielands* [part of Culdees lands] 1796-1819 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Very close to the march with BLF.

Sc *knappie* 'lumpy, bumpy' from Sc *knap* 'lump, bump', < ME *knappe* &c (CSD) (with Sc/Eng lands), but cf G *cnap*, adj. *cnapach*, with similar meanings.

Knock Mary NN843201 (1) R 349 MUT formerly MUT/CRF

G *cnoc*[#] *Mhàiri*, 'Mary's hill'. See Ladywell+ below.

Knowhead+ NN871141 (2) S? 360 MUT

(1783 *Stobie*)

Probably on Drummawhance land.

Sc '(holding at) the head or top of the hillock'.

Ladywell+ NN84 20 (2) S 360 MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines*)

The listing of lands in the reference quoted show this to have been part of Balloch. It was a settlement name in 1789 but no doubt named from a well associated with the Virgin, and this makes it more likely that Knock Mary (q.v. above) was also named with reference to the Virgin.

Lagg NN857196 (1) S 360 MUT

Lag 1698, 1702 and 1716 (*MutPR*)

Lagg 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Lag Pendicle 1810 (*Knox*)

G *lag* 'a hollow, a low-lying place', or possibly 'haugh'. See *log*[#].

Lairochs NN869149 (1) S 360 MUT [Upper Lairochs Wood NN869147, Lower Lairochs Wood NN864149] ['ler^əxs]

Lairochs 1782 (*MutPR*)

Lerochs 1783 (*Stobie*)

The Lairochs 1785 (*MutPR*)

Larix Pendicle, Larix (S) 1810 (*Knox*)

G *làrach* 'a piece of ground, a site', also 'a ruin'. A qualifying element (a specific) may have been lost from this name. The Sc pl. *s* probably indicates division of the holding.

Langside+ unid S MUT

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll* [a farm])

Langside later 18c (*RHP3404*)

Langside 1837 (*RVot*)

Sc 'long hillside or sloping piece of ground'.

Lassintullich+ unid MUT?

(1787 *MutPR*)

G *lios an tulaich* (nom. *tulach*^h) 'hillock enclosure'.

Leadmachany NN874156 (1) S 360 MUT

terras de Ledmachanye 1582 (*RMS v no 440*)

Ledmachnie 1652 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Laidmachanie 1698 (*MutPR*)

Lead Machany 1742 (*MutPR*)

Corsehill of Lead of Machany 1770 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Ledmachany 1783 (*Stobie*)

Leadmachney 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Lead-Machany 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Leadmachany [a Farm], *Acre Land at Leadmachany* 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

G *leathad* followed by e.n. *machany*, 'hillslope of Machany'.

For *Machany* cf:

Ouctermafen 1172-8 [*Auchtermachany+* now *Strathallan BLF*] (*Inchaff. Chrs. Appendix, no I*)

Huctermaffiny c1239 (*Inchaff. Chrs. LXVII*)

villa de ouctermakan c1247 (*Inchaff. Chrs. LXXV*)

[the barony of] **Innermachanie** 1564 (*Inchaff. Chrs., pxcix*)

the landis and baronie of Machanie c1609 (*Inchaff. Chrs., Appendix, XI*)

The e.n. or primary name may derive from Pictish *magh* 'plain', with an adj. or loc. ending, 'at plain place'. Mackinnon (*Inchaff, Chrs.*, 327) suggests **maghanaigh*, dat.-loc. of **maghanach*. The 'plain' would probably be the level area centred on Mains of Strathallan NN92 16 BLF formerly SGX, earlier perhaps Innermachanie+ (see the 1564 reference) and Mains of Machany+. Stobie (1783) has *Machany* for the site of Strathallan Castle NN919154, and 1818 Perthshire Sasines has the *Barony of Machany now Strathallan*.

Machany thus primarily denotes a settlement name in BLF earlier SGX, and the river name appears to be derived from it. As Leadmachany is some 4.5 km west of the *caput* of the barony of Machany, later Strathallan, and in a different medieval and modern parish, it seems feasible that it is in fact a later name coined in relation to the river as 'hillslope above the Machany'.

The possibility that the river and its glen had a different earlier name is given some support by the name *Roan* (&c) that attached to the upper glen of the Machany. See under Blairnroar+ above and Tulliquhrawne+ below.

The 1652 and 1789 forms above, without a second *a* in *Machany*, approximate to the present local pronunciation of the name, ['maxni].

Leadmore+ NN838183 (2) S 100m 360 MUT

(1789 *Sasines*)

Leadmore 1783 (Stobie)

G *leathad mòr* 'great hillslope'. This site is on the long hillslope that extends from the vicinity of the Loch of Balloch and Drummond Castle to Craig Gregarty NN81 18.

Leadnook+ NN836179 (2) S? 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

(perhaps) *Leagnork* 1715 (*MutPR*)

G *leathad* 'hillslope' and Sc *neuk* 'corner, tucked-away place'. Perhaps coined in relation to nearby Leadmore+ above.

Lint Mill NN856196 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Lint Mill Pendicle (centred on NN859195 (2)) 1810 (Knox)

Near Lagg q.v. above.

Lintibert NN871168 (1) S 360 ARH MUT [Muir of Lintibert NN875173 S, Lintibert Strip NN868161]

Ladintibert 1444 (RMS ii no 280)

Lentibbert 1604 (Dunb. Tests.)

terras templarias de Concraig viz terras de Lintibbert, Fintallich, Drumgowrok, Drumsauchie, Tempilhill, Concraig.....que fuerunt partes dominii et regalitatis de Torphichen 1606 (RMS vi no 1708)

Lone/Lon(n)in of Lintibert 1701-06 (MutPR)

Knox (1810) shows *Muir of Strageath* as comprising the present Muir of Lintibert and the area to the east.

The later forms suggest *G linne (an) tiobairt* 'pool of the well or spring', the first and perhaps the second *G leathad an tiobairt* 'hillface of (ie above) the well. These may be two related names or a case of the *d* in weak intervocalic position being lost leading to an assimilation of *leathad an* to the common place-name element *linn*.

Six wells or springs are marked on OS Pathfinder within a radius of some 600m of the present settlement. This stands beside a burn and is beside Muthil, explained s.n. below as 'soft or moist place'.

Little Blackdyke+ NN83 09 (2) S ARH MUT

(1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Black Dyk 1704 (MutPR)

Blackdike [NN838091 (2), east of the Roman road] 1783 (Stobie)

Wester Blackdyke on the west side of the Military road from Stirling to Crieff [Barony of Ardoch] 1802 (Perthshire Sasines)

Sc 'little black wall', the smaller component of a composite holding.

Little Hill[†] NN772171 (1) R 359 MUT

Littlemuir+ NN885150 (2) S 360 MUT

1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll

The Littlemoor [an area centred on N882144 (2)] 1753 (RHP3485)

Littlemoor 1783 (Stobie)

Little Park Burn+ NN80 12 (2) W 360 ARH MUT

~~(SOURCE)~~ (1810 Knox)

This appears to be one of the burns joining the Knaik from the south in OS square NN80 12.

Sc park is 'field', either arable or grazed.

Loanhead+ NN865164 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Sc '(place at) the head or top of the *loan*, the track leading to the township &c common grazings'. This site is very close to the present Underhill (q.v. below), which is no doubt part of the grazings concerned.

Longmeadow+ NN86 18 (2) S? 360 MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Listed with Bennybeg (q.v. above).

Longshot+ NN874143 (2) S 360 MUT

(1829 *MutPR*)

Longshotts 1783 (Stobie)

Longshot Drummawhance 1785 (*MutPR*)

Sc 'long piece of arable ground'.

Loning+ NN83 15 (2) O 360 MUT

[*Loning near to the Miln of Drummond*] 1773 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Sc *loaning* [also *loan*] 'the track leading to the township &c common grazings'.

Lucas Burn NN892140 (1) &c W 360 MUT and BLF [Lucas Woods NN888140 MUT]

a piece of ground called Lukehouse 1786 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Lucas [S] 1793 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

parts of Easter Drummawhance commonly called the Cairn and Lucas 1816 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Cf *Lucas de Striveling de Ratherne* (1449 *RMS* ii no 291), *Luca Striveling*, a witness in 1506 to *RMS* ii no 3020, and more locally, *Lucas vicarius ecclesie de Methel* in the first half of 13c (see s.n., Appendix 1b), though there is no indication that this is an old place-name.

Lurg NN861148 (1) S 360 MUT [The Lurg Cottage NN858145]

Lurg Farm, Lurg (S, seemingly the present Lurg Cottage) 1810 (Knox)

G 'a descending hill ridge or 'shank' of land'.

Lurgan Hill^f NN812185 (1) R 360 345m MUT [Lurgan+ NN813172 (2) S 360 MUT, Lurgan Burn NN813180]

Lurgan [the lands], *Lurganach* [NN815170 (2) S] later 18c (RHP3404)

Lurgan, Lurgan Farm 1810 (Knox)

Knox shows the farm to be the triangle of land between the present Lurgan Burn and the Muthil-Glenartney road.

G *lurgann* 'shin, shank', in topography 'hill ridge'; the summit is part of an extended ridge. In that case the obsolete settlement (see references) took its name from the natural feature. *Lurganach* in the 18c settlement name above is *lurgann* plus the adj. suffix *-ach*, 'ridge place'.

Machany Water NN 850158, NN935166 &c (1) W 359 and 360 MUT [also SGX, KQX] ['maxnI]

Water of Machony later 18c (RHP3404)

E.n. *Machany* with Sc *water*, 'river or large burn'. See Leadmachany above, where it is suggested that the settlement name was the primary one, from which the watercourse took its name.

The upper glen of the Machany Water is designated *Glen Roan* on 1810 Knox. See under Blairnroar+ and Leadmachany above and Tulliquhrawne+ below.

Machdows+ NN80 13 (2) S? F? 360 ARH MUT

(later 18c RHP3404)

This holding marched with Langside, to the south east.

The lack of references is a problem, but in theory this could be a Pictish cognate of W *ma ddu*, or G *magh dubh*^f, 'black field or plain', with the Sc pl. indicating division of the lands.

Maiden`s Pool NN837103 (1) W 360 ARH MUT

A pool in the River Knaik.

Meall^f a` **Choire Odhair** NN798147 (1) R 359 ARH MUT

Meal Corryour [spelling not clear] 1783 (Stobie)

G 'bulky hill of the dun-coloured corrie' (see *coire*^f).

Meall a` Choire Riabhaich NN771134 (1) R 359 ARH MUT

Corryriach 1783 (Stobie)

G *meall*[#] 'bulky hill' with e.n. *Coire*[#] *Riabhach* (probably NN771133).

Meall[#] Reamhar NN779157 (1) R 359 MUT [very near march with ARH]

Maolreamhar or *Great Mule* 1810 (Knox)

G 'fat bulky hill'.

Mealodhar+ NN763119 (2) R 359 MUT/ARH? formerly MUT [Moalodhar+ (sic)

Burn NN757120 (2)]

(1810 Knox)

Knox marks a cairn on the summit, which he shows as the march between Tighnablaire and Glenlichorn lands, and thus since 19c between ARH and MUT.

G *meall*[#] *odhar*[#] 'dun coloured bulky hill'.

Meikle Meadow+ unid 360? MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Sc 'big meadow'.

Melinrory+ NN86 17 (2) S 360 MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines* [listed with Boreland and Bennybeg])

The first part may be Sc *mailing* &c, 'piece of tenanted land', or G *muileann* 'mill'. The second part appears to be the G personal name *Ruairidh*, Scotticised as *Rory*.

There is some slight evidence in Greater Strathearn for *mailing* and *mailier* 'tenant of an agricultural holding' occurring in place-names as borrowings into Gaelic of a technical term, as it were (eg *Mailermore* &c *TEX*, *Malinbryde ANY* and perhaps *Mailer's Knowe GDV*).

Middleton NN781173 (1) S 359 MUT

Middle Blairnroar later 18c (RHP3404)

Middleton 1810 (Knox)

The 18c reference shows this to have been a part of *Blairnroar+* (q.v. above).

Middletown+ NN80 12 (2) S 360 ARH MUT

(*Middletown, Middletown* or *Aish More Burn* 1810 Knox)

Part of Glenlichorn. The burn appears to be one of those joining the Knaik from the south in OS square NN80 12.

Mill Burn NN777167 (2) W 359 MUT
(1810 Knox)

Mill Burn NN822100 (1) W 360 and 371 ARH MUT
See next entry.

Mill Croft+ NN82 09 (2) S 371 MUT
(*Mill Croft and Cottarfield 1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll*)
Crofthead NN819095 is on Mill Burn (previous entry), so it seems that the Mill Croft stretched from Crofthead towards the south-east.

Millhill NN863105 (1) S 360 MUT
The contours and altitudes probably identify this as *Sc hill*[#] in the sense of a piece of grazing ground, part of the mill lands.

Mill of Ardoch NN834111 (1) S 360 ARH MUT
the Milne of Ardoch 1673 (TDunb)
Mill of Over Ardoch 1800 [probably the same mill] (Perthshire Sasines)
Sc mill with e.n. Ardoch (q.v. above).

Mill of Drummond NN836158 (1) S 360 MUT
A farm in 1810 (Knox).
See Drummond Castle above.

Mill of Faddelis+ NN82 09 (2) S 371 ARH MUT
Feddell Mylne 1650 (Perthshire Rent Book)
Presumably on Mill Croft+ and beside Mill Burn NN822100 and a part of Easter Feddal (q.v. above). Probably in the southern part of OS square NN82 09.
For the Feddal lands see Easter Feddal above and Part Two, pp552-5.

Mill of Fortune NN787201 (1) S COM TEX MUT
Mill of Fortline [sic] 1783 (Stobie)
Easter Cowden, Mill of Cowden or Fortune [NN787201], Mill lands and Crofts thereof [MUT] 1785 (Perthshire Sasines)

Fortune may date from when the site was in TEX and be Sc *fore toun* 'steading or holding at the front'. This may mean the front of the parish, the corresponding 'back' being the highest and westernmost part of TEX, marching with BQR in the vicinity of Ben Vorlich NN62 18. As *Fortoun* is a Sc form of *Fortune* (CSD) the mill's name would easily be assimilated to that word. The *toun* may have been the otherwise unid Easter Cowden, cf the 1785 reference quoted.

For *fore* and *back*[#] with the above senses cf the Fore-Hills of Tillicoultry and the Back Hills, Tillicoultry parish CLA (Watson 1995, 21, 68).

See also Cowden above.

Mill of Ness NN885157 (2) S 360 MUT/SGX [Falls of Ness same NGR, Drumness Wood NN88 15 BLF]

molendum vocat. the mylne of Ness...cum multuris et lie suckin terrarum...de Eistir, Westir et Middill Drummaquhence 1582 (RMS v no 440)

the Mill of Ness 1621 (Dunb. Tests.)

Drumness [SGX], *Mill of Millness* 1783 (Stobie)

Mill of Ness 1786-1809 (Perthshire Sasines)

Mill called the Mill of Ness with the Mill lands 1800 (Perthshire Sasines)

Millness [S] 1837 (Rvot)

Though the mill was on the march with SGX, its lands were probably in MUT as it had rights in the Muir of Drummawhance (Rogers 1992, 338). The 1582 reference suggests that this was a thirlage mill for the territory of *Maothail* (Sc *sucken* 'an obligation to use a certain mill; payment in kind, service or money for the use of a mill').

See Drummawhance above, where it is suggested that that estate may have taken its name from the falls at the Falls of Ness.

G *muileann nan eas*[#] or an *easa* 'mill by the fall(s)'.

Mill of Steps+ NN862151 (2) S 360 MUT [Mill of Steps Cottage 862152]

Miln of Stepps 1699 (MutPR)

Overhill, Bridgend and Miln of Steps [part of Pitkellony estate] 1784 (Perthshire Cess Book)

the Corn Miln...called the Miln of Steps and Miln lands 1807 (Perthshire Sasines)

Burnsteps, Stepsend [both Machany barony] 1808-18 (*Perthshire Sasines*)
Bridge of Steps (NN865121 (2)) 1810 (Knox)
Steps may be a translation of G stair "stepping stones", sometimes
 'rough bridge" (*CPNS* 200). Cf *Bridge of Sterpholiet+* under *Allt Stad*
Fhaochail+, BQR.

Mill of Struthill+ NN852158 (2) S MUT

(1783 *Stobie*)

Miln of Struthill 1699 (*MutPR*)

Sc *miln* 'mill', with e.n. *Struthill* (q.v. below).

Milltown+ NN795177 (2) S 359 MUT

(1783 *Stobie*)

See under *Shillinghill* below.

Moine Chlerich+ NN788183 (2) W 359 MUT

(*Moine Chliuch* [lettering not clear] or *Clark's Moss* 1810 Knox)

G *mòine*[#] *chlèirich* 'clerk or cleric's peat bog'.

The second word of this name is not clear on Knox's plan but given his
 gloss it is no doubt *Chlerich*. The site is close to *St Patricks Well*
and Burying Ground and was probably part of the lands with which the
 chapel at *Blairnroar+* was endowed.

Mollens Mell+ NN83 17 (2) S 360 MUT

(1734 *MutPR*)

Mallens Mell 1726 (*MutPR*)

Mollenssmell 1728 (*MutPR*)

Mollenssmell in the Mains of Drummond 1730 (*MutPR*)

Probably e.n. *Mollen's* with Sc *mail*, 'Mollen's rented farm or croft'.
Mollen may be a personal name or perhaps may derive from G *muileann*
 'mill'.

Monadh a Craggan+ NN756131 (2) R 359 396m MUT

(1810 Knox)

G *monadh a' chreagain* 'moor or hill of the little rock or crag'.

Muirhead NN853139 (1) S 360 MUT [*Easter Muirhead Plantation* NN855131]

Moorhead 1735 (*MutPR*)

Moorhead 1783 (Stobie)

Muirhead Pendicle, North Muirhead [the present Muirhead], South Muirhead [NN853136 (2)] 1810 (Knox)

Muirhead 1837 (RVot)

[perhaps] *Muirhead* [Farm], *pendicle at Muirhead* 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Sc 'place at the end (outer limit) of the muir'. The Muir of Drumhance marches with the Muir of Orchil some 900m south of the settlement, at what is now the boundary ARH/MUT.

Muirhead of Pitkellony+ NN86 15 (2) S 360 MUT

(1733 *MutPR*)

Muirhead of Petkellony 1704 (*MutPR*)

Cf *Moor Houses of Pitkellony* 1732 (*MutPR*)

Sc 'place at the end (outer limit) of the muir' with e.n. Pitkellony (q.v. below). Perhaps in the vicinity of Overhill (q.v. below).

Muir of Drummond+ NN823169 (2) S 360 MUT

(1810 Knox)

Moor of Drummond [NN818166 (2) F?] 1783 (Stobie)

See Drummond Castle above.

Muir of Lintibert NN875173 (1) S 360 MUT

See Lintibert above.

Muir of Spot Wood NN872162 (1) V 360 MUT

Spot here appears to be a lost (settlement?) name.

Muirside NN844163 (1) S 360 MUT [Muirside Strip NN845165]

Muirside of Borland 1699 (*MutPR*)

Moorside of Mains of Drummond 1743 (*MutPR*)

Sc 'place at the side or edge of the moor'. The successive references here give a good example of an equivalence of borland[#] and mains.

Murrayfield NN877163 (1) S 360 MUT

Murraysfield [part of Culdees lands] 1796 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

From the surname? Cf the next entry.

Murray's Cairn (site of) NN874160 (1) O 360 MUT

Supposed to be the grave of a man killed by John the Bangster (Name Bk MUT s.n.), for whom see under John the Bangster's House above. For the surname cf the previous entry.

Muthil NN868168 (1) S 360 MUT [Muthil Lodge NN878163, Wood of Muthil NN870175, Easter Ochtermuthill NN834167, Wester Ochtermuthill NN828168] ['mjuθɪl]

Mothel 1172x1173 (RRS ii no 136)

[the church of] **Moethel** 1195X1198 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 2)

Malgirk de Mothel 1195X98 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 3)

Michaelis persona de Muothle c1200 (*Inchaff. Chrs. X*)

Mothel 1234 (*Inchaff. Chrs. LXI*)

dominus Donaldus decanus de Metthel c1272 (*Inchaff, Chrs. CII*)

[charter issued] *apud Mothyl* 1297 (*Moray Reg. p470*)

Mothil 1307 (*Docs. Hist. Scot.*)

Muthle 1a16c (Pont 21)

lie Waird de Muthill 1627 (*Retours Perth* 350)

Brae of Muthill 1727 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

In Dunlop 1939 (pp54 and 71) the forms *Muthuthe* and *Mothieth* from *Bagimond's Roll* AD1274-5 are said to be for Muthil when they in fact represent Monzie MXZ.

See Part Two, pp552-70, where the territorial organisation of MUT is discussed. See also *Cathair Mhaothail*+ above and *Ochtermuthill* below.

G maoth (Mackinnon, *Inchaff. Chrs. App XX*) with the locational suffix -a(i)l[#], giving 'soft, spongy place'. Watson (1909, 150) gives *Maothail* as the G form of the name, but it is not clear whether this is a form taken from known usage or one based on Mackinnon's suggestion.

It is also important to note that one word for 'soft' in Welsh is *meddal* (cf Middle Cornish *methel*, Old Breton *midal*), *pridd meddal* being 'soft earth' (Thomas 1950-, s.n.), and so underlying this place-name may be a Pictish cognate of that adj.

Cf also the Irish place-names given under *Maethail* and *Maothail* in Hogan 1910. These may represent *maothail*, 'soft (place)', as above,

but would not of course be influenced by or assimilated to earlier Pictish forms.

Nether Park+ NN865107 (2) F 360 ARH MUT

(1783 Stobie [near Orchil])

Sc 'lower field'.

Netherhill+ unid S 360? MUT

(1763 *Dunb. Tests.*)

Sc 'lower hill[#] or piece of grazing ground'.

Newbigging+ NN793170 (2) S 359 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

New Biggings of Craigneich 1727 (MutPR)

Sc 'new building(s) or steading'.

Newbigging NN847202 (1) S 349 MUT earlier MUT/CRF

Newtown 1783 (Stobie)

Sc 'new building(s) or steading'.

Newra NN851162 (1) S 360 MUT [Newra Wood NN857163]

Neura 1709 (MutPR)

Newrawe 1783 (Stobie)

Sc *new raw* 'a new row of (farm &c) cottages'.

['njur]

Newtown+ NN77 19 (2) S 360 MUT [Newton Burn NN780195 MUT/COM earlier MUT/TEX]

Neutoun of Culloch 1704 (MutPR)

Newtown [near the present Bishopsfauld NN77 19] 1783 (Stobie)

Newtown, Newtown Pendicle 1810 (Knox)

Earlier 'of Culloch' (see the 1704 reference), in 1810 Newton is shown as part of Tighnablair Farm.

Sc *new toun* 'newly created farm or steading'.

Nursery+ NN840193 (2) S 360 MUT

(*Nursery and Cookshaugh 1855-6 Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Old Nursery Pendicle [NN840193 (2)] 1810 (Knox)

Ochtermuthill S 360 MUT [Easter Ochtermuthill NN834167 S, Wester Ochtermuthill NN828168 S]

Ochtermuthyl [terra..vasta] 1380 (*ER* iii, 33)

custodia boreali Cathkend et communi de Octor-Mythele [this went with the office of coronator of the earldom] 1473-74 (*RMS* ii no 1160)

[lands of] *Uchtirmuthill* 1493 (*RMS* ii no 2169)

In *Lind. Cart.*, p243, the editor quotes Alex. Gibb FSA Scot as making a distinction between *Kathermothel* (see *Cathair Mhaothail*+ above) and *Ochtermuthill*: "at a later date (than the naming of *Kathermothel*) the other and higher part of *Muthil* came to be styled *Ochter-Muthil*". This "lateness" may be simply a matter of failure to appear in the earliest records. For a discussion of this name and its possible significance within the medieval multiple estate and parish, see Part Two, pp552-70, esp.pp564-5.

G *uachdar Mhaothail* (e.n. *Maothail*) 'the upland of *Muthil*'.

Old Camp NN869123 (2) A 360 ARH MUT

(1783 *Stobie*)

This is *Orchill Fort* q.v. below.

Orchil House NN868119 (1) S 360 ARH MUT [*Orchil Home Farm* NN871115, *Orchil Den* NN866115 S, *Orchil Den* NN864114 R, *North Lodge of Orchil* NN862129, *Orchil Burn* NN865110, *Muir of Orchil* NN858127]

Urquhill 1543 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Orchill 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

One of the component estates of the multiple estate of *Maothail*. See Part Two, pp557-9.

G *ar choille* 'at or on wood'. See *CPNS* 95, 344, 475.

Orchill Fort NN869123 (1) A 360 ARH MUT

Old Camp 1783 (*Stobie*)

The fort is thought to be Iron Age (*Driscoll Table* 3.i, facing p254).

It stands at the north east corner of *Cathair Mhaothail*, now ARH, and near the boundary with STX now BLF.

Overhill NN859157 (1) S 360 MUT [*Overhill Cottage* NN861155]

Overhill of Pitzellony 1671 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Sc 'the higher or highest of two or more areas of grazing ground' (see hill[#]). Named in contradistinction to Underhill (q.v. below).

Patnamban+ Well NN764139 (2) W MUT

(1810 Knox)

This is marked between the Easter and Wester Coire Chroisg Burns, close to the Corriebeagh Burn. The NGR estimated from Knox is at the MUT end of a route over the hill to Glen Artney (see under Allt Coire a' Chroisg above).

For the second part, *G nam ban* 'of the women'. The first syllable could conceivably be for *G poit*, which according to CPNS (p447) was in early M Ir patt (and perhaps cf *pai(t)t*, RIA). The word can be used to refer to a 'pot' or pot-shaped pool in a watercourse, in this case no doubt in the Corriebeagh Burn. This, then, may be a site at which women carried out household or dairying tasks. Arrevore NN78 13 and probably Wester Shelling Burn+ NN74 14 (2) provide evidence for transhumance sites in this general area.

Pethomochir+ unid S 360? MUT?

(*terras de Pethomochir* 1444 RMS ii no 280)

This is listed with sites close to Muthil and so there is a possibility that it could represent a *G *peit Mhaothail* 'the pett or estate belonging to Muthil', though it has to be said that the forms of the other names given in the same charter are not particularly aberrant. Such a name, if authentic, would imply that this was the most important landholding of the whole territory, later parish, of Muthil. Pett appears as the Pitt in 16c (see next entry) and it is hypothetically possible that this was a contraction of *the Pitt of Muthill and represented this site.

Note that *petmothel* 1178X1182 (*Lind. Cart. I*) is Pitmiddle in the Sidlaws, Angus.

Pett NN866152 (1) S 360 MUT

the Pitt 1599 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

[Henry Drummond heir of George Drummond de Balloch] *in terris de Pett cum parte vocata tenendria sive quarteria earundem* ~~(sen de Strathearn)~~ 1602 (*Retours Perth* 114)

Easter Pett, Wester Pett 1711 (*MutPR*)

Easter Petts [NN868153 (2)], *Wester Petts* 1783 (Stobie)

Easter and Wester Petts comp. Drumduie &c [part of the estate of Pitkellony] 1784 (Perthshire Cess Book)

Pett & Mill, Pittendry 1786 (Perthshire Sasines)

Pettenendry [and *Pettendrie*] called (the) *Tenendrie* [and *Tenandrie*] of the Quarter lands of *Pett, Easter & Wester Pett comp Drumdowie, Muirhouse, Lurg & Burnside with the Waulk Mill thereof* 1789-1809 (Perthshire Sasines)

South Pet Pendicle, South Pet (S, NN867146 (2)) 1810 (Knox)

Pictish *pett 'piece, share' (see pit[#]), in place-names 'portion of land, land-holding; estate'. In the surviving place-names containing this element it has become Pit- or, rather less frequently, Pet-.

It is likely that pit or pet here was originally followed by a second element of Gaelic or Pictish origin and this could hypothetically have been *Mhaothail* (see previous entry). For -tenendry (&c) see next.

Pettenendry+ NN86 15 (2) S 360 MUT

Pett & Mill, Pittendry 1786 (Perthshire Sasines)

Pettenendry [and *Pettendrie*] called (the) *Tenendrie* [and *Tenandrie*] of the Quarter lands of *Pett, Easter & Wester Pett comp Drumdowie, Muirhouse, Lurg & Burnside with the Waulk Mill thereof* 1789-1809 (Perthshire Sasines)

E.n. *Pett with Sc tenandry &c*, referring to part of the lands of *Pett*, as shown by the 1789-1809 reference. The second part is *Sc tenandry (&c)* 'land held of or rented from a superior by a tenant' (CSD) ~~and~~ ~~not~~ and the name no doubt applied to the part of *Pett* that was so held.

See *Pett* above and *Tenendry+* below.

Pirnhill NN879168 (1) S 360 MUT [Pirnhill Plantation NN888170]

[Cf] *Land at Pinehill* 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Knox (1810) shows buildings here but does not give a place-name.

Sc pirn 'spool, reel, bobbin', perhaps indicating that weavers worked at this site? A comparable name might be *Shuttlefauld* NN12 09 Arngask parish.

Rogers (1992, 335) sees this as from Pictish *pren* 'tree'. Though CPNS (pp351-2) gives examples where *pren* has become *pirn* by metathesis. In

the absence of early forms for our site, such a derivation is speculative here.

Pitkellony NN865168 (1) S 360 MUT

terras de Petzalloun et Dunduf 1509 (RMS ii no 3367)

[probably] *Pettalla...* 1a16c (Pont 21)

in terris de Pitzalloun Over et Nether 1601 (Retours Perth 87)

the Mylne of Pitzellony 1603 (Dunb. Tests.)

Over & Nether Pitkellanies 1650 (Perthshire Rent Bk)

the Overhill of Pittzellonie [=Overhill NN85 18] 1671 (Dunb. Tests.)

Nether-hill of Petkellony, Parknook of Petkellony 1700 (MutPR)

Muirhead of Pitkellony 1704 (MutPR)

the Lonnin of Pitkellony [the Loaning NN86 16] 1711 (MutPR)

Tennantrie of Pitkellony 1712 (MutPR)

Parkyate of Pitkellony 1715 (MutPR)

Hardhill of Pitkellony 1724 (MutPR)

Moor Houses of Pitkellony 1732 (MutPR)

Muirhead of Pitkellony 1733 (MutPR)

the Estate of Pitkellony as divided 1764: Dunduff and Pitkellonie; Overhill, Bridgend and Miln of Steps; Tenandry; Easter and Wester Petts comprehending Drumduie &c; The half lands of Drummaquhance Wester 1784 (Perthshire Cess Book)

Pitzalton or Over & Nether Pitkellony 1786-95 (Perthshire Sasines)

Pitzalto(w)n now called Pitkellony Over and Nether with the Corn Miln thereof called the Mill of Steps and Miln lands 1807-9 (Perthshire Sasines)

G *peit* 'portion of land; estate' (see *pit*[#]) plus a (probably) G word beginning in *d* or *g*, lenited after the fem. nn. The most likely word here seems to be O Ir *giallnae*. The basic senses of this word in O Ir were 'submission, hostageship, security'. It was used as a legal term for "the status of a *dóercéle* who has received rath or stock from a *flaith* or chief and who thereby becomes dependent on him, being under his protection and bound to render him certain services" (RIA, with references to Thurn *ZCP* xiv, 339 seq., and Binchy 1941, 96-8). A *doir-chéile* is defined (RIA under *doir*) as a 'base tenant or client' with the example *doercele ag an rí*, 'a base client of the king' (see also Charles-Edwards 1993, 344-6, Bannerman 1974, 134). Charles-Edwards

(*op. cit.*, 341-4) sees *giallnae* when applied to base clients as signifying that the client is in a position of submission to his lord. The sense of the place-name would thus be 'peit held on terms of base clientship'.

See also the discussion of lordship in MUT in Part Two, pp570-1.

Pond of Drummond NN855185 (1) W 369 MUT

"Where the [Pond of Drummond] is now, there was once a cultivated valley, which was portioned out by the King's Commissioners on the forfeited estates, as a reward for some of the bravest men who hazarded their lives in the Rebellion of 1745" (NSA MUT, 314).

Pretorium+

(1783 Stobie)

This is Ardoch Roman Fort, q.v. above.

Raith+ NN83 10 (2) S 360? ARH MUT

(Croft called *Chappelland* or *Raith* [a croft of Over Ardoch NN837115] 1800-20 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Raith alias *Chappelland* [Dunblane barony] 1642 (*Retours Perth* 503)

G ràth 'fort', referring to the Roman fort at Ardoch.

See Chapel Raith+ above and Slacks of Wraith below.

Redford NN859123 (1) S 360 ARH MUT

Redfoord 1783 (Stobie)

Reidford [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Redley+ NN83 18 (2) F? 360 MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Red Ley of Drummond 1777 (*MutPR*)

A pendicle, perhaps near Balloch.

Sc 'red meadow'.

Red Moss NN780143 (1) R 371 ARH MUT

Monroa or the *Red Moss* later 18c (RHP3404)

Moinruagh or *Red Moss* 1810 (Knox)

G mòine^h ruadh 'red peat moss'.

Clear proof of translation of place-names is comparatively rare in

Strathearn, but examples such as this one support the assertion that it must have been relatively common during the period of language transition from Gaelic to Scots. Cf Shillinghill below.

Rhodes+ NN863149 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Rods 1698 (*MutPR*)

the Rodds 1729 (*MutPR*)

Roads 1730 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Rhodes 1734 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Stobie's location is clkm from the Roman Road from Ardoch to Strageath.

Ringain's Loup[#] NN835105 (1) O 360 ARH MUT

On the River Knaik.

Sc 'Ninian's leap'. St Ninian is not referred to in any other place-names in the study area, and the present example is likely to be the not uncommon Sc secular personal name *Ringain* &c (q.v. in Black 1946 under Ninian). The development of *Ninian* to *Ringan* is discussed in *CPNS* (pp293-4).

River Knaik NN817120 (1) &c [joins the Allan at NN835079] W 359, 360 and 371 ARH MUT

Knaik River 1783 (Stobie)

the Bridge Haugh of Ardoch on the West side of the Water of Knake, the Bridge of Knake 1806 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

This may perhaps be from G *cnac* gen. *cnaic* 'crevice, fissure, breach' with reference to the narrow steep-sided glen or valley through which the river flows in OS squares NN80 12 and NN81 12.

Roman Cottage NN842109 (1) S 360 ARH MUT

Roman Cottage [a pendicle] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Near Ardoch and its Roman sites.

Sallyardoch Wood NN881174 (1) V 360 c60m MUT

The wood runs to the former march with SGX.

The second part is e.n. *Ardoch+. *Sally* here may originally be from G *seileach* 'willow; willow copse', but influenced subsequently by Eng *sallow*, *sally* 'willow', thus 'willow copse belonging to Ardoch'.

The important component estate of Ardoch NN84 09, MUT now ARH, is some 8km away and so *Sallyardoch* may well be a relic of another, lost, Ardoch+ within MUT. Note that the two sites are in different areas of medieval MUT, *Maothail* and *Cathair Mhaothail* respectively, which would lessen the risk of confusion between them.

For Ardoch+ see under *àrd*[#].

Serymybr+ NN81 15 (2) F 360 MUT

[Earl Robert Stewart grants to Maurice Drummond the lands of Dalchirla and] **serhymore** c1367 NAS GD 160/1/3/1 (quoted Rogers 1992, 337)

[doubtful] **Shranore** [what lands is it granted with??] 1444 (RMS ii no 280)

lands of *Delchelrach* and **Serimir** 1455 (RCHMS 7th report no 41, p708a)

lands of *Delquhilrath*, **Serymybr** and the *Kathkyne* 1455 (RCHMS 7th report no 42, p708a)

lands of *Dalquhelracht* and **Serymybr** 1466 (RCHMS 7th report no 52, p708b)

For a discussion of the possible identity of this moor, assuming it is such, see Part Two, p558.

Rogers (1992, 337) interprets *Serhymore* of the c1367 reference as "*Shyremore*", 'the common pasture in which inhabitants of a shire had grazing rights'. It seems improbable however that the name of a feature as prominent in the life of a community as a shire muir should become unrecognisable (see the forms quoted above).

More likely in the circumstances is *G sear imir*[#] 'east rig or ridge of land'.

Shielhill NN855116 (1) S 160m 360 ARH MUT

Shealhill 1783 (Stobie)

Shielhill [part of the Estate of Ardoch] 1810 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Perhaps Sc *shiel* 'rough hut, bothy' plus Sc/Eng *hill*[#], though at this low altitude the structure in question would not be a transhumance site. Alternatively, *shiel* here may represent Sc *sheel*, *shill* & c 'winnowing of grain', and the site could have had a similar function to *Shillinghill* (see next).

Shillinghill NN796178 (1) S 359 MUT

Sc, 'a piece of rising ground where grain is winnowed in the wind'.

CPNS (p348) says that this hill was formerly *Tom Chàtha*, 'knoll of husks', and he presents the change of name here as an excellent example of the process of conscious translation in (or perhaps towards the end of) a period of bilingualism. Cf Red Moss above.

Further evidence of the suitability of the area for corn growing and processing is provided by Milltown NN795177 (Stobie).

Shindour NN798093 (1) R 370 MUT (and probably AUA det)

This appears to be an area of ground straddling the eastern boundary of the Wester Feddal lands. It is marked on the edge of a small plateau forming the watershed between the Bullie Burn and the Muckle Burn (DXE).

G ?*seann dobhar* 'old water(course)'.
 G ?

Shotts NN842122 (2) S 360 ARH MUT

1783 Stobie

Sc shot 'a piece of (agricultural) land', CSD has "esp. one cropped rotationally".

Sign Know+ NN744112 (2) R 359 MUT

(1810 Knox)

Silverton NN831095 (1) S 371 ARH MUT [Silverton Plantation NN826097]

Silvertoun 1662 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Silverton of Fedal 1706 (*MutPR*)

[lands of] *Silvertoun and Auchingarrick* 1803-24 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Silverton of Easter Fedal 1837 (*RVot*)

Land at North Silverton 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'silver farm or steading'. This may derive from a perceived bright or shiny quality in the surrounding landscape. Cf also CPNS 452, where Watson sees *Silverburn* as "almost a translation" of P-Celtic *pefr*, 'bright, radiant; beautiful', and Nicolaisen 1976, 164 where an example is given of *Silver Burn* replacing a name in *pevr* (cf *Peffryn+* MXZ det).

Slacks of Wraith NN837102 (1) ARH MUT

Name Bk MUT (s.n.) calls this feature "a small circular knoll", but cf Sc *slack* 'a hollow'. *Wraith* in the context is probably G *ràth* gen.

ràith, 'fort', with reference to the Roman Fort of Ardoch, some 400m away. Behind the whole name may lie a G *slocan (an) ràith 'hollows beside the fort'. See further under Chapel Raith+ above.

Slymaback NN745105 &c (1) R 359 503m MUT/DLE formerly MUT/DXE

Slimaback Ridge 1810 (Knox)

This is a ridge stretching across OS squares NN74 10 and NN75 10, forming the boundary between MUT and DXE and the southern march of Tighnablair farm.

The first element may well be G *sliabh* 'hill', 'expanse of moorland', but the remainder is obscure.

Slush Burn NN812160 (1) W 360 MUT

Cf Sc *slush* 'wet marshy place'. Though the burn descends quite steeply for most of its course, for the last few hundred metres it crosses level ground where several burns meet to form the Machany Water.

However, it is also suggested under Essenloist+ above that -loist may represent an unidentified G etymon of *slush*.

Smith's Pendicle NN83 18 (2) MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Perhaps near Balloch.

Smithy at Bennybeg NN862187 (1) S 360 MUT

Drummond Smithy, Smithy Pendicle 1810 (Knox)

Smithy at Bishop Bridge NN87 15 (2) S 360 MUT

(1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Soldiers Settlement NN86 18 (2) S 360 MUT

(1783 *Stobie*)

South of Bennybeg.

This is probably to be taken with the information given under Pond of Drummond (q.v. above), that this area was cultivated by former soldiers after the '45.

South Bridgend of Crieff NN857208 (1) S MUT? CRF

South Bridgend of Crieff [MUT] 1837 (*Register of Voters Perthshire*)

Toll-bar at South Bridgend of Crieff, Checkbar at ditto [MUT] 1855-6
(Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Sròn# an Iasgair NN812184 (1) R 360 MUT
Stronaniascar 1810 (Knox)
G 'fisher's spur or promontory'.

Sròn# Odhar# NN739142 (1) R 359 TEX/MUT
Stronodhar, Stronodhar Burn 1810 (Knox)
G 'dun-coloured spur or promontory'.

St Patrick's Chapel (site of) NN856153 (1) E MUT [St Patrick's Well
(site of) same NGR]

Chapel Well mid19c (Name Bk MUT s.n.)

The chapel and holy well near Struthill are said to have been dedicated to St Patrick (*OSA* MUT and *Geog. Coll.* i, 128-33) but in Drummond charters in NAS and in *RMS* vols ii and iii they are associated with the lands of Barnacles+ and the chapel and bell of St Cessog (see under Barnacles+ above). Rogers thinks that the Patrick dedication may have come later by association with Muthil church (Rogers 1992, 341), though Muthil's dedication to that saint is uncertain. For a tradition that Patrick dedications in MUT are attributable to St Fergus 'the Pict' see under Altersie above and Part Two, p567.

In mid19c there were "no existing remains" at the site (Name Bk MUT s.n.).

St Patrick's Chapel+ [site of] NN779175 (2) E 359 MUT [St Patrick's+
NN78 18 (2) S]

St Patricks Well and Burying Ground 1810 (Knox)

A chapel dedicated to St Patrick was in the vicinity of Blairnoar+ and the dedication survived in the name of a small hamlet, St Patricks, just south of Culloch NN78 18 (Rogers 1992, 341 and *OSA* MUT). Knox (1810) has *St Patricks Well and Burying Ground* at NN779175 (2) and *Moine Chliuch* (q.v. below; read *Chlerich*) or *Clark's Moss* at NN788183 (2). Mid19c the chapel foundations and the outline of the graveyard could still be traced; the hamlet consisted of three houses (Name Bk MUT s.n.).

Rogers also speculates (*loc. cit.*) that the first element of *Glashnafad* nearby (see *Glasnafeid+* above) may derive from Pictish *ecles* and thus establish a date of c8c for the chapel site (see Taylor 1998). See also Culloch above.

If MUT had a threefold division at an earlier period, as suggested in Part Two, pp561-9, the chapel here no doubt served the northern and western part, which was *Uachdar Mhaothail*. For the dedication see the previous entry, *Altersie* above and Part Two, p567.

Standing Stones (7) marked in squares NN79 17, NN78 16, NN82 16 and NN82 15 (1) MUT

Near Blairnroart+, Craigneich, Dunruchan Hill and Dalchirla, these would seem to suggest considerable ritual and/or political prestige for the vicinity of the upper glen of the Machany Water.

Standingfauld NN870136 (1) S 360 MUT

Standingfauld 1837 (RVot)

Sc *fauld* 'pen, fold'. *Standing* here may mean that this was a permanent rather than a temporary structure?

Stob Mill NN764158 (1) R 359 MUT [Allt Stob Mill NN770156]

Stobmhoal 1810 (Knox)

A slight spur on a craggy hillside.

G *stob* 'stump; stob', in place-names 'stumpy top or peak'. *Mill* here may be (as it is in Mod Irish) a gen. sing. form of *meall*[#], 'bulky or lumpy hill', though Knox's form could represent G *stob a' mhaoil* 'peak of the bare, rounded hill'.

Straid NN785179 (1) S 359 MUT [stred]

[probably] [James V confirms to Alex. Murray de Strowane (who had resigned them) and Marg. Reidheuch his spouse] *9 marcatas terrarum de Straid, 5 marc. de Finglen, 40 sol. de Auchinshellach, cum molendino de Mayak, 9 acras terrarum eidem adjacen.* 1540 (RMS iii no 2152)

Straid 1a16c (Pont 21)

Straid 1698 (MutPR)

Straid of Blairnroar 1837 (RVot)

Straid and Crutach [Farms] 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

Straed, Straed Pendicle 1810 (Knox)

G sraid 'street', from Lat (via) strata and in early usage referring to a paved road or causeway. The site is within a few hundred metres of a line drawn between the Roman forts at Dalginross and Ardoch.

Cf the comments under Straid+ MZX.

Strathallan NN82 07 &c (1) R 371 ARH earlier MUT and ARH earlier DXE

Strathalun [Regnal List D] s.a. 878 (Anderson 1980, 267)

Strathalin and *Strathellen* [Regnal List F] s.a. 878 (Anderson 1980, 274)

Alun [the river] 12c (*Dunf. Reg.* quoted CPNS 467)

G *srath* 'strath, broad level valley of a watercourse' plus e.n. *alun* (&c), see Allan Water above. This is an ancient name, as the first reference shows. Though the river rises in BLF earlier SGX in OS square NN90 10, traditionally Strathallan designates the part of its course that runs approximately from Braco to the present boundary ARH/DLE in OS square NN79 05. In e19c the lands and barony of Machany (BLF earlier SGX), with their *caput* at NN919155, became known as Strathallan, and the principal dwelling as Strathallan Castle, same NGR.

Struthill NN852151 (1) S 360 MUT [Struthill Wood NN851148, Mill of Struthill NN852158 (2)] ['str \wedge θ I 1]

Cultichaldiche, **Steruthill**, *Barnakillis*, *Cragyneche* [&c] 1508-9 (RMS ii no 3306)

Cultzaldich, **Struuthill**, *Barnakillis*, *Cragynnech* [&c] 1535-6 (RMS iii no 1560)

Cultezaldich, **Struthill**, *Barnakillis*, *cum capella et sacra campana S. Kessogi*, *Cragineich* [&c] 1538-9 (RMS iii no 1895)

Cultezaldich, **Struhill**, *Barnaclis*, *cum capella et sacra campana S. Kassogy*, *Cragynnych* [&c] 1542 (RMS iii no 2825)

Chappell of Struithell 1680 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Struchill, *Miln of Struchill*, *Miln of Struthill* 1699 (*MutPR*)

the Struthle 1788 (*MutPR*)

Struthil Pendicle, *Struthil Mill* 1810 (Knox)

CPNS (p503) derives this from G *sruthail* 'stream place', that is *sruth* with the same locational suffix *-a(i)*[#] that is found in *Maothail* 'Muthil'. The chapel here was at NN856153, beside the Earn, (see St Patrick's Chapel NN856153 above) and the site may well have been

chosen because it was near a confluence, as at Strowan STX now MZS, whose name is also derived from *G sruth*, 'stream'.

CPNS (*loc. cit*) also refers to the 'Struthill Well of Muthil', "reputed to cure cases of madness" (quoting *Geog. Coll.*, iii, 91).

See also Barnacles+ and Culticheldoch, above.

The intervocalic *th* of *sruthail* would normally be reduced to *h* in *G* by the modern period and be absent from *Sc* pronunciation. Its preservation in this place-name is probably due to the influence of the name of the parish and village of Muthil.

Templemill NN874186 (1) S 360 MUT

terras templarias de Concraig viz terras de Lintibbert, Fintallich, Drumgowrok, Drumsauchie, Tempilhill, Concraig....que fuerunt partes dominii et regalitatis de Torphichen 1606 (*RMS vi no 1708*)

Templemiln 1673 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Templamiln 1701 (*MutPR*)

Templamiln 1719 (*MutPR*)

Mill & Lands of Temple [listed with Dargill and Strageath] 1789 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The sites named in the first reference quoted above encompass the north eastern corner of medieval MUT, where Templemill is, and so it seems that *Tempilhill* in the same reference, which is not found elsewhere, is an error for *Tempilmill*. The same reference makes it clear that these are lands granted to the Knights Templar. The name Templemill thus refers to the Templars' ownership.

Tenendry NN870155 (2) S 360 MUT

terris de Tennendrie 1605 (*Retours Perth 149*)

Tennantrie of Petkellony 1712 (*MutPR*)

Tenantry 1783 (*Stobie*)

Pettenendry now called the Tenendrie/Tenendry or the Quarter lands of Pett 1789-1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Sc tenandry (&c) 'land held of or rented from a superior by a tenant' (*CSD*). See *Pett* and *Pettenendry*+ above.

The Balloch NN845194 (1) R 360 MUT

G bealach 'col, pass', though Name Bk MUT (mid19c, s.n.) describes this as a portion of nearly level land between two ridges. It is

unusual to find this element in Scotland at such a low altitude. In Earlier Irish it could mean 'road, path, way' (RIA), and this may be an early use of the term which reflects a similar usage.

Name Bk MUT adds that the Balloch extended from east to west and was mainly surrounded by woods. It contained part of seven farms. See Balloch Castle above.

The Carse NN773154 (1) R 359 MUT

A level area of ground beside Allt Stob Mill.

Sc *carse* '(alluvial) land beside a river &c'.

The Loaning NN861169 (1) S 360 MUT [Loaning Cottage NN861169]

the Lonnin of Petkellony 1714 (*MutPR*)

The Loaning [F] 1753 (RHP3485)

Sc *loanin* &c 'a grass track leading to common grazings'.

The Ward NN869172 (1) S 360 MUT

terras de lie Waird de Muthill 1582 (*RMS* v no 440)

lie Waird de Muthill 1627 (*Retours Perth* 350)

(Cf) *Ward of Drummond* 1659 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

10 mark land of Ward of Muthill with the Meadow, Wood & Woodlands thereof 1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

The Ward is close to the ecclesiastical core of MUT and the important agricultural site of Pitkellony.

Sc *ward*, perhaps here in the sense 'an enclosed piece of land, chiefly for pasture' (cf the 1807 reference?). Mackinnon (*Inchaff. Chrs. App III* s.n.) compares the name to A-S *ward*, 'enclosed or fenced place'. Rogers (1992, 334), sees the Ward as an early court site, perhaps influenced by Cynthia Neville's erroneous assumption that Muthil represents 'moot hill' (1983, vol i, 22). Here Neville was perhaps following Palgrave who renders *Mothil* (*Docs. Hist. Scot.* 320) as *the Moothill* (*op. cit.*, clx; for an alternative etymology see under Muthil above).

On the other hand, no judicial site for this part of the parish has been identified with confidence (though see under Gallow Hill above). OSA MUT reports a tradition that the Ward was where "the chief of the Strath distributed justice to his vassals". The most applicable sense of Sc *ward* in that context would be 'custody, imprisonment; jail'

(CSD). Cf also 'a (formerly administrative) division of a shire' (CSD). Available evidence does not justify a decision between these possibilities.

Mid19c the Ward consisted of a number of houses and a strip of common used as a "washing green" (Name Bk MUT s.n.).

Thornhill NN842178 (1) S 360 MUT

Thornhill 1783 (Stobie)

Thornhill of Drummond 1789 (MutPR)

Sc 'hill[#] where thorns grow'.

Tigh Bhàn NN883176 (1) S 360 MUT

G *tigh bàn* 'white house'. A recent name?

Tigh na Blair NN773165 (1) S 359 MUT

Tighnablair 1810 (Knox)

Tynablar 1837 (RVot)

Tyghnablair 1855-6 (Perthshire Valuation Roll)

G *taigh na blàir* 'house on the level ground'; a good description of the situation. Nevertheless this may be a name coined with reference to Blairnroar+, q.v. above. See also Part Two, pp565-6.

Titus Well (site of) NN823126 (1) W 360 ARH MUT

OS Pathfinder has "Titus Well (Spring)". The name may have been inspired by a real or imagined Roman association. The site is a little over 3km from Ardoch Roman Fort.

Tochie Burn NN790110, NN800101 (1) W 359 and 360 ARH MUT

Ault n' Ochdich or *Altokie Burn* 1810 (Knox)

For a suggested derivation and other details see *Ault Ochdich+* above. The initial *t* may well stem from inappropriate division of the name of the piece of land from which the burn names comes, G **an t-ochdach*. The alternation or uncertainty between *k* and *ch* (*Tochie* and *Altokie*) is not unusual, though the loss of the dental, later glottal, consonant of *ochdach* is.

Tombane NN828153 (1) S 360 MUT [Tombane Wood NN831150]

Tambanne 1675 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Tombain 1676 (*Dunb. Tests.*)

Tom Bane 1810 (Knox)

G *tom[#] bàn* 'white or light-coloured knoll', though also possible is 'waste (i.e. uncultivated) knoll'. Note that *ER* iii, 36, AD1380, describes *Ochtermuthyl*, where Tombane is, as *terra...vasta* 'waste or desolate land'.

Tom Break NN849101 (1) R 360 ARH MUT

G *tom[#] breac[#]* 'speckled or variegated knoll'.

Tom[#] Odhar[#] NN799176 (1) R 359 MUT

G 'dun-coloured knoll'.

Tomyorclay+ NN86 18 (2) S 360 MUT

(1807 *Perthshire Sasines*)

Tomerclay 16c? (Rogers 1992, 338, quoting NAS charters, no date given)

terras de thomerclay 1582 (*RMS* v no 440)

Tomyerelay 1787 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Tomyorclay and Benebeg 1800 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

4 mark land of Tomyorclay 1807 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

G *tom[#]* 'knoll' plus ?

Torlum NN819192 (1) R 360 MZS/MUT earlier STX/MUT [Torlum Cottages NN837181 MUT (*Stobie's Garrowland+* or *Carrowland+* appears to be at this NGR), Torlum Wood NN825185 MUT]

A cairn is marked on the summit on OS maps, almost on the boundary MUT/MZS as marked on OS seventh series.

Top jurlejn [spelling not clear, but in this vicinity] 1a16c (Pont 21)

Top Turlem 1771 (*Cock*)

Torlum Hill 1810 (Knox)

Turlom 1840 (*Ker*)

The hill carries a cairn, and its summit forms, or is very close to, the march MZS/MUT.

Porteous (1912, 93) reports that Torlum was formerly known as *Corlundy*; see under *Corelundy+* above.

G *tòrr lom* 'bare rounded hill'.

Townfoot NN840114 (2) S 360 ARH MUT

(1783 Stobie)

Sc 'place at the foot or end of the holding', here perhaps of the milltoun of Ardoch NN834111.

Tulliquhrawne+ NN78 17 (2) S 359 MUT

[lands of] **Tullicrowene/Tulliecravan** and *Dronene/Dronan* [perhaps Drummond NN84 18 &c, but see under Drummond Castle above] 1329-71 [reign of David II] (RMS i App 2 no 1086)

terras de **Tulichrawin** 1444 (RMS ii no 280)

Kelach, Cuinyrfrowach, Cinyrcrotyr, and... Achingerve, within the territory of Tulichrawin 1453 (RCHMS 7th report no 39, p707b)

[part of lands of] **Tulliquhrawne nuncupat Kelauche** [Culloch NN78 17] 1508-09 (RMS ii 3290)

Tulichwrawyn 1535-6 (RMS iii no 1560)

Tulichchrawin (RMS iii no 2825)

Rogers (1992, 341) states that there was an early lordship of *Tulychrauin* (Tulliquhrawne+) containing Auchingarrick, Culloch, *Cinyrcrotyr+* and *Cuinnyrfrowach+* (quoting *Athol. Chrs.* 26, 39). He identifies Tulliquhrawne+ with Boreland NN85 17, but without giving supporting evidence. Given the location of the components of the lordship of which it was *caput*, it is likely to have been in, or equivalent to, the territory of Blairnroar+ (q.v. above).

G *tulach*[#] 'hillock, knoll'. The second part could be G *crobhan* 'divided or cloven hoof', with reference to the raising of sheep, goats or cattle, or to a topographical feature as at Beinn a' Chroin and Stuc a' Chroin BQR (qq.v).

Alternatively, although the references concerned are extremely late, *-rowene, -rawin* (&c) of Tulliquhrawne+ are to be compared with *Wester Blair in roan, Blair in Roan Pendicles, and Glen Roan* (which designates the upper glen of the Machany Water) on 1810 Knox. The fact that Tulliquhrawne+ was a comparatively early lordship (see first reference above and Rogers 1992, 341) gives some support to the suggestion that *Roan* (&c) represented an important component of the MUT lands, with generic element variation in related names (see Taylor 1997) giving Tulliquhrawne+, Glen Roan+ &c. The first element *tulach*[#] is regularly applied to prestigious sites of juridical or spiritual significance, and this may explain why Tulliquhrawne+ became the

eponym of the lordship. Blairnroar+ (&c) seems to disappear from record during the period when Tulliquhrawne+ is referred to, only to reappear after the date of our last reference to the latter name. See also under Inverchruter+ above.

If *Dronene/Dronan* of the 14c reference is indeed for Drummond (see under Drummond Castle above), then the possibility arises that it and Tulliquhrawne+ represented two, perhaps the two, important divisions of the northern part of MUT. See also Blairnroar+ above and the discussion of the composition of the lands of MUT, Part Two, pp561-70.

Underhill NN865164 (1) S 360 MUT

Underhill [a farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Stobie's *Loanhead* appears to be at this site.

Cf Overhill above and see hill*.

Uppertown+ NN781170 (2) S 359 MUT

(*Uppertown, Uppertown Pendicle* 1810 Knox)

Probably of Culloch (cf Middleton above).

Victoria NN843152 (1) S 360 MUT

Victoria [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This seems to be *Wester Culdicheldich* on Knox (1810). Perhaps renamed for Queen Victoria? Alternatively, perhaps named for a member of the occupant's family, a common practice in 18c and 19c. Cf *Francesfield* now LOA, renamed for a sister of the laird of Logie, 1a18c (Forrester 1944, 144).

Walltree NN834111 (2) S 360 ARH MUT

Walltree at the miln of Ardoch 1718 and 1722 *MutPR*

Sc wall &c 'well, spring', with Sc/Eng tree.

Waterside NN83 11 (2) S 360 ARH MUT

[the 6 merk lands of Over Ardoch with the croft thereof called **Waterside** or *Brewlands*] 1784-1820 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

crofta vulgo Wattersyd seu Brewlandis nuncupata [Dunblane barony] 1642 (*Retours Perth* 503)

Waterside [mentioned with Ardoch] 1784 (*Perthshire Cess Book*)

See *Brewlands+* above.

Waulkmill NN86 14 (2) S 360 MUT

(*Lurg and Burnside, with the Waulkmill thereof 1800-7 Perthshire Sasines*)

Waulk Mill [part of Pett lands] 1789-1800 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Sc 'fulling mill'.

Waulkmill of Drummond NN838159 (2) S 360 MUT

(1789 *Perthshire Sasines*)

the Walk miln of Drummond 1707 (*MutPR*)

Wauk Mill 1783 (*Stobie*)

Wauk Mill (NN842159 (2)), *Wauk Mill Pendicle* 1810 (*Knox*)

Sc 'fulling mill'.

Wester Shelling Burn+ NN74 14 (2) W 359 MUT

(1810 *Knox*)

In this upland area between 360 and 490 metres *shelling* is likely to be for Sc *shieling*, 'transhumance site' (often with its associated bothies).

Westerton NN872143 (1) S 360 MUT

[probably?] *Westertoun* 1715 (*MutPR*)

Wester Drummaquhance 1783 (*Stobie*)

Westerton of Drummaquhance 1810 (*Perthshire Sasines*)

Westerton [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

Sc 'the more westerly toun or steading of a multiple holding'.

Whistlebrae NN823099 (1) S 371 ARH MUT

Whistlebrae [a Farm] 1855-6 (*Perthshire Valuation Roll*)

This is towards the foot of a promontory, near where the valleys of the Allan and the Knaik meet.

Sc 'brae where the wind whistles'. It may earlier have been Sc *whistlebare* or *fusslebare* '(holding, place) bare to the wind', like *Whistlebare* NN088066 Orwell parish (*Watson 1995, s.n.*), a wry name of a not uncommon type. See the comments under *Cauldhame+ MZX*.

White Drums NN834198 (1) R 360 MUT/MZX

These are two very small ridge-shaped summits just 5m higher than the flat round hilltop

Sc *drum*[#], 'ridge'.

Whiteburns+ NN836119 (2) S 360 ARH MUT
 (1855-6 *Perthshire Valuation Roll*
Whiteburn 1783 (Stobie)
Whitburns or Whiteburns [sic] 1837 (RVot)

Willow Bog NN846099 (1) W 371 ARH MUT
 Sc '(peat) bog where willow grows'.
 A resource of the estate of Nether Ardoch.

Woodnook of Balloch+ NN83 18 (2) S 360 MUT
 (1837 Rvot)
Woodneuk [a farm] 1810 (Knox)
 Sc *wood neuk* 'corner, tucked away place in or beside the wood'.
 See Balloch and cf Cuiltballoch above.

a' gen. sing. art. m, see an[#] below.

-a(i)l G locational suffix. Watson (1909, 150) equates this with W *ial* 'clear or open space', though it is possible to see it as an adj. suffix rather than a substantive. In either case the sense is similar, with names such as Dargill MUT, G *deargail*, and Findal MUT, G *findail*, representing 'red place or spot', and 'white place or spot' respectively.

-in a suffix frequently found in former Pictland appended to place-names of Pictish or Gaelic origin.

Perhaps the most persuasive explanation so far put forward to cover a substantial number of examples of this ending is that it originated as the G dimin. suffix *-in* and/or *-éin* (Ó Maolalaigh 1998, 33 and ff). This suffix is obsolete in Sc G but very much alive in Mod Ir.

As Ó Maolalaigh acknowledges however (*loc. cit.*), this explanation may not be convincing for all cases where a puzzling *-in* termination occurs in early spellings of a place-name. Simon Taylor has suggested that *-in* may in some instances be an oblique case ending, gen. or loc., originating in O Ir *n*-stem nouns (Taylor 1995, 42). This would not be applicable in all cases however, since a gen. ending would seem to make little sense on an adj., for example, and a loc. would probably be inappropriate for, say, a lengthy watercourse.

Since many if not all cases of this termination occur in former Pictland, the possibility that it came about under Pictish influence, in some instances at least, should be taken into account. For example, for *Peffryn* (Innerpeffray, MXZ det) one could tentatively point to W *pefren* nn 'a belle' (otherwise 'beautiful one'), cf the W adjectives *diog* and *segur*, both meaning 'idle', alongside *diogyn* and *seguryn*, 'idler', 'idle one', where the suffix transforms the adj. into a nn embodying the quality expressed. As we know little about the nuts and bolts of Pictish apart from what place-names tell us, we should perhaps take seriously the names in *-in* as potential evidence that Pictish had a suffix comparable to the one in W just referred to. According to this line of argument *Peffryn* would then mean 'bright or shining one'.

aber Pictish (mf in mod W) 'confluence', 'place at a confluence'.

"Quite clearly the p-Celtic equivalent of G *inbhir*...and the replacement of one by the other is very nicely exemplified by the older form *Haberberui* 1290 for modern Inverbervie [Kincardine-shire]" (Nicolaisen 1976, 164).

Among the Scottish counties Perthshire is credited with the largest number of *aber* names by Beveridge (1923), i.e. 13. Inverness has 11, Aberdeen 10, Fife 9, Forfar 6 (&c.), which bears out Nicolaisen's comment (*op. cit.* 164-5) that this element is more productive in Pictland than in other p-Celtic areas of Scotland. See also *inbhir*[#] below.

The study area has Aberlednock COM, Aberuchil MXZ and Abercairny NN912224 FOW which all have potentially Pictish second elements. The other two *aber* names in the study area are Aberturret MXZ and Abertechan Wood NN898253 FOW, with second elements that do not seem potentially Pictish. However, no early forms appear to be on record for either of these names, which may consequently be comparatively recent analogical coinings.

achadh G *m* is generally glossed as 'field'. Fraser (1993, 205-6) calls it the most numerous of Gaelic habitative elements. He states that most settlement names in *achadh* apply to farms or former farms, many of which are in upland or marginal conditions, though the element is found in every conceivable location where a small patch of arable land could form the basis for a farm settlement.

There is evidence that enclosure of land by means of wattle fencing, and perhaps by hedges and stone dykes, comfortably pre-dates the Gaelic period in Scotland (see for example Driscoll, 1987, 64), so it is likely that some at least of these early Gaelic 'fields' would be enclosed. Perhaps 'area of ground cleared (and sometimes enclosed) for cultivation or grazing' might be a more comprehensive gloss for this element.

Some of these 'fields' were clearly for cultivation; Achachork NG481458, on Skye, indicates the cultivation of oats. Some, though, were no doubt for stock-rearing. Auchengownie, NN091122 Forgandenny parish, appears to be *achadh gamhnaigh*, 'field at stirk place', though it may of course have been a piece of arable named from its situation in the midst of a cattle-rearing area. In fact, no *achadh* name in the

area studied in this thesis gives an indication of the use to which the site was put; they take their names from some other aspect of their situation - ownership, ambient vegetation, nearby topographical or man-made features, and so on. Does this mean that *achadh* was self-explanatory, and that it was normally unnecessary for names containing it to refer to the site's agricultural function unless it was an unusual one?

However that may be, because of the sense of *achadh* itself it cannot be assumed that all *achadh* sites were habitational from the time they were named. Auchenarry Burn, in the Ochils behind Alva, rises at around 500m, at NT876987, and falls very steeply indeed to Alva Glen. Its name, **allt achadh na h-àirigh*, and its situation show that the *achadh* from which the burn took its name was a piece of ground associated with a transhumance site, thus it was not a permanent settlement. It may simply have been one of the better patches of grazing in that very rugged vicinity.

At the intermediate level of prestige, out of the very many *achadh* sites that are clearly settlements by the time they appear on record, it is at least hypothetically possible that some were initially outfield. In a process similar to the one that occurred between 15c and 17c for example, where settlement on former outfield and other marginal land resulted in the creation of many holdings with lower-status Sc names such as *Newton*, *Muirton* or *Bogton*, some *achadh* sites at intermediate heights may have become settlements only at a later stage in their history, conceivably at a time when population pressure was increasing (cf Dodgshon 1981, 174-7).

From their use at sites with higher political and economic status it seems that *achadh* names can sometimes imply a status at least approaching that of *Pit*- sites and the more prestigious of the *Bal*-sites, implying 'estate' or even 'demesne'. 'Achleskine' NN543209, BQR (q.v.s.n.), and 'Auchlinsky' NN990044, GDV, each of which appears to have been the estate of the lord of a multiple estate, are examples from the study area that probably fall into this category.

It may be, then, that *achadh* names are more multifarious than names formed with *pett* and to some extent *baile*, and that they may even prove to be different in kind from the names in those two groups. It could thus be something of an over-simplification to treat *achadh* names as a third category of Gaelic settlement name.

Nicolaisen (1976, 125) agrees that an *achadh* name is not always direct evidence for settlement. Regarding *auchen-*, frequently found as the first element of an *achadh* place-name, he explains that this originally included the G gen. art., that is, it was a stereotyped form representing *achadh an/na* &c. Later *auchen-* became "an indivisible morphological unit which had swallowed the article altogether".

The *achadh* names in the area studied in this thesis are:

Auchleskine NN543209 (1) S 145m BQR
 Achtachointy+ NN585238 (2) S c150m BQR
 Auchenvey+ NN59 23 (2) S c100m BQR
 Ochyvere+ NN60 22 (2) F? c100-150m? BQR
 Achadh Rainich NN628229 (1) F c120m COM
 Achraw NN597238 (1) S 100m COM
 Auchinner NN693157 (1) S 210m TEX
 Auchnashelloch NN711159 (1) S 200m TEX
 Auchary+ NN80 16 (3) S c130-200m? MUT
 Auchingarrick NN788196 (1) S 115m MUT
 Auchloy NN909239 (1) S 349 160m FOW

àirigh G f, a transhumance term meaning 'summer pasture', 'shieling', the high ground to which livestock was taken in the summer months to rest the land close to the townships, to allow crops there to ripen free from risk from stray animals, and to exploit upland pastures. The shelters used by those tending the stock are strictly *bothain àirigh* 'shieling huts or bothies', but in place-names this distinction is not always observed.

Examples of *àirigh* names include Airidh Phara MacRaipeir+ BQR, Airigh^f Baile Mheile BQR, Airigh Gaothach BQR and Cnocnahari+ MZX, showing a wide range of types of referents.

an, *an-t* and *a'* (m sing.), *na* and *na h-* (f sing.), *nan* and *nam* (m and f pl.), forms of the G gen. art.

In the parishes studied a number of place-names provide examples of doublets with and without the gen. art. Achleskine BQR appears first as *Auchinleskane* (*achadh an fhleascain*) but subsequently with no trace of the art. Balliveir+ (**baile a' mhaoir*) BQR provides a good example of continuing doublets with and without the gen. art. It is *Balmoir* (**baile maoir*) in 1587, *Balleveir* in 1610. Later it is *Balvoir*

(Stobie), *Balivere* and *Balleveir* (Perthshire *Sasines*), all in 1783. Thus the absence of the gen. art. from a place-name does not necessarily mean that it was not present at an earlier stage, nor, indeed, that there were not contemporary forms of the name that included it.

Inflections and an awareness of gender are some of the features lost relatively early in a period of change from one language to another, and this can result in place-names containing grammatically incorrect forms of the art., for example *Balnagane* (for *Ballalagan*+ NN529178 BQR, 1502 ER xii, 635): *G lagan* is masc., *na* is the fem. art. The name now appearing on OS maps as *Auchnashelloch* TEX appears frequently on record as *Auchinschellach* (&c). *-na-* of the current form is the fem. art. but *seileach* is masc. *-in-* of the early forms is masc. in form, but before a nn beginning with *s* the masc. art. is *an t-* and the nn is inflected, so that *seileach* would become *seilich*. As there is no sign of *i* in the final syllable in the history of the name, the original form is likely to have been (achadh) *nan seileach*, gen. pl., a form which accords with correct gender and inflection but which is not found on record.

Toner 1999 (see bibliography) is an informative historical article on the art. in Irish place-names. However, since Toner is principally concerned with very early place-names, of which Ireland has many and Strathearn almost none, the direct relevance to the study area is limited.

an t- G gen. sing. art. m, see an[#] above.

àrd G adj. 'high'.

The place-name *Ardoch*, of which the first element is *àrd*.

Whatever the second element represents, we seem to be dealing here with a compound nn developed in Sc G relatively early, say 12c, to refer to an upland unit of land.

Rogers (1992, 316) identifies *Ardoch* FOW and *Ardoch* MUT as representing G *àrd dabhach* 'high davoch', but there are problems with such 'high davochs', of which there are a good number in Scotland.

Easson identifies the davoch as "primarily a measure of arable land" (1986, 66, and see below Part Two, pp486-80). But if a davoch is a unit of arable land, then a 'high davoch' risks becoming a contradiction in

terms, in spite of the better climatic conditions that may have obtained when the davoch was developing as a unit of measurement and assessment in Scotland. On the other hand, it is known that Ardoch in FOW contained land that was arable, at least in 1800 (*a part of the laboured lands of Ardoch called Fleming Crofts* [NN922256 (2)] 1713 RHP4069).

It should also be noted that Watson considers *doch* or *dauch* (< *dabhach*) to be rare at the end of place-names and glosses two examples of Ardoch as 'high place' (CPNS 183, 200, 235), from *àrd* with the adj. and locational suffix *-ach*, while nonetheless seeing the second element of Leddoch, Phesdo and Fendoch as *dabhach*. Ardoch (NS80 38 Lesmahagow parish) appears as *Ardac* in 1160x80 and *Ardauch* in 1208x1218 (*Kel. Lib. i nos 114 and 108*), early forms which support both possibilities, 'high place' and 'high davoch'.

Thirdly, it is also possible that some examples of the name Ardoch are from *G àrd achadh*, with elision of the unaccented final syllable. In Ireland the *dabhach* as such is not found, a possible equivalent in Irish land-division terminology being the *baile bíataigh* (Bannerman 1974, 141). The second syllable of Ardach and Ardagh (Co. Antrim), Ardagh (Cos. Limerick and Longford) and Ardaghy (Co. Monaghan) is taken by Mac Gabhann (1997, 230, and see particularly 110) and by Flanagan (1994, 166) as being from *achadh* rather than from the locational suffix *-ach*.

The instances of Ardoch in the study area are: Ardoch NN559175 160m BQR, Ardoch NN918255 220m FOW, and Ardoch MUT (the present Ardoch House is NN841095), whose lands known as the Muir of Ardoch, appear to have been between the Knaik and the Roman road in OS squares NN83 10, NN84 10, NN83 11 and NN84 11, at heights of between 120m and 200m approximately. Sallyardoch Wood NN881174 MUT appears to indicate the former existence of another example in that parish and at 60m this is the lowest potential instance of the name in the study area. Ardoch FOW was specifically common muir for the multiple estate of Fowlis, and the component estate of Ardoch NN84 09 MUT also contained such a common muir. See s.nn., BQR and MUT. For the davoch see also *dabhach*[#] below.

back Sc/Eng nn. Though *back* occurs in contrast to *fore*, eg Back Muir and Fore Muir MUT, in a number of instances it is applied to a location near the boundary of an estate, parish &c. Backside NN880165 (2) MUT, part of Culdees, is near the western boundary of those lands, and the name has the sense 'sloping piece of ground at the back of the estate'. Back Burn NN973047 GDV is probably so named because it rises at the 'back' of the Glensherup lands, close to the march with Glenquey. Back Burn NO026080 DNG rises at the march with Muckhart parish.

Accordingly the presence of a *back* name may sometimes help to support the location of a lost or inferred boundary. Cf *cùl*[#], *cùil*[#] and *cùilt*[#] below, and remarks on Allt na Cuile under *cùil*[#].

bad G m. *MacBain* believes *bad* to be probably a Pictish word. The only instance of *bad* in the study area, Badguir+ NN62 28 (2) COM, is at least consistent with this.

CPNS (pp423-4) attributes to *bad* the sense 'place', 'spot', with the sense 'clump' as an extended meaning, that is, *bad beithe* for example, 'spot where birches grow', becomes by extension the trees themselves, 'birch clump'. CPNS (*loc. cit.*) is wrong however to see *bad* as cognate with "British" *bod* 'residence'. The latter is cognate with G *both*, with comparable meaning (Taylor 1995, 440).

black Sc adj. in relief names can indicate the presence of peat in appropriate areas. It may also indicate the presence of bracken or heather (cf *dubh*[#] and *odhar*[#] below). In the names of wooded sites it can refer to conifers, and in watercourse names to the perceived colour of the water. In addition, particularly in river names *Black* and *White* are sometimes used to distinguish between features with the same generic, without necessarily being a literal indication of colour (Nicolaisen 1976, 184); *Black Creich Hill* and *White Creich Hill*, GDV, appear to provide an example of this phenomenon in hill names.

blàr G m can be 'plain, field or green', 'peat moss' or 'marsh'. It can be a piece of flat moorland, not necessarily at high altitude, or perhaps any open area devoid of tree cover (Fraser 1993, 215-6). It can also be applied to level places among hilly ground (eg *Blar nam Fiadh*+ NN808303 (2) c760m MZX, and cf *Blair Hill* DNG and *Arngask* parishes and *Blairdenon Hill* DLE/AVA/GDV, in Watson 1995, 29). If the site is wet,

the sense 'marsh, moss' may be more appropriate. It can also mean 'muir' and 'field', including an arable field (cf Blaircreich NN439178 BQR).

Given the diversity of landscape in the study area it is not surprising that this element is found there in several of these senses, though the term's very versatility causes difficulty at times in deciding upon the appropriate sense. The sense 'moor' is perhaps represented by As Blàr BQR.

borland (also boreland, bo(a)rdland, boirland &c) Sc nn is 'board land', 'mensal land', usually glossed as 'that part of a lord's demesne land that is farmed for his own direct consumption', ie that directly supplies his own 'board' or table. Borlands were distinct from the other parts of the demesne (also referred to as dominical lands, and in M Lat *terre dominicales*) in that the latter were exploited to provide the lord with income rather than produce in kind. The term does not occur in Scotland before 14c but it has been pointed out (Winchester 1986) that no Gaelic equivalent of Sc *bordland* seems to have existed. The evidence in Strathearn is consistent with this, suggesting as it does creation of boardlands in the course of the century after the Earldom of Strathearn was forfeited (roughly 1340 to 1440), when much Strathearn land became available for granting to new lords. RMS ii no 3306 shows the Drummonds in the process of creating their great lordship in e16c, and it is during that period that the two bordlands beside Castle Drummond are first on record.

In spite of the lack of evidence it seems likely that earlier lords too would have some equivalent of mensal land, and so continuity of use as such is possible at some borland sites. It may be that some examples of *Pit*, *baile* or *achadh* place-names, and some occurrences of Lat *terra dominicalis*, represent borlands before the word was introduced to Scotland. It is also possible that until c14c the distinction between the two uses of demesne land, to generate income and to yield produce in kind, was not expressed specifically in place-names.

brae Sc nn, 'hill slope'. In some cases *brae* may well represent an earlier G *bràigh*, with similar meaning. It is interesting to note that in the parishes of MZX, CRF, MXZ and FOW respectively we have Fordie and Braefordie, Monzievaird and Brae of Monzievaird, Callander and The

Brae of Callendar, Monzie and Brae of Monzie and Fowlis and Braes of Fowlis, that is, in each case the main holding of an estate with its associated brae or braes. The equivalent in BLF earlier SGX, where Blackford village is seemingly on the site of the caput of the medieval Ogilvie estate (Rogers 1992, 329), are the Braes of Ogilvie. At Blackford, Monzievaird, Monzie and Fowlis (The Brae of Callendar CRF has not been precisely located) the difference in height between the main holding and the brae(s) ranges from 40m to 120m but the linear distance between them is within a narrower band, 900m to 1.6km, approximately. Fordie and Braefordie are out of step here, being 2.4km apart, with a height difference of 210m.

It is possible that further investigation might reveal an agricultural usage of *bràigh* and/or *brae* in some cases such as these, as well as the topographical one. It is possible that some at least of the examples just given refer to areas of grazing at low to intermediate height that were being distinguished toponymically from the lowland arable and the carse and haugh land, and from the rough grazing at higher altitudes. A broadly analogous situation exists in Sc where *Hill of X* can mean 'hill named from X' or 'hill grazing attached to the holding X' (see *hill*[#] below).

Pathfinder Gazetteer lists 50 'Brae of' names and 42 'braes of' names. A brief examination of these suggests that 'brae' and 'braes' can both be found in connection with settlements, as in our examples above, but when the upland is very extensive and/or is associated with a district or large area rather than a single holding, then only the pl. 'braes' is used in Sc, perhaps in some cases with the sense 'a collection of brae-places'. Familiar examples would include the Braes of Angus and the Braes of Balquhidder. It is not being suggested that in more extensive areas such as these there was necessarily an agricultural reference within the names concerned. Gaelic singular forms given by CPNS (30, 110, 500) for extensive areas such as *Bràigh Chat*, Braechat, "twenty or twenty-two miles in length", *Bràigh Aonghuis*, Braes of Angus, and *Bràigh Fasaìdh*, Braes of Foss, tend to indicate that the pl. forms developed in Sc not G.

breac G adj. 'speckled' can refer to the variegated appearance of mixed vegetation eg Dalvreck MZS. It can also refer to variegated colouring on rock as at Creag Bhreac BQR.

Cf riabhach[#] below.

bruach G f, a bank (of a watercourse or loch). This describes the situation of the three sites in the study area that bear the name. The pronunciation [brix] at the sites where the name is extant, Broich Burn GDV and Broich CRF, indicates a dat.-loc. form.

bùrn G m, 'fresh water as opposed to salt', does not figure in *Pathfinder Gazetteer*. Though the word seems now to be associated with Western Isles Gaelic, particularly that of Lewis, there are three examples of its use in the songs of Donnchadh Bàn as published in MacLeod 1978. At l.316 *bùrn* is required by the rhyme scheme, but in the two other cases, ll.1974 and 4455, *uisge*, the more common word for 'water', could have been used, with elision of the final e before the initial vowel of the following word in each case.

A native of Glenorchy, Donnchadh Bàn lived and worked on the marches of Argyll and Perthshire in an area some 20 to 30km from the northern boundary of BQR. The place-name *Allt a' Bhùirn* (q.v. BQR) is impossible to date, but, as its use by Donnchadh Bàn implies, *bùrn* must have been reasonably well known in 18c in the Gaelic of Highland Perthshire if it could be used in songs which were in essence popular rather than learned.

MacBain says (s.n.) that *bùrn* is a loanword from Sc *burn*, which is supported by the word's absence from Irish. Donnchadh Bàn's use of the word is for 'water' in each case. *DOST* shows Sc *burn* used in Scots for 'stream' from c1375, but in place-names from c1170. With the sense 'water' it is used esp. of water for brewing and is found frequently in north-eastern records after 1600. Its earliest recorded use for 'water' is from 1509-10 however, in a context where it does not appear to refer to brewing.

For *allt a' bhùirn* the sense 'burn of water' seems highly unlikely unless a qualifying adj. was lost at some stage in the name's history. If *bùrn* here were to be for 'burn, stream', however, it may be that the earlier name was **am bùrn* (again perhaps with an adj. subsequently lost), which since 18c has been re-formed within Gaelic as the sense of *bùrn* became less familiar in West Perthshire. Cf the common process exemplified by *Burn of Alteroo* s.n. *Allt Tairbh* TEX (later 18c RHP3405)

and *Ault n' Ochdich* or *Altokie Burn* MUT (1810 Knox), where *G allt* 'burn' is duplicated by *Sc burn*.

cachaileith G f also occurs in place-names as *cachliadh* and *cachla*. The literal meaning is 'fence', 'gate'. *MacBain* (under *cachliadh*) says that it has been explained as *cadha-chliath* 'hurdle-pass'. O Ir *caé chliath*, with similar meaning 'road hurdle', 'way hurdle', might also be proposed. In some cases it may refer to an actual gate present at some time, but it also appears to be used metaphorically, and as a generic or a simplex in current place-names it most often refers to a relief feature, probably with the implied meaning 'obstacle to be traversed'. There are 26 occurrences of this element on OS Pathfinder sheets, in six instances it is qualified by an adj. of colour, namely *bàn* 'white', *buidhe* 'yellow', *dubh* 'black' (twice), *liath* 'grey' and *ruadh* 'red'. Eighteen occurrences are in the islands (five in Islay, two each in Lewis, Harris, Skye, Mull and Arran, and one each in Benbecula, Muck and Eigg) and six are in the west of the Argyllshire mainland. The two remaining examples are in Perthshire, *Cachaileith Liath* in Glen Artney, TEX, and *Allt na Cachaileith* NN95 61, some three km east of the pass of Killiecrankie. In addition, in COM there are the obsolete *Cachla nan Gàidheal*+ and *Cachladow*+, both located just to the east of Loch Earn. As it stands this is a striking distribution and might suggest that *cachaileith* was reasonably common in Dalriada but use of it was much more limited once the Gaels began coining names in Pictland, possibly indicating that the examples found in Pictland are early.

Cachaileith Liath TEX, *Cachla nan Gàidheal*+ COM and *Cachladow*+ COM, the latter two close to Dundurn fort, would thus be consistent with an early incursion from Dalriada to the fringes of western Strathearn (see Part Two, pp499-500). However, the existence of the obsolete names mentioned implies that others are no doubt to be discovered, and that the above comments must remain provisional. For example, *Watson* (CPNS 146) thinks *Cockleroy* WLO may contain this element (the adj. of colour *ruadh*, 'red', gives some support to this) and *Fraser* (1993) mentions a *Dail na Cachaleithe* west of the Linn of Dee, quoting *Watson, A. and Allan, E, 1984, The Place-Names of Upper Deeside, (Aberdeen), 68. Donnchadh Bàn, later 18c, from the marches of Perth and Argyll, has cachaileith ghàrraidh, 'a gate in a wall' (MacLeod 1978, 1.1017).*

caisteal G m, 'castle'. Apart from its literal meaning this element, rather like G *dùn*[#] (q.v. below), can also refer to an unfortified hill resembling those where fortifications are in fact regularly found. Examples are An Caisteal NN467173 BQR and Caisteal Corrach NN467251 BQR/CLD.

caoch G adj. now normally means 'blind', or more accurately 'partially blind', in Earlier Irish it was 'dim-sighted' and 'one-eyed' (RIA under *cáech*). In Earlier Irish it could also mean 'empty', though particularly of nuts, as it does as late as 18c in Iain Lom's metaphorical use in *Cumha do Mhac Mhic Raghnaill na Ceapaich agus a Bhráthair* (Mackenzie 1973, ll.1396-7). A further sense is 'hidden', 'veiled' (as also IRA), and some instances of the not uncommon Sc place-name *Blind Well*, eg NO115058 Orwell parish, which Watson (1995, s.n.) explains as 'hidden by dense plant growth', may be translations of G **Tobar Caoch*. For the latter in Ireland Mac Gabhann (1997, 81-2) gives the senses 'covered up well' and 'disused, dry, empty well'.

However, *Dùn Caoch* COM provides the sole instance of *caoch* in *Pathfinder Gazetteer*. For a relief feature the only potentially applicable sense would seem to be 'hollow' (*Dwelly*).

carraig G f as naturally occurring rock is often found beside the sea. It is occasionally applied to a standing stone however, as appears to have been the case at Pitkerrick (ANY) which is *Pitcarrick* or *Lickerstone Acre* (1789 *Perthshire Sasines*). Tom na Carraig BQR could refer to a lost standing stone or boundary stone.

càrn G m, as a topographical item is 'stony hill' or 'cairn-shaped hill'. More frequently, especially when coupled with a personal name, as at Càrn Chailean+ BQR, or the name of an office &c, as at Carnantaiseach+ MZX, it designates a man-made cairn marking a boundary or commemorating an individual or event.

carragh G mf 'pillar stone', 'standing stone'. This is given as fem. by *Dwelly*, while both *MacAlpine* and *MacLennan* have it as masc. Culinacarry+ TEX and Auchingarrich MUT probably contain this element, which is a modern reflex of G *coirthe*. The latter is absent from the study area.

castle Sc, nn, in addition to its literal meaning is not uncommonly used in place-names where the remains of a fort are present, as at Castle Law ANY, NO18 15, and Castle Law in Forgardenny parish, NO09 15.

ceall G f 'church', a loanword in O Ir from Lat *cella*. *Ceall* is most often present in place-names as the dat.-loc. *cill* followed by a saint's name, as in *Cill Rónáin*, Islay, '(at) Ronan's church', and very many others. It appears to be rare in Strathearn in any form, though in the case of Culloch, MUT, (in 1453 *Kelach*, *RCHMS* 7th report no 39, p707b) and Kelak+, MZX, it may well be present as *ceall* plus the locational suffix *-ach*, giving 'church place', 'place near the church' (though see also s.nn.).

For this element see Taylor 1996. Taylor also points out (pers. comm.) the contrast between Strathearn, with no certain examples of *ceall*, and Athol, where there is a significant cluster.

ceap G m, a 'block or lump' of something, in place-names often a lumpy or block-like or stumpy hill or piece of terrain. Kipmaclyne+ MZX (q.v.s.n.) is a potentially prestigious example.

ceàrdach also **cèardach** G f a forge, a smiddy (cf An Seann Cheardach+ BQR), but in western Strathearn also applied to the site of bloomeries where medieval and later iron-smelting took place (see Aitken 1969-70). Instances of the latter are *Druim na Ceardaich* BQR and *Tom na Ceardaich*+ COM.

clach G f 'stone', in place-names of the area studied appears likely to refer to a pillar or other stone placed to mark a significant spot or to serve some other social or cultural purpose, eg *Clach an t-Sagairt*+ BQR and *Clach Muircich*+ MUT. In a case such as *Ben Clach*, MUT, it refers to the presence of naturally occurring stone. For a more ambiguous place-name containing *clach* see *Clathick* MZX.

cnap G m a 'lumpy hill', a 'lump of a hill'. In highland areas this element can attach to a very rugged hill, i.e. with a large vertical variation over a small horizontal area (J.S. Murray, talk on Perthshire Mountain Names, SPNS conference, May 1997).

cnoc G m usually designates a rounded small to medium-sized hill, which may be free-standing or rise from a larger relief feature.

coire G m is classically 'corrie', a more or less deep and steep valley or gully near the top of mountains or hillslopes. Comparison of Coire Riabhach COM with Coire nan Columan MZX, for example, shows that in this part of Perthshire at least G coire can designate anything from a dramatic 'amphitheatre' to a modest, shallow feature on an open hillside, though usually with a burn rising in it. In this part of Perthshire also it is sometimes used in lower locations where Sc 'corrie' is less appropriate, and where it corresponds rather to Sc 'den' (q.v. below). Blairwhorrie+ NN73 17 (2) TEX, which is *Blairachory* in 1a16c and 1783 (Pont 21 and Stobie), would appear to be an example of this.

court Sc nn. This element commonly occurs at a site where a judicial court was held, or is popularly thought to have been held. Such court sites can be ancient (see Barrow 1981b) dating back at least to the early Gaelic period, though local magnates continued to hold open air courts up to the abolition of hereditary jurisdiction after the '45, c1747. The fact that names containing this element are Sc or Eng rather than Gaelic could equally well imply, either that the sites took on their functions after the Gaelic period, or that their function dated from the time of the Gaelic earldom at least but that their names were translated when Scots replaced Gaelic as the language of administration in the earldom. The latter hypothesis is perfectly feasible since it is precisely sites with an important and continuing practical function that would be most likely to have their names translated, so that this function remained clear to all. Dalgenross Court Knowe+ NN780212 (2) TEX and Court Knowe NN987048 GDV are two instances from within the earldom of Strathearn.

croft Sc nn. *DOST* shows Sc/Eng (from OE) *croft* recorded in Sc from c1250, but *crofta*, as a nn in M Lat, from 1086. It is possible that vernacular use of the word in Sc and G was at least as early.

cùil G f 'corner, nook'. Toner (1996-7, 113-5) points out that *cùil*[#] and *cùl*[#] (qq.v. below) ultimately have a common origin, and in Ireland are virtually indistinguishable in their anglicised form. He finds that

in place-names in early Irish literature *cùil* is far more common than *cùl*, and that there are very few unambiguous examples of *cùl* in early Irish sources. It is well worth bearing this in mind when analysing G *cùil* and *cùl* place-names.

Examples from the study area suggest that *cùil*, as well as referring to a feature reminiscent of a corner, can be applied in a similar way to *Sc back*, that is to a feature that is 'at the back of' something else, and not infrequently near a boundary. Indeed, Allt na Cuile NN725115, which rises at the shared boundary of the earldoms of Strathearn and Menteith, also the former boundary CLD/TEX, is named Back Burn on Knox's map of 1810 implying a perceived equivalence between *cùil* and *back*. Cf *back*[#] above and *cùilt*[#] next.

cùilt G m. Cf CPNS 140, where Watson translates as 'nook'.

This may be an analogical nom. sing., back-formed from *cùiltean*, pl. of *cùil* (q.v. above), with similar sense. Culwhattock+ NN860193 (2), MUT, appears as *Cullwhattock* (1698 (*MutPR*)) and *Cuiltquhalloch* (1789 *Perthshire Sasines*), suggesting a certain interchangeability.

Like *cùil* *cùilt* is not infrequently found in the vicinity of boundaries. Examples from the parishes studied are: *Cuilt* NN758201 TEX, 'at the back of' the lowland part of Aberuchill estate, *Cuilt*+ NN576218 (2) BQR, beside the march with Edinchip farm, at the extremity of the *dùthchas* of the Maclaren chiefs, and *Cuiltballoch* NN834193, MUT, 'at the back of' the lands of Balloch and near the march with STX.

This element is sometimes Englished as *quilt*, or even *kilt*, as in the case of *Quilts* NO025120, DNG, a farm that runs to the march between Pitmeadow and Balquhandy.

cùl G f 'back'. Cf *cùl*[#] and *cùil*[#] above. In place-names this element refers to the back, or perhaps more specifically, the place at the back of, some other feature. West Perthshire examples include *Cùl na Creige* NN622297 COM/KNM, 'the back of the rock or crag' and *Culnacarry*+ NN726154 (2) TEX '(place at) the back of the weir or fish trap', or at 'the back of the standing stone or pillar'. G *tòn*, though less common in place-names, can be used with similar meaning. Cf *Dunruchan* NN809168, MUT, which is *Tonruchan* in NAS charters referred to by Rogers 1992, 338.

dabhach G m 'davoch'. The word davoch is from G *dabhach*, originally 'large tub or vat', but coming to denote an area of land. It was probably a fiscal term referring to an area of arable land that could produce enough grain render to fill a vat of a certain size (see Barrow 1981, 15 and MacKerral 1948). It probably originated in former Pictland (Taylor 1995, 449, Barrow *loc. cit.*).

In approximate descending order of certainty, place-names identified as potentially containing G *dabhach* in the parishes studied are: Fendoch FOW, Dochlewan MUT, Sallyardoch MUT, Ardoch MUT, Ardoch TEX, Ardoch BQR, Fernidochoree+ MZX and Ledoch a-meriadh+ TEX (see s.nn in the respective parish gazetteers and for Ardoch see also *àrd*[#] above). This is reasonably consistent with Easson's remark (1986, 47) that there is not much evidence of the davoch in Strathearn. The role within systems of land organisation of the davochs that do exist there remains to be investigated.

dubh G adj. 'black'. In appropriate areas this element can indicate the presence of peat (J.S. Murray, talk on Perthshire Mountain Names, SPNS conference, May 1997).

dùn G m is 'a rounded or conical hill; a hill carrying a hillfort, or a hill that resembles a fortified hill'. A *dùn* can also be a conical or rounded outlier on a larger hill. This element is usually applied at medium to high altitude, to fairly substantial hills. However, in the study area are also two examples of *dùn* attaching to a small hill or mound at a low altitude, Castell Dun Dalig+ and Dun Mhoid+, both TEX, the last of which is in Sc Dalgenross Court *knowe*+

eas G m is usually 'waterfall', as it is in several of the place-names analysed in this thesis. However, the surveyor Knox in 1810 glosses *eas* and its dimin. *easan* as 'den' in the case of *Allt Eas Domhain* and *Loch Eas Domhain* COM, *Escullion* and *Escullion Burn* TEX/MUT, and *Easan na Caoraich*+ MUT and TEX. Armstrong's definition of *eas* as 'a stream with high precipitous banks' adds some support for this meaning in Perthshire.

fank Sc nn 'sheepfold', a loanword from G *fang* (OED). Often a large pen where shearing, dipping, marking &c of sheep is carried out.

fleasgach G m, in mod G 'young man; bachelor', and **fleasgan**, probably with similar meaning.

Auchlinsky (GDV) appears to be G *achadh an fhleasgaich*, 'land, estate of the *fleasgach*. O Ir *flesc*, of which *fleasgach* and *fleasgan* are derivatives, had the senses, among others, of 'shoot, scion' and 'patrimony, domain' (RIA), situating it firmly among concepts appropriate to the etymologies suggested for Auchlinsky and for Achleskine BQR, s.nn. O Ir *flescach* had humble meanings such as 'lad of lowly status' and 'stripling', but it could also be a complimentary term for a warrior (RIA). Further, as it could also mean 'graduate' (RIA), one wonders whether it did not early become influenced by Eng *bachelor*, Fr *bachelier* (cf mod G *fleasgach* 'bachelor' ie unmarried man), which could at the same time refer to a landless young knight, though the place-names under discussion are the only evidence I know of for such a semantic development. *Fleasgach*, then, and probably *fleasgan*, can convey the concept of subsidiarity yet at the same time relatively high status, such as 'younger son (of a relatively high status family)', 'head of a cadet branch of a kin group'.

glas G adj. can mean 'grey' or 'green' depending on the context. It is frequently applied to rock and stone in the former sense, but when referring to other features it can be ambiguous. A good example of this is *Glaslarich* COM where the name may refer to the green-ness of what seems to have been a grazing and stock-raising site or to the grey stone of the many ruined buildings in the vicinity. The name is on record comparatively late (1a18c), and may post-date the buildings, but only archaeological assessment of the ruins at the site would ascertain their age.

gorm G adj. can be equivalent to 'blue' or 'green', depending on the object to which it is applied. When referring to landscape however, like Sc 'green' nn and adj. it generally indicates a spot where grass grows well.

gort, gart G m 'enclosure', esp. one for cultivation, thus also 'garden' or 'field for cultivation or pasture' (RIA). A dimin. of this word, *gortín*, was the name of Columba's birthplace (*Inchaff. Chrs.*, 329).

Fraser (1993, 205) reports that *goirtean*, the Sc G equivalent of *gortín*, is a common field name in Argyll. Within the study area Garstan+ and Gartnafuaran, both BQR, provide examples of this element. A less common sense in Earlier Irish was 'territory' (RIA), and at Kingarth COM *gart* appears to refer to a prestigious and substantial area of land, the core lands of the Comrie multiple estate.

Gort is by far the more common spelling in the examples of early usage quoted in RIA, and it is the only spelling given by Ó Dónaill. Only *gart* is found in the place-names gathered from the earldom of Strathearn. Dwelly gives a separate entry for each spelling but marks *gart* in the sense of 'garden enclosure' as from Armstrong, giving some support to the suggestion that *gart* may have predominated in west Perthshire.

green Sc nn and adj. As an adj. this indicates a site where grass grows well. Strathearn examples of *green* as a nn can appear near the caput of an important estate and designate an area of meadowland on what was earlier demesne or mensal land. Green of Monzie+, MXZ, is in the northern corner of the inferred area of the Boirland+, Barongreen+ MUT is between Drummond Castle and the Mains, and Green+ TEX is close to Tullichettle, Cultybraggan and the early church site. Outwith the study area Green of Invermay FTT is near Invermay House and the Home Farm.

hill Sc nn is used in two senses in place-names. As a topographical term it has its usual sense of 'eminence', when it generally occurs in the form X Hill. But it can also refer to land use, denoting land that fulfils some of the functions of true hill or moor land by providing grazing and/or fuel, though in this sense not necessarily implying significant height. In this usage it is often coupled with the name of the holding to which it belongs, and Hill of X would normally be the grazing land belonging to the farm of X. X Hill however may have the latter sense or the purely topographical one. Cf Taylor Abernethy forthcoming and Barrow 1998, 65-7.

imir G mf. *Imir* or *iomair* is given as masc. by Dwelly, MacEachen and MacAlpine, as well as by Ó Dónaill (Mod Ir). MacLennan however has *iomair* as fem., so it is possible that some forms in which lenition

occurs in a qualifying element are grammatically correct and that the word was or could be fem. in west Perthshire.

This element can designate a natural ridge in mountainous terrain, but the Strathearn examples all appear to refer to rigs, ridges or balks of farmed land. MacMathúna (1976, 445-9) gives examples of *imir* as signifying only a man-made ridge, with the extended meaning of 'a division or measurement of land'.

Distribution of the place-name element *Imir*. See map 10 overleaf.

The instances of this item from *Pathfinder Gazetteer* are as follows (those in BQR are underlined):

Imirfada S	NC 06 31	Imir Fada R	NC 29 22
ImairR	NG 89 36	Iomairaghradain S	NG 83 20
ImireR	NM 40 28	Imir Crom R	NN24 33
<u>Imirriabhach S</u>	NN45 19	<u>Immeroin S</u>	NN53 17
<u>Immervoulins</u>	NN56 16	Imir an Aonaich R	NR 50 74
Imeraval S	NR 35 45	Imir Buidhe R	NS 19 97

In addition, the following examples not on OS Pathfinder are in BQR:

Leth Immer+S?	NN50 20	Iomair Fhad+ S?	NN53 17
Immercrethan+ S	NN56 17	Immerioch+ S	NN56 17

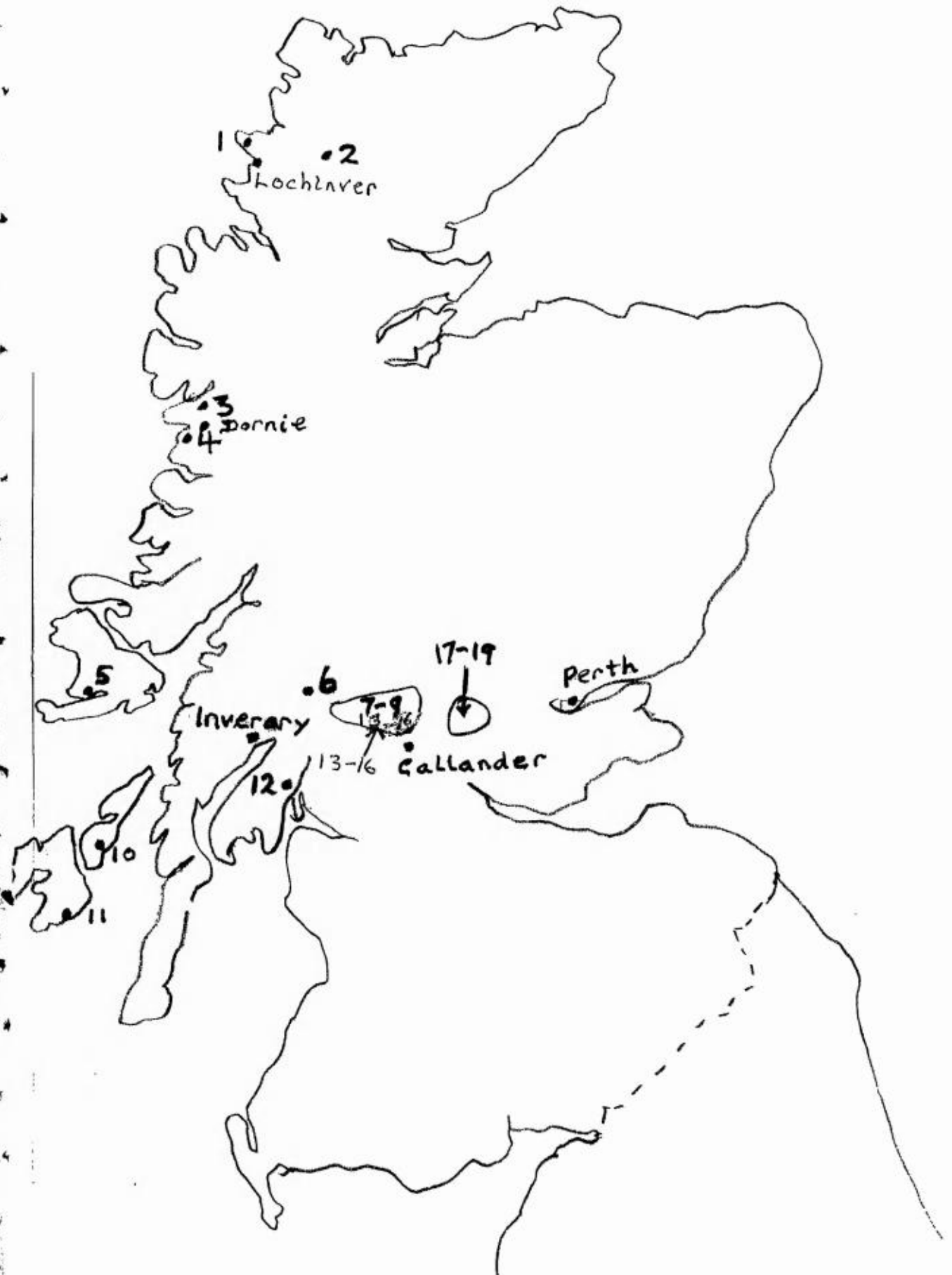
and in MUT:

Emmeretruhag+ (&c) later Crutach+ S, NN786177 (2)
 Emerichlare+ (&c) later Innerclair+ S, NN7917 (2)
 Emmeretrutre+ (&c) later Inverchruter+ S, NN7817 (2)

It will be seen from map 10 that four of the examples are on the north-west coast between Edrachillis Bay and Glenelg, three are on the Argyll islands and two on the Argyll mainland, a little way inland. The Argyll instances appear to lead inwards directly towards the concentration of seven instances in BQR.

Most of the west coast examples look likely to be natural ridges, including perhaps the settlements Imirfada and Iomairaghradain, but

Map 10 Place-names containing im̃r



judging from the map, Imeraval in the south of Islay, also a settlement, seems likely to contain a reference to agricultural land use. The examples in BQR all seem capable of being interpreted in a way similar to the Sc farming term *rig* or *ridge*, either as a measure of land or as an actual piece or division of land - potentially arable.

I am unable to account for the north-western examples for the moment, but the distribution of the more southerly examples points strongly to a comparatively early migration carrying the term *imir* from Dal Riata to BQR and MUT. Here the migration perhaps halted long enough for *imir* to become obsolete, or at least sufficiently obsolescent for it not to be carried further east in any subsequent migration. Cf the distribution of *cachailleith* above.

Alternatively, the term *imir* may have been quite highly specialised, originally being used of very rugged terrain, then modified somewhat for cultivated land among such terrain, as in BQR, but not felt to be suitable for naming sites in the less rugged east of Scotia.

The Argyll instances are spread over the territory of all four *cenéla* of Dal Riata and so reveal nothing in particular about the identity of the people who carried the place-name element eastwards.

Note that the existence of the above obsolete *imir* names implies that others are probably to be discovered. In addition the earlier forms quoted for the MUT examples show how unstable this element could be, and so much more research is needed.

innis G f 'island'. For an overview of this element see Watson 1906-7. The Strathearn examples generally refer either to haughs, or to 'islands' of dry land rising out of a wet area as at Inchaffray MAD FOW (Watson *op. cit.*, 240), and cf the similar use of OE eg 'island' and ON *holmr* (Gelling 1998, 91-93, 99-100). Fraser (1993, 218) sees *innis*, as far as settlement is concerned, as indicating an island of cultivation or grazing in other ^{wise} uncultivable land. Sites of the latter kind would not be likely to be prime arable holdings before the days of efficient drainage, though some may have had strategic advantages.

In addition to the above, this element occurs in some early important settlement names, eg Markinch (Markinch parish FIF) where the reference appears to be to an enclosure (see Taylor 1995, 292-4).

kirkto(u)n, Sc nn refers to the settlement within which a parish kirk stands. It does not imply possession of the toun by the kirk, unlike *kirkland(s)* which does imply that the kirk in question had been granted the land, or at least revenue or rights in kind from it. Kirkton of Balquhiddier, BQR, is an example of a *kirkton* that has remained no more than a hamlet.

knowe Sc nn 'hillock', 'knoll'. This common relief element is not infrequently applied to a judicial hillock or mound. Examples from the earldom are Dalgenross Court Knowe+ TEX, Court Knowe NN98 04, GDV, with Gallows Knowe nearby, and Gallows Knowe NO01 14, DNG. Further afield in Strathearn is Gallow Knowe NO07 12, Forteviot parish.

Also perhaps to be regarded as functional names are some of the many March Kowes found across Scotland, particularly if the march actually traverses the hill.

Given the similarity in usage to Sc *knowe*, it is possible that a good number of functional knowes earlier bore a G name with tom[#], q.v. below.

See also comments under *tulach*[#] below.

làirig G f. Usually 'pass', though *Dwelly* also gives 'moor, hill', and quotes from *Armstrong* 'burying place'. *Làirig* is often found at boundaries, but this is no doubt because watersheds are so often marches, not because *làirig* is specifically a boundary term.

leum G m, 'jump, leap', may, like Sc *loup*, apply to a place that looks suitable for a spectacular leap just as much as to one where a leap is known or believed to have occurred.

log G m, 'a hollow'. *CPNS* (p203) implies that in G the form *lag* is later than *log*. If this is so the numerous *Logan* and *Logie* names will have been Scotticised before the vowel change took place in G. A number of instances of *log* and *lag* occur beside water, and 'haugh' may be the sense in some at least of these cases.

loup Sc nn, 'jump, leap'. See *leum*[#] above. *Loup* can also be used of a salmon leap.

madadh G m. Though now principally meaning 'dog', this can more traditionally also mean 'fox' and 'wolf'. For this reason in the gazetteers above it is usually glossed 'canine animal'.

màm G m. *RIA* gives the topographic term *màm* 'large rounded hill' as a different word from *màm* 'breast', which is from or cognate with Lat *mamma*.

march Sc nn 'boundary' occurs frequently with watercourse and hill names, esp. *burn* and *knowe*[#]. Given the durability of boundaries, potential translation from G *crioch*, 'boundary', should be borne in mind.

mòine G f 'peat', 'peat moor, peat bog'. The standard gen. sing.. of *mòine* in Mod G is *mòna* (in Ir *móna*), though *mòine* is found and is given by *Dwelly* as an alternative gen. In all five instances among the place-names of the study area where the gen. of this word occurs the form used is *mòine*, which on this evidence appears to have been the west Perthshire form.

na, na h-, nan and **nam** forms of the G gen. art., see an[#] above.

odhar G adj. 'dun-coloured', 'drab', 'pale', can in appropriate areas refer to vegetation growing on peat, such as heather (*J.S. Murray*, talk on Perthshire Mountain Names, SPNS conference, May 1997). Cf *black*[#] above.

pit a Sc form of G *peit f*, from Pictish **pett*, and found in former Pictland as the first element in a significant number of settlement names, generally of medium to high status. Cognate with G *cuid*, W *peth*, Breton *pezh*, its basic sense is 'portion', and in toponymy 'portion of land', hence 'farm; estate', usually relatively large (*Cox* 1997). For further details see *CPNS* 407-14, *Nicolaisen* 1976, 151-8, *Taylor* 1995, 61-6, *Taylor* 1997, and *Barrow* 1973, 59-60.

In the six earldom parishes whose place-names are listed in the gazetteers above there are only two certain Pit- names, *Pitkellony* and *Pett*, both MUT. There is a doubtful example, *Pethomochir+*, perhaps in MUT, and at *Innerpeffray*, MXZ det, there is the doubtful *Pichetmaynes+*,

in 1582 *Pethis-manis* (RMS v no 442). Immediately to the east of this group of parishes however CRF has three certain Pit- names, Pittachar, Pittentian and Pittenzie, plus the more doubtful Pettyntethy+, and FOW has three certain examples, Pitlandy, Pitmonie and Pittencleroch. This disparity is probably a function of the difference in topography and quality of land in the areas concerned (see Whittington 1974-5).

poit G f *poit* common in Gaelic place-names in the sense of 'pot-shaped hole', esp. in watercourses (CPNS 447).

***pol** Pictish nn, see *pow*[#] below.

poll G m 'hole, pool', in the bed of a watercourse. RIA (s.n. *poll*) appears to favour the view that Ir *poll* is a loanword from AS. In this case the word may not have come from Ireland with the first Scots, and early examples of it in Pictland may be from Pictish. See *pow*[#] below.

pow Sc nn, from G *poll* or Pictish **pol* (cf W *pwll*, Cor *pol*, Br *poull* (*MacBain*)), 'slow-moving stream'. CSD locates this sense of *pow* in the lands of the Tay, the Forth and the Solway. CPNS (p204) says that in the south west it is "rather Welsh than Gaelic". In Pictland 'Pictish' can be substituted for 'Welsh'. See also Barrow 1998.

riabhach G adj. The original Ir meaning was probably 'streaked', 'striped' (RIA), later it is 'dusky', 'swarthy', 'brindled', esp. referring to animals. In toponymy *riabhach* can refer to a variegated effect such as the visual effect of mixed vegetation. Cf *breac*[#] above. MacDiarmid (1910b, 151) translates 'brown'.

saighead G f, 'arrow'. In connection with the place-names referring to arrows, esp. those in BQR, it may be worth recalling the e17c MacGregor poem *Saighdean Ghlinn Liobhann*, 'The Arrows of Glen Lyon' (Watson 1976, 239-41). Nearly a quarter of this poem is given over to praise of arrows made by "fleisdear finealta o Ghleann Liobhann", a 'fine or elegant (hence 'skilled', 'deft') fletcher from Glen Lyon'; the Fletchers of Glenlyon, the G surname is *Mac an fhleisdeir*, were arrow-makers to Clan Gregor (Adam 1960, 323-4, 561). Adam says that they are a sept of that clan, though Mason (1973, 5) says that the Fletchers

were known in Glen Aray north of Inverary in 11c, before their association with the MacGregors.

As Clan Gregor was so well represented in BQR from 16c at least, it may be that some of the arrow place-names there are attributable to that clan. More generally, in Gaelic traditional praise poetry a constantly recurring motif is praise of a hero's weapons, which become external representations of his prowess and nobility. A little of this heroic aura may have attached to some instances of weapon-reference in place-names?

sgiath G

see sròn[#] below

sitheag G f lit. means 'female fairy', but is in toponymy probably to be taken in the same sense as *sithean*, 'small fairy hill or rounded hill'.

sraid G f 'street, road', usually paved or built of stone, from Lat (via) *strata*, can signify a Roman road or one resembling or believed to be a Roman road. The settlement name Straid occurs twice in the study area, in MZX (an obsolete name) and in MUT. The MZX site is within a kilometre and the MUT site within a few hundred metres of a straight line drawn between two Roman camps or forts (see s.nn.). Professor Gordon Maxwell however (pers. com. 1998) warns that it is wiser, in the absence of strong evidence, to interpret place-names such as *straid*, *straiton* &c as "road of a character that recalls Roman work". Yet again only archaeological investigation might clinch the matter.

sròn G f

Sròn and *Sgiath* in BQR and western COM

John Stuart-Murray (1997, SPNS Newsletter 3, p3) suggests that *sgiath* may be a dialectal substitution for *sròn* in the area of Lochs Lomond and Katrine.

In BQR and western COM there are ten spurs of hill whose name contains G *sròn* 'spur, promontory'. These are:

- 1 Sròn a' Chonnaidh NN514168 BQR
- 2 Sròn an t-Sionnaich NN547155 BQR

- 3 Sròn nan Searrach NN611270 COM
- 4 Sròn Mhòr NN617214 BQR/COM
- 5 Sròn Ceann a' Mhadaidh NN654184 COM
- 6 Sròn Chinn a' Mhadaidh NN655164 COM
- 7 Sròn Bhuidhe NN672185 COM
- 8 Stronaltachk+ NN672162 (2) COM
- 9 Sròn Aileach NN676153 COM
- 10 Sròn Mhòr Mhic Laurainn NN689231 COM

There are five features in BQR and western COM whose name contains G *sgiath* 'wing; shield or shelter; promontory'. In addition a further instance in CLD (no 16) forms part of the Ben Vorlich - Stuc a' Chroin massif as do nos 14 and 15:

- 11 Sgiath Dhubh NN475244 BQR
- 12 Creagan nan Sgiath NN488142 BQR/CLD
- 13 Sgiath a' Chàise NN582168 BQR
- 14 Sgiath nam (sic) Tarmachan NN628194 COM
- 15 Sgiath a' Phiobaire NN633209 COM
- 16 Sgiath an Dobhrain NN629141 CLD

The following remarks are based purely on an examination of the OS 1", revised 1971. It should be noted that examples 14 and 15 are close together and may well have been named with reference to the same relief feature.

The *sgiath* features in this tiny sample show two types. At or near the sites of nos 12, 14, 15 and 16 is a 'boomerang' shape formed by long spurs with markedly pointed tips, separated by long corries which have a similarly pointed form at their apex. On the other hand, Nos 11 and 13 are at crags or cliffs at the side of a ridge and at the top of a steep hillside, with no 'boomerang' shape or promontory nearby. No 16 is ambiguous as it is marked on the map at the end of cliffs in a situation very similar to nos 11 and 13, but a 'boomerang' shaped configuration is 1km away (some account should be taken of the possibility of slightly inaccurate location of the names by OS surveyors and/or their informants).

What I have called a 'boomerang' shape clearly ties in with one sense of *sgiath* in being reminiscent of a pair of wings. The notion 'shelter or shield' may or may not be relevant near the 'boomerang' configuration, but it seems not unlikely to have played a part at the sites with cliffs or crags, particularly as one of these (no 13) is *Sgiath a' Chàise* above the settlements on the east side of Strathyre, suggestive of a (sheltered) site near summer shielings where dairying would be carried out. In addition, Gregor Hutcheson, during a presentation at the SPNS conference 3 May 1997, remarked that in Perthshire *sgiath* corresponded to *Sc den*, which further links the sense of *sgiath* to the notion 'shelter'.

The promontories at *sròn* sites vary from rounded to blunt or only moderately sharp at the end. The only *sròn* site with a configuration at all close to the 'boomerang' shape is no 10, *Sròn Mhòr Mhic Laurainn*, but it is on a markedly smaller scale than the *sgiath* sites of that type.

In short, it would seem on the basis of this brief examination that sites bearing names in *sgiath* and *sròn* are sufficiently clearly differentiated from each other for the naming pattern, at least in the BQR western COM area, to stem from geological and topographical differences at the sites rather than from dialectal variation.

stob m, a G loanword from Sc, contains the contradictory notions of a sharp point and a stump (see *OED* s.v.), though the former appears to predominate in Sc usage. The term commonly occurs at medium to high altitudes in rough terrain, and the sense 'conical summit', 'peak', is often appropriate. As a borrowing from Sc, *stob* will clearly not have played a part in the earliest strata of G hill names.

tom G m 'mound', 'hillock', 'knowe', 'knoll'. Though frequently referring to a naturally occurring hillock, this element, like Sc *knowe*⁸ (see above) also attaches in a significant number of instances to a functional mound which may or may not be artificial, i.e. the site of specific judicial, administrative, religious, commercial or social activity. Examples include, all from BQR, *Tom a' mhoid+*, *Tom Aonghais+*, *Tom na Croich+*, *Tom na Faidhreach+* and *Tom nan Ainil+* (qq.v.s.nn.).

See also comments under *tulach*[#] below.

treabh G m. As well as 'farmed village' Dwelly gives, from Armstrong, the sense 'tilling, agriculture'. In O Ir *treb*, f, meant 'house' or 'household', farm' and 'tribe'. In *Senchus fer nAlban* (Bannerman 1974, page 46 lines 50 and 63) *treb* is equated with *tech*, also meaning 'house(hold)', in a fiscal context, as the unit from which levies were to be raised.

It should be noted that in Watson's opinion (CPNS 357) *treabh* occurs in Sc Gaelic only as a verb, but be that as it may, in place-names in former Pictland the influence of a Pictish nn cognate with W *tref* must be borne in mind (see eg Taylor 1995, 471-2). Examples of *treabh* &c from the earldom of Strathearn are very sparse. Trowan, STX, is *Trewin* throughout its early history and appears to be Pictish **tref win* ('white, or fine or excellent village or steading'), a name that would be easily assimilated to a Gaelic form. Trowan, incidentally, can be added to the small number of *treabh* &c place-names north of the Forth that have that word as the first element (see Taylor, *loc. cit.*). Ballintrae of Monzievaird, MZX, situated, like Trowan, close to a native fort, is a probable example of **tref* or *treabh* used as a proper nn.

tulach G m 'hillock'. The distribution of this element in Scotland is discussed in Nicolaisen 1969. Taylor (1995, 471) suggests that the element's frequent occurrence in settlement names means that in many cases it can be classified as a habitational element, and Fintalich MUT, from the complimentary G *fionn*, older *find*, and *tulaich*, dat.-loc. of *tulach* '(at) white, fine or holy hillock', perhaps denotes a site perceived as especially suitable for habitation.

But 'habitational element' might perhaps be broadened to 'functional element', which would of course include habitation. An example of a functional mound is Tulliechandich+ NN95 22 (2) MAD (probably earlier FOW) which lay to the south of Inchaffray Abbey and was, according to Reid (1899, 283), used for executions. The second part of the name suggests another function, not necessarily incompatible with the first, as it may well be from Earlier Irish *cennach*, *cendach*, gen sing *cendaigh* 'bargain, transaction; act of buying' (RIA), indicating a market site here close to the march between FOW and MAD.

Swift (1996, 19-20, 21) states that in Ireland *tulach* can have the meaning of 'assembly mound, mound of judgement', and Taylor (1998, 139-40) sees this as a possible sense of *tulach* in Murthly (Little Dunkeld parish, PER) and Mortlach (Banff parish, Banffshire), both of which derive from *G mòr thulach*, 'great mound'. Within the study area the referent of Tulliquhrawne+ (q.v., MUT) may have been a mound of a comparable status.

At the end of the day though, the frequent occurrence of place-names containing *knowe*[#], *tom*[#] (qq.v. above) and *tulach* at functional mounds may simply reflect the need to live on a raised, dry site, and the practice of carrying out prestigious activities on a site that not only was visible, but whose elevation also added a symbolic significance to whatever took place there.

Part Two

Historical Material

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1 Aspects of the History of the Earldom of Strathearn

A) Pictish Fortriu¹ and its relationship to Strathearn

Geographical Strathearn² belonged to, or itself comprised, a distinct territory within Pictland in the first millenium AD, that is one of the seven divisions of Pictland implied or detailed in Pictish king lists, Irish annals and the document known as *De Situ Albanie*. This territory was the province of Fortriu, whose name derives from that of the tribe the Romans called Verturiones (eg CPNS 68-9, Nicolaisen in Thomson 1987, 236).

Broun (2000) contains a very useful summary of different positions taken on the interpretation of *De Situ Albanie* since W.F. Skene in 19c (see esp. pp31-35, and see also Dodgshon 1981, 27-8). Duncan (1978, 53n) equates Fortriu with Strathearn. Others, eg Henderson in McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 52), accept it as Strathearn with Menteith. W.J. Watson (CPNS 108, 113, 332) gives both views. Broun himself (*op. cit.*, 40) argues for a Fortriu "stretching from Strathearn (if not the Forth) to the Mounth and including the Gowrie and Angus", while M.O. Anderson's Fortriu, before mid-9c, "extended to the left bank of the Tay and included at least the southern part of Gowrie, including Scone" (Anderson 1980, 141).

The equation of Fortriu with Strathearn and Menteith thus seems to be very much called into question, at least as far as times closer to 9c are concerned. Though Strathearn and Menteith together formed the major part of the diocese of Dunblane, when records for south western Perthshire become more comprehensive, from 1a12c, in secular terms they are seen to be distinct territories, and there appears to be no other evidence that links them closely except for *De Situ Albanie*.

¹ Broun (1998) discusses the forms Fortriu and Fortrenn, concluding that the former was probably the original form.

² The area stretching from the eastern end of Loch Earn to the junction of Earn and Tay, and bounded by the watersheds to north and south.

B) The name Strathearn and its significance

There are references to Strathearn in comparatively early Irish sources. For example Watson quotes, in relation to the area where St Serf was said to be active, early Irish references from the *Book of Ballymote* and the *Book of Lecan* respectively: 'i nSraith Érenn' and 'hi Sraith hIrend' (CPNS 209 n2). *ES* i, 231 quotes, from four different sources, 'Raith-hErenn', 'Srath-hErenn', 'Raith-Erenn' and 'Srath-Eret' (sic), with reference to the same place in each case. The spellings without initial *s* may have come about at an early date through mutated forms of the name being understood as if they were the radical, or they may have come about by substitution of the element *ràth*, 'fort', very common in Irish place-names (eg Flanagan 1994, 132-5, 248-9), for *sraith*, 'valley bottom', 'river valley', which is rather less common in Ireland. Indeed both these explanations may have played a part. The early references are few, but it is nevertheless feasible that we are here dealing with doublet forms.

Watson (CPNS 228) is in no doubt that Earn in Strathearn is for Eireann, giving *Ireland's* loch, strath, river &c, and that Éire in this context was a district name³. The implication would be that the Scots from Dalriada named the district thus to mark their possession of it and possibly, as discussed below, to mark its extent. On the previous page (*op. cit.*, 227) Watson has taken *Ràth Érenn in Alba*, given in the *Leabhar Breac* as the place of abode of St Fillan, to be a name distinct from *Srath-hErenn* &c, glossing it as 'Rath of Éire', describing it too as a district name, and deriving from it the name of Rottearns NN845077 &c, ARH earlier DXE (in 1466 *Raterne*, RMS ii no 888). If Éire is already a district name, then the Rath of Éire would presumably be a sub-district within it, though *ràth* does not appear to be used as a term for a district in Ireland or Scotland except insofar as any important settlement can give its name to an extended area, as at Ramoan, *Ràth Muáin*, 'Muan's fort', in Co Antrim, which subsequently gave its name to the parish (Mac Gabhann 1997, 227-9).

³ Nicolaisen (1976, 187) thinks that Earn may be early Celtic or pre-Celtic but that the evidence is too scanty to make a final judgement.

Watson's identification of *Ràth Érenn* with Rottearns⁴ perhaps led him to dismiss too hastily the possibility that he in fact alludes to, namely that the area of Dundurn COM was meant. If it is assumed, after Watson, that *ràth* 'fort' is the word in question, then at Dundurn is the 'fort of Earn' *par excellence*, standing as it does beside the river, at the end of the loch and at the entrance to the strath that all bear that name, and with its history of blocking access to Strathearn from long before that territory came to be so called⁵.

It is true that Dundurn is nowhere else on record as a *ràth*, but it is also true that *ràth* and *dùn* were to some extent interchangeable in Irish toponymy (Flanagan 1994, 133). The second element of *Dundurn* is clearly *G dòrn*, gen sing *dùirn*, 'fist', almost certainly representing an earlier Pictish cognate of *W dwrn*, with the same sense (see s.n., COM), and those who, with Cockburn (1959, 9), gloss the name as 'Dun or fortress of the Earn' are clearly wrong. But the *Leabhar Breac* form is not necessarily a version or translation of the name Dundurn, but rather could be seen as a kind of kenning for the fort itself and the surrounding area.

In addition, there is at Dundurn evidence of a cult of St Fillan, re-assessed recently by Simon Taylor (Taylor 2001). As Taylor points out, the Fillan associations at the east end of Loch Earn do not come to light until the entry for COM in *OSA* dated 1792-3 (*OSA*, 268-78). But western Strathearn is close to Strathfillan and Glendochart - which Taylor identifies as the place of abode of Fillan referred to in the *Leabhar Breac* - and is linked to it by Glen Ogle and "the most important, in fact the only, route-way from Fortrenn...to northern Dàl Riata" (Taylor *op. cit.*, 193).

If it is accepted that *Ràth Érenn* in *Alba* of the *Leabhar Breac* may be Dundurn, it remains to explain Rottearns, early forms of which are certainly consistent with the first element being *ràth* 'fort'. There are three forts within a reasonable distance of Rottearns. Orchill NN869126 ARH/MUT earlier MUT, classified by Driscoll as possibly Iron Age (1987, Table 3.1, following p254), though only some 3.5km from the

⁴ Discussed further below.

⁵ MacDonald (1982, 55-6) also opts for Dundurn, while Taylor (2001, 184) argues that *Ràth Érenn* is a miscopying of the name *Srath Érenn*, and

boundary of Rottearns estate, is well within medieval MUT, and would seem to belong to a different territory from Rottearns. The possibly Dark Age fort (Driscoll, *loc. cit.*) at Grinnan Hill, NN833093 ARH earlier MUT, is closer to the Rottearns lands, but its focus too, at least in the Pictish period, appears to have been towards the territory of Muthil (see under Grinnan Hill, MUT). In the case of the third relevant fort, the Roman Fort at Ardoch NN840100 ARH MUT, see under Raith+, Chapel Raith+ and Slacks of Wraith, all MUT, where it is argued that this fort was in fact referred to as a *ràth* in early G place-names, and so on toponymic grounds at least it must emerge here as the most likely site to be referred to in the name Rottearns⁶.

But Chapel Raith is inside the remains of the Roman fort and Slacks of Wraith is close beside it, and so it has to be asked whether it is likely that the place-name *Raith*, *Rath* &c referring to Ardoch Roman fort would be given to a settlement in a different territory, that is the multiple estate or collection of multiple estates that became DXE, and which may well have been a distinct territory under the Picts also. More tellingly, though it is argued above that Dundurn fort may accurately be described as a 'fort of Éire', it must be asked in what sense would a Roman fort merit such a description. The most that can be said is that Ardoch is relatively close to the limits of the known earldom of Strathearn. But the use of Éire in such a location is likely to be as a territorial marker, and while a native fort still strategically important such as Dundurn makes a very relevant marker of this kind, a Roman feature would surely have little relevance in such a context⁷.

The best solution seems to be to accept that the name *Raterne*, *Rottearns*, was in fact a boundary marker for the territory of Éire, since the southern march of Rottearns is a mere 2km from the northern boundary of LOI, where Fortriu met Fothrif and, later, the earldom of Strathearn met the Sheriffdom of Clackmannan. That this was very much a frontier zone, politically and culturally, is also emphasised by the

signifies here "the general area of Central Scotland, from Strathfillan to Dundurn".

⁶ Raith NN933182 TRG, in 1223-24 *terram que dicitur Rath* (*Inchaff. Chrs. LII*), is a further example of *ràth* applied to a Roman fort.

⁷ Re-use of the Ardoch fort in the post-Roman period might have made it more relevant to the naming of Rottearns, but no evidence of re-use has been produced,

fact that in this vicinity the dioceses of Dunblane and St Andrews meet and detached parishes of these two dioceses and of the diocese of Dunkeld 'intrude' into each other's bounds.

To sum up: as it seems unsafe to identify *ràth* here with a specific fort, *Raterne &c* is best explained as a territorial marker in the form of the name of the territory of Strathearn, and another example of the doublet form without initial *s* that, it is argued above, there is some evidence for elsewhere. If so this form without initial *s* would perhaps be reinforced by the use of the *ràth* place-names already referred to that were associated with the camp and chapel at Ardoch, and since, as Watson says, Rottearns "is quite outside the valley of the Earn" (CPNS 227), over time any original reference to Strathearn would be lost.

C) St Serf and the southern limit of Strathearn

The passage from the Book of Ballymote quoted by Watson and referred to above (CPNS 209 n2) names Serf as the founder of the religious house at *Cuillen-ros i nSraith Érenn*, 'Culross in Strathearn'. Rogers (1992, 274-5) points out that Culross was in the possession of the earls of Fife by 1217, and geographically the Irish texts' location of Culross in Strathearn may seem strange, situated as that burgh is on the inner estuary of the River Forth, and now in Fife. In fact, Culross Abbey is a mere 8km south of the southernmost tip of FOS and thus of the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c to 13c, and CUS, along with adjacent TUL, was a detached part of Perthshire until 1891, and a detached part of the diocese of Dunblane. The quotation from the Book of Ballymote given above raises the possibility that it is St Serf who forms the link between Culross and Strathearn. Watson (CPNS 332) places Serf c700⁸ and has his day as July 1st, adding "It would appear that his work was mainly in the province of Forthriu or Strathearn".

overleaf

Map 11^A shows that Dunblane diocese c1300, as delineated by Watt in McNeill and MacQueen, 1996, 348-353, is to a considerable extent co-terminous with the geographical area of Strathearn and Menteith and therefore, at least on one interpretation of the extent of that territory, with the Pictish province of Forthriu.

Map 11 The Diocese of Dunblane
c 1300



--- The boundary between the deaneries of Menteith and Strathearn or Muthil

CRF and MAD are in Dunkeld diocese, MEV is in St Andrews diocese.

Key to parishes not given on pp. 9-10:-

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| AFE Aberfoyle | ANY Abennethy | EXG Exmagirdle |
| FQK Findo Gask | KMA Kilmadock | KPP Kippen |
| KRD Kincardine | LOI Logie (Airthrey) | |
| TIL Tillicoultry | TUA Tulliallan | TUB Tullibody |



The Earldom of Strathearn
at a similar date

(following ⁴⁷⁷p480)

The sites marked on map 12_A are as follows; they are in the earldom of Strathearn unless otherwise indicated:

1 A Serf dedication at Dunning DNG, Dunblane diocese (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XXXIX). Here Serf is also said to have slain a dragon (Macquarrie 1993, 151).

2 A Serf dedication at Monzievairst MZX, Dunblane diocese (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XXII). There is also St Serf's Well NN850235 (2), near the site of the medieval kirk of Monzievairst, his fair held on 1st July near the well and kirk, and St Serf's Water NN846233 (1), a small loch or lochan beside Loch Monzievairst (Porteous 1784, 68).

3 A Serf dedication at Tullichettle TEX, now COM, Dunblane diocese (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XLI).

4 A Serf dedication at Culross, Culross parish FIF formerly PER. Dunblane diocese det. (RRS v no 141). Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c.

5 A possible Serf dedication at Dupplin, in the medieval parish of that name, now Forteviot parish PER (*SFDC* 8, part iv (1961), 147). Dunblane diocese. Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c.

6 A Serf dedication at Pitcairn, originally Tibbermore parish, Dunkeld diocese det., now RED ('site of St Serf's Church' OS mid19c, and see Rogers 1992, 243-4). Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c.

7 A Serf dedication at Alva, AVA CLA, Dunkeld diocese det. St Serf's Well was on the glebe (*CPNS* 332). At Alva also Serf is said to have restored to life a pig slaughtered the previous night to feed him (Macquarrie 1993, 151). Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c.

⁸ Macquarrie too (1993a, 132-3) discusses Serf's date, concluding that c700 is the most likely.

8 A possible Serf dedication at Auchtermuchty, Auchtermuchty parish FIF, St Andrews diocese, Fothrif deanery (Mackinlay 1910, 487), with a fair associated with his name in the burgh in July. Not in the earldom of Strathearn. There is also Lie pait-myre de Sanct Serf NO204134 (2), in Auchtermuchty parish. Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c.

9 A Serf dedication at St Serf's Island, Loch Leven, Portmoak parish KNR, St Andrews diocese, Fothrif deanery (*St A. Lib.* 113, *CPNS* 332). Not in the earldom of Strathearn.

10 Sair Law+ NN947233 (2) FOW, Dunblane diocese (mid19c OS). This was a mound or low hill used, according to the editor of *Inchaff. Chrs.* (p272, quoting Dr Maitland Thomson) by the Earls of Strathearn for executions. It lies on the slope to the north of the Abbey. Gallowhill+ is given as an alternative name on the map in *Inchaff. Chrs.* facing p316. It was also known as *the Scar-Law Knowe* (Reid 1899, 283): "To the north [of Inchaffray Abbey], on a rising hill, is a place called the 'Scar-Law Knowe' on which [the Abbots] tried their criminals".

With Sair Law+ and *Scar-Law* cf the following from Hunter (1896, 48): "In Glasgow on the Thursday of the Fair Week is a horse market known as Scairs, Skeers or Sair's Thursday, Sair being one of the forms of Serf. There is a Sares Fair in Aberdeenshire, at Markedge or Keith Hall, which has been removed to Culsalmond" (see also Alexander 1952, 380, under St Sairs).

As it stands this name is *Sc sair* 'involving pain or distress; hard to bear; sorry', with *Sc law*, 'conical hill'. The latter element is not usually applied to such a modest relief feature as this one, which one would expect to be called a *knowe* as in the alternative name *Scar-Law Knowe* referred to above. The notion of 'place where (a harsh or *sair*) law is administered' may have played a part here.

In addition, in view of the quotation from Hunter above, and of Ronald Black's pointing out that Serf in Perthshire Gaelic is *Searbh* (Black 2000, 25), the last element of a hypothetical *G *tom Sheirbh* or **tulach Sheirbh* '(St) Serf's mound or hillock', might have come to be understood as containing *G searbh* 'bitter; harsh' and rendered in *Sc* as *sair*.

11 A reference to *gilleserfis* at Clackmannan, Clackmannan parish CLA, St Andrews diocese, Fothrif deanery. Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c. About 1143 King David greets his bishops, earls, sheriffs, servants and *gilleserfis* of Clackmannan, but the exact position held by those 'servants of St Serf' is not clear beyond that they had an interest in the subject of the grant - the common of the wood of Clackmannan (CPNS 333). In addition there is Lorin or Lorne Mac Gil serf who witnesses charters of the earl of Strathearn in 1258 and 1266 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* LXXXVII and XCV, and see below p501). The editor of *Inchaff. Chrs.* (p.lxxxix) sees him as an attendant on the earl, and if so he would presumably be based within the earldom, but as nothing is known of his origins it cannot necessarily be assumed that his name springs from a local cult of Serf⁹.

12 At Dysart, in the medieval parish of that name, FIF, St Andrews diocese, Fothrif deanery, there is a tradition connected with St Serf who, according to the Aberdeen Breviary, had his celebrated conversation with the Devil in a cave nearby and also changed water into wine (Macquarrie 1993, 149, CPNS 256 referring also to Wyntoun bk. v). Not in the earldom of Strathearn.

13 Saint Serf's Bridge NN999031 (2), at the former boundary between GDV and FOS, Dunblane diocese. The bridge is now under Castlehill Reservoir.

14 At Tullibody, Tullibody parish CLA, Serf is said to have cast out an evil spirit (Macquarrie 1993, 150). Dunblane diocese. Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c.

15 At Tillicoultry, Tillicoultry parish CLA, Serf is said to have restored to life two dead children (Macquarrie 1993, 150). Dunblane diocese. Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c.

⁹ Barrow, in his recent edition of the charters of David I, considers that the *-is* of *Gilleserfis*, as quoted by Watson (CPNS 333), was not intended by the scribe (Barrow 1999, 119, no 135 note b). If *Gilleserf* is the name of a single individual here, then his presence cannot necessarily be taken as evidence of a local cult. Elsewhere, Barrow has presented *Gilleserf* as a possible thane (Barrow 1981, 16).

16 Creich NO32 21, Creich parish FIF, St Andrews diocese, Fife deanery, has a Serf dedication (RSS ii no 2803, AD1538). Not in the earldom of Strathearn.

17 At Airthrey, LOI STL, a sheep stolen from Serf is said to have bleated in the belly of the thief (Macquarrie 1993, 151). Dunblane diocese. Not in the earldom of Strathearn as on record in 12c-13c.

Dedications to Serf and traditions and place-names connected with Serf outwith the area shown on map 12 appear to be few in number, and scattered.

The nearest are across the Forth from Fothrif. They are Sanct Serffis Law+ or Serflaw+, in the barony of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire, discussed further below, and Sydserf S NT54 81 (1), 'St Serf's Seat', near North Berwick (CPNS 151).

Dalserf NS80 50 (1) in Lanarkshire is probably 'Serf's haugh' (CPNS 418), while in Aberdeenshire is St Sairs S NJ63 32 (1), Culsalmond, with a Serf dedication at Keithall kirk NJ80 21 (2) (see Alexander 1952, 380, and for Sair cf Sair Law, item no 11, ⁴⁷⁹pl~~1~~, above).

Finally, Mackinlay reports that the pre-Reformation church of Cardross in Dumbartonshire is believed to have had St. Serf as its titular. "Near its site is a spring known as Sheer's, i.e. St. Serf's Well.... There is another Sheer's Well in the parish of Cardross, a little to the east of the present church" (Mackinlay 1914, 488).

Macquarrie, in the introduction to his edition and translation of *Vita Sancti Servani* (Macquarrie 1993) remarks that Culross and other places mentioned in the *Vita*, namely Lochleven, Dysart, Tullibody, Tillicoultry, Alva, Airthrey (i.e. Logie-Airthrey) and Dunning, look like the churches claimed for Serf's *parochia* (*op. cit.*, 125, 149-151), a *parochia* which Macquarrie sees as predominantly in and around west Fife, with Dunning as an outlier (*op. cit.*, 133).

If the sites mentioned in the *Vita* are combined with the references above however, Serf emerges as very much a saint of Forthriu and Fothrif, and for 'Forthriu' one would in fact substitute 'that part of Forthriu that became the earldom of Strathearn', since Menteith is seemingly without Serf references and eastern Strathearn largely so. In this perspective, Dunning ceases to be an outlier, though Creich, some



Map 12 Serf's Parochia

(See pp. 476-481 and compare map 11)

Fothrif here is based on the outline of Fothrif deanery, St Andrews diocese.

distance outwith Fothrif, would be seen as one.

In connection with place-name references to Serf, in particular in parishes where he is not the patron, Simon Taylor (pers. comm., and see Taylor 1994b, 6-7) has suggested that they may represent relics of a very widespread veneration of this saint, overlaid, as it were, by references to saints in place-names coined at a later period. He has also suggested that traditions of St Serf may stem from an early episcopal reorganisation of the church in Pictland after the Anglian withdrawal from Abercorn in 685, with Serf having episcopal rank (Taylor 1996, 101, and see also Macquarrie *op. cit.*, 133). The place-name *Sanct Serffis Law+* or *Serflaw+*, in the barony of Abercorn, is consistent with an itinerary in the course of which Serf starts from that earlier Anglian power centre and crosses the Forth to reorganise the church in the two Pictish provinces of Fothrif and Fortriu¹⁰.

It is suggested under Cultybraggan, TEX, that an earlier foundation dedicated to St Brecc or Breacán may have existed near the site of the known kirk of Tullichettle TEX. Brecc of Fortriu and Serf have both been seen as early bishops involved in reorganisation of the Pictish church (Márkus 1999, 138 n81, Taylor 1996, 101, Macquarrie 1993, 133). Given the territorial associations of both men and the evidence of map 12, this could have been specifically of the church in Fortriu and, in Serf's case at least, Fothrif, and a Serf dedication replacing a Brecc one in TEX would be consistent with successive missions by the two men, with the later one effacing some traces of the earlier.

In invoking the Serf associations in the earldom and adjacent districts it is not being suggested that Serf 'carved out' for himself a sphere of influence from disparate stretches of territory in this area, or that territorial links now perhaps perceived dimly, if at all, are attributable to him. The hypothesis rather would be that in Serf's time a form of territorial organisation and authority may have existed which defined the area in which he was able to operate, that is, the area where map 12 shows his influence to be discernible through place-names,

¹⁰ Taylor (1996) and Macquarrie (1993a) refer in this connection to the legend of Serf casting his staff across the Forth from Abercorn to land at Culross. They see it as an allegory for his power and influence being transmitted from Lothian to reform the church in Fortriu.

dedications and other evidence. If this is so, then map 12 may plot the approximate extent of an integral territory stretching from the Forth to western Strathearn c700.

D) The Gaelic earls of Strathearn

The forebears of the recorded Gaelic earls of Strathearn were probably *mormaers* of that territory and seem likely to have been in control of their lands from around mid-9c¹¹. As Anderson puts it (1982, 126): "the evidence...makes it very probable that *mormaerdoms* and other high offices ceased to be held by Picts soon after 842".

An account of the emergence of the rank of *mormaer*, based on Foster 1996, 33-36, Jackson 1972, 108, and Binchy 1975, 119, might run as follows: During the long period of the consolidation of kingship between 5c and 9c some local kings appear to have continued to hold sway at local level despite demotion to territorial lords as part of a process of confederacy; they were local kings in all but name but their 'kingdoms' were shorn of their autonomous tribal status. Their duties were both military and fiscal and their posts may have been heritable. This process seems to have been common to both Pictland and Dalriada, and indeed to the British Isles, but in Pictland the office of *Mormaer* and the form of the territories they controlled both seem to have been based on pre-existing Pictish models. The Scandinavian raids upset the older political order and hastened the decline in status of the lowest rank of king, the local prince or *rí túaithe*, to the level of a *tóisech* (here meaning *toiseach cloinne* 'chief', rather than 'thane', see p490 below). In short the less powerful kingly families were denied royal status. The more powerful royal dynasties were able to gain in power as successful overlords, increasing their own power and competing with other overlords for the position of *ardrí* or high king.

It is thus possible that the status of the forebears of the earls of Strathearn declined as part of this same process, from that of kings, or close kin of kings, to that of *Mormaers*, later earls, of part of the former Pictish province of Forthriu.

Bannerman suggests that magnates who had a claim to the throne could in

some cases be compensated by substantial territories and high rank within the kingdom for relinquishing their claim (Bannerman 1993, 24, anent the earls of Fife). Such a scenario in the case of the earls of Strathearn is feasible, but can be no more than speculation.

It is not known how the earls' forebears acquired their lands, whether by marriage with Pictish heiresses, by grant from the Dalriadic royal house, or by some other means, peaceful or otherwise. That as earls they appear to have been subordinate only to the earls of Fife, and that they had the honour along with Fife of enthroning the king at his coronation, presupposes high rank indeed (Bannerman 1993, 22, citing Wyntoun). Bannerman in fact suggests that the earl of Strathearn may have been the original enthroning official (*op cit*, 37).

An outline history of the earldom and an account of those known earls who were, as far as is known, of the original line (hereafter the Gaelic earls) is to be found in *SP viii*, 239-54. Considerable detail and discussion of the individual earls and of the internal and external history of the earldom has been provided by Cynthia Neville in volume one of her doctoral thesis, as well as in published articles (Neville 1983, 1986 and 2000).

The first known earl of Strathearn is the *Mallus comes*, witness to the Scone foundation charter in 1114/5 (*Scone Liber I*), known as Malise I¹². He is known to have been alive in 1141 but there appears to be no further reliable record of an earl of Strathearn until Earl Ferteth is attested in 1154x1159 (*RRS I* no 118). It is thus possible that there was an interregnum and that Ferteth was not Malise's immediate successor as earl. Also, the date at which Ferteth first appears on record is close to the date, 1157, at which Skene shows tanistry still operating in the succession to earldoms (in Moray; Skene 1880, III, 56). Ferteth, then, is perhaps as likely to have been, say, a nephew of Malise I as a son, if indeed it is assumed that they belonged to successive generations. He died in 1171. In the case of the remaining Gaelic earls succession appears to have been from father to son.

Earl Gilbert (1171-1223) is perhaps best known as a benefactor of

¹¹ The question of which *cenél* they may have belonged to is examined in the section on clan Labhrain pp492-509.

¹² Malise I, II &c here means Malise first, second &c of the name.

Lindores Abbey and of the cathedral of Dunblane, and in particular as founder and benefactor of the Augustinian Abbey of Inchaffray (FOW later MAD). In later 12c he acted as Justiciar of Scotia¹³ but after c1200 appears to have withdrawn almost totally from national life. Though Gilbert granted earldom lands to a modest number of individuals of Anglo-Continental origin, during his lifetime the earldom of Strathearn remained comparatively untouched by Normanisation. Cynthia Neville's view (Neville 2000) is that in spite of a gradual and piecemeal process of integration into the administrative structure of Scotland refined by William I, the earldom of Strathearn in Gilbert's time remained an enclave of Celtic conservatism.

Earl Robert (1223-1245) is characterised by Neville (1983, vol i, 80-1) as a private man, who "restricted his activities to the boundaries of his own territories".

In contrast, Malise II (1245-1271) and the three subsequent earls Malise III (1271 to c1313), Malise IV (c1313-1323x1329) and Malise V (1323x1329-1334), engaged in national affairs to a greater extent, leading Neville (1983, vol i, 100) to describe the last four Gaelic earls as more "international" in outlook than their predecessors. As they lived through a time of difficult relations with England culminating in the Wars of Independence, they no doubt had little choice. Malise II also acquired by his first marriage vast lands in Northumberland, and this led to a conflict of loyalties.

These four earls successively steered an uneasy course between loyalty to the King of Scots, self-preservation, and allegiance, sometimes reluctant and sometimes not, to the English King. For more detail on the earls in this period and especially 1284 to 1320 see Neville 1986.

By ~~1333-4~~ ¹³⁴⁵ (CDS iii no 1116) the earldom was forfeit on the charge that Malise V had surrendered it to Balliol who had granted it to John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, and Malise retreated to his northern lands¹⁴. Though he was later acquitted of treason, the earldom was not restored to him. He died before 1357.

For an account of the earldom of Strathearn subsequent to this, see *SP* viii, 255ff.

¹³ Scotia is Scotland north of the Forth.

¹⁴ *SP* (viii, 246) states that Malise II had married Matilda, daughter of Gilbert earl of Caithness and Orkney, and that it was through the right

2 Land and Lordship in the Time of the Gaelic Earls

A) Introduction to the topic of lordship

In the course of the analysis of the place-names of the study area a small but significant number of place-names stood out as being potentially relevant to the topic of lordship in the early Gaelic earldom, and this topic will now be examined along with land organisation in the respective parishes. The place-names in question relate to systems of lordship and land organisation known to have operated in Ireland and in Scottish Dalriada. The *còig* and the *tech*, key terms from these systems that appear to have been brought to western Strathearn by early Gaelic incomers, are discussed, as is the *davoch*, a unit of land not found by that name outwith Scotia, but which nonetheless had close counterparts in Ireland and in other regions of what was to become Scotland.

It is not being claimed that structures of lordship were transported to Scotia in an unmodified form, or, indeed, that they were necessarily applied in a uniform way throughout Scotia. It is probable that the structures perceived in upland western Strathearn in the Middle Ages are the relics of earlier structures that had been modified in the course of time and in the course of their transmission from place to place.

The *tech* and the *còig*

O Ir *tech*, nom pl *tighe* &c, (now Mod Ir *teach*, Sc G *taigh*), is 'house', and in pre-Conquest Irish land assessment 'household' (eg Charles-Edwards 1993, 135). That it could also mean the land holding that went with the house is confirmed by the equation of *tech* with O Ir *treb*, 'house; farm, holding', in *Senchus fer nAlban* (Bannerman 1974, page 46 lines 50 and 63). Thus the *tech* was a fiscal (Bannerman 1974, 135) and settlement unit comprising a house, attached lands, and occupants. Its use in *Senchus fer nAlban* (edited in Bannerman 1974) shows that the word and concept were brought from Irish to Scottish Dalriada.

of his great-grandmother that Malise V succeeded to that earldom by

In Irish fiscal and land organisation the number five, *O Ir cóic*, *Mod G cóig*¹⁵, had considerable importance, as Patterson shows. "Units of five (individuals, households or other groupings) are frequently encountered in the law-tracts. Both *Críth Gablach*¹⁶ and *Senchus fer nAlban* worked on the assumption that it took five base-clients and five free-clients to support the lowest grade of lord..., and that to achieve an additional increment of rank, a lord had to obtain the contracts of an additional group of five base, and five free-clients. Tenants-at-will...could achieve the legal status of base-clients if they established five households. This was the amount that could 'feed a lord' and generate enough surplus that [sic] the group could sustain its liabilities... 'Five' was also the number symbol associated with the *gelfhine*, the closest circle of kin, while four tenants, plus a leader, are commonly assumed by the law-tracts to comprise the adult male population of the...agrarian commune" (Patterson 1994, 207). In addition, the compounds *cóic-thige* (Binchy 1941, 14, 34) and *cóicthreb* (Patterson 1994, 418 and see also 319-24) are used in Irish legal texts to signify the five farmsteads of a kin group or other group of occupants.

The *davoch* (*G dabhach*)

(See also the Elements Index under *árd*[#] and *dabhach*[#])

The scholar who has examined at greatest length the question of land assessment units in early medieval Scotland is A.R. Easson. In her clearly argued thesis (Easson 1986) she discusses the correlation between the *davoch*, the *tech*, and the *còig* in Scotland. Unlike Watson, who explains a *còig* as 'a fifth part' (*CPNS* 185), that is, one unit out of a whole that consisted of five individual units, Easson argues that, since its basic meaning is 'five', it represents a complete unit of five houses (*tighe*), occupying, not a fifth of a given area or territory, but a quarter of a *davoch* (Easson 1986, 70). An entry she quotes from the Gordon Rental of 1600 (*Spalding Misc.* iv, 309-10) shows incontrovertibly that the *davoch* of *Schevine* (Shevin), in Strathdearn

1331.

¹⁵ The spelling *còig* is used in this thesis as it is closer to the forms of the word found in Scottish place-names.

¹⁶ Binchy, ed., 1941.

Inverness-shire, consisted of four quarters, each of which bore a Gaelic name in *còig*. These are, in their modern form, *Coignafeuinternich*, *Coignashie*, *Coignascallan* and *Coignafearn* (NH71 17, NH72 17 and NH72 18, Pathfinder sheet 224).

Easson also shows that a typical *davoch* consisted of around 200 acres (*op. cit.*, 268). It follows from her interpretation of the *còig* that each *còig* or quarter-*davoch* would support five households, and each full *davoch* twenty. At what is probably a very conservative estimate of 5 persons per household each *davoch* (with its associated grazings and other resources) would support at least 100 people and finance the payment of dues in money or kind or service to the overlord of the territory. This area of about 200 acres (80 hectares) of arable land attached to each *davoch* and supporting its 100 or more inhabitants would be equal to about four fifths of an OS grid square.

Easson cites parishes with between four and eleven *davochs*. The greatest number of parishes in Scotland appears to have been 1136 (Cowan 1967, v). Assuming, for the purposes of the calculation, an even spread of population across the country, four *davochs*¹⁷ per parish would give an approximate population of 460,000, six *davochs* per parish would give some 680,000. These figures take no account of bigger centres of population. Moreover, Lamont (1981, 65) states that each *tech* or household normally consisted of two families, that of the *Ocaire* or principal tenant and that of his sub-tenant or *céle*. We cannot necessarily assume that all features of the Irish *tech*-based system were implanted in Scotland unchanged, but if Lamont's statement were to be true for Scotland also, by that alone the number to be supported by the *dabhach*, and the putative population, is potentially doubled. Other clients and dependents, tenants and slaves might be expected to add to figures that already seem very high for, say, the ninth or tenth centuries. Cockburn (1959, 80) estimates that the population of the whole of Scotland c1150-1200 did not perhaps exceed 350,000. Professor Barrow gives a figure for 1413 of "perhaps" half a million (Barrow 1976, 4), though he subsequently proposes a figure of about 400,000 for that same period (*loc. cit.*, 297, citing Lord Cooper, *SHR* xxvi, 2-9).

¹⁷ Or their equivalent in other parts of Scotland.

The difficulty here may lie with our understanding of the *còig* rather than of the *davoch* or the *tech*, both of which are well enough documented for Easson's treatment of them to be persuasive. The use of *còig* is less well documented, however, and the possible significance of the term in the earldom of Strathearn is examined below.

A linchpin of Easson's argument anent *còig* is that it is unlikely to mean 'a fifth, one of a group of five' because *còig* names are not found in groups of more than four (*op. cit.*, 41), supporting the view that they in fact represent a quarter (of a *davoch*), not, as Watson suggested, a fifth of a given territory. In fact there is a group of five *còig* names on record, although, as will be seen, this in itself does not prove too damaging to Easson's argument.

By RMS iii no 396, AD1526, James V grants to George Douglas, brother of the earl of Angus, a large body of lands forfeited by Sir John Stirling of Keir, including *Fyve Coygis*. These are the lands of *Reterne-strivelin alias Coygis of Strathalloun* (RMS ii no 2751 AD1503; see also Fraser 1858, 298, RMS iii no 1257 &c), part of the large estate of Rottearns that occupied the north east corner of the medieval parish of DXE, but which is now part of ARH. The extant *còig* names here are Quoigs House, Upper Quoigs, Quoigs Wood and Dam of Quoigs, in OS squares NN82 05, NN83 05 and NN83 06. The *Fyve Coygis* in question are probably those named in RMS iii no 1257, AD1532, as *le Westir Coigis*, *le Well-Coig*, *Beirhoulme* (*Bereholme Coig* in RMS ii no 1301 AD1477), *Littil Coig*, and *le Waist Poffill* (ie 'west croft', in 1716 *Dunb. Tests.* as *Paffill of Quiggs*). The first four of these names might be glossed as 'the wester *còig*', 'the *còig* with the well', 'the *còig* where bere barley grows', and 'the small *còig*', but not only do their Sc specifics mean that they are comparatively late names, the glosses just given depend on the questionable assumption that the Scots speakers who coined the names understood the sense of *còig*. In fact the four names can equally well be glossed as 'the wester part of (e.n.) *Coyg*', 'that part of *Coyg* where the well is', 'where bere barley grows', and so on. Furthermore, the ambiguity in the sense of their names contrasts with the G *còig* names from Strathearn referred to above, (*Coignafeuinternich*, *Coignashie*, *Coignascallan* and *Coignafearn*), all with the structure 'the *còig* characterised by the X'. Later forms such as *Paffill of Quiggs* (1716 *Dunb. Tests*) and *Well Pendicle of*

Quoigs (mid19c OS) reinforce the impression of subsidiarity at the DXE sites.

It is clear from 15c and 16c charters that *Reterne-strivelin alias Coygis of Strathalloun* (&c) was the component estate now represented by Quoigs House &c in OS squares NN82 05, NN83 05 and NN83 06, while the unqualified name *Raternis* (&c) was applied to the component estate now known as Rottearns, centred on OS square NN84 07. For example, *RMS iii no 396* grants *terras de Rathernis cum molendinis*, and on the same day, 22nd November 1526, no 397 grants *Fyve Coygis*. The separateness of Quoigs from the component estate of Rottearns NN84 07 is emphasised by the fact that each had its own mill. Cf *molendin[um] de Coygis* (*RMS ii no 2751*), probably near the present Dam of Quoigs, and *Ratrenys [sic] Eistir, Westir et Middill cum molendino* (*RMS iii no 2573*).

The lateness and especially the subsidiary character of the Rottearns *Coyg* (&c) names, then, disqualifies them as an example of a group of five *còig* place-names that would lead us to question Easson's argument. At the same time analysis of the five Rottearns names has left us with a situation similar to that which will be met below in the discussion of lordship in MZX and FOW, namely that the respective multiple estates are seen to contain a settlement name based on *còig*, though only in DXE is the *còig* place-name the name of the component estate concerned.

A conclusion for the moment might be that groups of *còigs* are certainly found on quarter davochs, as observed at Shevin. That excellent example, although it appears to be the only one for which the evidence has been produced, is highly unlikely to have been the only case of this. It does not however prove that *còigs* were found always and only in that particular context¹⁸. For example, Laycock+ (see the discussion of FOW pp571-2) represented half of the lands of Fowlis component estate. Its name is *G leth chòig* 'half a *còig*', and since 'half a fivefold unit' would be two and a half holdings, a concept that makes little sense in terms of land organisation, it follows that the

¹⁸ The point might be made here that Lamont's articles of 1957 and 1958 amply demonstrate that a succession of land measurement and land taxation systems superimposed one upon the other across the centuries can lead to a complicated and puzzling range of nomenclature. It is presumably this process that led to such illogical references as *quartem partem terrarum de Megour* [Meiggar COM] *nuncupatam Middilquartare* 1475 (*RMS ii no 1197*) and *terras suas quarte partis de Megoure, vulgariter nuncupat. le Myddilthrid, alias Treimmaenach* 1501 (*RMS ii no 2584*).

sense of *còig* in the FOW example is likely to be 'a fifth', 'one unit out of a group of five units', and that the lands of Fowlis component estate (containing Laycock+) constituted a *còig*. This is an indication that Watson's interpretation of the *còig* referred to above is more appropriate in western Strathearn than Easson's, valid as that interpretation may be elsewhere¹⁹.

The *toiseach*

The sense of O Ir *tóiseach*, *táoiseach* &c in the context of lordship was 'leader; chief' (RIA). The modern forms are Ir *taoiseach* and Sc G *toiseach*, pl *toisich*. The Sc G form will be used here, for consistency. Jackson (1972, esp. 110-4) discusses the *toiseach* in the 12c Scottish, mainly Moray and Buchan, context of the Book of Deer (hereafter *Deer*). He finds two senses of *toiseach* in *Deer*. Firstly the *toiseach* can be a *toiseach cloinne*, 'chief of a kin group or clan'. Jackson raises the possibility that this title may be applied to the leader or chief of a smaller grouping than a whole clan understood in the sense of "the noble kindred, the ruling family group descended from a common ancestor", and this distinction is relevant to the discussion of lordship in the study area, ~~xxx~~ below. *in the following chapters.*

Secondly Jackson (*op cit*, 112-3) finds that references in *Deer* suggest that the *toiseach* could be an official to whom dues were payable from the income from land. Jackson points out that this kind of *toiseach* was identified in early Scottish terminology with the thane - a subordinate official of an earl or, more usually, of the king, set over a defined territory of his lord's lands, holding his position hereditarily, and charged with duties in connection with the administration of his thanedom, its military organisation, the collection of its taxes, and the administration of justice there (Jackson *loc. cit.*).

The *toiseach cloinne*, then, held his position by virtue of his birth, while the *toiseach* as thane, even if his appointment became hereditary, and even though his position might be prestigious, was an appointed official.

¹⁹ The relationship between the *còig* and the *davoch* in Strathearn

B) Land Organisation and Lordship in BQR

i) Pre-Gaelic lordship

The fact that the P-Celtic name of the Puidrac stone (q.v., BQR) forms part of the name of the kirkton and parish of Balquhiddel (see s.n.) speaks of a very well-established P-Celtic culture and lordship in that district. However, there appear to be very few signs of Iron Age or Dark Age fortifications in the area, the most westerly known major fortress of the Picts in the earldom of Strathearn being Dundurn, COM (see Alcock 1989), some 35km east of the western boundary of BQR. There is a fort on Ben Ledi NN56 09, but this is outwith the known extent of BQR and very much on the fringe of the known MacLaren lands.

ii) Gaelic lordship

The provenance of the MacLarens

Lordship in BQR in the period of the Gaelic earldom was exercised by the proto-clan, later clan, Labhrain. By proto-clan Labhrain is meant the kin group who emerged in BQR as clan Labhrain, the MacLarens, and that kin group and its possible origins will now be discussed.

A full-length account of clan Labhrain is *The MacLarens*, 1960, by Margaret MacLaren of MacLaren, wife of the then chief Major Donald MacLaren of MacLaren and Achleskine. It is an informative work, sometimes based on sound historical method, but all too often lapsing into imprecision, and failing to give sources for statements made. There is also a brief account of the clan in Adam (1960, 258-9), and both these accounts draw fundamental details from Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (Skene 1880), an unreliable source in a number of respects as will be suggested below.

The eponymous ancestor of clan Labhrain is said to have been 'Abbot Labhran' of Auchtoo (NN556206 BQR), fl e13c (eg Adam 1960, 257, MacLaren 1960, 15-18). This 'tradition' comes via W.F. Skene (eg Adam *loc. cit.*, citing Skene 1880, iii, 344), who writes: "The Clan Labhran are deduced from an abbot of Achtus, by which no doubt Achtow in

remains to be explored. See also dabhach[#] in the elements index.

Balquhidder [on recent maps as Auchtoo or Auchtubh], where this clan had its seat, is meant, and his pedigree is deduced from Domnall Og, son of Domnall Duinn. According to the usual computation, Domnall Og must be placed in the ninth century, thus contemporary with Kenneth MacAlpin".

As Duncan Campbell expresses it (Campbell 1910, 283): "MacLarens...derive their designation, and presumably their lineage, from a Culdee Abbot of Cuil [said to be Cuilt+ NN576218 (2) BQR]. The memory [of the monastery at Cuil] and the names of its abbots have been preserved in ancient ecclesiastical documents". No such documents have been traced in the course of this research, and the status of the assertion anent *Cuil* and its monastery is not clear.

The following extract from *Scottish Nation* (iii, 36) is a representative statement of prevailing beliefs concerning clan Labhrain in later 19c. "The name [MacLabhrain &c] is said to have been derived from the district of Lorn in Argyleshire, the Gaelic orthography of which is Labhrin pronounced Laurin, hence the MacLaurins are called the *clann Labhrin*...From Argyleshire the tribe of Laurin moved into Perthshire, having, it is said, acquired from Kenneth Macalpin, after his conquest of the Picts in the 9th century, the districts of Balquhidder and Strathearn, and three brothers are mentioned as having got assigned to them the lands of Bruach, Auchleskin and Stank".

In the extracts from *Scottish Nation* and from Campbell we clearly see elements derived from Skene, that is the descent from a contemporary of Kenneth MacAlpine, with the eponymous ancestor of the clan being an abbot. Skene (*loc. cit.*) is quoting MS 1467 where the 'abbot' is not given a personal name but is referred to as *Ab Achtus* '(the) abbot of *Achtus*'. Skene comes to the conclusion however (*op. cit.* iii, 483 n45), that this abbot "must have been Labhran from whom the clan takes its name". Thus, unless there is some more informative early source, there appears to be room for uncertainty anent the abbot's true identity. It must be asked whether Skene had any independent evidence for the abbot's name or whether his line of argument was: the clan name is Mac Labhrain, the clan descended from an abbot, so this abbot's name must be Labhran and *Achtus* must be Auchtoo.

The sources that we have, then, agree in their claim that the clan descended from an abbot, but there is dubiety concerning his name and the identity of his dwelling. It is pointed out below (p495) that there

is reason to suspect that the genealogy of the MacLarens in MS 1467 published by Skene in *Celtic Scotland* was not in fact that of the MacLarens. A possible solution, therefore, would be to maintain that there may be truth in the tradition of an abbot of Cuil, founder of the clan Labhrain and thus himself Labhran, but that he is not the abbot of MS 1467. As regards his place of abode, although *Pathfinder Gazetteer* shows no other place-name on the current OS Pathfinder sheets that is compatible with the *Achtus* of MS 1467, it is possible that *Achtus* represents a site located elsewhere in Scotland whose name is now obsolete.

The tradition concerning the three brothers between whom the Balquhidder lands were divided is not necessarily undermined by the shakiness of Skene's evidence, but if the connection with MS 1467 is broken, then Skene's 13c date for the emergence of the clan may not be the correct one.

In other respects *Scottish Nation* and Campbell give information that does not derive from Skene, and it is possible that some of their statements represent beliefs preserved in a more genuinely popular tradition. Campbell has *Cuil* as the abbot's estate. This may be *Cuilt+* NN573217 (2) BQR, in 1511 *Cowill* (see s.n., BQR), and the fact that it was part of the chief of MacLaren's *dùthchas* would be consistent with it having been the abode of the clan's founder. Campbell also has Labhran as a Culdee. It may be significant that Stewart (1986, 36) considers *Cuilt+* to be "a name derived from the Culdee monastic tradition", for this may reflect a piece of *dindsenchas* that Stewart was given locally. The etymology is clearly wrong, but this does not in itself necessarily invalidate a tradition anent the site.

In the extract from *Scottish Nation* quoted above the derivation of Labhran from Lorn, the granting of "Balquhidder and Strathearn" by King Kenneth, and the apportionment of the kin group's lands between three brothers do not derive from Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, and these elements too may reflect a more popular tradition anent the MacLarens' provenance and history.

The inclusion of "Strathearn" in the MacLaren lands may simply reflect the fact that the clan lands extended beyond Balquhidder to include Ardveich, Lorne+ and Derry, COM (see p500 below). The form *Labhrin* however, given by *Scottish Nation* as Gaelic for Lorn, is highly suspect. The current Gaelic form of that place-name is *Latharn(a)* (eg

CPNS 121), and this is similarly the form given by the 18c poet Donnchadh Bàn (*Latharn Iochdrach* 'Nether Lorn', Mackenzie 1952, line 4803).

Scottish Nation (*loc. cit.*) further points out that "Among the followers of Malise [I], earl of Strathearn, at the battle of the Standard in 1138, were a tribe called "Lavernani", supposed by Lord Hailes to have been the clan Laurin". This name is presumably *Lavern* with the addition of the Lat adj. suffix *-anus*, pl. *-ani*, *Lavern* being a version of a contemporary Gaelic name. Watson (CPNS 121-2) renders *Lavernani* as "the men of Lorne", seemingly taking it literally in the context as 'the men from, residing in, Lorn', but it could equally well be glossed as 'the men of the race of Loarn (ie Loarn Mòr)'. In either case, on Watson's authority *Lavern* appears to be acceptable as a 12c Gaelic version of Lorn, and this is at least closer than the modern *Latharn(a)* to *Scottish Nation's* "Labhrin pronounced Laurin" from the extract quoted above. Finally, in the light of the foregoing remarks, if these men were among the troops commanded by the earl of Strathearn that would be consistent with them being his tenants and clients, and the only known group of such men within the earldom for whom the name *Lavernani* would be linguistically appropriate would be clan Labhrain. A number of the above points will be considered further in the course of the discussion that follows.

MacLaren (1960, 10) asserts that the forebears of the MacLarens were cadets of the line that provided the mormaers, later earls, of Strathearn, pointing out that heraldic evidence supports this. She cites the 14c *Armorial de Gelres* to the effect that the arms of the MacLaren chiefs are those of the earls of Strathearn, that is "Or, two chevrons Gules", but differenced by a *lymphad* or galley (*op. cit.*, 128). Her book contains representations of the arms as a frontispiece, and facing page 128. Dr. Stephen Boardman (pers. comm.) confirms that the *Armorial de Gelres* is a reliable source for the arms of Scottish noblemen in 14c, but adds that the bearing of similar arms need not necessarily indicate kinship between the bearers as it can also be a sign of political dependency²⁰.

²⁰ Also potentially relevant here is the assertion in *Scottish Nation* (iii, 36) that the MacLaren coat of arms bears the word Dalriada as a motto.

Cenél Loairn

MacLaren asserts that the MacLarens, and, since she accepts the kinship theory discussed in the previous section, the Gaelic earls of Strathearn, descend from *cenél Loairn*, one of the three principal kin groups of Dalriada whose putative ancestor, Loarn Mór Mac Eirc, gave his name to the district of Lorn in Argyll. MacLaren derives this assertion from Skene (1880, iii, 483), claiming to follow the genealogy of *Clan Lawren* (sic) reproduced there, though in fact she departs from Skene's text at times, without explanation (MacLaren 1960, facing page 136).

More importantly though, this supposed MacLaren genealogy is based on MS 1467 and Skene's interpretation of it, and Skene himself presents the genealogies based on that document as trustworthy only as far back as the eponymous founder of the respective clans concerned as *believed in 14c and 15c* (Skene 1880, iii, 346; my italics).

Martin MacGregor points out that at the beginning of the 21st century a scholarly edition of MS 1467 still does not exist, though one is in preparation. He also remarks that Skene's use of the MS is questionable (MacGregor 2000, 132 and note 9). Even more tellingly from the MacLaren point of view, accepting Bannerman's opinion that MS 1467 was compiled "to set down the pedigrees of important clans who [in the compiler's opinion] recognised the authority of the Lord of the Isles, c1400" (Steer and Bannerman 1977, 205), Macgregor adds that evidence for Lordship influence in Perthshire c1400 is slim, making it less likely that the genealogy Skene identified as that of the MacLarens was in fact theirs. Finally he points out that the identification of the 'MacLaren' pedigree of MS 1467 has been called into question by Ronald Black in *Catalogue of the Classical Gaelic MSS in the National Library of Scotland* (forthcoming), where Black suggests that the pedigree may in fact be that of the MacLavertys (MacGregor 2000, 143-4 and note 88). It is instructive in this regard to note the words of Duncan Campbell, who had been schoolmaster in Balquhidder from 1857 to 1860: "In my time [in Balquhidder] fanciful members of the Clan Laurin began to claim tribal origin from a Scoto-Dalriadic prince of Argyll" (Campbell 1910, 284). MacGregor (2000, 131 and note 7) points out that W.F. Skene first

published an edition of MS 1467 in 1839 (*Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*, ed the Iona Club, 50-62, 357-360). It is thus very possible that this publication of Skene's had inspired the claim Campbell describes, and that the "Scoto-Dalriadic prince" was Loarn Mòr Mac Eirc.

The supposed descent from *cenél Loairn*, then, even though it appears to be a 'learned' tradition rather than a popular one handed down orally, is not supported by satisfactory evidence.

This in itself does not of course prove that clan Labhrain did not descend from *cenél Loairn*, and certain place-names and personal names are relevant to the question. The following discussion is offered in the knowledge that there is no evidence apart from toponymy to support some of the hypotheses that are put forward. Nevertheless the possible significance of the *Lorn* place-names discussed below needs to be addressed.

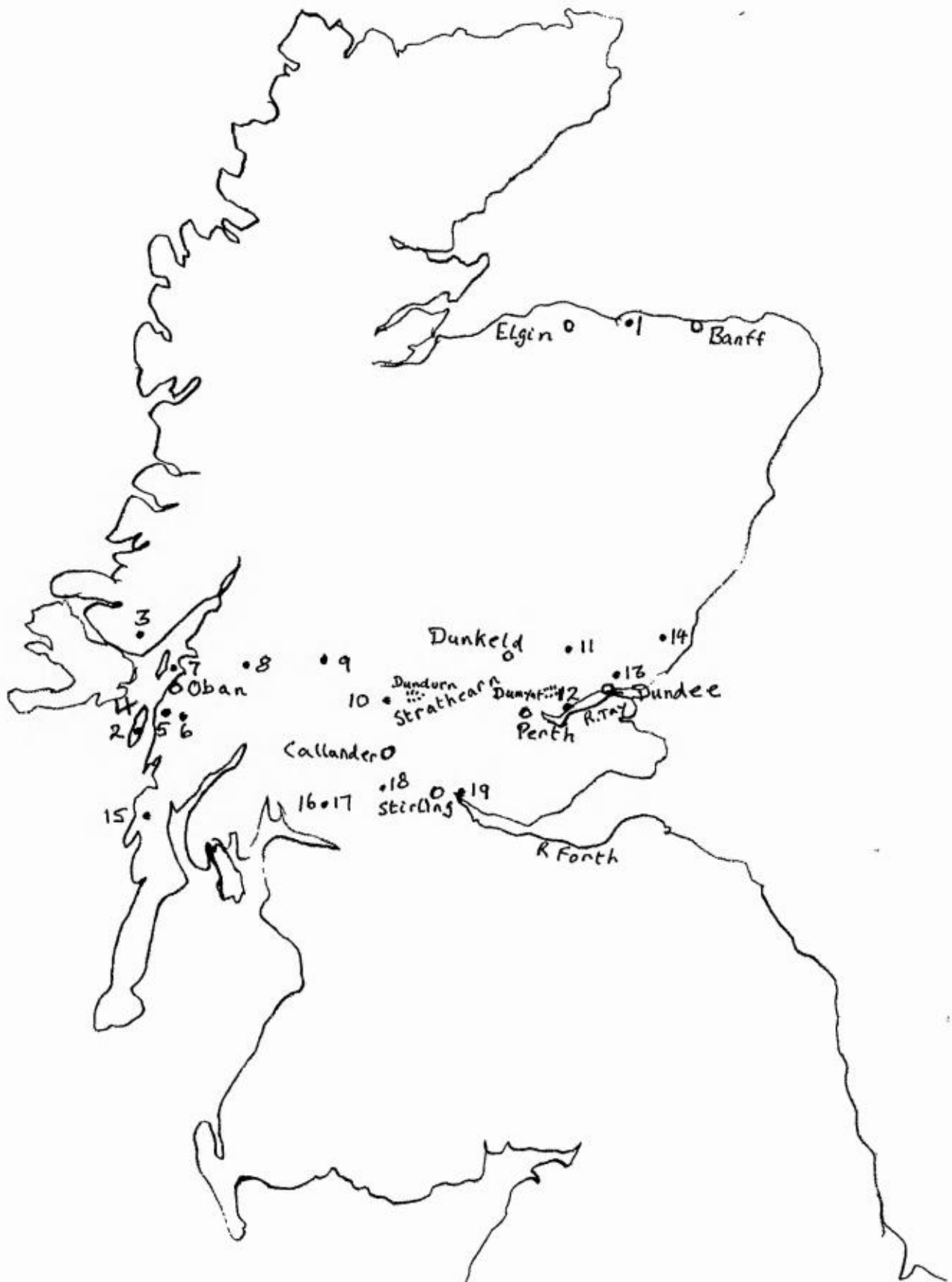
Lorn place-names

It is possible that Lorne+ NN63 24 (2) COM, halfway along the northern shore of Loch Earn, was named for Lorin de Ardebethy²¹, that is 'of Ardveich', of which estate Lorne+ was a part. But Loarn place and personal names, particularly if they were to date from, say, the first two centuries of the Gaelic period in Strathearn, potentially spring from a belief, well-founded or not, in the descent of the naming group from that *cenél*. Thus it is also possible that the place-name was a marker indicating the limit of the territory of a group of *cenél Loairn*.

Below is a list of surviving place-names from *Pathfinder Gazetteer* containing the element *lorn*, plus two known obsolete names including *Lorne+* on Lochearnside. They are plotted on map ^{overleaf} 13. It was not possible to carry out a full study of each of these place-names in its local context, and this is therefore a matter that requires further study. The preliminary results however were thought sufficiently suggestive to merit inclusion here. *Lornach*, *Lornie* and *Lornly* are acceptable as representing *lorn* with an adjectival suffix *-ach* or *-tach*, giving 'Lorn

²¹ For whom see pp500-501 below.

Map 13 Place-names containing lorn



place', 'place belonging to Lorn', where *Lorn* could refer either to the territory or to the kin of Loarn.

1 **Lornach Burn** W NJ48 61

c25km east of Elgin, c8km south of Portknockie

2 **Cobblers of Lorn** NM72 09

On the east coast of Lunga

3 **Table of Lorn** R NM72 43

On the south coast of Morvern

4 **Firth of Lorn** W NM74 23

Between Mull and the mainland

5 **Losgann Lornach** R NM80 21

Beside the Firth of Lorn

6 **Corrielorne** R NM87 17

Between the Firth of Lorn and Loch Awe [These two

Braes of Lorne R NM88 16 count as

A little south east of Corrielorne one]

7 **Lynn of Lorn** W NM88 42

Between Lismore and the mainland

8 **Lorn** R NN09 37

East of Loch Etive

9 **Mam Lorn** R NN35 37

Close to the Argyll-Perthshire boundary, south west of Loch Lyon

10 **Lorne+** S NN63 24 (2)

Halfway along the northern shore of Loch Earn

11 **Lornty** S NO174463 (with Lornty Burn W NO13 47)

Just north of Blairgowrie, on the margins of Angus and Gowrie

12 **Lornie Wood** V NO22 21

clkm north of the Firth of Tay, south west of Errol

13 **Lorns Hill** R NO44 39

Southern edge of the Sidlaws, on the margins of Angus and Gowrie

14 **Lilylorn Burn** W NO58 52

North of Friockheim

15 **Lornoch** S NR77 85

On the eastern side of Loch Sween

16 **Lorn** S NS398857

On the south eastern shore of Loch Lomond

17 **Lurglorne+** S NS44 89 (3), seemingly near the south-eastern side of Loch Lomond (*RMS* ii no 2436)

18 **Killorn Moss** V NS62 96

Between Loch Lomond and Stirling

19 **Lornshill** S NS869945

Beside Tullibody

The northern outlier between Elgin and Banff is about 10km east of the Morayshire county boundary. In view of the putative migration of *cenél Loairn* up the great glen to Moray proposed by Hudson (eg 1994, 128-9), it is perhaps surprising that of the *Lorn* place-names listed above there is only one in those vicinities.

The major concentration of occurrences is clearly across central Scotland from the Clyde to the Forth and from north Lorn to the lower Tay. The six sites in western Argyll are, not surprisingly, in *cenél Loairn* territory (based on Bannerman's map, 1972, 117). Lornoch NR77 85 is very much on the border with *cenél nGabráin*, which is the kind of location where one would expect to find a territorial name²².

If the locations of the remaining *Lorn* names are looked at anachronistically, in terms of the later earldoms as they were in e12c (from Stringer's map in McNeill and MacQueen 1996, 184), on the west, one site is found on the fringe of Athol, one at the western end of Strathearn (i.e. Lorne+ NN63 24), and three in the Lennox, plus an outlier beside Tullibody, just north of the Forth²³. On the east, three sites can be placed in the earldom of Angus, with an outlier on the Carse of Gowrie, a little to the west of Errol. None of our examples is located in the earldom of Menteith, while only Lorne+ COM is in the earldom of Strathearn as defined by 12c and later evidence.

It is difficult to see what *Lorn* (&c) place-names outwith Dalriada would represent other than references to Loarn Mòr, to his kin, or to

²² Lornach Burn too (see previous paragraph) is in a frontier area.

²³ Though of the hypothesis advanced above, pp476-82, of a degree of identity between Serf's *parochia*, which would include Tullibody, and a Strathearn more extensive than it is seen to be later, in 12c-13c.

territory occupied by his kin or by a group who believed themselves to be such²⁴.

What significance, then, can be suggested for the place-name distribution illustrated above?

A hypothetical explanation might be as follows. A significant body of the kin group known as *cenél Loairn* moved eastwards from Dalriada to a line running approximately from the head of Glen Lochay (i.e. close to the modern Argyll-Perthshire border) to the eastern end of Loch Earn and to the north bank of the Forth, near the south-western corner of the Ochils. They remained long enough in these areas to leave durable place-names and they may by these names have been marking the territory specifically for their kin group.

Possible explanations as to what might have caused these members of *cenél Loairn* to come to a halt where they did vary according to the period at which this putative movement is assumed to have taken place. If a date prior to the decline of the Pictish kingdom and its absorption into the kingdom of the Scots is assumed, then it might be concluded that on the northern fringe of the migration Athol was either a 'no-go area', or was of no great interest to the migrants. In the case of the eastern end of Loch Earn and the south-western corner of the Ochils it is possible to be more precise and point to the presence there of the Pictish forts of Dundurn and Dumyat respectively, marking and defending a core area of Pictish power, specifically Fortriu²⁵.

As mentioned ⁴⁷² ~~page~~, Broun (2000, 40) argues for a Fortriu "stretching from Strathearn (if not the Forth) to the Mounth and including the Gowrie and Angus", while M.O. Anderson's "Fortriu (before mid-9c) extended to the left bank of the Tay and included at least the southern part of Gowrie, including Scone" (Anderson 1980, 141). It may be relevant here that the lorn distribution map (map 13) leaves the Fortriu so defined virtually clear except for lowland Angus and eastern Gowrie.

²⁴ Place-names formed from the names of the heads of other Dalriadic *cénela* were coined outwith Dalriada: for place-names possibly relating to Oengus, Gabrán and Aedán of Dalriada see CPNS 110-3.

²⁵ A coincidental point about this place-name distribution, if it was laid down before the merging of the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms, is that it does not contradict the evidence for Strathearn and Menteith together forming a closely integrated province, since all of Menteith and by far the greater part of geographical Strathearn remain free of Lorn place-names.

As regards the north side of Loch Earn, it is known that the lands of Ardveich COM formed part of the MacLaren territory, both from MacLaren tradition (MacLaren 1960, 97) and from the existence of Lorn de Ardebethy (ie Ardveich) who figures in *Ragman Roll* (CDS ii no 200) among those who submitted to Edward I in 1296. The Ardveich lands consisted of three portions, Arbeich itself, Lorne+, and Derry (eg 1495 RMS ii no 2251), the present Derry being at NN641244. Glentarken (the present Wester Glentarken is at NN667248), which with Port+ constitutes the main intervening lands between Derry and the eastern end of Loch Earn, did not form part of the 15c lordship of Balquhiddier as the Ardveich lands did. In addition, RMS ii no 3574 (AD1511) shows Glentarken being granted quite separately from Ardveich, and in conjunction with the comparatively distant holdings of Balmuick NN770243 in Glen Lednock, and Fordew+, the modern Lawers NN794226, both in MZX later MZS and some 14km to the east of Glentarken. It may also be significant that the place-name Glentarken, immediately east of Ardveich, contains a Pictish personal name (see s.n., COM).

It seems reasonably certain, then, that the approximate eastern boundary of the MacLaren lands on the north side of Loch Earn is now represented by the eastern end of Derry Wood NN660246. The boundary is likely to have followed the watershed northwards between Glen Beich and Glen Tarken before veering north-east to pass between the headwaters of the Beich Burn and those of the Lednock, meeting the present COM/KII boundary at or near Meall Daimh NN663307 (see map 3).

In this context of possible territorial marking and of place-names as possible ethnic markers, it is worthy of note that the burn name *Allt an Fhionn* NN68 25, at the eastern march of Glen Tarken, may contain *G finn* 'Gael or Irishman' (RIA). 1.5km further east, and almost in line with the eastern end of Loch Earn, proposed below p507 as the beginning of Fortriu and Southern Pictland, is Loch Boltachan, at the head of the glen of the same name, a name which may contain *G ultach* 'an Ulsterman' (see under Glen Boltachan, COM). The Dalriadic Scots came, of course, from Ulster (eg Bannerman 1974, 2). Finally the place-name *Cachla nan Gàidheal+* (see s.n., COM), 'the Gaels's Gate', appears to have been in the vicinity of the fort of Dundurn.

Personal names

Within the context of the pre-forfeiture earldom of Strathearn there are a number of occurrences of personal names which may be relevant to the question of the provenance of the kin group, subsequently known as clan Labhrain, who occupied the territory of Balquhidder.

Duncan son of Fergus, later described as *of Buchfuder*, a member of the earl of Strathearn's entourage between c1266 and c1284 or a little later, had a brother named Lorne who witnessed a comital charter in 1282x1289 (Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no. 72). For Duncan see also p509 below.

As already mentioned above, p499, a Lorn de Ardebethy appears in *Ragman Roll* in 1296. If the suggestion that Duncan son of Fergus was in fact the chief of clan Labhrain is correct (see below p509), then it is not likely that his brother Lorn would be the same man as Lorn de Ardebethy, who was head of the main cadet branch of the clan.

A Lorin Mac Gil serf witnessed charters of Earl Malise in 1258 and 1266 (*Inchaff. Chtrs. LXXXVII, XCV*), appearing as *Lorne Mach gilherve* in the second of these. The editor of *Inchaff. Chrs.* says that Lorin/Lorne was apparently a personal attendant of the earl's, not improbable since in charter LXXXVII he is the last of the named witnesses, after the earl's chamberlain and marshal, and in no XCV he is the second last, after the chamberlain and before James parson of Balquhidder²⁶.

There were, then, three known individuals named Lorn (&c), the name of the ancestor of *cenél Loairn*, in the earl of Strathearn's entourage in the second half of 13c. Two at least of these men, if the arguments put forward above are acceptable, were high-ranking members of the kin group that had perhaps by that time emerged as clan Labhrain.

Three occurrences of a particular name is not on the face of it an impressive number, but it could be argued that the name in question is not likely to have been used by a Gaelic group who were not, or did not believe that they were, of *cenél Loairn* descent. The counter argument would be that these names were merely Gaelic forms of Laurence, and while that might be feasible for Lorin, the monosyllabic Lorn(e) is difficult to envisage as anything other than the name borne by Loarn Mòr mac Eirc.

²⁶ For *Mac Gil serf* cf p479, item no 11 and footnote 9.

In transcriptions of the names of the three individuals in question the documents quoted above give two examples of each spelling in the four written occurrences of the name. W.J. Watson (CPNS 121) derives the personal name Loarn from an earlier Celtic *Lovernos* 'fox'. In none of the forms of *Lovernos* that Watson quotes, from Gaulish, Welsh, Cornish, Breton and Gaelic, is there any sign of a vowel following the r. Moreover, if such an epenthetic or 'svarabhakti' vowel had developed in this context in Gaelic, such a vowel would be expected to duplicate the existing second vowel (Calder 1990, 70-3), giving **Loaran*, or in the case of *Loern*, the earlier form of the name as given by Watson (CPNS 121), **Loeren*.

In the context of the second half of 13c, the period when the uncertain genealogical evidence shows the clan Labhrain emerging as such, it is possible to see the variant *Lorin* as a stage in the modification of the name and part of a process of assimilation, more or less conscious, more or less learned, of *Loarn* to *Laurence*, at least within the MacLaren lands. Some explanation for this diminution of the importance of the name *Loarn* may be derived from the contemporary historical context. Bannerman (1974, 132) suggests that the question of descent from *cenél nGabráin* or *cenél Loairn* was an issue important enough in 10c to explain, at least in part, the revision of *Senchus fer nAlban*. Sellar (1981, 104) comments to the effect that Macbeth's claim of descent from Ferchar fota, authentic or not, shows that the house of Loarn and its kings had not been forgotten in 11c Scotland and that there was political advantage to be gained in claiming descent from them. Two centuries later, however, it is difficult to see political significance in the question.

Simultaneously there are some indications that interest in St Laurence was increasing in Scotland. Rogers (1992, 83) tentatively dates the dedication to St Laurence at Monzie from 12c onwards since a commemoration to him was added to an earlier dedication to St Commán at Rossie in Gowrie in the medieval period (FES 1950, 491, St A. Lib. 348 AD1243). Laurence was also one of the saints added to the dedications of the church of Scone c1120 (Rogers 1992, 93 n53, citing *Scone Liber I*). Barty (1944, 20) records rather vaguely that St Laurence has been associated with Dunblane, adding that Laurence shares his date with St Blane, the patron of Dunblane. Cf also the 12c Bishop Laurence of Dunblane, though see the comments in the next paragraph. For a

discussion of the cult of Lawrence see Macquarrie 1996 (discussion and translation substantially reprinted in Macquarrie 1997, 216-22) and Clancy 1999.

Whether or not the eponymous founder of clan Labhrain was 'Abbot' Labhran of Auchtoo, he was presumably named Labhran²⁷. It is possible that he adopted or was given that name for reasons of piety and with reference to St Laurence. It is also possible, though doubtless unprovable, that his given name was in fact Lorn (&c). It may also be relevant here to point out that the second known Bishop of Dunblane (c1160 to c1178) bore the name Laurence (Cockburn 1959, 27). Though Cockburn admits (*op. cit.*, 26) that virtually nothing is known about the 12c bishops, including where they came from, he nonetheless takes Laurence to be a Norman (*op. cit.*, 12 n8, 28), apparently on the sole evidence of his name. Given the close links between the see of Dunblane and the earldom of Strathearn (eg Donaldson 1985, 22) it is not impossible that this Laurence too was originally a Gaelic Lorn.

Hill Names

overleaf

Kenabenlarun+ NN471178 (2) BQR (see map 14), 'the head or end of Labhran's mountain', appears from Stobie's map of 1783 to be the same site as Ceann na Baintighearna, 'head or promontory of the lord's or chief's wife' or 'of the lady' (see s.nn. BQR).

This very steep spur of land stands above the southern shore of Loch Doine some 11km east of the extreme western limit of BQR, in the midst of very rough terrain. It forms the northern end of a long mountain top, the main summit of which is at NN474164, overlooking the parish and earldom boundary about a kilometre to the south. This summit probably represents the original *benlarun+*, G *beinn Labhrain*, 'Labhran's mountain' - or perhaps 'the chief of clan Labhrain's mountain' - of which Kenabenlarun+ is a spur. At some time after 1a18c *-benlarun* apparently becomes understood, perhaps at the time of a particularly prominent lady in the chiefly family, as *bean Labhrainn*, 'the chief of clan Labhrain's wife' and so a *baintighearna*, 'wife of a lord; woman of aristocratic rank; a lady'. The site is near Stobie's Auld Essevurar+ (q.v. s.n., TEX), explained as G *eas a' mhorair*, 'the burn of the earl's, lord's or mormaer's waterfall or den'. This small

²⁷ See the questions raised about Abbot Labhran above, pp492-3.

Map 14 Kenabenlarun NN471178 BAR



group of names may well represent territorial markers near the western and south-western marches of the earldom of Strathearn and of the clan Labhrain lands. For another hill name marking the limit of a clan or proto-clan territory of the nearby Parlan Hill, q.v.s.n., BQR.

map 15 overleaf

Càrn Labhrainn NN676158 TEX (now COM; see ~~maps 7 and 15~~) overlooks the track through Glenartney to CLD, the settlement of Callander, and Menteith, and thus seems likely to have been a territorial marker on the edge of the lands of the proto-clan Labhrain. This and the Labhrain hill names discussed immediately above and below must surely date from before 12c-13c, when the pattern of tenure of the earls and their clients in Strathearn appears to have been well established and the need for place-names as territorial markers was past²⁸.

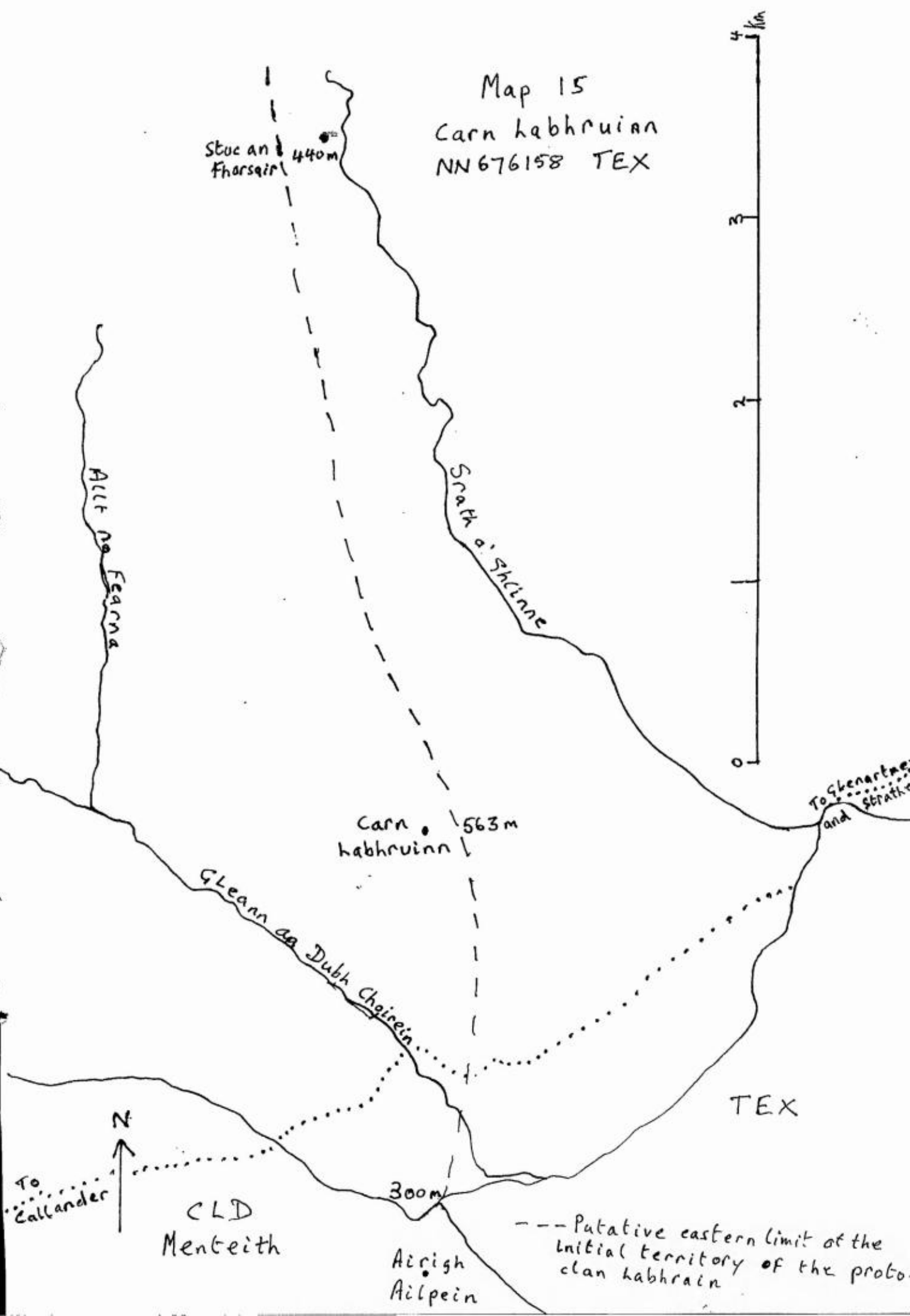
About 2.5km south of Càrn Labhrainn, at NN676133, on the other side of the march between TEX (now COM) and CAL, and between the earldoms of Strathearn and Menteith, is Airigh Ailpein. As Watson wisely points out (CPNS 409), an occurrence of the name *Ailpin* does not necessarily have anything to do with the father of Kenneth MacAlpin. But given the location here one hypothesis might be that Càrn Labhrainn and Airigh Ailpein are indicators of the boundary of territories held by members of *cenél Loairn* and *cenél nGabráin* respectively (though note the reservations expressed under Airigh Ailpein in the TEX gazetteer).

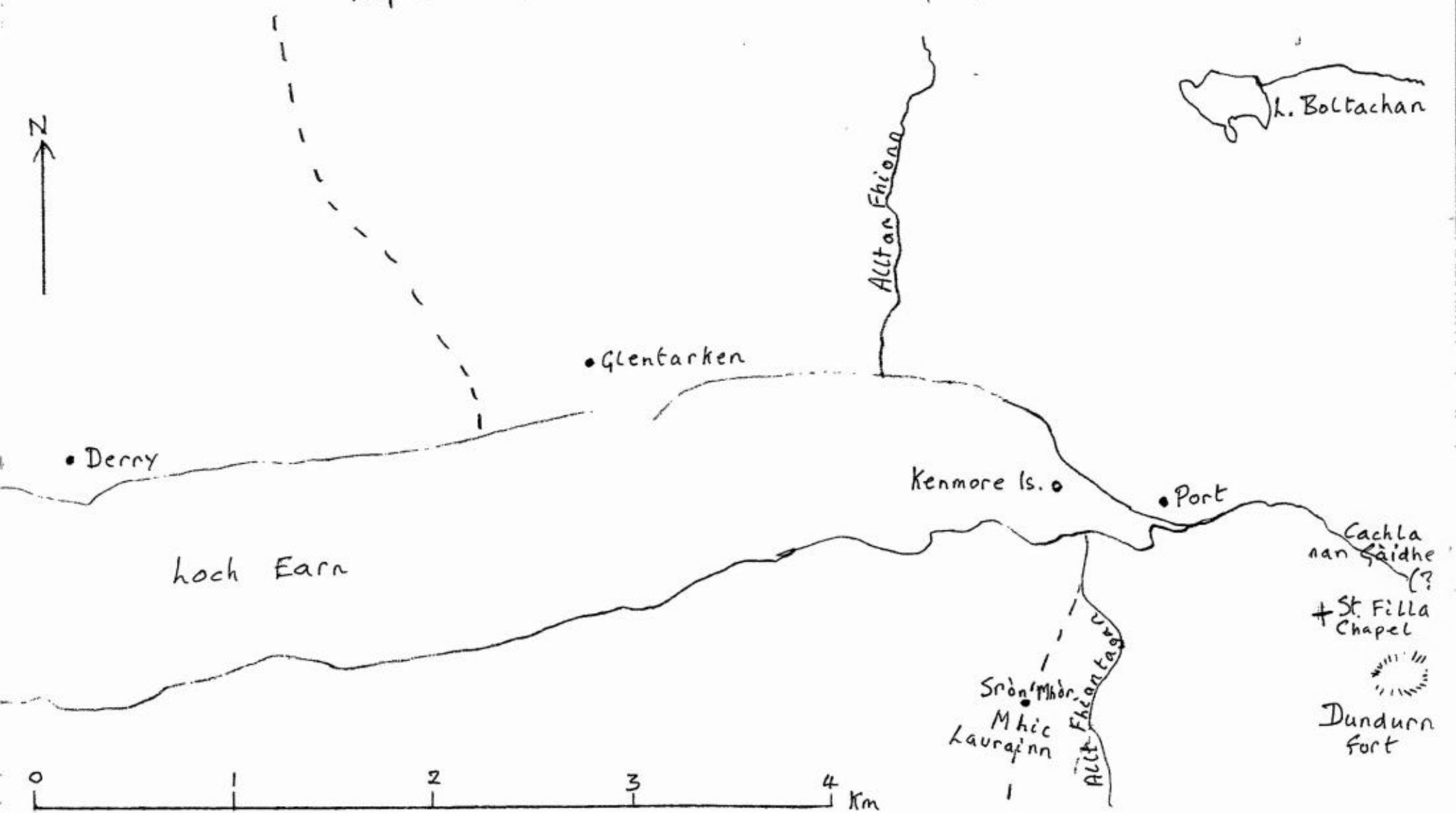
overleaf

Sròn Mhòr Mhic Laurainn NN689231 COM (see map 16), some 1.7km west of the fort of Dundurn, is a rugged craggy spur near the south-east corner of Loch Earn, on the former farm of Kenmore (q.v. COM), and just west of the march with the lands of Dundurn. The name is literally 'great spur or promontory of the son of Labhrain', *Mhic* in the hill name being the gen. of *Mac*. O Cuív (1986, 32) indicates that surnames with 'mac' began to be used in Ireland around mid-12c, when the system "spread to Scotland", and this would tally approximately with the period when the MacLarens are presumed to emerge as a clan. The use of Mac Labhrain in a place-name at about that date could ostensibly be a case of the MacLarens proclaiming their new identity - Mac Labhrain can also mean

²⁸ Notwithstanding times of extreme turbulence as when the Duke of Athol's men lay waste the countryside in COM in 1307 (*eux tute voies destruiant et proiant le pais*), when Earl Malise III refused to do homage to King Robert (*Docs. Hist. Scot.* 320).

Map 15
Carn habhrain
NN676158 TEX





--- The putative eastern limit of the initial territory of the proto-clan Labhrain

'the chief of clan Labhrain' - but as stated above there is no reason to believe that c1200 land tenure and organisation was not stable within the earldom, and so the coining of a territorial place-name at that comparatively late date does not seem likely. It is possible that it is a question here once again of a name older than 12c that had acted as a marker of the limit of the eastward expansion of the proto-clan Labhrain. *Mac* in this hill name, if it was not added later when clan names with *mac* had become the norm, has its primary sense of 'son or descendant of'²⁹.

In support of an early date for all three of our *Labhran* hill names is earl Gilbert's grant to his brother Malise in 1172x1173 (*RRS ii* no 136) of the lands of *Tullicheddill*, the multiple estate within which Càrn Labhruinn lies. This implies that by 1a12c the head of the proto-clan Labhrain was no longer lord of TEX and provides a date after which the hill name is unlikely to have been coined. If Càrn Labhruinn is a relatively early name, pre-dating the emergence of the clan Labhrain, then the same may well be true of the other two *Labhran* hill-names also³⁰.

To sum up this line of argument, it is suggested that the same conflation of personal names as was postulated in the case of the *Lorn* personal names above may also have played a part in the development of the three hill-names **benlarun*, Càrn Labhruinn and Sròn Mhòr Mhic Labhrainn, with a hypothetical early Loarn (&c) being assimilated to Labhran(n) (&c) post-13c as Loarn became less familiar than the chiefly name³¹.

²⁹ In this context of territorial and ethnic markers it may be significant that the placenames Ardtrostan, just inside the putative proto-clan Labhrain lands contains a Pictish personal name (see s.n., COM).

³⁰ A further possible *Labhran* place-name within the study area is Larichlaura NN796332 in upper Glen Almond, MZS earlier MXZ det. This is *Larglowrin* in 1640 (*Retours Perth* 494) and is likely to be G *lairig Labhrain* 'Labhran's pass'. The reference may be to the crossing of the watershed into upper Glen Turret at NN789314, at the former march between MZX and MXZ det. This is 15km or so from the former MacLaren lands and does not correspond to any known presence of the clan.

³¹ For a putative assimilation of Lorn to Laurence of the process whereby from 13c G personal names were rendered in documents by Lat forms of similar-sounding French names (see Steer and Bannerman 1977, esp. 101-6, 119-20, 124-40). Attested examples include: *Mauricius* for G *Muiredach*, *Gilbertus* for G *Gille-Brigde* and *Colinus* for G *Cailean*.

iii) The establishment of Gaelic-Pictish boundaries

Whatever may be concluded concerning the MacLarens' provenance, the evidence just deployed allows us to propose what is in effect the eastern boundary of their lands. This derives substantially from what is known of the extent of MacLaren holdings after the emergence of the clan as such, and from hill names containing the name *Labhran*, the name of the supposed founder of the clan, or *mac Labhrain* (&c), at first the title of the chief, later also the clan surname. Though this may be of interest for the history of clan Labhrain, for present purposes it is of greater interest for what it might suggest in relation to the early history of the earldom of Strathearn and, perhaps, the movement of the Scots of Dalriada eastwards from Argyll.

A hypothesis that emerges from the evidence surveyed above is that BQR and western COM, in spite of the fact that the name *Bothfuddir* (&c) indicates a strong P-Celtic presence in the district at an earlier stage, was by 8c or 9c something of a border area between the kingdom of the southern Picts, the kingdom of the Britons of Strathclyde, and Dalriada, and was perhaps not held very securely by any of them.

Alcock (1989, 195) is healthily sceptical about the people or nation to whom Dundurn belonged. "[Dundurn] has always been regarded as a Pictish stronghold, but there is nothing distinctive among the artefacts found there to support this attribution. In fact, it stands removed from the main area of Pictish culture. The nearest class I and class II Pictish stones are respectively 25 and 23 km distant to the east...In Pictish terms Dundurn would have been seen as a frontier outpost, and once that is conceded, it is impossible to demonstrate that it was an outpost of Pictland rather than of Dalriada or more probably Strathclyde. Indeed, given the fluctuations of war and politics that we dimly discern among the Britons, the Picts and the Scots, Dundurn may have served each of these three nations at various times".

On the strictest interpretation of the description of Fortriu as 'Strathearn and Menteith', BQR and western COM were not in Fortriu, since the strath of Earn begins only at the eastern end of the loch. On this interpretation, the western march of the lands now known as Wester and Easter Dundurn, that is Allt Fhiantagan NN692240, may have been the

western limit of Fortriu, if the notion of a precise boundary is not too anachronistic in such a context. The burn flows immediately below Sròn Mhòr Mhic Laurainn NN689231, whose slopes run down to it from the west. This then is the point at which any hypothetical early presence of the proto-clan Labhrain would meet Fortriu and Pictland proper³².

The low ground around the fort of Dundurn is the most westerly in Strathearn that could have been defended efficiently, and it is the most westerly land of high quality³³. It may be more than coincidence that it was precisely at this east end of the loch, on the south side at least, that the putative eastward expansion of the proto-clan Labhrain appears to have halted, as is argued in the preceding pages. But if this group of Scots did move eastwards almost to Dundurn some time between, say, mid8c and mid9c³⁴, then this is more consistent with Dundurn being Pictish at that time, that is to say barring them from a Pictland that they had just reached rather than keeping them inside a part of Strathclyde that they had just crossed.

A group of *cenél Loairn*, then, may have taken advantage of a fluid political and military situation, probably as part of a more general movement from Dalriada by the kin group.

Benjamin Hudson, the main proponent of the theory of a northerly migration by *cenél Loairn*, has remarked that the lack of written records means that much of the history of *Cenél Loairn* must remain conjectural (1994, 146). Throughout e8c it had been *Cenél Loairn* who had sustained the heaviest attacks from the Picts; between 731 and 736 there had been constant warfare and the Picts usually emerged victorious. Such a battering could have persuaded the families of *Cenél Loairn* to begin the move up the Great Glen to the region round the Moray Firth where they are found in 11c (*op. cit.* 128-9). If one were

³² In this context it is again worth noting the place-name *Cachla nan Gàidheal* (q.v.s.n. COM) 'the Gaels' gate', which MacDiarmid (1922b) places just over a mile east of St. Fillans.

³³ Walker (1963, 15) describes the river valley below St Fillans as "agriculturally rich".

³⁴ Taylor (2001, 193) suggests that the limits of the cult of St Fillan in western Perthshire, that is Killin on Loch Tay and Dundurn, may represent the limits of Dalriadan eastern expansion as early as 6c. The article appeared too late for this interesting suggestion to be addressed here.

to suggest a date for the move by at least some of *Cenél Loairn* up the Great Glen to the lands around the Moray Firth, then mid-8c should be considered. When *Cenél Loairn* reappear in the records in 11c they are located around the Moray Firth. They may have begun their trek as early as mid-8c, after 736 when they are last mentioned in the contemporary annals (*op. cit.*, 28, 33).

Hudson's comments thus imply a bracket of dates of c736 to mid 9c during which a putative *cenél Loairn* movement from Dalriada may have begun. Of interest here is his suggestion (*op. cit.*, 33) that *cenél Loairn* may have encroached into Pictland before *cenél nGabraín*, i.e. between c736 and 768, when Aed Find invaded Fortriu. Hudson is here principally thinking of *cenél Loairn* movement up the Great Glen towards Moray, but during this 'dark age' in *cenél Loairn* history a group of the kin may equally well have made the shorter movement through Strath Fillan and Balquhiddy towards western Fortriu.

This putative migration could have resulted in the *Lorn* place-names shown on the distribution map (map 13). The particular group relevant to Strathearn would have penetrated as far as eastern Loch Earn. The absence of *Lorn* place-names in Strathearn proper may suggest that the southern Picts were still powerful and that Dundurn was still a formidable defensive point at the time of this putative movement, which is one reason for suggesting an 8c date. According to this hypothesis the Scots' movement into Strathearn proper was later than that into BQR and western COM, and may well have been more in the nature of an enterprise of Dalriada as a whole, rather than of one of the component *cenéla*. A later date and a less kin-centred operation for this second phase of movement would also help to explain why geographical Strathearn proper is lacking in *Lorn* placenames.

In conclusion, Dark Age Balquhiddy might be seen as a frontier zone between Scot, Pict and Briton, becoming more 'debatable' as power and population patterns evolved in the course of, say, 7c to 9c, and being relinquished by the Picts under pressure, perhaps as early as 8c, to allow a retrenchment and concentration of defence at the gateway to the heartland of Fortriu. The group to whom Balquhiddy and western Comrie was relinquished would be, or would contain, the proto-clan Labhrain.

iv) Possible individual lords of BQR

As lordship in Balquhidder appears to have been exercised from early in the Gaelic period by the proto-clan, later clan, Labhrain, it may well be that prominent Balquhidder landholders on record in the time of the Gaelic earls are themselves MacLarens.

A Duncan son of Fergus is found as a witness to a number of later 13c charters: Neville 1983, vol ii, charters nos 59 and 59a c1260, and Fraser 1868, vol i, Appendix of Charters no 69, c1260, Fraser *op cit* no 72, in 1282x1289³⁵, and Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 73 and its confirmation *Moray Reg. Carte Originales* no. 9 (p463), c1284. In these charters Nicholas rector of Crieff is a fellow-witness each time, Malcolm of Glendochart on three occasions, and Hugh prior of Inchaffray twice. On 26 October and 1 November 1284 Nicholas, Malcolm and Hugh again act as witnesses to charters (*Moray Reg. Carte Originales* nos. 13, 14 (pp466-7)), but this time it is 'Duncan of *Buchfuder*' who appears with them, though in a position in the witness lists similar to that previously occupied by Duncan son of Fergus. It seems likely, therefore, that the two Duncans represent the same individual. Duncan 'son of Fergus' had clearly reached maturity by c1260 since he witnessed a charter in that period, and so he would be of an appropriate age for the change of designation in the witness lists in 1284 to be a sign that he had recently inherited lands in BQR, presumably from his father Fergus.

The charters Duncan witnesses all concern grants of lands in the earldom, and he seems to have had status, though not perhaps major status, within the earls' entourage. On the evidence of the dates of the charters witnessed by James the parson of Balquhidder (*Inchaff. Chrs.* 1268?, no XCVI to c1275, no CV) and Duncan respectively (c1260 to 1282x1289, see previous paragraph), it is possible to envisage the existence of a main representative from the Balquhidder lands liable to be present at the earl's court from time to time, with Duncan fulfilling that rôle briefly c1260, to be replaced by James during the rest of the reign of Malise II and part of the putative interregnum (see p483 above), but with Duncan taking up the rôle again around the time that Malise III is seen to be *comes*, in the early 1280s.

For Duncan's brother Lorn see above p501.

Conan³⁶ de *Bethweder* (Balquhidder) appears in *Ragman Roll* among those who submitted to Edward I in 1296. MacLaren (1960, 12 and n3) while acknowledging that the copy of the roll used by Bain (*CDS ii*, no 200) clearly has *Conan*, argues that the name was probably originally *Eoan*. However, she is here drawing on W.F. Skene's edition and interpretation of MS 1467, an unreliable authority as indicated above, pp491-2.

Given their common title and the dates of their appearance on record it is possible that Conan was the son, or at least the heir, of Duncan of *Buchfuder*. As the estate of Balquhidder (later Kirkton) was a component of the multiple estate which contained the chief's *dùthchas* of Achleskine, *de Buchfuder*, *de Bethweder* &c can perhaps be taken to be the chiefly title. Also on record however are *Gylcryst of Buffodyr* and *Henry of Buffodyr*, jurors in 1304 and 1305 respectively (*CDS ii*, nos 1592 and 1689), closely contemporary with Conan³⁷. Here the title of *Buffodyr* (&c) is likely to imply membership of the senior line of clan Labhran, but Conan's appearance in *Ragman Roll* would appear to indicate that he was the more important figure. Fergus, Duncan and Conan thus emerge as possible successive 1a13c chiefs of clan Labhrain, and lords of the whole Balquhidder lands.

v) The Balquhidder lands

Within the earldom of Strathearn the lands of Balquhidder are unusual if not unique in that no part of them is on record as having been the subject of a comital grant during the time of the Gaelic earls³⁸.

³⁵ If it is correct that Fergus father of Duncan died in 1284 then this charter would be dated 1282x1284.

³⁶ Conán was the name of at least six Irish saints including St Conán of Assaroei, Co. Donegal, a 6c relative of St. Columcille (Wolfe 1923 and Ó Corráin 1990, s.n.). *CPNS* (pp257, 382) shows there to have been a flourishing cult of St Con(n)an immediately north of Strathfillan, around Loch Rannoch.

³⁷ Professor Barrow (pers. comm.) remarks that Henry seems an oddly exotic name for Balquhidder at this period, but that it came into the family of the earls of Athol quite early.

³⁸ Grant (1975, 239), writing of the Stewart earldom in the second half of 14c, says that the western parishes of BQR, COM, TEX, MXZ and STX were all demesne. The grant of Tullichettle (*Tuliedel*), TEX, by Earl Gilbert to his brother Malise in 1a12c (Neville 1983 vol ii, charter no 29, *Inchaff. Chrs. Appendix, I, RRS ii* no 136), indicates that Gilbert was not totally unwilling to alienate demesne, but the general point

Inchaff. Chrs. and the earls' own chartulary, from which 112 charters are edited in Neville 1983, vol ii, show land being granted by the Gaelic earls in the parishes of AVX (now part of AUA), the original AUA, SGX (now BLF), COM, CRE, DNG, FOS, FOW, GDV, MUT, TRG and TEX (now part of COM), though these grants varied considerably in size and were not all substantial. If the grants of the parish churches listed in the introduction to the BQR gazetter, Part One p22, are also included it will be seen that BQR appears to have remained untouched by any kind of grant. Moreover, if the division of COM according to the known and putative extension of MacLaren lands or influence into that parish is taken into account (see map 3), then this 'greater Balquhidder', as it were, including Auchtoo and the Ardveich lands, remained intact also. A factor that may have affected the earls' attitude to the Balquhidder and western Comrie lands is that they were already securely in the hands of an identifiable and coherent group, the proto-clan Labhrain, who may in addition have been of the earls' own kin (though see p494 above)³⁹.

Between the forfeiture of the earldom by Malise V in ¹³⁴⁵~~1333-4~~ and its reversion fully into the hands of the crown c1437, the lands of Balquhidder again appear to have remained undisturbed, perhaps - in the absence of evidence to the contrary - enjoying largely the same conditions of tenure, whatever these might have been, as under the Gaelic earls.

Some time before 1474 Strathyre was granted as a separate unit, then in that year combined with the lands of Glengyle (NN38 13 CLD) to form the barony of *Strathier* (Strathyre, *RMS* ii no 1171). The same period saw the creation of the lordship of Balquhidder which, as *ER* makes clear, consisted of the Ardveich lands, the Glenample lands, Glen Buckie and Glen Dubh, and Bruach+, that is to say the whole of the former BQR lands except for Strathyre and the principal MacLaren multiple estate centred on Achleskine. The extent of Bruach+ (see s.n., BQR) is unclear, but it may in fact have included Glen Buckie and Glen Dubh.

that very much more of the western earldom was demesne than was the case further east remains a very valid one.

³⁹ It is possible also that this group had a role in guarding the route into Strathearn from the west.

In 1495 the Ardveich lands consisting of Ardveich, Lorne+ and Derry, which⁴⁰ had been one of the multiple estates that made up the MacLaren lands as a whole, were granted as a unit by the king (RMS ii no 2251).

The lands of the multiple estate of the senior branch of clan Labhrain, centred on Achleskine, are absent from ER in 15c and do not in fact appear on record until 1511 when James IV grants to John Ros terras de Auchinleskane, Tullochleambar, Lakenscredane cum molendino [Leacann Sgridain+ BQR], le Kirktown, le thre Auchttowis, Cowill [Cuilt BQR] and Drumnes [BLF earlier SGX?], which the grantee's father John Ros of Craigie [PER] had resigned, (RMS ii no 3668). By this time the lands were already part of the barony of Craigie (NO10 22 PTH) which, in addition to the Achleskine lands and Craigie, now within the town of Perth, also contained Pitheavlis, an estate centred on NO09 22 now on the south western outskirts of Perth, and Drumness, not firmly identified but perhaps Drumness NN90 15 (BLF earlier SGX).

Thus in these grants it is possible to detect a certain respect for the ancient divisions of Balquhiddier, since the earlier multiple estates, as they were granted to various individuals, were in the main treated as whole units and not broken up. At the same time however, it is possible to detect in the charters concerned a wish to disrupt ancient associations and power-bases, as new groupings of land are created across the boundaries of estates, parishes and earldoms. In particular the status of the former MacLaren *dùthchas* was severely downgraded as the principal message of the barony of Craigie was specified in the charter as being Maler NO09 20, Forgandenny parish earlier Forteviot det (Rogers 1992, 263), an estate that marched with Pitheavlis.

This process, then, disrupted the longstanding unity of the MacLaren lands. The received wisdom within the clan is that they lost their hold on their ancestral lands because, having held directly, and from an early date, of the earls of Strathearn, they had no charters to protect their rights to their territory and became very vulnerable after the forfeiture of ¹³⁴⁵~~1333-4~~. As *Scottish Nation* puts it (iii, 36) "When the earldom of Strathearn became vested in the Crown...the MacLaurins were reduced from the condition of proprietors to that of "kyndly" or perpetual tenants, which they continued to be till 1508, when it was

⁴⁰ Possibly with Achraw and Glenogle also, see p515.

deemed expedient that this Celtic holding should be changed, and the lands set in feu, "for increase of policie and augmentation of the king's rental".

Lembar (see s.n., BQR), cf *Tullochlembar* in the 1511 reference quoted above (RMS ii no 3668), was a part of Tulloch. It is also reasonably clear that Cowill &c, that is Cuilt+ NN57 22, was a relatively small and unimportant holding in itself. Its name, G cùil or cuilt, depending on whether Cowill/Cuil or Cuilt is taken as the authentic form, both mean 'neuk', 'nook', 'tucked away place', which reinforces the impression of a lesser holding, and cuilt can in fact imply a location 'at the back of' a more important estate or area (cf Cuiltballoch, MUT). It was, however, believed to be the site of Abbot Laurin's abbey (eg Campbell 1910, 283-4) and this may well have given it prestige beyond its physical importance. But in any case, Skene and others after him state that Labhran's hereditary estate was Auchtoo, adjacent to Cuilt+, and if there is any truth in these traditions it is likely that Cuilt+ belonged to the Auchtoo component estate and was the 'tucked away place of' Auchtoo. *Lakenscredane* (Leacann Sgridain+ NN51 20 (2)) appears to have been absorbed into Tulloch at some time before 1896 (Carnegie, 612), but the presence of a mill there at the time of its first appearance on record is compatible with it having been an economically important component estate.

This would define the lands centred on Achleskine as a fivefold multiple estate comprising the component estates of Achleskine, Tulloch, Kirkton (i.e. Balquhiddy), Leacann Sgridain+ and Auchtoo, though in view of the slight dubiety anent the status of Cuilt+ and Leacann Sgridain+ this structure is not as clear-cut as in some other parishes studied, such as MZX below. But given the putative status of the individual first granted Achleskine (see s.n., BQR), a cadet of a kin group and thus potentially a *toiseach cloinne* or head of kin himself, it is possible to see this section of BQR conforming to the pattern detected in MZX, for example (see below pp527-8), with a *toiseach cloinne* exercising lordship on behalf of the earl, or earlier the *mormaer*, over a multiple estate occupied by himself and four subordinate lines of his own kin group.

The date at which the Achleskine multiple estate first became part of Craigie barony is not clear, though note *Scottish Nation's* date of 1508

above, but MacLaren may well be right when she suggests (1960, 44) that the fact that his ancestral lands do not figure in *ER* implies that the position of the MacLaren chief was respected for some time after the earldom reverted to the Crown, and that he was left in possession of his lands despite his lack of feudal charters.

It is in the period from mid15c to mid16c that descendants of other putative former *toisich cloinne*, or their probable successors, are seen to be in possession of, and acquire feudal title to, significant portions of the core lands of their respective former multiple estates⁴¹. The chief of clan Labhrain, in contrast, was deprived of his lordship at some time between c1467 and 1511. Although the MacLaren chiefs appear to have retained the lease of Achleskine and Auchtoo (MacLaren 1960, 44), superiority passed to the barons of Craigie, whose *caput* was some 60 kms to the east, as mentioned above, p512. This can be seen as a desire on the part of the Crown to disrupt a significant centre of power by transferring control to a distant *caput*. At the same time, it could be seen as a response to the growing lawlessness in 15c BQR of which MacLaren gives some details (1960, 26-8, 32-5)⁴².

It is of interest that even as late as 1755 all four "possessors" of Achleskine have the surname MacLaren. On the Annexed Estates within the parishes of BQR and COM, out of 33 "possessors" of the original MacLaren lands excluding Strathyre, but including Easter and Wester Ardveich and Derry, 16 are MacLarens. In the remainder of COM and in TEX, however, among 93 "possessors" there are just two MacLarens (Anon 1973, 44-50).

Taking account of MacLaren's remarks concerning the traditional divisions of the MacLaren lands (1960, *passim*), it might be suggested that the Balquhidder and MacLaren lands, which include the Achraw and Ardveich lands in COM, divide into four sections or multiple estates. The chief's lands centred on Achleskine (listed in *RMS* ii no 3668, AD1511), the lands of the senior cadet branch of the MacLarens centred on Ardveich, a third, extensive, western section, Bruach+, stretching from Monachyle to Inverlochlarig, perhaps on both sides of Lochs Voil

⁴¹ Toiseach of Monzievairst, Scot of Monzie, and Comrie of Comrie. See the sections below on lordship in MZX, MXZ and COM.

and Doine, and a fourth, south-easterly section, perhaps stretching from Edinample to Glen Buckie and Gleann Dubh.

In this hypothetical structure the lands of Strathyre would be in the last-named of these multiple estates, though the lack of early record makes the status and composition of this suggested south-easterly section uncertain. The position in this respect of Stank NN581105 (CLD), towards the southern end of Loch Lubnaig, is also unclear. It was traditionally considered to be the core of a further division of the MacLaren lands (eg MacLaren 1960, 104-5), but it lies outwith the known limits of BQR and the earldom of Strathearn, and its associations when they appear on record are with lands to the south, in Menteith (eg *RMS* ii no 3193, AD1507).

Glenogle appears consistently in *ER* in conjunction with Achraw (COM), which itself is frequently listed with Ardveich (COM). It seems reasonable to suggest then, *pace* MacLaren (1960, 12), that in the early Gaelic period the Glenogle lands may have been part of the eastern section of the lands occupied by the proto-clan Labhrain, centred on Ardveich.

MacLaren (1960, 97) states that the MacLaren lands also included Glentarken and Port, thus occupying the full length of the north side of Loch Earn. This is questioned above, p500.

In BQR, where grazing land of all grades is abundant, the concept of areas of pasture set aside as common seems to have been a less relevant one, judging by the lack of reference to common grazings in place-names and documentary records. It also emerges from the analysis of the place-names in the BQR gazetteer that transhumance was practised extensively in the parish, suggesting that the grazing resources at lower altitudes were fully utilised. The small amount of arable available is reflected in place-name elements such as *innseag* (see *Inshag Earb*, under Allt Earb, BQR) 'little patch of arable land as in wooded or hilly country' (*Dwelly*), or in the fact that BQR has seven place-names containing *G imir*⁴² 'rig or ridge of land', again suggesting the need to exploit small arable areas. The small amounts of arable ground that adjoin the lochs or lie in the river valleys would be

⁴² it is possible that the "increase of policie" given as one reason for depriving the MacLaren chiefs of superiority over their lands (see above p514) may refer to this state of affairs.

liable to flooding, as is the case below Monachylemore for instance to this day.

As regards lordship, we do not have enough detail about the early history of the main settlements of BQR to be able to say whether all the putative multiple estates described above had the five-fold organisation suggested for the Achleskine lands, though the composition of the Ardveich multiple estate proposed above would give five component estates there also: Glenogle, Achraw, Ardveich, Lorne+ and Derry. And if, as seems to be the case, the whole of BQR and north west Lochearnside was occupied by a single large kin group, the proto-clan Labhrain, it seems likely that a common pattern of tenure would apply to the entire kin and its entire territory.

C) Land Organisation and Lordship in COM

The parish of Comrie is unusual among the parishes studied in that within its boundaries can be seen traces, some clear some less so, of a different territorial structure not co-extensive with the medieval parish concerned. This was the initial territory of the proto-clan MacLaren.

i) Achraw, Ardveich, Ardvorlich, Finglen and Ardtrostan

On the north side of Loch Earn, Achraw and the lands of Ardveich, composed of Ardveich, Lorne+ and Derry, were part of the territory of the MacLarens of Balquhidder (eg MacLaren 1960, *passim*, and see above, p500). As late as 16c they were part of the lordship of Balquhidder (eg *RMS v no 1325*). Ardveich is virtually equidistant from the Kirkton of Balquhidder and the supposed early chapel at Dundurn, but if that chapel was functioning at the time the parishes were being delineated, in the course of 11c-12c, the possibility of reaching it by water, along Loch Earn, together with the fact that the eastern march of Derry is only a little over 2km from the chapel, may well have influenced the disposition of the boundaries of BQR and COM. See also under Ardveich, COM. For travel along Loch Earn see Port+ COM and Port+ BQR.

On the south side of Loch Earn the evidence is less clear. The estate of Edinample was part of the Balquhidder lands and remains part of BQR, but there are grounds for suggesting that the area between Edinample

and the east end of Loch Earn, now comprising Ardvorlich, Finglen and Ardtrostan (all COM), was held for a time, perhaps in 8c or e9c, by the kin group that was to become the clan Labhrain. For this see above pp506-7.

This ground to the south of the loch is very rugged indeed, rising steeply from the lochside to the watershed march with Glenartney, TEX. The earliest references to Ardvorlich, Finglen and Ardtrostan are from Pont 21 (1a16c), and although a dearth of references to a site does not necessarily indicate lack of importance (cf Aberuchil TEX), it is difficult to assess the status of these lands within the early territories of Balquhidder and Comrie, and to deduce whether they were oriented towards the east or the west. The fact that the Stewart baillies of Balquhidder settled at Ardvorlich from 1a16c may indicate orientation of that estate towards Balquhidder, or it may simply have been the closest available estate to the baillie's area of responsibility. At the same time, acquisition and development by the Stewart baillies may well explain why the estate merits its first apparent surviving reference at this date.

From their character it seems clear that the lands along the south of the loch would be suitable for hunting - note the contiguity with the Forest of Glenartney at the watershed - and rough grazing. The name of the only substantial glen running through these lands, Gleann Ghòinean, appears to refer to the type of grass, couch, available there. On present evidence one hypothesis is that in the period of the Gaelic earldom, and perhaps later, these lands were terra vasta.

The remaining component estates of COM also run north-south. Each has a frontage on Loch or River Earn, though the estates by the loch-side have little level ground. All extend to the watershed marches with TEX to the south or KNM to the north, providing high ground resources in these vicinities.

ii) Dundurn

We are here at a point where any hypothetical early presence of the proto-clan Labhrain would meet Fortriu and Pictland proper (see pp506-7 above).

The lands of Dundurn have a relatively substantial amount of good quality low-lying ground beside the Earn (Walker 1963, 15), where the fort and the chapel were situated, and thus would be able to function as a more integrated estate than the three holdings to the west just discussed, even though the uplands of Dundurn are as rugged as those of Ardtrostan &c. As Dundurn did not have direct access to the principal upland resources of the multiple estate, that is the lands in and around Glen Lednock (see the discussion of the core lands of Comrie, pp520-2, below), the lands to the west, Ardtrostan &c, may have provided additional upland resources for that estate.

Dundurn had that indicator of relative importance, a mill, though perhaps not an early one (see s.n., COM).

iii) Glentarken, *le Port* and *Morrells+*

As proposed above, p500, the watershed to the west of Glentarken Burn appears to have been the eastern limit of the MacLaren lands on the north side of Loch Earn. Glentarken, *le Port*, and *Morrells+* are often, though not always, listed together in ER. This may simply be because they were contiguous, but *le Port+* and *Morrells+*, clearly of lesser importance than Glentarken, may in fact formerly have been part of that estate. Any close link there may have been between the three holdings was disrupted in e16c when they were granted to different individuals (RMS ii nos 3468 and 3574).

Note that Glentarken is the only holding of the three to have had a mill and that *le Port* and *Morrells* do not figure at all on Pont 21, 1a16c. Pont does not seem to have been in the habit of omitting important places. Note also Stewart of Ardvorlich's location of *Morrells+* (see s.n., COM) at Glentarken.

iv) Dunira and Dalchonzie

The settlements earliest on record on what is now Dunira estate are Moevie+ and Garrichrew+ (RMS ii no 2169, AD1493), with Dunira itself and Corrabutray+ listed 45 years later (RMS iii no 1895), presumably a question of more detail being given in the later document. Corrabutray+, perhaps Garrichrew+, and the lower-ground portions of Moevie+ and Dunira together no doubt formed the main arable lands of

the early estate.

It is noteworthy that in 1508-9 Moevie+ (*Mewy*) was granted in *libera forestia et warane* (RMS ii no 3306; see s.n.), implying perhaps that its lands extended to the uplands of Glen Boltachan, though RHP3403, dated 1784, does not specify to which holding the Glen Boltachan grazings were attached at that particular date. Pont 21 of 1a16c indicates little perceptible difference in prestige between the settlements of Moevie+, Garrichrew+ and Dunira, but the existence of *lie Broustarland de Mewe* between 1542 and 1662 at least (RMS iii no 2825, *Retours Perth* 708) may be a further sign of that holding's relative importance.

Stobie in 1783 shows *Movy* as a small cluster of buildings at NN735233 (2), probably the village that Porteous refers to (1929, 66), but RHP3403 shows that in 1784 the house of Moevie was a substantial one - considerably more so than that shown at Dunira - locating it at or near the site now known as The Square, NN731237. The same map also shows Moevie+ to have larger areas of arable land and grazings than the Dunira of that time.

All this, coupled with the location of the village of Moevie NN735233 (2), Woodend (which is *of Moevie*, not *of Dunira*) and the disposition of the modern boundaries on OS Pathfinder, makes it clear that Moevie+ was rather more extensive than the other holdings of the estate. It appears that only after Lord Dundas rented and subsequently bought the whole estate and chose the component settlement of Dunira as his seat did that settlement become the most prestigious on the estate, after which the name Moevie+ became obsolete⁴³.

Strangely for such a substantial estate, there appears to be no record of a mill at Moevie+/Dunira. It may be that access to the mill of Dalchonzie by the ford at Belna NN739230 (2) had obviated the need for a mill north of the river. It may even be that Dalchonzie had long been associated with the lands just across the Earn, perhaps as the main component of an estate encompassing them all.

Dalchonzie first appears on record in 1493 (RMS ii no 2169), along with

⁴³ For a similar pattern of Stronvar, BQR.

Gauchory (Garrichrew+) and *Mewe* (Moevie+), the principal components of the estate later known as Dunira (see immediately above). These lands together were re-granted at that time to John Lord Drummond (he had previously resigned them), and were erected, along with lands in MUT, DXE and BLF, into a barony of Auchterarder. The absence of Dalchonzie, Garrichrew+ and Moevie+ from ER⁴⁴ implies that when the earldom of Strathearn reverted fully to the Crown in 1437 they were not directly in the hands of the Crown as demesne but held by an individual or individuals unknown to us, who may or may not have been of the Drummond family.

Dalchonzie had a mill, as mentioned above, and is shown on Pont 21 as having a substantial dwelling or manor house, unlike the component lands of Moevie+/Dunira at that date.

v) The core lands of COM

The lands of Comrie component estate gave their name to the parish. They were known as the lordship (*dominium*) of Comrie, probably by mid15c (see RMS ii no 640). The parish kirk, the kirkton and kirklands were on the Comrie lands, on the north bank of the Earn. Also, the holders of the lands or estate of Comrie were referred to as *de eodem*, from 14c if not earlier, if MacGregor-Comrie is right (1996, 32). In terms of lordship these details establish the lands as the most prestigious holding of the parish, and thus probably of the earlier multiple estate.

The low-ground section of Comrie component estate was modest in extent, squeezed in, as it were, between the lands of Tullybannochar and Dunira to the west and the march with MZX to the east (see map 3). The relatively level ground stretching north-westwards from north of the present village towards Pollyrigg Wood NN76 22 no doubt was, or contained, the lord's demesne lands (see under Kingarth, COM). We know that there was common grazing on the core Comrie lands (RMS ii no 640), so those lands probably extended at least to the slopes of Dun More NN76 23.

The upland area, by contrast, was very extensive indeed (see map 3).

⁴⁴ Progressively from this time a more comprehensive list of earldom place-names appears on record, initially mainly in ER. As implied above however, it is royal demesne lands that figure there.

The most southerly steading was the significantly named Kingarth NN76 24 (see s.n., COM), beyond which the uplands associated with the core lands of Comrie widen out rapidly to take in all the ground between the boundary with MZX, the boundary with KNM, and the march that winds its way north westward along the watershed from just west of Kingarth to the KNM boundary at NN667302 (see map 3 and, for list of holdings, RMS ii nos 1248 and 2296).

The component estates of Glentarken, Port+ and Morrells+ (both quite possibly part of Glentarken, see above, p518), and Dunira/Moevie+, all had direct access to the large area, delineated in the previous paragraph, which encompassed Gleann Mathaig, Glen Lednock and the glen of the Invergeldie Burn. Note that the pattern here is thus comparable to that found in MZX (see pp526-7 below).

The place-names of COM give us little evidence for the agricultural exploitation of the territory. Only Anaba, Tynacroy and Tom a' Mhinn, all in lower Glen Lednock, and Gualann Laoigh, above Glen Boltachan, point to the raising of livestock, namely cattle and goats. Though there are nine *dail* names, indicating grazing and especially hay meadows, Glaslarich, in lower Glen Lednock, Gleann Ghòinean, on Dundurn lands, and Cluan, on Moevie+/Dunira component estate, appear to be the only other toponymic references to pasture or grazing, which must have been a major form of land use in terrain such as this. Garrichrew+ and Corrabutrath+ (q.v.s.nn., COM), on the Dunira/Moevie+ estate, may point to the use of the davoch as a unit of land division.

Shieling sites are indicated by Clach Mhòr na h-Airighe Lèithe, above Glen Tarken, Airigh a' Chreagain, on Ardvorlich ground, and, in the Glen Lednock area, Creag na h-Ararairidh and the unnamed shielings marked in OS square NN69 30.

Only Coire na Mòine, on the highest uplands of Ardvorlich, and the name Sleamanavie+ (see s.nn. COM), together with documentary references to the latter site, point to the exploitation of peat⁴⁵.

The presence of deer, and thus probably their hunting, is referred to at Coire an Daimh and Meall Daimh, on Glentarken estate, Eildreach, on Ardvorlich ground, Meall nam Fiadh on the watershed between Gleann Mathaig and Glen Boltachan, and Coire an Fheidh Ghlais at the northern

march of Invergeldie.

vi) Lordship in COM

The hill names Tom a' Mhoraire and Uchdan Mhic Thaoish have been commented on s.n.n. in the COM gazetteer, where it is suggested that they mark the boundary between the territory of the Mormaer of Athol and that of a *toiseach cloinne* or head of kin, who was the early Gaelic lord of what was or later became Comrie multiple estate. In the territories adjoining Comrie to the west and to the east the early lords appear to have been *toisich cloinne*, in BQR the heads of the proto-clan Labhrain, in MZX ~~to~~ the forebears of the family of Toshach of Monzievaired (see below, pp528-9). This makes it more likely that the proposed interpretation of *Uchdan Mhic Thaoish* is reliable and that COM may have had a similar structure of lordship. A further factor in favour of the latter suggestion is the similar way in which the boundaries of component estates are disposed in COM, MZX (and FOW, see map 17) in order to give each component estate as far as possible direct access to the main uplands of the multiple estate, though this disposition could of course have been laid down in the Pictish period. There is also a slight possibility that the place-name Sleugnatoy may contain a reference to the kin group occupying Comrie multiple estate (see s.n., COM).

As regards the identity of the putative *toisich cloinne* in COM, it at first appeared that they may have been the forebears of the line known from 15c at least as Comrie of Comrie or Comrie *de eodem*, who emerge into record in possession of the lands of the lordship of Comrie and its associated uplands of Glen Lednock &c in just the same way as the Toshachs of Monzievaired and the Scots of Monzie are found at a similar date in possession of the corresponding lands of their respective multiple estates (see below pp528 and 533). However, MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 32) states that "the Comries are descended from Patrick de Strathearn, third son of Malise the sixth Earl of Strathearn, third of the name, by his wife Marjory, a daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan. Patrick received a charter for the lands of Comrie from his

⁴⁵ G *sliabh*, probably the first element of *Sleugmanavie+*, can also

father in 1297 and married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Kyngarth". MacGregor-Comrie also states (*op. cit.*, 32 note 24) that this Thomas was the first recorded Mair of Strathearn. Unfortunately MacGregor-Comrie does not give his sources for these and other statements, nor does he provide a bibliography, and it has not proved possible to contact him. If MacGregor-Comrie's statements are accurate, and if, as is most likely, it was the Kingarth beside the Lednock NN764246 COM that Thomas held, then the link between Comrie, the mairship of the earldom and, possibly, the Mair's Croft in FOW⁴⁶ is here traced back to 1a13c, and it is perhaps through this marriage with Thomas' daughter that the office and its pertinents, which thus appear to have been hereditary by 1a13c, passed to the Comrie family.

However, the evidence of the place-name *Uchdan Mhic Thaoish* remains even if the Comries of Comrie prove not to be of the line of the original *toisich*. Thomas's non-Gaelic name notwithstanding (though cf the Glenshee clan name MacThomais), it is possible that this line is to be found in the family of Thomas of Kingarth⁴⁷.

We find in FOW, and particularly clearly in MZX (see below pp528-9 and 571-2), evidence that the multiple estate concerned had been occupied in the Gaelic period by five branches of a kin group, with each branch occupying a component estate, and a *toiseach cloinne* at their head. If it is accepted, as proposed above pp516-21, that Glentarken, Moevie+/Dunira, Comrie, Dundurn and Dalchonzie were discrete component estates, Port+ and Morrels+ being part of Glentarken, and Ardvorlich, Finglen and Ardstrostan being *terra vasta*, or perhaps ground exploited for its upland resources and attached to Dundurn (cf Stewart of Ardvorlich 1964, 72), then this gives a five-fold pattern for COM also. But as detailed in the section on land organisation above, the exact status of Port+ and Morrels+ and of the COM lands to the south of the loch is not clear. Nor is it totally clear whether Dalchonzie and Moevie+/Dunira formed one component estate or two.

If, on the other hand, it is assumed that COM did not have a *toiseach cloinne*, and that Thomas de Kyngarth and his forebears had held the

indicate rough grazing.

⁴⁶ See the references dated 1458 and later under Comrie, COM.

Glen Lednock uplands later seen to be associated with the lordship of Comrie, but had not held the core lowland area, the lordship itself, then Thomas's position would be similar to that of Alexander Thane, of DNG. He, much later, in 1530, held the corresponding lands in DNG, namely Edindunning also known as Thanesland (eg RMS iii no 973, *Retours Perth* 954), but did not hold ^{the} _^ caput of the multiple estate at Findony/Dunning.

As his name suggests, Alexander Thane was very probably descended from the hereditary thanes of Dunning, attested in *Inchaff. Chrs.* IV, IX &c; from AD1199. His case enables us to make the alternative suggestion that the *toiseach* in COM too may have been a thane whose thanedom had become hereditary, with Thomas as the last of the line.

The multiple estate of Comrie is entirely lacking in place-names referring to the judicial aspects of early lordship. The apparent exception is the Gallows Tree (q.v., COM) at Ardvorlich, traditionally said to be where the Stewarts hanged their enemies. As Ardvorlich does not seem to have been a seat of lordship of any kind before the Stewarts acquired it in 1616, Gallows Tree is probably not relevant to the period of the Gaelic earldom.

D) Land Organisation and Lordship in MZX

i) Land organisation

The three component estates in the western half of Monzievaired parish have topographic names. Aberlednock is Pictish *aber*, 'confluence', plus the river name Lednock which, prefixed as it is by *aber*, is itself likely to be Pictish. It may be from a Pictish cognate of *W lledan* 'broad', with the dimin. suffix *-ag* which W.J. Watson states was borrowed into Gaelic from P-Celtic (CPNS 447). The Lednock in fact flows through two broad, flat areas, and the name may be 'little broad one'.

The *-th-* of Clathick appears as *-ch-* in the early forms so the name may

⁴⁷ Thomas' seal is described in CDS ii, Appendix i, 2 (24): "A goat leaping, a serpent(?) below", with the words S' THOMAE DE KYNGERTH. The last word is marked by Bain with a question mark.

be a burn name *clachag, gen *clachaig from G clach 'stone' and the same fem. dimin. suffix -ag as in *Liadnag* above, giving the sense 'little stony one'. If a settlement name, it may have been G *clachaich 'at stone place'. *NMRS* reports two large stones behind the policies of Clathick House, possibly part of a megalithic structure, so the site could have been named with reference to these stones.

Fordie (*Fordeff* 1445 *ER*) may be G *fothairibh, the dat. pl. of *fothair*⁴⁸ used as a locative, giving the sense '(at place among) hillslopes'. This interpretation assumes that metathesis has occurred transforming *fothairuibh into *foirthibh. It should be noted that *fothair* has a P-Celtic cognate in the form of Welsh *godir*, which itself means 'slope', though it can also mean 'territory'. The present name of the estate, Lawers, is a transferred name, from Lawers half way along the north side of Loch Tay (NN67 39), but Fordie survives as the name of the very substantial house to the west of the present Lawers House.

The two remaining component estates, Monzievaired and Ochtertyre can be claimed to have names that refer to their place in the organisation of the estate. Monzievaired is *Moeghauard* and *Moeghanard* in Regnal List F and *Morgoauerd* in Regnal List I (Anderson 1980, 275, 284). This would appear to be G *magh*, in a dative/locative form *muigh(e), followed by the gen. sing. of *bàrd*, '(at) bard's level place'. Under the year 995 the Chronicle of Melrose glosses the name as *bardorum campus*, i.e. 'plain of bards', or 'of the bards'. Later forms of the name show that the first part was assimilated to G *mòine* 'peat, peat bog, peat moor'. The role of the bard in early Celtic societies was to reinforce the *status quo* by praising the tribe and its leading men, and Monzievaired may well represent the land provided for the upkeep of this important individual. So the etymology appears to imply that cultural and ritual and political activity took place here, and in the context of a power centre. But it is important to note that both *magh* and *bàrd* have P-Celtic cognates in the form of W *ma* 'place, spot, plain', and W *bardd* 'bard', so the power centre, and its name, may well have been Pictish. If there were bards based here in Pictish times, it is likely that the lord they celebrated dwelt in the fort at NN851239, classified by

Driscoll as 'Iron Age'.

Ochertyre (*Ouchtirtyre* 1446 ER), G *uachdar tìre* 'upper part of (the) land', may well have been coined in contradistinction to the 'plain' represented by *Monzievairst*, and *tìr*, 'land', may here be used in the sense of a defined territory. As a Gaelic name its reference would be to the territory of the kin group whose existence is inferred below from the place-name *Quoig* (see Lower *Quoig* MZX), but it is again important to note the P-Celtic cognates of *uachdar* and *tìr*, W *uthir* and *tìr*.

It is eminently possible, then, that *Moeghauard* and *Uachdar tìre* were borrowed from existing Pictish names easily assimilated to a Gaelic form. Because the lands of Ochertyre are not the highest in the multiple estate or parish of *Monzievairst*, the lands of Pictish **Uthir tìr* may have covered a greater proportion of the uplands of the multiple estate than Ochertyre did after the interior boundaries were perhaps re-arranged to accommodate the five households of the new ruling Gaelic kin-group.

Be that as it may, five principal divisions of the multiple estate of *Monzievairst* have now been identified: *Fordie*, *Clathick* and *Aberlednock* have names that seem to be topographical, referring to their physical surroundings. *Monzievairst* and *Ochertyre*, however, can be claimed to have names that refer rather to their place in the organisation of the estate - that is, the place where the bard or bards operate, and the upper part of the territory of the occupying kin group.

It seems clear that *Glen Turret* was an area exploited by the lower ground component estates for its upland resources, and in fact no permanent settlements appear to be on record on the *Glen Turret* lands. As shown on map 4, the estate boundaries are arranged in such a way that each of the five component territories has direct access to the *Glen Turret* ground, suggesting that at least some of its resources were shared between them. Likely resources would of course be peat and turf, timber and firewood, and transhumance. *Mòine Bheag* 'little peat bog', on the northern boundary of the parish, confirms the presence of peat,

⁴⁸ This element can appear in later forms of place-names as *fother*,

and note the references as late as 17c to shielings and the cutting of timber in RMS ix no 1694. There is also Creag nan Uan 'rock or crag of the lambs' but, in an area such as this, which Withers in his study of Gaelic in Scotland (Withers 1984, 59, 80) classifies as Gaelic in e18c and still partly Gaelic in e19c, Creag nan Uan may well be a late name, representing husbandry practices of, say, 18c.

Another probable use of the Glenturret lands would not be a shared one. On the northern boundary is Auchnafree Hill, from *G achadh na frithe* 'field of the deer forest', the deer forest in question being across the march, in a detached part of MXZ. So hunting did take place in this general area. It is also known from documentary evidence that after the earldom lands had passed fully into the hands of the Crown in 1437, Glen Turret was royal hunting forest (eg 1509 RMS ii 3343). It is very possible then that this represented a continuation of a form of land use that had been in operation in the time of the Gaelic earldom - and conceivably before that.

Anent Glenturret's connection with hunting, note that OSA MZS (p723) reports that that area "was famous, in former times, for producing falcons of the best kind, when hawking was a favourite amusement in this country". Note also from the charter of 1646 (RMS ix no 1694) quoted under Turret Water, MZX, *libertatem venandi, aucupandi [fowling] et machinandi [snaring, trapping] in dict. terris, piscandi in dictis lacubus et lie burnes*. The same charter shows that the high ground from just south of Loch Turret northwards to the parish boundary contained a number of named areas, grazings (*girsinges* &c) and common pasture. There were also shielings between Loch Turret and Lochan Uaine (cf Old Sheilings on OS Pathfinder NN795301), some of them exploited by the tenants of Craigneich MUT. The area, which rises from c400m at the glen floor to c900m at the watershed, appears to have produced timber in the first half of 17c (*cum libertate amputandi arbores* &c, *loc. cit.*).

In the time of the earldom any privilege of hunting in Glenturret would no doubt be reserved for the earl, as it was in 1618 for the laird of Monzievairst David Toshach who, though described in the charter's preamble (RMS ix no 1694) as *jr* in June 1618, appears as *of Monzievairst* in other documents of similar date (see Appendix 5a p617, 9 June 1618).

ii) Lordship in MZX

On the estate of Ochertyre there survive the place-names Upper Quoig, Lower Quoig and Craig Quoig, names that imply the existence here of a *còig* in the sense defined above (pp485-6). On the analogy of Fowlis, discussed below pp571-2, it appears that Ochertyre was earlier a *còig*. It is consistent with this possibility that the multiple estate of Monzievairst has five component estates: Aberlednock around NN77 22, Fordie (now Lawers), NN794226, Clathick, NN809227, Ochertyre, NN836239, and Monzievairst, NN851235, with Glen Turret to the north probably being utility land shared between them (see pp526-7).

Also on the Monzievairst multiple estate are the place-names *Carnantoiseach*+ NN808308 (2), *Tosach Castle* NN845241 and *Tomintoshach Field*+ NN84 24 (2) (see s.nn, MZX). These appear to be clear indications that a *toiseach* held the multiple estate of Monzievairst. *Malis de Moliefard* who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296 (CDS ii, 200; see also Appendix 5a s.a. 1296) is likely to be of the line of the *toisich*⁴⁹. The family of Toshach of Monzievairst, who are on record as such from 15c, are likely to be his descendants. For this family see Appendix 5a.

In a document of 29 April 1572 (RPC xiv (Addenda 1545-1625), see Appendix 5a, p607) the Toshachs of Monzievairst are described as an ancient and illustrious race (*illustris et antiqua gens*) and as *primi*, which in the context appears to represent 'chiefs; leading men'. This probably identifies the Toshachs as former *toisich cloinne* rather than as former thanes. When the lands in Monzievairst parish begin to appear on record from the first half of 15c, the Toshachs are in possession of the lands of the component estate of Monzievairst, and of Glen Turret. Subsequently they can be seen to acquire feudal title to these lands [eg RMS ii no 3343 AD1509].

In view of the preceding remarks the reference in ER iii, 36, to *firm[e] aque de Toret*, which would appear at first sight likely to represent the area of Glenturret and in particular the rents from the fishings there, is puzzling, for if the *toisich* of Monzievairst and their descendants had been in uninterrupted possession of the

⁴⁹ Bain (CDS ii, Appendix i, s (13)) describes *Malis'* seal as depicting a "Figure of eight rays" and bearing the words S' MALIS DE 'TOFARD. Bain adds a question mark after the last word.

Glenturret lands these latter would not be likely to appear in *ER*. But Grant (1975, 237 and note 10) provides a solution to the problem when he deduces from later royal rentals that *aqu[a] de Toret* here in fact means not the lands beside the Turret Water but all the earldom lands to the west of the Turret where it forms the easterly march of *MZX*⁵⁰. These lands comprise the parishes of *BQR*, *COM*, *TEX*, *MZX* and *STX* (*op cit.*, 238).

E) Land Organisation and Lordship in *MZX*

i) Land organisation at Monzie

Maps 6 and 6a shows the inferred composition of medieval *MZX*. In the time available it was unfortunately not possible to carry out a toponymic study of the extensive detached upland portions of the parish/multiple estate at Auchnafree and Logiealmond.

When the multiple estate of Monzie emerges into record in the course of 15c, the tenorial situation is complex. It appears from charters and other documents that the core lands of Monzie had consisted of four component parts or quarters centred on the church site, with a detached component estate at Innerpeffray, in addition to the detached high ground sections, which would provide valuable upland resources for the multiple estate, later parish. This gives an apparent five component estates (the four core quarters and Innerpeffray), plus their associated upland ground, and this is comparable to what was found in *MZX* (see above pp524-8). The five-fold structure, in conjunction with the place-name *Kipnaclyne*, NN872262 (2), explained as '(lumpy) hill of the clan or progeny' (see s.n., *MZX*), is consistent with a multiple

⁵⁰ Grant bases this conclusion on the fact that in 1380 (*ER* iii, 33-8) *ferm[e] aque de Toret* yielded 43% of the rents from an area that also included the shires of Fowlis, Crieff and Dunning and the lands of Trinity Gask, Strowan, Blairnroar+ and Glenlichorn. This is broadly in line with the contribution of 53% yielded by *BQR*, *COM*, *TEX*, *MZX* and *STX* in the rentals for 1444-6 (*ER* v; see Grant *loc. cit.*).

estate held by a *toiseach cloinne* or head of kin and divided into five component parts to accommodate the *toiseach* and four households of his kin. It should be added that, for reasons examined below, pp536-9, any toponymic evidence there might have been at Innerpeffray to throw light on its association with the core and other lands of Monzie would have been lost during a period of radical language change beginning in 1413c. This arose, it seems, through Innerpeffray being granted at that time to Malcolm of Auchterarder, later of Innerpeffray, and this disruption of the multiple estate unit suggests that the earlier structures of lordship in Monzie had already come to an end by that date.

Though the divisions of the core lands of Monzie are referred to as quarters, specific reference to a south west quarter of Monzie is not found in the surviving records. Consequently, a potential solution to the problem of the quarters of Monzie would be that, by the time details of the multiple estate emerge into record in 15c, there were only three 'quarters'. In fact there are references concerning the former earldom of Strathearn that are consistent with a re-organisation of land from thirds to quarters, or vice-versa, having led to puzzling and illogical terminology. In TRG there is *Middle Quarter* (1800-7 Perthshire Sasines), earlier *Middelquarter*, *Cottagium lie Cothouss de Middelquarter* (1624 *Retours Perth* 317), and in COM earlier TEX the *fourth or quarter lands of Meiggar* [NN761185 &c] commonly called *Meiggar* or *Treyanmanich* (G trian meadhanach 'middle third'; 1806 Perthshire Sasines &c). RIA gives no indication that O Ir *cethramthu*, 'quarter, fourth part', was used in this mathematically imprecise way. DOST however has s.v. *quarter* the rubrics "1b a fourfold or other subdivision of a body of persons", and "3a the fourth part, or other subdivision, of an escutcheon", and under rubric 5b, concerning the subdivision of land, is given the example *Gif thai are in possession of the thre quarteris of the landis of Hawhill* (1533 *Dunf. Reg. Ct.* 96; my italics). Cf also Dickinson's remarks on the quarters into which sheriffdoms were divided in 15c: "The 'quarters'...were not necessarily restricted to four...but might be as many as five or six. 'Quarter' simply meant a 'side' (Dickinson 1928, lxii n8).

If there were to have been only three quarters of Monzie by 15c, the so-called north west one, where there is no evidence that the Scots

shared tenure with others, may have comprised the whole western half of the core lands, that is to say, may have absorbed an earlier south west quarter. This 'north west quarter' of 15c, more properly, it is suggested, the western half, would contain the medieval and later *caput* of the estate and the Boirland+ and the Home Farm+, together with the relics of pre-Gaelic ritual and strategic importance represented by the stone circle and standing stone, NN88 24 and NN87 24, and the fort on Skirley Craig NN86 25.

Alternatively however, it could be argued that the core quarters of Monzie are too small to support four branches of a kin group, though the extensive detached portions of the parish would no doubt have provided income in kind or in money to compensate for this. More telling perhaps is the fact that the four key quarters of the multiple estate are not referred to by Gaelic names, implying that they were not early discrete units but resulted from the subsequent division of a single unitary estate.

The place-name Kipmaclyne (q.v. s.n., MXZ) remains however, as does the evidence of the Scots' holding the core lands of Monzie in addition to the detached uplands at Auchnafree (see below, p533). It may be that other estates held by the kin group of the putative *toisich* of Monzie were in the detached area that is now LOA, in the southern part of which altitudes are roughly comparable with those around the *caput* of Monzie. It is possible to envisage the parish/multiple estate as a whole as consisting of three areas of mixed terrain, Monzie, Innerpeffray and Logiealmond, each of which included habitable and some cultivable land, and all of which were roughly equidistant from the almost exclusively high ground area at Auchnafree in Glen Almond, which they all perhaps would share to provide high ground resources. This form of land organisation can be seen to be far from ideal, but as Rogers states (1992, 356), such a situation probably arose in this case as a result of a "regulated division of the valuable pasture lands in and above Glen Almond", and this no doubt explains the fragmented nature of CRF and FOW as well as of MXZ.

By c1260 the lands of Logie (Logiealmond) had been granted to Malise de Logy, second son of Sir Malise, Earl Gilbert's steward. We do not know exactly when the lands of Logie first came to this family, but Sir Malise was of age to witness a charter c1199 and was steward e13c (Rogers 1992, 318, 355, *Inchaff. Chrs.* lxxv). Malise his son could

therefore have been born as early as c1200, and the family's acquisition of the Logiealmond lands certainly implies that the suggested disruption of the tenurial situation in MXZ occurred between c1200 and 1260, refining somewhat the date 'by 1a13c' that is proposed on p530 above.

Land organisation at Innerpeffray (MXZ det)

The place-names of Innerpeffray estate do not give real evidence of arable cultivation, though one might expect the demesne lands (later the mains) to have produced crops. The muir and the loan referred to above are confirmation of what common sense suggests in any case, that livestock was grazed on the estate. The presence of a common muir (1506-7 *RMS* ii no 3048, 1811 *Perthshire Sasines*) helps to confirm that Innerpeffray was, though small, a complete self-contained agricultural estate. One might go so far as to say that, with its chapel, it had all the elements of a parish except size, and it is perhaps not surprising that we see it described as a parish in some of the later references given under Innerpeffray Chapel, MXZ det. To be compared with the *Parish* of Innerpeffray (1724 and 1725 *MutPR*) is an entry from *Acts of the Lords of Council in Public Affairs*, dated 11 Feb 1548-9, when the *parrochianaris* of the provostry of Innerpeffray obtain a decision that Master John Sinclair has right to the teinds and dues, not Master John Drummond.

ii) Lordship in MXZ

Pre-Gaelic Lordship

Indications of pre-Gaelic lordship in MXZ are provided by the native fort on Knock Durrock NN877255, classified by Driscoll (1987, 254ff) as possibly Dark Age, some 550m from the site of the early church of Monzie. This spatial relationship is consistent with the church being founded with the consent and protection of a Pictish lord, perhaps residing at the fort⁵¹. The standing stone and stone circle in OS squares NN87 24 and NN88 24 are also indicative of an early centre of

power and ritual at Monzie. The possible 'stockade' or palisaded structure at NN884241 (see under Monzie, MXZ) may have been the dwelling of the Pictish and/or Gaelic lords of Monzie in succession to the fort. Evidence given under Boirland+, MXZ, indicates the possible location and extent of the lord's demesne or equivalent, perhaps from the early medieval period if not earlier.

Lordship in the Gaelic period

In MXZ, as in COM, the identification of the line that may have provided the *toisich cloinne* is more difficult than in MZX, where the surname Toshach is a conclusive factor. Individuals of the name of Toshach are seen to be involved in Monzie too, as early as 1460, and it cannot be shown with certainty that this involvement was not longstanding. However, there is evidence of a Scot in Monzie some time before a Toshach is first seen having sasine of a part of those lands, and in addition it is argued in Appendix 5a (pp609-10 s.a. 1509) that the Monzie Toshachs were in fact a late offshoot of the Monzievaired family of that name.

But if it is asked which known family was more likely to be descended from early lords of Monzie, the most telling point must surely be that, when the records throw more light on the situation, it is the Scots who not only have tenure of three of the quarters of the core lands, and of all four of them if the arguments put forward on pp530-531 above are accepted, but also of the detached tract of mountainous land at Auchnafree that was probably common to the whole multiple estate. As was the case for the Toshachs of Monzievaired, being in possession of substantial core and upland areas of a multiple estate, and subsequently obtaining feudal rights to them, is consistent with a process whereby longstanding, perhaps ancient, hereditary rights to a territory and *de facto* possession of it are sanctioned and given legal recognition in feudal terms.

Uncertainty remains however. The Scots are said in RMS ix nos 711 and 971 to be the second most senior family of the name in Scotland, descending from Sir John Scot *de Monzie* who fought alongside Wallace in 1297. MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 281) states that Sir John was the first

⁵¹ For comparable spatial relationships between early churches and

of the kin to obtain lands in Monzie, receiving a charter for part of the lands "for his brave services rendered". Though unsubstantiated⁵², this statement would be in accord with a hypothetical scenario in which the line of the original *toisich* died out, or for some unknown reason lost or relinquished the lands of Monzie and Innerpeffray which then became available for granting to the Scots. The complex tenurial situation found in 15c and 16c MXZ (see pp529-31) would also be clarified a little if the Toshachs had gained their quarter of Monzie at a similar date which, it is suggested above pp531-2, may have been between 1212c and 1260.

Despite considerable dubiety however, the Scots remain the most likely successors of the putative original *toisich* by virtue of their possession of both core and upland areas of the multiple estate.

In any event, the evidence deployed above for a fivefold structure in Monzie under a *toiseach cloinne* is not demolished simply because the *toiseach* and his kin cannot be identified with certainty⁵³.

MXZ is unusual among the parishes studied in that the toponymy of one of its components, the detached estate of Innerpeffray, differs considerably from that of the remainder of the parish. The possibility that this is the result of a 13c change of lordship in Innerpeffray will now be considered.

iv) Lordship and language change in MXZ

The toponymy of the core lands of Monzie

Within the core lands of Monzie there are seven names the elements of which have P-Celtic cognates: Broughroy, Craigentore, Dronie, Dunchraggan, Dunlaverock, Duntime, Keltie and Loch More (see s.nn., MXZ).

native forts see under The Sheers+ MXZ.

⁵² I have been unable to obtain from Mr MacGregor-Comrie details of the sources of this and other statements made in his survey of Strathearn families (MacGregor-Comrie 1996). Note that arguments against the version of events reported by MacGregor-Comrie are put forward in Appendix 5b, s.a. 1297 p621.

This leaves between 23 and 30 recorded Gaelic names (depending on how many of the above are in fact of Pictish origin). In addition Creag Kipmaclyne and Brae of Monzie, though containing elements that were borrowed into Scots from Gaelic (*craig/creag* and *brae*), are probably to be taken as Gaelic in origin rather than Sc because of the order of the elements.

Of the Scots names listed in the MXZ gazetteer, Oil and Old Church Stance are not truly place-names. Among the remainder, Parknook, Shirley+ (probably for Skirley), Haught+, Littleton, Home Farm+ and Boreland+, the last three could be considered to have been derived from e.n.s. as they imply Littleton or Boreland or Home Farm of X. The remaining Sc names are names formed from a Sc generic and an existing place-name as specific, such as Green of Monzie+, Keltieburn+, Skirley Craig.

Monzie was clearly Pictish before the union of the Pictish and Gaelic kingdoms, as the surrounding lands were. Some 25% of the Gaelic name-list could in theory have been adapted from Pictish, but as there is no way of identifying the actual Pictish names among this group⁵⁴, it is difficult to quantify the degree of Pictish-Gaelic bilingualism there may have been in MXZ during the period of language transition.

But even if the possibly Pictish place-names listed above are excluded, the Gaelic provenance of a substantial proportion of the names on record indicates decisive and presumably rapid Pictish-Gaelic language change.

On the other hand, the comparatively small number of new names coined in Scots, represented by the six Scots primary names on record, suggests that the transition from Gaelic to Scots speech was protracted, and mainly took the form of Scotticisation of existing Gaelic names rather than re-naming in Scots. This also suggests that there was not a marked influx of Scots speakers from elsewhere to influence the process. That the Scots contribution was largely composed of names derived from e.n.s. suggests that such new naming in Scots as did take place was due to the opening up of new holdings that were subsidiary to pre-existing ones.

⁵³ Appendix 5a and 5b give substantial information on the families of Toshach and Scot.

⁵⁴ It includes names such as Loch More and Broughroy, q.v.s.nn., MXZ.

Given the uncertainty anent the number of identifiable Pictish place-names in the core territory of MXZ, it is difficult to make a comparison in this particular respect with its lower-lying dependent estate at Innerpeffray. This is not to say that Monzie was not a functioning Pictish lordship. Any such claim would ignore the significance of the fort on Knock Durroch (q.v., MXZ) as a probable seat of lordship, and its place in the sequence that may have continued with the enclosure beneath the present gate lodge at NN884241 (see comments under Boirland, MXZ), the so far unidentified lord's residence or residences in the medieval period, and the 17c and 18c castle.

When we look beyond the period this thesis is principally concerned with to the transition from Gaelic to Scots speech and culture, a more readily identifiable contrast is seen between the two estates. Much of Monzie continues to be held, for some two and a half centuries after the forfeiture of the earldom, by the long-established Scot family, whose surname in itself implies not only Gaelic culture but a conservative retention of that culture when others were losing or forsaking it (see Appendix 5b s.a. 1592, p530 below). A kin group with whom they partly shared lordship, the Toshachs, had very probably been lords of Monzievaired under the Gaelic earls. In Innerpeffray however, as discussed more fully below, the lands are seen to pass by el4c at the latest into the hands of outsiders who, there is good reason to assume, would be likely to bring Scots speech and influential non-Gaelic speakers with them.

The toponymy of Innerpeffray

For the detached estate of Innerpeffray the total number of names recorded, for all periods, including obsolete names and duplicate names for the same place, is 32. Of these only 12 have survived onto current OS maps.

The watercourse names are Pictish (Pefryn+), or Gaelic, though now in Scotticised form: Altina, Gelly Burn, Millen Burn and Powaffray, the latter replacing the name Pefryn+ (&c) but with its first part likely to have been influenced by Pictish (see under Powaffray Water, MXZ). In the name of the estate itself the Gaelic term *inbhir* is prefixed to the Pictish Pefryn. The principal agricultural holding of the estate, *Pethismanis+*, now the Mains of Innerpeffray, may perhaps be a 'Pit-'

site and if so, is virtually certain to have been occupied and cultivated in the Pictish period, even if not under a *Pit-* name. Thus the oldest strata of names establish that there was a strong Pictish presence here followed by a period of Pictish-Gaelic bilingualism.

It is inconceivable that the low-lying Innerpeffray lands would not be fully settled and well worked during the Gaelic period, and there would therefore be a full complement of Gaelic settlement and other names in active use, as well, no doubt, as some surviving Pictish ones. Yet slightly over two thirds (25) of the known place-names of Innerpeffray estate are Scots, suggesting that when the language change from Gaelic to Scots occurred it was intensive and rapid and perhaps more in the nature of language imposition by incoming non Gaelic-speaking individuals than a transition through a period of bilingualism.

The only earlier settlement names known to have survived the period of language transition virtually unchanged in form and in the feature to which they were applied are Innerpeffray itself and the Logane+ NN91 17 (2). Altina and Gelly (the latter with the addition of Sc 'burn') are pre-existing watercourse names applied to settlements in the Scots period. Dolleriemuir and perhaps Pethismanis+ are existing settlement names with a Sc generic added. Apart from these few exceptions, the remaining names of the estate are purely Scots.

These Scots place-names speak of a barony with its judicial aspect (Barony, Gallowhill), and a fully functioning estate with its mains, its grazings (Eisthill, Westhill, Loanhead, Dolleriemuir), its communications (Coblehaugh, Coblelands, Ferry) and trades (Smithlands, Pownmill, Newmill, Fisherfold). Place-name and documentary evidence speaks of an active ecclesiastical presence in the Scots period. Unfortunately the comprehensive Scots place-name evidence has replaced toponymic evidence from the earlier periods and as a result, as so often in this study, confident inferences cannot be made about the situation that obtained under the Gaelic earldom.

The origin of a decisive Older Scots influence in Innerpeffray may lie in the grant by Earl Malise (III or IV of the name) to *Malcolm[us] Utirardour clericus* referred to in RMS ii no 2762, AD1503. The core lands of AUA, that is the north west quarter approximately of that parish, are known to have been a royal possession by 1280 and the seat of a sheriffdom by 1290 (ER i, 1, 51, MacQueen in McNeill and MacQueen 1996, 194) and it is likely that Malcolm, notwithstanding his Gaelic

forename, would have brought non-Gaelic speakers with him, few in number perhaps, but of a standing that would make their influence decisive. Subsequently, by 1374, the Mercers held Innerpeffray (Edwards 1911-12, 54). The Mercers of Inchbrakie and Innerpeffray were junior branches of the Mercers of Aldie, a merchant family as their surname suggests, and their activities too would by 1414 have for long been conducted in the Scots tongue. It is likely that their lordship would reinforce the use of Scots and help to make the language transition irreversible.

As *RMS* ii no 2762 makes clear, by 1314x1319 *Malcolm[us] Utirardour clericus* or his heirs or successors had held Innerpeffray and Dunfallin for an unknown length of time⁵⁵.

The editor of *C.A. Chrs.* i p187 relates that as depute chamberlain Sir Malcolm held an inquisition at Perth, 1 September 1305 (*CDS* ii, 1689). He appears as sheriff of Clackmannan and Auchterarder post 15 September 1305 (*op. cit.* ii, 1691, cf 439). c1306 Malcolm of Innerpeffray witnesses the confirmation by Malise III to the monks of Coupar Angus of a grant to them by Sir Gilbert de la Hay of Erroll of two acres near the church of Fossoway (FOS) (Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 70; also *C. A. Chrs* LXXXVI).

He was one of the first to join Bruce and, taken prisoner, was confined in the Tower of London, 24 November 1306 (*CDS* ii, 1858). In 1307, as one of King Robert's entourage, he was sent to Malise III to try to persuade him to do homage to the king (*Docs. Hist. Scot.*, 320, 321). On 16 May 1310/11 there is mention of Malcolm's escort and of letters for bringing him from London to Berwick (*CDS* iii, 218).

In 1313 *Malcolm[us] de Innyrpefrine*, described as *domin[us]* and *mil[es]*, witnesses, along with Earl Malise of Strathearn, a charter of Sir Roger de Moubray, lord of Methven (edited in Moncrieff 1929, ii 642-3).

In 1315 Malcolm witnesses a charter of Robert I in which his name appears after that of *Johanne[s] Senescall[us]* (*RRS* v no 46; cf the description of him as the deputy of John de Swardale, Chamberlain, in 1305, above). In the same year he witnesses a confirmation charter of Robert I, at Perth (*RRS* v no 70).

In 1318 Robert I confirms a charter of Earl Malise granting Meikleour

⁵⁵ For further details see Appendix 1a, p578-9.

in Stormont to *Malcolm de Innerpeffrey Knight* (RRS v no 130).

Malcolm thus appears to have been a close associate of the earl of Strathearn as well as of the king of Scots and to have been a man of status in the context both of the earldom and of the realm.

As stated in Appendix 1a, p(95), a Malcolm of Auchterarder is recorded in 1280. If he was a relatively young man at that time, the possibility arises that he and Malcolm of Innerpeffray may in fact be the same individual. Under this hypothesis he would have acquired Innerpeffray, from the earl of Strathearn, some time between 1280 and 1304-5, and subsequently taken the title of his new lands. His prior connection with Auchterarder may have influenced his appointment as sheriff there. He appears to have ceased paying his dues for Innerpeffray in 1314x1319 (inferred from RMS ii no 2762).

His connection with the royal burgh and sheriffdom of Auchterarder, the rank he achieves and the circles in which he is seen to move make of him a figure likely to be instrumental in introducing Scots speech into Innerpeffray⁵⁶.

F) Land Organisation and Lordship in TEX

i) Early lordship

The presence at Dalginross of the Roman camp and forts underlines the strategic importance of the location of the lowland part of the multiple estate of Tullichettle, commanding the narrow strath of the Earn and its crossing point, and the mouths of two glens, Lednock and Artney. The standing stone, cup-marked stone (just in medieval MUT) and tumuli (just on the Tullichettle lands) in OS squares NN76 20, NN77 20 and NN78 21 hint at the political and ritual importance of this immediate area prior to the medieval period, and Castell Dun Dalig+ may represent a small fortified site of an early date, and thus perhaps a focus of political power. Only archaeological investigation would throw light on these possibilities.

The parallel Sc and G place-names Dalgenross Court Knowe+ and Dun Mhoid+ (qq.v. s.nn., TEX), though occurring extremely late, indicate judicial activity here that may date from the time of the Gaelic

⁵⁶ For details of probable sons of Malcolm see Watt 1977, 277-8.

earldom and perhaps earlier. The site is in the vicinity of the standing stones in OS square NN78 21 just referred to, reinforcing the likelihood of continuity of use of that area for high-status ritual and political activity.

In the discussion of Labhran hill names, p504 (see also maps 7 and 15), it is suggested that south of Loch Earn the initial territory of the proto-clan Labhrain extended as far east as Srath a' Ghlinne approximately, and from there the eastern limit of their territory ran roughly north eastwards to the eastern end of Loch Earn. This putative boundary clearly cuts across the subsequent known boundaries of lordship represented by the multiple estates, later parishes, of Comrie and Tullichettle, and would appear to define an area of lordship dating from an early period of Gaelic presence in western Strathearn, pre-dating the structures traced in the analysis of the medieval parishes. It is of course likely that this boundary cut across Pictish structures also, but the place-name Càrn Labhruinn TEX (see pp504 and 505), outwith the later clan lands, implies that on the south side of Loch Earn these older structures re-asserted themselves and the proto-clan Labhrain withdrew to the territory that was to become BQR.

ii) Land organisation in TEX

Aberuchill

Rogers (1992, 359) says that it is not clear whether Aberuchill (NN745211 &c) was in COM or TEX, but he includes it in TEX, with a question mark, on his map of the parish (*op. cit.*, 111). Aberuchill and *Rossruchill*, the latter presumably representing the area known as the Ross NN765217 &c, were granted to Sir John Murray of Drumsergard by Earl Malise IV in 1322x39 (NAS GD 24/5/4, quoted Rogers 1992, 359), remaining in Murray hands, and out of the records, until 1a16c (*RMS* v no 2102), after the parish union with COM. This lack of notice contributes to the difficulty of knowing in which medieval parish Aberuchill belonged. It is also, presumably, the reason for Rogers' remark that Aberuchill "does not seem to have been of particular importance in either parish" (*op. cit.*, 385). But it is only in the closing decades of the Gaelic earldom that the estate is seen to pass out of the hands of the Gaelic earls, which could in itself indicate a certain importance for the estate in the eyes of the comital family.

Prior to that there is no reason to believe that Aberuchill was not fully integrated into the multiple estate of which it was a part, and there is good reason to believe that that part would have been a significant one.

It may be telling that neither Aberuchill nor any part of it figures in the document of 1630 listing the teinds of TEX (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber* pl14), one of our most valuable sources for an understanding of the composition of the parish. Analysis of COM has not thrown any light on the question but for the purposes of this study it is being assumed that Aberuchill was in fact in TEX.

The sheer size of the Aberuchill estate must surely imply importance. It is not altogether clear whether the part of TEX north of the Earn, that is Tullybannocher (NN76 22 &c) including Drumlochlan (NN74 22) and Twenty Shilling Wood (NN76 22), formed part of the Aberuchill lands, though the listing of *Tullibanchare et Rosse* in *ER v*, 171, 1444, and *Tulybanchare, Ross et Cragynche* (the Ross NN765217 &c and Craggish NN763207, parts of Aberuchil, eg 1445 *ER v*, 204), may be an indication that they did, and the lack of references to a mill at Tullybannocher gives an impression of subsidiarity. But south of Earn Aberuchill estate appears to occupy the entire section of TEX that lies to the north of the Ruchill, extending as far west as Allt Glas (NN711190 &c). A possible exception is the farm of Blairmore (NN737187), parts of which were earlier called Blairwhorrie and, seemingly, Dunduf. But since the hill Dùn Dubh NN72 18 is on Aberuchill land, the name *Dunduf* (*RMS* ii no 3829, AD1513) could imply that Blairmore/Dunduf too was a part of Aberuchill. The later the period after the earldom had passed into the hands of the crown, the more did ancient groupings of lands become disrupted by grants to different individuals. Nonetheless, the conjunction of the whole lands of *Dalranich, Blairmore, Blairquhorry, and Cultis*, with the mill of *Cultis* now called the mill of *Dachroy* (1609 *Laing Chrs.* no 1563, in which Wm. Grahame of Callender sells the lands to Campbell of Aberuchill) could imply a long-standing association between these lands, perhaps with Dalrannoch, Blairmore and Blairquhorry as dependent upland grazing areas for the lower-ground section of the Aberuchill estate, of which *Cuilt* was a part. *Cuilt* having its own mill puts it in a more prestigious class of holding than the other three sites, but its name makes sense in the landscape if it

is understood as 'nook, tucked-away place of (i.e. place at the back of) Aberuchill estate'.

There are a number of suggestive parallels between Aberuchill and Abercairny (FOW). Both estates have names containing Pictish *aber and they are thus two of the relatively few settlement sites in the area of study that clearly retained part or all of their Pictish names through the period of Pictish to Gaelic language transition. This is likely to indicate an already existing importance in 9c, and despite the lack of evidence it can perhaps be assumed that the adoption of the names into Gaelic implies that the sites were important specifically as settlements at that earlier period. Both passed in 14c into the hands of the Drumsergard family and both subsequently became part of the barony of Ogilvie (*Ogilvie, Abircairny, Kintochir, Connochie et Abirrouch in unam baroniam de Ogilwye annexas 1592 RMS v no 2102*). Associated with each was a very substantial area of high ground providing shieling and, potentially, hunting land, along with other upland resources, and so each can be seen as forming an integrated and substantially self-sufficient unit, with Aberuchill having the advantage over Abercairny in that its resources were contiguous. It could be suggested on this evidence, then, that in the time of the Gaelic earldom each of these territories may well have played within their respective multiple estates the role of principal residential or mensal estate. It is argued below that Dalginross and Tullichettle formed between them the administrative, judicial, agricultural and ecclesiastical core of the multiple estate of Tullichettle, and given that Aberuchill was directly in the hands of the earls almost at the end of the period of the Gaelic earldom (1322x39 NAS GD 24/5/4) it is possible that it served until then as one of the comital residences that are assumed to have existed, but about which there is so little clear evidence (see, eg, Neville 1983, vol i, chapter 1 esp. p18ff; see also Appendix 2 below).

Dalginross

Rogers (1992, map p111) includes Dalginross (NN777215 &c) in TEX, and although there is no incontrovertible evidence to support this inclusion, the fact that Dalginross first appears on record listed with Fairness and Drummondernoch (1444 ER v, 171), both in TEX, might help

to confirm its accuracy. *Dalginross of Comrie, Easter Dalginross* (1837 *Register of Voters Perthshire*) may imply that two centuries after the parish union with COM one part of Dalginross was less closely integrated with Comrie than the other one was.

Dalginross estate occupied an extensive area of haugh land beside the Earn. RMS vi no 246, quoted under Dalginross, TEX, shows that Dalginross Muir NN78 21 supplied further grazing, with peat and/or turf cutting, and in 1a16c at least, an area of arable land. The muir may well have been common at an earlier time, but by 1a16c it was in the hands of Murray of Strowan (*the said Johne his muir of Dalgarrois, loc. cit.*). The same charter also confirms the supposition that there were fisheries (*piscaria*) in the Earn.

The existing records for the adjacent Fairness, Dallanskay+ and Drummondernoch, NN78 21 and NN79 20, with which Dalginross is first listed (see top of page), do not give the impression that these sites were important enough to have formed a separate estate within the multiple estate context, and it seems reasonable to assume that they formed part of medieval Dalginross. If so, this would add to that estate more carse land, along with slightly higher grazing towards the Lennoch Burn (NN790203 &c), which was the march with medieval STX.

The fact that Dalginross appears first on record in ER (1444 ER v, 171) indicates that the estate was still held as demesne by the last of the Gaelic earls and subsequently by earls David and Robert, before passing into the hands of the crown in 1437.

Tullichettle and Cultybraggan

Cultybraggan, a part of Tullichettle component estate as will be seen, consists of carse or haugh land, and a consequent risk of flooding may have dictated mainly pastoral use there. It is a cattle farm to this day.

Tullichettle (now NN772204) is on record considerably earlier than Cultybraggan (NN768197) but it seems clear from RMS ii no 2666 and NAS GD 160/3/2, referred to s.n., that Cultybraggan was, in 16c at least, either a part of the lands of Tullichettle or the whole of them under an alternative name. The derivation of the two place-names is discussed in detail s.n., TEX - where their ecclesiastical significance is also commented on - as well as in the final section of the present discussion. The etymology suggested for Cultybraggan s.n., referring as

it does to a 7c saint, would date its coining from some date subsequent to the foundation of the putative monastery, and possibly in the time of the Pictish kingdom since there are P-Celtic cognates of G *cùl* and *taigh* in the form of W *cil* and *ty* (Thomas 1950-, s.vv.). It is possible, then, that any interchangeability of the two place-names, and the close relationship that that would imply between the two sites, was of long standing. It would be consistent with derivations suggested for each name respectively if Cultybraggan referred to that holding's close proximity to the kirk site and Tullichettle referred to the kirk site itself, and in such a situation it would be understandable that an equivalence should come to exist between the two names. By 12c, when the process of parish formation in Strathearn is thought to have been completed (Rogers 1992), Tullichettle can be taken to have been the more prestigious name, whether for secular or religious reasons or both, since it emerged as the parish name, and this probably explains its appearance in preference to Cultybraggan in the few references there are to the component estate before 15c.

The names Drumchork (NN773191) and the late-occurring *Mains of Tullichettle* (NN764194 (2)) imply that the main arable activity of the multiple estate took place on the south-western section of the Tullichettle lands. In contrast to the very few place-names in TEX indicating cultivation, there are some eleven sites, many of them close to the Ruchill, where place-names formed with G *dail*[#] show the importance of stock raising and fodder conservation for the overall economy of the multiple estate.

The order in which the TEX lands are listed in the document from *Inchaff. Liber* cited above (*Dalniskae* [Dallanskay+ NN79 21 (2)], *Drumernoch* [Drummondernoch NN797208], *Farnes* [Fairness NN789213], *Tulliebanocher* [Tullybannocher NN759219 &c], *Cwlter Birgane* [Cultybraggan NN768197], *Barrones Landis* [NN764194 (2)], *Three Megouris* [Meiggar NN766185 &c], *Blairmonar* [Blairmore NN737187], *the remanent of Culterbriganis landis*, *Cullincarie* [Culnacarry+ NN726154 (2)], *Finglen* [Findhuglen NN727153], *Auchinschelache* [Auchnashelloch NN711159], *Drumthark* [Drumchork NN773191] - for full text see under Tullichettle, TEX) suggests that the *Barrones Landis* were probably in the general vicinity of Cultybraggan. Given the reasonably well attested correspondence between *Sc mains* and earlier demesne land (see Elements Index under *mains*[#]) it is likely that the *Mains of Tilliechettle* and

Mill thereof called the Miln of Tyme (1787-1800 Perthshire Sasines) represent earlier demesne land. These Mains with their mill are probably the same as the *terras de Tulichedill cum molendino earundem* of the 16c barony of Tullichettle (1513 RMS ii no 3829) and may thus represent the same site as the *Barrones Landis* of 1630. The *Miln of Tyme* (also *Milntuim* &c) is shown on 1783 Stobie at NN760190 (2) (as *Milntime*), and so the demesne lands and demesne mill in question, if such they were, probably occupied part or the whole of the ground in OS square NN76 19 between the Ruchill and Drumchork Wood.

It is in this vicinity also that the place-name *Dunnivarrowt* is found, possibly indicating the presence of a native fort or fortified site and thus, feasibly, an earlier *caput* of the multiple estate (see s.n., TEX).

Meiggar and Mailer

The marches of the Meiggar lands (NN766185 &c) are *Milntuim Burn* NN770187 &c, the parish boundary with MUT, *Allt Tairbh* NN753170 &c and the Water of Ruchill. Meiggar was no doubt a unitary estate at an earlier date but, somewhat like Mailer (see under Mailermore TEX), its lands first appear on record in the second half of 15c with the constituent parts already divided between different individuals.

Mailer and Meiggar also have in common that they occupy an intermediate position in the Tullichettle multiple estate, between the lower-ground estates of Dalginross and Tullichettle (with *Cultybraggan*), and the more mountainous western section around the headwaters and tributaries of the Ruchill. Unlike *Findhuglen* and *Auchnashelloch* (see discussion below, pp547 and 548-90), Meiggar and Mailer appear to have no specific tenurial links with the Tullichettle lands.

The exact status of the Mailer lands is nevertheless ambiguous. Their main function was no doubt the raising of livestock on grazings that range from haugh land by the Ruchill to hill land rising to nearly 500m beside the march with MUT. The name, obscure but perhaps meaning '(holding of) the renter or tenant', could be taken to imply a lower status within the multiple estate than the other components, but as remarked s.n., Mailer must have had an earlier name than the (possible) G loanword from Sc by which it was known by mid15c, and its precise earlier status cannot be judged. Nonetheless, there appears to have

been no mill on the Mailer lands, a potential gauge of the relative status and wealth of that holding since the estates of Aberuchill, Tullichettle and Meiggar had at least one mill each. I have seen no evidence that Dalginross had a mill, but the absence of one there could feasibly be a consequence of the flat terrain rather than of a lack of prestige or wealth.

It might, then, be tentatively concluded that Aberuchill, Dalginross, Tullichettle with Cultybraggan, Meiggar and, possibly, Mailer made up the core lands of the multiple estate. If there are in fact five principal component estates in TEX, it would be tempting to see the multiple estate as the territory of a Gaelic kin group consisting of five branches, as suggested in the case of BQR, COM, MZX and FOW, and possibly in MXZ, but there appears to be no other evidence pointing to such a structure of lordship here.

The relationship between upland and lowland TEX

It is also possible to envisage TEX as composed of four (or five) lower ground davochs with their associated upland grazings, the structure favoured by Rogers (1992, 358). Such a suggestion would envisage Auchinner (NN693157), Auchnashelloch (NN711159), Culfacarry (NN726154 (2)), Dalclathick (NN717173), Findhuglen (NN727153) and Mulrusk (NN68 12 and NN69 13 (2)) as dependent areas providing additional upland resources, the kind of detached areas that are sometimes referred to as *fortyris*, that is detached pastoral uplands linked to lower-ground holdings and exploited by them for additional grazing and other hill ground resources (see eg Rogers 1992, 318, Barrow 1973, 269-70, Easson 1986, 64-5)⁵⁷. These *fortyris*, then, may have been exploited by the core holdings to the south of the Ruchill, the lower-lying estates of Dalginross, Tullichettle and Meiggar in particular, and perhaps Mailer also. As stated above, the extent and character of Aberuchill estate suggest that its own attached uplands may have made it more self-sufficient than the other core lands of the multiple estate.

Place-names in the upland area of the parish that indicate exploitation of transhumance sites are Bealach Bhà Airigh (NN685183), Creag a'

⁵⁷ If so, the place-name element *achadh*[#] may be being used in the first two of these names in the specialised sense of a detached, dependent piece of ground.

Chruidh (NN681159), Stuc na Càbaig (NN686197) and Na Leabaichean Dion (NN677159; see all s.nn., TEX). There are also 'Old Shielings' marked on OS Pathfinder at NN693144. It is of course impossible to establish for how long these transhumance sites may have been so used.

As regards the use of Glen Artney for hunting, it is known that much of Glen Artney west of Allt Glas (NN71 18 &c) and north of the Ruchill was deer forest in the later middle ages and, indeed, into the twentieth century (eg Gilbert 1979, 39, 40, 44 &c, RHP3405, 1810 Knox, pers. comm. by Mr Pat MacNab, Comrie). It is probably safe to assume that this use of the lands was far from being a new one when it is first found on record.

The hill name Stuc an Fhorsair NN66 19 ('the (deer-)forester's peak', see s.n., TEX), near the watershed and the earlier march with COM, no doubt represented the northern boundary of the hunting forest. It is not certain that it represented the western boundary also, but the fact that the ridge near the northern end of which Stuc an Fhorsair stands is the putative eastern boundary of the lands of the kin which later emerged as the MacLarens (see map 7) suggests that the Glen Artney lands may have ended there at a time before 12c, that is before the parishes, and perhaps the multiple estates on which they were based, took their final shape (see Introduction, p18 above). Place-names showing the presence of deer in TEX are Allt Eas nan Earb NN683131, Creag na h-Earba NN657162, Sròn Bad an Fhèidh NN699188 and Sròn nan Cabar NN697173, though names referring to deer are not of course found only in deer forests! Other relevant names are *Forest Burn* (1810 Knox, for Allt Coire Choire NN700179), *Pairc Mhòr* (NN711165) and possibly *Cachailleith Liath* (NN697169; qq.v. s.nn., TEX).

In 1603 Auchnashelloch is seen to have feudal rights over the Mill of Mayak, later of Dalmayak, and its mill lands (i.e. Nyne Aikers NN76 19 (2); *Retours Perth* 115). This may be the vestige of a long-standing link between specific lower ground and upland sites. If, as surmised here, the upland holdings were dependent parts of the medieval multiple estate whose *caput* was on the lower ground, then the relative status of Auchnashelloch and Dalmayak was reversed, presumably when they were granted or feued subsequent to the breakup of the earldom lands, the

former dependent holding Auchnashelloch becoming the superior one. However, an alternative explanation is advanced ~~pp548-90, below~~ in the next section

Conclusion on lordship in TEX

It is tentatively suggested above, pp540-5, that Aberuchill, Dalginross, Tullichettle with Cultybraggan, Meiggar and, possibly, Mailer made up the core lands of the multiple estate. If this is so, there were five principal component estates in TEX, and this would be consistent with the fivefold kin-based structure of lordship, under a *toiseach cloinne*, that has been detected with differing degrees of confidence in BQR, COM, MZX, MXZ, and FOW. However, the composition of the core lowland part of the Tullichettle multiple estate is not clear-cut, and in addition TEX provides none of the toponymic evidence such as place-names containing *G còig* or *toiseach* that have been found in some of the locations just referred to.

If a kin-based lordship is uncertain, then the structure in question may be a thanage. It is true that there is no record of a thane of Tullichettle to put alongside *Doncanus thaenus de struin* (Strowan STX; Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 27. 1194x1198, see also Barrow 1952-3, 60-1) or *Anecol theinus de Dunin* (Dunning DNG; eg *Inchaff. Chrs.* IX, 1200), who witness charters of Earl Gilbert in 1a12c and e13c. But Duncan thane of Strowan is in fact on record only three times in all, between 1194x1198 and 1210 (Neville 1983, vol ii, charters nos 11 and 14), and without these three references we would not have known of the existence of him or his thanage⁵⁸.

The absence from record of a thane of Tullichettle could, then, be an indication that no great prestige attached to the multiple estate of Tullichettle within the administrative framework of the earldom. It is worthy of note that, whereas the incumbents of several earldom parishes witness comital charters printed in *Inchaff. Chrs.*, the incumbent at Tullichettle does not feature there.

More telling in assessing TEX as a potential thanage is Earl Gilbert's grant of Tullichettle to his brother Malise in 1a12c (*Inchaff. Chrs.* Appendix, I, Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 29, RRS ii no 136), along

⁵⁸ STX is discussed by the present writer in Hall et al 2000, 169-174.

with Ogilvie, Bardrill, Kincardine and Auchtermachany (all SGX, now BLF), and Muthil. This grant reveals a moment at which a change in the administrative and tenurial arrangements in TEX took place, potentially entailing the coming to an end of a thanage. In particular the terms of the grant, *cum sacca et socca, cum tol et tem et infangenthef, cum furca et fossa*, are those which, according to Barrow (1973, 41), can be an indication that the lands being granted were formerly administered by a thane.

As regards the identity of a putative thane or descendant of thanes in TEX, the best candidates on record are *Finlay Odhar* and his son *Donald Otor* or *Oure* (RMS ii no 2651 AD1502, RCHMS 7th report nos 80 and 104, AD1502 and 1548). Their fore-names and the G by-name *odhar* 'dark-complexioned' or 'sallow', by this time their surname, establish their native descent. In 1502 (RMS ii no 2651) *Finlay* gives up possession of the lands of *Fynglen* (Findhuglen NN727153) in favour of the Murrays of Kelauch (Culloch MUT), later of Strowan (see RMS ii nos 2651; 3462, 3467). As RMS ii no 2651 shows, Findhuglen/Finglen had a pendicle of land at Tullichettle kirk, which makes it probable that this pendicle was kirk land. Barrow (1973, 49) quotes examples of thanes receiving renders from, and having rights in, church lands.

Findhuglen was in a portion of TEX that subsequently was transferred to MUT, comprising Findhuglen itself, Culnacarry+ NN726154 (2) and Auchnashelloch NN711159⁵⁹. The transfer *en bloc* of these lands would be consistent with their having had a pre-existing coherence of some kind, and if Finglen had been thane's land, the entire block may have earlier had that status. Furthermore, if *Finlay's* forebears were indeed thanes and held Auchnashelloch as well as Findhuglen, then the nine-acre lands of the mill of Dalmayick+ that went with Auchnashelloch (see *Nyne Aikers+*, TEX) may be a further relic of rights the earlier thanes had had as part of their remuneration⁶⁰.

⁵⁹ Culnacarry+ is not recorded until 1630 (*Taxt Roll of the Lordship of Inchaffray* no 48, *Inchaff. Liber*, 114), and may have been a later subdivision of the lands of Finglen and/or Auchnashelloch.

⁶⁰ The occurrence of *Finlay* and *Donald's* surname in the hill name *Beinn Odhar* NN7112, probably on the march between Auchnashelloch and Finglen, is no doubt pure coincidence. *Odhar* is a common adjective in hill and other relief place-names.

Half of Auchnashelloch, half of the Nyne Aikers+ and half of the lands of Dalmayick+ were held at the end of 15c by *Malcolmus Neilsoun de Culingis* (Cullens+ DXE), earlier of *Auchinsellach* (RCAHMS 7th Report no 73, RMS ii no 2497). Parts of Auchnashelloch, of the mill of *Mayok* and of the Nyne Aikers+, perhaps the full remaining halves, were held in 1540 by the Murrays of Strowan (RMS iii no 2152) to whom *Finlay Odhar* had sold *Finglen* in 1502 (see above p549). Unfortunately it is not known when or from whom these lands were acquired. It is hypothetically possible that *Finlay Odhar* had relinquished them at about the same time as *Finglen*.

In 1512 (RCAHMS 7th Report no 80) *Donald Oure son of the deceased Finlay Oure* submits to be ruled counselled and guided in all his deeds by *John Murray of Strowan* and, in case of default, to pay him 100 merks Scots for his marriage and "not interest" in the pendicle of land of *Findhuglen/Finglen* referred to above. This is presumably *John Murray* taking on some kind of wardship now that *Donald* is an orphan and still a minor. Subsequently the pendicle appears to remain in *Donald's* possession until 1548 when he resigns it to *Alex. Murray of Strowan* (RCHMS 7th report no 104).

The title given to *Donald* in the last document quoted, *Donald Otor Baron of Twlezettyll*, is puzzling. The first record of a barony of *Tullichettle* is in RMS ii no 3829, AD1513, when it is held by *James Redheuch of Tullichettle*, the king's Treasurer (Comptroller &c), who had first begun to acquire lands in TEX in 1502 (RMS ii no 2660). *James* was dead by 6 March 1541-2 (RMS iii no 2613). His heir *Edward* appears as 'of *Cultybraggan*' in 1556, then as 'of *Tullichettle*' in 1557 (RMS iv nos 1141 and 1262). By 1548 the only land that *Donald Odhar* is seen to have any rights in is the pendicle at *Tullichettle kirk*. This had been sold in 1502 by *Donald's* father to the Murrays of *Kelauch*, later of *Strowan*, but as stated above, *Donald* seems to have remained in occupation of the pendicle, and is seen to resign it to *Murray of Strowan* only in 1548. If the lands of the barony of *Tullichettle* were in the king's hand after the death of *James Redheuch*, awaiting due process of inheritance, it may be that *Donald* was given ward of them and that accordingly the title of *baron* attached to him for a time⁶¹.

⁶¹ Cf the situation discussed under 1548 (ER xviii, 459) in Appendix 5b where sasine of the barony of *Monzie* is given to *William Murray*, seemingly during the minority of the heir.

This wardship would be consistent with Finlay and Donald's family having had a degree of importance and prestige within the Tullichettle multiple estate.

The date at which Finlay and Donald divest themselves of their putative hereditary lands, the first half of 16c, is in line with the dates at which other families within the earldom who, there is reason to believe, were descendants or successors of early Gaelic lords of multiple estates, similarly either sell their hereditary lands, gain due feudal title to them, or simply lose them (see, eg, for MZX p528, for MXZ p553, and for BQR p512).

The lands that Finlay Odhar occupied, Findhuglen and possibly Culnacarry+ and Auchnashelloch, were the uplands immediately adjacent to the core, relatively more lowland, components of the multiple estate south of the Ruchill, that is Dalginross, Tullichettle (including Cultybraggan), Meiggar and Mailer. This closely parallels the situation in DNG where Alexander Thane in 1530 is in possession of the lands known successively as *Edendunning+*, *Thanesland+* and *Common of Dunning*, for these lands too form an area of upland contiguous to core lowground component estates of DNG, namely Pitcairns, Findony and Rossie. In other parishes in the study area, the individuals taken to be descendants or successors of *toisich cloinne* are seen in 16c in possession of, characteristically, the most prestigious, often the eponymous, component low-ground estate of the former multiple estate, in addition to the associated area of upland, sometimes contiguous, sometimes detached. The only descendants of thanes within the earldom of whom we have any detailed knowledge, the family of Thane in DNG, hold the upland component only. These patterns are consistent with the *toisich cloinne* being 'granted' by an early earl or mormaer, on a form of kin-based tenure, both a low-ground estate to be their *caput* and a source of income, and at least the guardianship if not a form of tenure of the upland resources of the multiple estate, while the thane, an appointed official initially it should be remembered, even though an important one (eg Jackson 1972, 112-3), is given only the guardianship of the uplands⁶². The evidence from 16c suggests that, whatever the

⁶² On the evidence found within the earldom of Strathearn at least, this difference may be a useful criterion for helping to distinguish between

exact initial situation, by that date the descendants of both categories of *toiseach* had *de facto* hereditary possession of the lands concerned, which was only perhaps annulled in exceptional circumstances, as in BQR (see pp512 *supra* and 514 *infra*).

G) Land organisation and lordship in MUT

i) The composition of the MUT lands

In 1a12c (Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 29, *Inchaff. Chrs.*, Appendix, no 1, RRS ii no 136) Earl Gilbert granted to his brother Malise the lands of Muthil (MUT), Tuliedel (Tullichettle TEX), Ogilvie, Bardrill, Kincardine, Auchtermachany (all SXT) and Rossie (DNG). Malise died without issue and the estates reverted to Earl Gilbert (Neville, *loc. cit.*). Some at least of these lands, Auchtermachany and, in particular, parts of MUT, had by c1223 been granted to Sir Fergus, brother of Earl Robert, since he is seen granting lands and rights in *Maothail*⁶³ and *Cathair Mhaothail* from that date⁶⁴.

Some relevant charters and their terminology

The following charters are also relevant to the later discussion, where they are referred to by the letter placed before them:

A 1226x1234 Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 8; a1244 *Lind. Chrs.* no XXIV. Fergus son of Earl Gilbert [thus brother of Earl Robert] grants to Lindores the land of *fedal que est in Kathermothel*, in place of teinds from his cain and rents in Strathearn and Meikleour.

B 1223x1234 Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 40, *Lind. Cart.* XXV. Earl Robert confirms the above grant of *fedale que est in Kather Mothel*.

the two potential categories of lord or official in question, the thane and the *toiseach cloinne*.

⁶³ This is the G form given by W.J. Watson for Muthil (Watson 1909, 150).

⁶⁴ For example, *Inchaff. Chrs.* LXXV, Neville 1983, vol ii, charters nos 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

C 1233-34 Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 6; *Lind. Cart.* XXVI. Fergus son of Earl Gilbert [thus brother of Earl Robert] grants to Lindores *totam terram meam de Beny...et terram illam pertinendi ad Beny que iacet iuxta terram Rogeri de Luuethot militis mei.*

D 1233-34 *Lind. Cart.* XXVII, c1235 Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 41. The confirmation by Earl Robert of *Lind. Cart.* XXVI (charter C above), using the wording given above. Neville (*op. cit.*, ii, 80) reports that the rubric of the charter, contemporary with the text, identifies the piece of land belonging to *Beny* as *Concrag*.

E 1236 *Lind. Cart.* XXII. King Alexander II grants to Lindores *terram de fedal in theynagio de ouchyrdour.*

F 1238/9 *Lind. Cart.* LIII. Confirmation of Eglesmagryl by the Chapter of Dunblane; *...decimis de fedale, beny et Cuncrag* (no locations given).

G 1239 *Lind. Cart.* LIV. Agreement anent burial dues from the lands of Fedale, Beny and Concraig; *terras...in parochia de Mothel scilicet fedale, Beny et Cunecrach.*

H 1239/40 *Inchaff. Chrs.* LXVII. Confirmation by the Chapter of Dunblane of the churches and other rights in the diocese belonging to Inchaffray, including *decimis garbarum ville de fedale spectantis ad ecclesiam de huchterardouer*

I c1245Xc1247 Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 9; c1244X1258 *Lind. Cart.* XXVIII. Fergus son of Earl Gilbert states that the land of *Cotken in Kather Mothel* was, in the time of his ancestors, free and common pasture to all who resided around it, and that henceforth it is to remain such. Note that Lindores have rights in this common.

J 1246 *Lind. Chrs.* XXIII. This charter establishes the marches of Wester Fedale *sicut Dominus Rex eas tenuit et dictis monachis de Lundors dedit...per aldendoneche usque in aldnecrage et per aldnecrage*

usque in lonbohthe. For a suggested identification of these three obsolete place-names see under Easter Feddal, MUT, and map 9.

K 1256 *Lind. Cart. CXI*. Robert brother of the Steward of Strathearn promises not to prevent Lindores from exercising their right *capiendi materiem in bosco de Glenlicherne in Stratherne ad edificia sustinenda...in terra sua de fedal que est in Kater mothel*.

L 1256 *Lind. Cart. CXII*. Sir Joachim de Kynbuc makes a similar promise to Lindores anent their right *capiendi materiem in bosco de Curelundyn in Stratherne ad edificia sustinenda...in terra sua de fedale que est in Cather Mothyl*.

fedal que est in Kathermothel (charters A and B) is taken to be 'that part of Feddal that is in *Cathair Mhaothail*', namely Easter Feddal NN825091, held by Sir Fergus in the first half of 13c of his brother Earl Robert. This land is here being defined in contradistinction to *terram de fedal in theynagio de ouchyrdour* (Auchterarder AUA) of charter E, that is Wester Feddal NN821085, which was in the king's hands before it was granted to Lindores (*sicut Dominus rex eas tenuit*, charter J), and which paid tithes to Auchterarder church (charter H). Charters E, H and J thus provide the evidence that allowed Rogers (1992, 309) to conclude that the lands of Wester Feddal in 12c formed a detached part of AUA.

Terras...in parochia de Mothel scilicet fedale, Beny et Cunecrach (charter G, 1239) is an unusually early reference to a parish in medieval charters (cf Rogers 1992, 117). It presumably occurs here because the charter concerns rights to the burial dues following on the death of residents of the lands mentioned, and it was thus vital to establish their parochial affiliation.

Cotken in Kather Mothel (charter I) is 'common muir (G *coitcheann*), situated in that part of Muthil known as *Cathair Mhaothail (&c)*'. The precise identity and extent of these areas of land will be discussed shortly, but the wording *Cotken in Kather Mothel* is consistent with a distinction being made between the part of *Cathkin* that Sir Fergus

held, and which his declaration in charter I is referring to, and another part of the common that he didn't hold because it wasn't within those lands of his known as *Cathair Mhaothail*, and which, of course, he would have no right to pronounce upon. This wording in charter I is comparable to *fedal que est in Kathermothel* of charters A and B, discussed above, in the sense that in each charter a distinction is being made between parts of the same land unit which were in different territorial divisions of some kind.

The distinction between the two parts of Feddal is being made again in charters K and L. Here the rights of taking timber do not attach to the king's part of Feddal but only to that part of Feddal *que est in Cathair Mhaothail*. At the same time, however, the description of the woods involved here as in *Stratherne* may be intended to situate them in a different administrative and fiscal area from Feddal in *Kathermothel*. If this distinction were not relevant to the legal context of the case at issue it is difficult to see why it should be made here, but be that as it may, for our immediate purposes it is sufficient to note that *Cathair Mhaothail* is apparently being distinguished from *Stratherne*.

It may be that partly underlying the implication that *Cathair Mhaothail* is not in Strathearn is a sense that it belongs geographically to Strath Allan, a name already old in 13c since it appears in *Regnal List D* (*Strathalun*, s.a. 878) and *Regnal List F* (*Strathalin* and *Strathellen*; Anderson 1980, 267, 274; also *ES* i, 357). *Geog. Coll.* i, 128, c1723, says that MUT is partly in Strathearn, partly in Strathallan; the creation of the separate parish of ARH largely from the Strathallan part of MUT in 19c⁶⁵ perhaps shows a continuing awareness of the ancient composition of the whole district.

The identity of some of the lands involved.

beny of charters C and D is no doubt Beannie NN82 11, about three km from the present Easter Feddal. As stated above, Neville reports that the rubric of charter D, contemporary with the text, identifies the piece of land belonging to *beny* as *Concrag*, and charters F and G have

(*fedale, beny et*) *Cuncrag* and (*fedale, Beny et*) *Cunecrach*, respectively, forms that certainly seem to represent Concraig NN85 19. Though Concraig is eight km distant from Beannie as the crow flies, it is only some 700m from Bennybeg NN86 18.

As regards the identity of the piece of land adjoining or near to (*iuxta*) *concrag* that was held by Sir Roger de Lovetoft⁶⁶ (charters C and D), Sir Roger appears to have been the son of Nigel *de Dalpatrick* who witnesses *Inchaff. Chrs. IX* in 1200, and it thus seems likely that he in turn held part of the lands of Dalpatrick, NN88 18 (SGX). The present settlement of Dalpatrick is about 1800m from Bennybeg Pond.

The most credible solution thus seems to be that *beny* is Beannie NN82 11 and the land belonging to *beny* comprised both Concraig and Bennybeg NN86 18, the latter acquiring its name through its ownership by and subsidiarity to Beannie.

Watson (*CPNS* 136, 223, 365) states that *Cathair Mhaothail* was the Gaelic name for the Roman fort at Ardoch, adding that *cathair* here may well have been for an older British *caer*, 'fort'. Present-day place-name scholars would express this rather as 'for a Pictish cognate **caer* or **cair* of British (or Cumbric) *caer*'. Taylor (1995, 443-5) shows that *car-* names, mostly from **caer* but in some cases from *cathair*, frequently refer to Roman forts. Rogers however has remarked (1992, 334) that there is no surviving evidence allowing us to equate the *caer* or *cathair* of Muthil with the Roman fort. In fact, place-name evidence can be said to contradict such an equation as the Roman fort has associated with it names containing, not Pictish **caer/cair*, but *G ràth* (see under Chapel Raith+, *MUT*)⁶⁷. In addition, it is argued under

⁶⁵ See Decree of Disjunction and Erection of the Parish of Ardoch in the Presbytery of Auchterarder, 21st February 1855 (in *Name Book MUT*).

⁶⁶ For brief details of the Lovetoft family in the earldom in 13c see Appendix 6.

⁶⁷ It certainly seems that *caer* occurs more often in Scottish place-names in association with a Roman fort than with a native one, but in *MUT* the evidence of Chapel Raith+ remains. As Simon Taylor says, an archaeological survey of all place-names containing this element is needed to add to our understanding of it (Taylor forthcoming, and see Taylor 1994, 9-10). The same might be said of *ràth* and *dùn* place-names.

Keir Burn, MUT, that the Keir names here (< caer) were probably coined with reference to the native Grinnan Hill fort.

Watson concludes that *Cathair Mhaothail* came to be used as a district name. Professor Barrow (1973, 65-6) agrees that *Cathair Mhaothail* was a district name but suggests that it was used as such from the outset. He feels that the Ardoch fort is too far from the village of Muthil, the *caput* of the whole territory, later parish, to have taken its name as 'fort of Muthil'.

Rogers (1992, 333-4) broadly accepts Barrow's view on the matter and develops it, sensibly pointing out that "for *Cathermothel* to have been created as the Gaelic name of the Ardoch fort before being applied to a district,...a previous connection between Muthil and Ardoch would have to have existed". He comes down in favour of Barrow's view that a *cathair* was similar to a shire or thanage and was probably a "defined administrative district", in this case centred on the *toun* of Muthil. In view of what is to be argued below however, note that he nonetheless gives examples of uses of *cathair* relating in different instances both to forts (Roman and native) and to administrative districts.

It may be that *Cathair Mhaothail* signifies 'the part of Muthil where the fort is', and that W.J. Watson was partly right in understanding the term as 'fort of Muthil'. The reference, however, is likely to be, not to the Roman, but to the Pictish fort, for the reasons laid out above.

We know from evidence examined above, p554, that Easter Feddal and at least part of the common of *Cathkin* formed part of *Cathair Mhaothail*, but no other site appears to be identified in early charters, specifically or by implication, as being within that territory. A remaining line of enquiry, then, would be to try to determine the extent of the common of *Cathkin*.

Retours Perth no 503, AD1642, shows that the muir of Over and Nether Ardoch formed the whole or part of *Cathkin* (*cum communitatibus in mora de Ovir et Nether Ardoches vocata Cathkyne-muire*). As Rogers points out (1992, 337) Nether Ardoch probably corresponds to the present Ardoch House, NN84 09. Over Ardoch is in OS square NN83 11, and so the

Muir of Ardoch was no doubt the ground that lies between the Knaik and the present boundary ARH/MUT and to the west of Wade's military road, as distinct from the Muir of Orchil which lies to the east of that road. Professor Barrow however (1973, 52), equates *Cathkin* with The Muir of Orchil, citing *Lind. Cart.* XXVIII c1244-1258. The editor of *Lind. Cart.* in a note to this charter, p245, says that *Cotken* "appears to have been the moor and low hill to the north and north-east of the Roman Station at Ardoch". This would take in at least part of the muirs of Ardoch and of Orchill, though as regards the latter conclusive evidence is not to hand.

Rogers (1992, 337) further states that *Cathkin* "extended well into the northern part of Muthil parish". The evidence he adduces for this statement is as follows: "In ca. 1367 Robert Stewart, earl of Strathearn, granted to Maurice Drummond the lands of Dalchirla and *Serhymore* or "*Shyremore*" (sic) with the office of Coroner of the earldom (NAS GD 160/1/3/1). In 1399 this grant was repeated with the addition to the lands of the custody of the north part of *Cathkin* in Auchtermuthill (NAS GD 160/1/5)⁶⁸. In 1474 the office of coroner was confirmed to John Drummond of Cargill *unacum custodia de boreali Catkend et communi de Ochter-Mythele* (RMS ii no 1160)".

As regards the possible shire muir, the charter cited (NAS GD 160/1/3/1) has *Serhymore*, while "*Shyremore*" is Dr Rogers' suggestion for the underlying place-name (pers. comm.). It is highly unlikely, however, that the Sc name of a feature so fundamental to a community as a shire muir would become distorted in this way. In fact, later forms of the name are: *lands of Delchelrach* (Dalchirla) and *Serimir* 1455 (RCHMS 7th report no 41, p708a), *lands of Delquhilrath, Serymybr and the Kathkyne* 1455 (RCHMS 7th report no 42, p708a) and *lands of Dalquhelracht and Serymybr* 1466 (RCHMS 7th report no 52, p708b). As suggested under *Serymybr+*, MUT, this name is likely to be G *sear imir* 'east rig', quite possibly a part of Dalchirla, and thus is not relevant to the question of the extent and identity of the common muirs of MUT.

It is feasible that north *Cathkin* in Ochtermuthill (*boreal[is] Catkend* in RMS ii no 1160) was an area that *Cotken* in *Kather Mothel* was implicitly being distinguished from in Fergus' charter I. It helps to

identify *Cotken in Kather Mothel* with the part of *Cathkin* held by Lindores if it is pointed out that the granting to the Drummonds in 1399 of the custody of the north part of *Cathkin* in Ochtermuthill (SRO GD 160/1/5ⁿ) left part of *Cathkin* still in the hands of Lindores, that is, the *Cathkin* of which a tack is granted by the community in 16c (*Lind. Cart.* CIX and CXXXIV and p300).

If, as is argued below, *Uachdar Mhaothail* (Ochtermuthil) was a distinct territory from *Cathair Mhaothail*, then SRO GD 160/1/5 also shows that in 1399 north *Cathkin* was in the former and not the latter. In addition, *custodia de boreali Catkend et communi de Octer-Mythele* (RMS ii no 1160) shows that the common of *Octer-Mythele* was distinct from north *Cathkin*.

A final piece of muir that Rogers (1992, 337-8) infers was part of the common of *Cathkin* is the Muir of Drummawhance. Taken in conjunction with the current OS Pathfinder sheet 360, the survey by William Winter dated 1753 of the then estate of Pitkellony (RHP3485), which included Wester and Easter Drummawhance, shows a continuous stretch of moorland running across the southern part of the whole lands of Drummawhance, with the extensive western section of this marked by Winter 'The Moors of Western Drummawhance'. Along the whole of its southern boundary this moor marches with the Muir and lands of Orchil, along a boundary well-defined and important enough to have later formed the northern boundary of ARH. Though it would not be unreasonable to assume that the muirs of Orchill and Drummawhance were part of *Cathkin*, since the sense of *Cathkin*, *G coitcheann*, 'common', could quite feasibly embrace all the commons of the parish/multiple estates, I have seen no evidence that this was the case in MUT. Indeed, as seen above, one of the parish commons, that of Ochtermuthill, is seen not to be a part of *Cathkin*.

The following four areas of common muir have thus been identified in MUT, though at various periods:

1 the common of Ochtermuthill, probably stretching for an unknown distance westwards from the settlements of that name NN82 16 and NN83 16, on the north side of the head waters of the Machany Water

⁶⁸ This charter is now missing, but is recorded in an inventory dated

2 the muir of Drummawhance on the southern margin of that tripartite holding, extending southwards to the present boundary ARH/MUT

3 the Muir of Orchill, which may or may not have been part of *Cathkin*, on the south side of the boundary ARH/MUT and east of the old military road, and

4 the common muir known as *Cathkin* (&c). Components of the latter that can be distinguished with confidence are the Muirs of Nether and Over Ardoch, and north *Cathkin*.

If the above suggestions concerning the identity and extent of *Cathkin* and *Cathair Mhaothail* are acceptable, it would appear most likely that *Cathair Mhaothail* was largely but not entirely co-extensive with that part of the present ARH that initially formed part of MUT (see map 8). The boundaries of ARH and of *Cathair Mhaothail* probably diverge in the western part of what is now ARH however, since in charter J above a distinction is made between *Feddal in Cathair Mhaothail* and *Glenlichorn in Stratherne*. Both of them are now in ARH.

Glenlichorn was granted by Malise IV c1323 to his wife Joanna de Menteith (*RMS* i, Appendix 2 nos 445 and 558), though the brother of the earl's steward appears to have had some interest in it mid13c (charter K). Its early appearance in *ER* (iii, 36, AD1380) suggests that it was directly in Earl Malise V's hands, as demesne, at the forfeiture.

The implication of all this is that Fergus, and perhaps Malise brother of Earl Gilbert before him, held *Maothail*, and *Cathair Mhaothail* excluding Glenlichorn, but not *Uachdar Mhaothail* and Blairnroar+, which also are among some of the earliest holdings to appear in *ER* (iii, 33 and 36, AD1380; see also under Glenlichorn, MUT).

It is quite possible that the wilder area north of the Feddal lands and west of the Knaik and its headwaters was shieling land (cf *Arrevore* NN78 13) and hunting forest.

It may be that the mainly charter-based evidence discussed above is too incomplete on its own to provide us with a reasonably reliable picture of the organisation of the multiple estates that were to

become MUT. Nevertheless examination of it has provided a range of possibilities, some of which receive a degree of confirmation from place-name and other non-charter evidence.

The organisation of the Muthil lands

Within the medieval parish of MUT there are three place-names based on *Maothail*:

- 1 *Maothail* itself, the name of what is now the village of Muthil and the site of the parochial church, and in its wider sense the name of the whole territory that later became MUT;
- 2 *Cathair Mhaothail* (&c), which clearly denoted an area occupying much of what is now ARH; and
- 3 *Uachdar Mhaothail*, now represented by the settlements of Easter and Wester Ochtermuthil NN82 16 and NN83 16.

By virtue of its meaning, 'the upland of *Maothail*', this last area may be the whole of the present MUT west of eastings line NN84 approximately that is not in *Cathair Mhaothail*, but the possibility that the area around Blairnroar+ in the west of the parish was a fourth major division of the parish/multiple estates will be examined below.

Maothail

A credible definition of the territory of *Maothail* might be: that part of the present MUT east of a line starting at NN845132 at the south west corner of the Drummawhance lands, and deviating slightly in the vicinity of OS square NN83 16 to exclude Easter and Wester Ochtermuthil. The boundary would then veer westward along the hillslopes above Ochtermuthil to turn northwards again in square NN81 17 to follow the line of the Lurgan Burn, ending at NN813191 approximately. The identification of the northern part of this boundary is based on the fact that Craig Gregarty NN81 18 (see s.n., MUT) appears to have been part of Ballochargie NN83 18.

The area thus defined takes in the agriculturally important peit sites of Pitkellony and Pett, and perhaps the lost *Pethomochir+* (see s.nn., MUT).

Judging from RHP3485 and Whittington (1973, 552-67), in 18c the estate of Pitkellony consisted of (approximately from north to south) the lands of the Ward of Muthil, Pitkellony itself (including Overhill),

Pett, Drumduie (including Lurg and Moorhead) and the whole of Drummawhance (divided since at least e17c into Easter, Middle and Wester). The adjoining block of identifiable lands in the parish that lie to the north-west and north, Drummond, Concraig, and Fintulich, are granted together to Maurice Drummond in 1444 (*RMS* ii no 280) and had perhaps always been separate from Pitkellony. By the same charter Lintibert, to the east of the lands of Pitkellony itself, is also granted as a distinct unit. This leaves a gap between Lintibert and the eastern boundary of MUT and SGX which is now filled by the estate of Culdees, implying that that too is a discrete estate of long-established importance (even if perhaps under a different name). Together the Pitkellony lands as listed above, plus Lintibert and Culdees, fill that corner of MUT between what was to become the Drummond estate to the west and north, the eastern parish boundary with SGX, and what was to become in 19c the boundary to the south with the new parish of ARH. One significant gap remains in this reconstruction however, apparent on RHP3485, namely the area immediately to the NW of the village of Muthil. This area contains the early church site (OS Pathfinder) and may represent the kirklands, of which there appears to be no clear record.

In *RMS* ii no 280 the names of the lands granted follow a sequence relating to their location (Drummond, Concraig, Fintulich, Lintibert) that makes it quite feasible that some at least of the unidentified names that immediately follow were on or near the present lands of Culdees. These names are: *Drumsarag*, *Drumgourag*, *Pethomochir* and *Shranore* (followed by the final name in the grant, *le Knoke de Creiff* CRF). *Pethomochir* (q.v., MUT) could perhaps in this context be for **Peit Maothail*, the *peit* of Muthil, and if so could represent the present Pett lands, or a hitherto unknown *peit*, possibly on the present Culdees lands. There appears to be no record of the name Culdees (&c) before the time of James II.

The estate of Balloch NN84 19 was clearly important in the early Gaelic period, judging from the complex of G place-names it gave rise to (see s.n., MUT). The reasons for including it in *Maothail* rather than *Uachdar Mhaothail* are: if it had belonged with the upland area to the west it seems likely that this substantial and rather more lowland estate would have given its name to the whole area; more conclusively perhaps, the settlement of Cuiltballoch NN83 19 is at the north

western edge of the estate, its meaning of 'tucked away place of Balloch' and its presence on the north western fringe of the Balloch lands strongly suggests that the focus of the estate as a whole was eastwards, namely towards the multiple estate of *Maothail*.

This multiple estate is well supplied with muir, especially to the south and west.

Cathair Mhaothail

Cathair Mhaothail, as argued above, appears to have comprised most of that part of the present ARH that was originally in MUT (see map 8). According to Rogers' reconstruction of the original DXE and KOX (1992, map 29 p344), the boundary in the north east with medieval MUT ran from NN759109 near Slymaback to the vicinity of Cromlet NN78 12, before turning through ninety degrees to go south east towards Feddal. If the line Slymaback-Cromlet is projected to the present northern boundary of ARH, it provides a credible north western boundary for the lands granted to Sir Fergus in e13c, since Glenlichorn, in *Stratherne* and part of the comital demesne, as seen above, is outwith that boundary. Within this postulated *Cathair Mhaothail* are the davoch of Dochlewan NN85 11 and the possible davoch of Ardoch NN84 09 &c (see s.nn., MUT and see ^{the} ~~list~~ ^{index} ~~list~~ under *àrd*[#]), plus the sizeable component estates of Braco, Ardoch and Orchill. The muirs of Ardoch (a part of *Cathkin*) and Orchill provide this multiple estate with its principal commons.

Glenlichorn

Glenlichorn, which may perhaps have been in *Cathair Mhaothail* before the bulk of that multiple estate was granted to Sir Fergus, is likely to have designated the whole north west corner of the present ARH in which the settlement of Glenlichorn is found. It is the only G permanent settlement name in that area. Furthermore, it occurs in ER with Blairnroar+ and Ochtermuthill (ER 111, 33 and 36, AD1380), which are identified below as significant, distinct and defined areas of ground. It is not necessarily being suggested that Glenlichorn was a fifth division of the whole lands of Muthil however. It may well have been an additional area of high ground providing upland resources for

the western part of the parish or multiple estates. These resources would include transhumance sites (Arrevore NN78 13, q.v.s.n., MUT).

Within the remaining area of the Muthil lands, north of the present boundary with ARH and west of the western boundary suggested for *Maothail* above (an area which Earl Robert appears to have kept in his own hands when granting the rest of the lands of Muthil to his brother Fergus), there is some cause to think that two distinct territories should be envisaged.

Uachdar Mhaothail

We know that *Uachdar Mhaothail* formed a distinct part of the whole territory of Muthil⁶⁹. North *Catkin* (&c) was, it might be assumed, contiguous with *Catkin* in *Cathair Mhaothail*, and thus would extend northwards and westwards for an unknown distance from the present boundary ARH/MUT, and to the west of eastings line NN84 approximately. The muir of *Uachdar Mhaothail* is therefore likely to have been north of the Machany Water, closer to the settlements of Easter and Wester Ochtermuthill. If *Uachdar Mhaothail* did not extend all the way westwards to the medieval boundary MUT/TEX (see map 8), the march with a putative multiple estate of Blairnroar+ based on the estate divisions of *Glen Roan* on Knox would run from NN806145 to just west of Craggan NN81 17, then follow the Lurgan Burn northwards to the boundary MUT/STX, now MUT/MZS.

If the boundaries suggested above for *Uachdar Mhaothail* are reasonably accurate, that component area, which is crossed by the head waters of the Machany, rises to c250m on its northern march and to c350m to the south. It had a march with each of the other three putative divisions of the lands of Muthil, and may in fact have been land available to the whole territory for grazing and other upland resources. It may be relevant to note that ER iii, 36, in the account for 1380, says of *Ochtermuthyl* "terra est vasta, et nichil solvebat domino comiti [Earl David] per pluros annos". Dalchirla NN82 15, with its standing stones in OS squares NN82 15 and NN82 16 and a name that appears to be 'haugh

⁶⁹ NAS GD 160/1/5, AD1399, refers to the north part of *Cathkin* in Auchtermuthill (quoted Rogers 1992, 337), and RMS ii no 1160, 1473-4 has *commun[um] de Octer-Mythele*.

of the narrow fortified dwelling' (see s.n., MUT), is likely to have been the most prestigious early settlement in *Uachdar Mhaothail*, and feasibly a Pictish site that was given its G name at some date from mid 9c.

Blairnroar+

Although the current OS Pathfinder sheet has only *Blàr an Rodhar*, an area of hillside in square NN79 18, earlier records show that there was a complex of related names here covering an extensive area. Wester or Nether Blairnroar+ (&c) was near the multiple estate, later parish, boundary with TEX, with the main settlement near the present Cornoch NN78 17, and with Middleton of Blairnroar+ between them. Straid NN785179 was Straid of Blairnroar+ and the glen of the Machany Water, around square NN79 17, was *Glen Roar* or *Glenroan* (the latter form will be considered shortly). Knox's title for his plan of the whole estate or multiple estate is *Glen Roan*, and on his plan Culloch pendicle and Glasnafeid+ pendicle NN78 18 are referred to as *Blair in roan pendicles*⁷⁰.

These are very late references, but possible evidence that Blairnroar+ may have been a more significant area of land than a single settlement or estate is provided by the entry in *ER* s.a. 1380 (*ER* iii, 36), where *Blarenarow* is listed with *Treden* (Trowan, SXT) and *Gaske Comitris* (Trinity Gask, TRG). Trowan, it is suggested by the present writer in Hall et al 2000 (172), is likely to have been the Pictish *caput* of the multiple estate before Strowan took on ecclesiastical importance and gave its name to the territory and parish. Trinity Gask was the eponymous *caput* of a multiple estate and parish. The other site listed with the above in *ER*, *Glenlichorn*, is likely to represent a substantial area of land, as is argued above pp564-5. *Tigh na Blàir* NN77 16 (see s.n., MUT) is not on record until 1810 (Knox), but if, as seems likely, it is a name that implies subsidiarity to Blairnroar+, then that putative area also took in the hill land running southwards from *Tigh na Blair* farmhouse to the boundary MUT/DXE (now MUT/DLE) which is shown by Knox to be the boundary of *Tigh na Blair* farm (see

⁷⁰ For details of these place-names see under Blairnroar+, MUT.

map 8). The Tigh na Blàir lands would provide additional high ground resources for Blairnroar+.

Lastly, if the final element of the name of the medieval lordship of Tulliquhrawne+, whose *caput* in fact appears to have been in this vicinity (see s.n., MUT), is the same as (*Blair in*) *Roan* (&c) found in 18c and 19c, then this would confirm the status of Blairnroar+ as a distinct unit of land organisation and lordship within the lands of Muthil as a whole. Its Gaelic name suggests that it was created as a separate unit in the Gaelic period, having probably been part of *Uachdar Mhaothail*.

If this is so, then Blairnroar+ would also take on the appearance of a distinct multiple estate, the component estates of which would probably be Blairnroar+ itself, Auchingarrick NN78 19, Craigneich NN79 17, Dunruchan NN81 16, and perhaps Lurgan+ NN80 17.

iii) Land organisation and ecclesiastical structures in MUT

We thus have a credible pattern of land division and material resources within each section of this inferred three or four part structure that became MUT. As regards ecclesiastical structures, there are three early chapels within MUT which probably provided pastoral care for their respective surrounding areas.

The chapel at Struthill NN85 15 (q.v. under St Patrick's Chapel NN856153 MUT), with its associated holy well, is in *Maothail*. Rogers (1992, 341) points out that a dedication to St Patrick is attributed to the chapel, but that it was also associated with the bell of St Cessog and the lost site Barnacles+ (q.v.s.n., MUT).

Rogers (1992, 341-2) recounts that the chapel at Blairnroar+, NN79 18 (q.v. under St Patrick's Chapel NN779175 MUT), is also said to have been dedicated to St Patrick, but his suggestion that the nearby settlement name Glasnafeid+ contains Pictish *ecles* is not altogether convincing (see s.n., MUT). Nonetheless, as Rogers also points out, the supposed dedications to the Celtic saint Patrick suggest a pre-medieval date for both Struthill and Blairnroar+ chapels, and if he is right in suggesting that the Patrick dedications came about through the influence of Muthil church, which is said to have been so

dedicated, then these may have replaced older dedications at the chapels⁷¹. However, the dedication of Muthil kirk to Patrick is listed by Rogers (1992, 87) as only "possible", as it is recorded only in secondary sources without supporting evidence (see also *FES* 1923, 284)⁷². The dedication of Strageath (SGX) to Patrick is reliable however (*Inchaff. Chrs.* IX), and that church is only 2.25km approximately further from Blairnroar+ than Muthil kirk is.

It is pertinent in this connection to note that the Breviary of Aberdeen relates that St. Fergus settled near Strageath, MUT earlier SGX, where he founded three churches and dedicated them to St. Patrick⁷³. Watson (*CPNS* 322-3) gives some details of Fergus "Cruithnech", Fergus the Pict, who had been for many years a bishop in Ireland. Evidence of his cult in Scotland is principally found in Angus and the North East.

If there is any substance in the tradition from the Aberdeen Breviary, then Strageath itself is most likely to have been one of the churches concerned, with the chapels at Struthill and Blairnroar+, and Muthil church, being obvious candidates for the two others. The Patrick dedications of the chapels at Struthill and Blairnroar+ are both supported by place-name evidence. Of the two, Struthill is much closer to Strageath, though there is the possibility that Cessóg may have been the earlier patron there (see s.nn. MUT). Rankin, minister of Muthil 1a19c, gives the three Patrick churches as Strageath, Struthill and Blairnroar+ (Rankin 1896, 38-41). In addition though, in a list of Strathearn patron saints and their churches he gives "St. Fergus, Muthill" (*op. cit.*, 31), though in his comments on the church itself he does not say specifically that Fergus was the patron there.

The surviving remains of the chapel at Ardoch, NN839099, known earlier as Chapel Raith+, do not show clear signs of being older than 14c at the earliest (see under Chapel Raith+, MUT), and so it cannot be claimed with confidence that it was an early chapel serving Cathair

⁷¹ In the light of this hypothesis it is of interest that Watson (*CPNS* 277) suggests that Cessog, associated with Struthill chapel as shown above, may be the same man as Cessán, a chaplain of Patrick.

⁷² Note also the slight possibility that Muthil kirk was dedicated to St Fergus (see next paragraph but one).

⁷³ Cf the place-name Dalpatrick, 'Patrick's haugh', NN88 18 CRF, across the Earn from Strageath.

Mhaothail. The most that can be said perhaps is that the territory appears to have had early native political importance, indicated by the presence of the forts on Grinnan Hill NN83 09 and at NN869123, and an indication that the chapel may, nonetheless, be an early one is its situation c600m from Grinnan Hill fort⁷⁴, suggesting that it may have been established under the protection of the Pictish lord of the territory.

The three chapels just discussed provide a hypothetical structure within which each of three component parts of the whole lands of *Maothail* would have its own chapel, each of which would be a dependent chapel of Muthil church and be served by its clergy. On the other hand, if the whole lands of Muthil in fact consisted of four divisions, *Maothail*, *Cathair Mhaothail*, *Uachdar Mhaothail* and Blairnroar+, then the neat correspondence of three chapels for three territories breaks down. If such were to have been the case, then it may be that Muthil kirk itself ministered directly to the northern part of *Maothail* and to *Uachdar Mhaothail* while Struthill chapel ministered to southern *Maothail*, Ardoch chapel to *Cathair Mhaothail*, and the chapel at Blairnroar+ to the multiple estate of that name.

iv) Conclusion on land organisation in MUT

It may help to establish the potential antiquity of the suggested tripartite structure of the whole lands of Muthil which, it is suggested below may have pre-dated the putative four-part structure, when it is pointed out that G *uachdar* has a P-Celtic cognate in the shape of W *uthr* (eg Calder 1990, 194) and that G *cathair* and Pictish **caer*, though not cognates, are similar enough to permit ready substitution at a time of language change. It is also stated under Muthil, MUT, that *Maothail* may be from a Pictish cognate of Welsh *meddal*, Middle Cornish *methel*, Old Breton *midal*. Thus it is linguistically possible for *Maothail*, *Cathair Mhaothail* and *Uachdar Mhaothail* to have had Pictish names that were easily translated or assimilated to a Gaelic form by the incoming Gaels. In this context the G place-names Blairnroar+ and Tulliquhrawne+ would suggest that a

⁷⁴ See under The Sheers+ MZX for examples of similar spatial

new division may have been formed from the western part of *Uachdar Mhaothail*, on the introduction of a new structure of lordship in the territory from mid9c⁷⁵.

The above discussion is surely very relevant to Professor Barrow's suggestion as a possible field for future investigation (1973, esp. 65-6) that "some word cognate with, or ancestral to, Old Irish *cathir*, 'city' (secondarily 'monastery'), or Primitive Welsh *caer*, 'fortified centre', might have lain behind the historical 'shire' in Scotland".

Within the earldom of Strathearn three territories, which are also parishes, are referred to in *ER* (*ER* iii, 33 and 34, AD1380) by the Sc. Lat. term *scira*, *scyra*, *syra* &c. They are Dunning, Fowlis and Crieff, and the *ER* entries concerned contain references to *mairs* (Sc. Lat. *marus*) of these three territories, so it is clear that the sense of *scyra* here is not 'parish'⁷⁶, but a fiscal and administrative district, namely the whole of each of the respective parishes/multiple estates⁷⁷. On the basis of the analysis carried out above *Cathair Mhaothail* can be seen as a multiple estate (see p563 above). However, though it may have had its own chapel at Ardoch (Chapel Raith+), it was not also a parish, as Dunning, Fowlis and Crieff were, but, it is argued above, only a third or fourth part of MUT⁷⁸.

The other territory within the earldom of Strathearn that is referred to as a *cathair* is the parish/multiple estate of Strageath⁷⁹, which Barrow (1973, 66, and see *CPNS* 223) equates with *Cathair Leamnach*,

relationships between early churches and native forts.

⁷⁵ Cf the suggestion s.n. that the estate of Clathick, *MXZ*, may have been created to meet the needs of a new form of lordship.

⁷⁶ The early records concerning Strathearn rarely mention the parish as such, but when they do the term used is *parochia*, as in *parochia de Mothel* 1239 (*Lind. Cart.* no LIV).

⁷⁷ One usage of 'shire' that emerges from Duncan 1996, 157-8 is a unit of royal demesne from which the rents were collected and rendered by an official who might in some cases be an hereditary thane, in others an individual appointed for a short period only. But the 'shire' of Fowlis existed under the G earls (*Kelover in syro de ffoulis* reign of Alex. III, *Mort. Reg.* ii, 5), and the above definition of the term could no doubt be extended, in some cases at least, to include demesne exploited by earls.

⁷⁸ Though cf references to Innerpeffray as a "parish" s.n., *MXZ* det, and the confusion anent the parochial status of Dundurn s.n., *COM*, for the possibility that territories with their own chapel could become 'quasi-parishes'.

'elm fort or seat of power'. A provisional, far from exhaustive examination of that parish yields charter evidence to the effect that Tullibardine NN92 14 and Kincardine NN94 11 were part of *Cathair Leamhnach*⁸⁰. Watson (CPNS 223) derives the place-name *Carlownie* (Burn and Hill, NN95 07), towards the south-eastern corner of SGX where it marches with AUA and GDV, from *Cathair Leamhnach*. In addition the marches of the lands of Caerlaveroch NN89 16, MUT (*cathair leamhnach* reinterpreted in Sc under the influence of Sc *laverock* 'lark', see s.n., MUT), very probably represent the western marches of *Cathair Leamhnach*. Dochlewan NN85 11 (G *dabhach leamhainn* 'elm davoch', see s.n., MUT) also marches with *Cathair Leamhnach*, and it may be thought to stretch coincidence too far to suggest that *Dochlewan* does not contain a reference to its proximity to *Cathair Leamhnach*.

Taken together, then, and pending a more detailed examination, the above evidence seems to confirm that *Cathair Leamhnach* corresponded to a very large part of SGX, and very possibly the whole of it.

If the *cathair* of *Cathair Mhaothail* were to mean 'shire', 'fiscal and administrative district', then from a toponymic point of view this would be inconsistent with the subordinate relationship expressed in its name, 'cathair of, belonging to, Muthil', the latter being the *caput* of the whole territory but not itself on record as a shire.

Alternatively, in *Cathair Mhaothail* *cathair* is perhaps being used in its more literal sense, with reference to the Grinnan Hill fort, whereas in *Cathair Leamhnach* the sense of *cathair* is perhaps its more abstract sense of 'seat of power', a 'shire'; a "defined administrative district", as Rogers puts it (1992, 333).

iv) Lordship in MUT

As regards lordship in MUT in the time of the Gaelic earls, much that has been said above concerning TEX ^{pp 543-52} ~~(pp 543-52)~~ appears to be applicable to MUT. In particular, the 1a12c grant of Tullichettle and Muthil *cum sacca et socca, cum tol et tem et infangenthef, cum furca et fossa* (*Inchaff. Chrs. Appendix, I, Neville 1983, vol ii, charter no 29, RRS*

⁷⁹ Perhaps reinforcing a correspondence between Barrow's *scyra* and *cathir* and the parish unit.

⁸⁰ *Inchaff. Lib. no 10, p. xxix and no 14 p. xxxiii.*

ii no 136) suggests that both territories were formerly thanages (see Barrow 1973, 41).

The toponymy of MUT appears to reveal little anent early lordship in the territory. Pitkellony however, probably the principal agricultural holding of the Muthil lands in the later Pictish and early Gaelic periods (see above, pp561-2), is of interest in this regard. If analysed correctly s.n. in the MUT gazetteer, its name indicates tenure here in the Gaelic period on terms of base clientship (see Charles-Edwards 1993, 344-6, Bannerman 1974, 134). This might be thought to be more appropriate to a context in which a lord such as a *toiseach cloinne* had been granted the lands concerned and exercised lordship within them, rather than one in which an official such as a thane had been appointed to administer them. Undue weight should not be given to this single place-name, but it may imply that the initial structure of lordship in *Maothail* in the Gaelic period was not that of a thanage, though the territory subsequently became one.

H) Land organisation and lordship in FOW. *See map 17.*

Rogers (1992, 316-9) identifies in FOW a *davoch* of Fowlis, a *davoch* in the eastern upland arm of the parish, stretching to the River Braan, and a *davoch* of Ardoch, perhaps with associated grazings and *fortyris* in the western upland arm that contains Connachan and Meall Tarsainn and extends to the River Almond west of Newton, though he admits there is no certain evidence on this last point. In fact, there is evidence, albeit very late, that links that western upland arm with the estate of Abercairny. Fittis (1878a, 255) has an anecdote showing that Moray of Abercairny had stock in upper Glen Almond in 1690, and the *Sheals of Abercairny* NN867314 (2) and NN869314 (2) (1799 RHP213) are also in that vicinity.

In addition, Rogers' analysis takes no account of the large part of the parish represented by the lands of Abercairny, Gorthy and Keillour.

As stated above p489-90, the settlement name *Laycock* (*Lekog* 1365, *Lacok* 1629, < G leth *chòig*, see s.n., FOW) appears to indicate that the multiple estate of Fowlis was divided between five Gaelic households (O Ir *tech*) in a similar way to that of Monzievaired (p528 above). In the case of Fowlis, if we wish to identify five component estates it seems

clear from the status of Abercairny, Fowlis itself, Gorthy and Keillour that they would represent four of them. It is suggested that Buchanty, in the north of the core section of the parish, is likely to have been the fifth component. In favour of this would be the fact that, like three at least of the other four component estates, Buchanty has a potentially Pictish name, implying a long-standing settlement important enough for its name to be preserved throughout a period of language change. Also, all of the estates, including Buchanty, had direct access to the common grazings of the core area of the parish (centred on OS squares NN92 25, NN93 25, NN92 26 and NN93 26), indicating a comparable status for all of them. In addition Buchanty had a mill and a chapel dedicated to the patron of the parish, St Bean, further indicators of that estate's status within the context of the multiple estate.

The placename *Laycock*, then, coupled with a discernible five-fold land division, implies that Fowlis multiple estate, like Monzievaired, may initially have been occupied by a Gaelic *toiseach cloinne* or head of kin, with his four subordinate households. It is argued that in Monzievaired at least (see p528 above) the line of the head of kin or *toiseach* remained *in situ* throughout the period of the Gaelic earldom, and that the descendants of the *toisich* are seen in 15c and 16c to be still in possession of the *caput* and the grazing and utility lands of the old multiple estate.

If, as is discussed in Appendix 2, Fowlis became the main *messuage* of the earldom of Strathearn, which successive earls and their stewards could oversee without the need for a *toiseach cloinne* or a thane as such, then fewer traces of the initial situation would be expected to survive. The fact that the earls granted rather more land in Fowlis to non-Scots, and generally brought in more non-Scots as officials and other associates than they did in their more westerly lands (see Appendix 2 below), may have further obscured the earlier tenorial picture.

I) Conclusions on land organisation and lordship in the study area

Three patterns of land organisation can be discerned in the parishes or multiple estates discussed above. As will be seen, these are basic models to which the parishes do not always conform completely.

In pattern A the component estates are disposed at right angles to a loch or watercourse to which they have access, so that each estate has a broadly similar share of low and higher ground. In this pattern the upper marches of each component estate adjoin an area of grazing and shieling land which also provides other resources such as peat and timber, but which may in addition at some time in its history have been used for hunting. MZX is a classic example of this pattern (see map 4). In pattern B the ground which is exploited as common is found in the central area of the multiple estate, and the component estates are disposed around it so that each has direct access. FOW is basically a good example of this pattern, although the two upland arms stretching to Glen Almond and Strathbraan respectively (see map 17) are more in the nature of the *fortyris* associated below with pattern C.

In pattern C the multiple estate is composed of what might be called core lands, on the lower ground where the majority of the cultivable land is to be found, and *fortyris*, that is associated upland areas that provide the essential high ground resources of the kind mentioned above. These *fortyris* may be detached from the core lands. It is not clear in the examples from the study area whether such *fortyris* are available as a whole to the entire multiple estate, or whether each of them is associated with a particular core estate.

MXZ is to some extent an example of pattern C, consisting as it does of a core estate at Monzie and associated detached areas at Auchnafree and Logiealmond. Of the component parts however Monzie, Innerpeffray and Logiealmond within their own bounds correspond most closely to pattern A, as they consist of a more low ground area adjoining an area of grazing ground. The detached estate of Innerpeffray is some eight to ten kilometres from the nearest upland that is common to MXZ. It contains its own areas of common however, which will have made it to some extent self-sufficient in this respect. All this of course makes for a very fragmented multiple estate, and parish, and pattern C clearly applied in situations where nature and the prior apportionment of land had not provided such a tidy and convenient structure as in the other two patterns.

TEX is another example of pattern C. Here the multiple estate is relatively long and narrow, running roughly east to west, with the lowest ground in the east and the highest in the west. Aberuchill, Dalginross, Cultybraggan/Tullichettle, Meiggar and Mailer have river

frontages on either the Earn or the Ruchill. Auchinner, Auchnashelloch, Culnacarry, Dalclathick, Findhuglen and Mulrusk, which constitute an area to which only Mailer would have direct access, may well have been *fortyris*, as suggested p546 above. The mountainous extreme west of the multiple estate beyond these putative *fortyris* may have been partly available to the component estates but may also have been used for hunting. It is contiguous with the known Glen Artney hunting forest around the headwaters of the Ruchill (see map 7). The estate of Aberuchill is anomalous in that, as discussed above p540-2, it had a greater proportion of upland within its own bounds than the other component estates, and may have been more self-sufficient and self-contained.

COM conforms on the north side of Loch and River Earn to pattern A, with the component estates running northwards from the waterside and each having a march with an area comprising Glen Boltachan and upper Glen Lednock where grazing, transhumance sites and fuel would be available. To the south of river and loch, Dundurn extended only a comparatively short distance southwards, to the boundary with TEX, but this was compensated for by access to the large contiguous mountainous area to the west, represented by Ardtrostan, Finglen and Ardvorlich.

Unlike the other parishes discussed BQR and MUT appear not to be based on a single multiple estate, rather they are composed of a number of multiple estates, four in the case of BQR, three or four in the case of MUT (see above, pp510-516 and 556-71). If Rogers' thesis that parishes were created by 12c from pre-existing social, economic and tenurial units is accepted, the association between the groups of multiple estates that made up the respective parishes of MUT and BQR pre-dated the twelfth century, possibly by a considerable margin.

The large parish of MUT conforms in general to pattern B with, as Rogers points out (1992, 331, 343), the extensive common of Cathkin+ occupying the central area, while the main arable and lower ground stock-raising areas lie to north and south (see map 8).

BQR is close to pattern A, with its components laid out, in the main, to either side of the Balvag and Lochs Doine and Voil (see map 2). It is striking that references to common grazing are not found in the BQR records. As pointed out above (pp515-6), it is arable land that is in short supply in a mountainous parish such as BQR, and it may be that individual estates had sufficient grazing for their normal needs. It is

clear from place-name and other evidence that peat and other fuel was gathered on the higher ground and that transhumance was an important aspect of land use. What is not clear is how these activities were organised in BQR, whether each estate had these resources on its own land, or whether there were common areas designated for their exploitation.

In terms of lordship, MZX with its clear five-fold structure and its *còig* and *toiseach* place-names, together with the well-attested presence of the Toshach family, gives the best indications of the presence of a *toiseach cloinne* in the early Gaelic period. FOW, with a disposition of estates almost as clear-cut and a *còig* place-name, is almost as convincing. BQR which was, with the addition of Ardveich estate in COM, the territory of clan Labhrain, seems *a priori* likely to have been placed under a *toiseach cloinne* since a clan chief is a head of kin *par excellence*. However, apart from the name of the estate of Achleskine (see s.n. BQR, and Elements Index under *fleasgach*[#]), the core of the *dùthchas* of the MacLaren chiefs, there appears to be little firm evidence from other sources. COM has a strong indicator in the form of the place-name Uchdan Mhic Thaoish, explained as 'hill or brae of the son of (the) *toiseach*', but examination of the records for the Comrie lands does not establish beyond doubt that they had a fivefold structure, and no other place-names appear relevant to the question.

MXZ might be said to be the parish and multiple estate where the situation is least clear. The Scot family show some of the signs identified above as pointing to the status of a *toiseach cloinne*, as they are seen to be in possession of both core lands and substantial areas of upland common. RMS ix no 971 traces the Scots lineage back to Sir Joannus Scot *de Monnie*, a gilded knight (*equ[es] aurat[us]*), who is said to have fought alongside Wallace in 1297. Uncertainty persists however as there are indications that the tenurial situation in MXZ may have been disrupted in 1a12c or 13c (see pp530 and 532 above), and so it cannot be assumed that the Scots' possession was longstanding by the end of that century. The place-name *Craig Kipmaclyne* remains nonetheless, implying the presence of a kin group in Monzie, probably at a date early in the Gaelic period.

MUT and TEX seem likely to be former thanages. Charter evidence suggests this as the lands were granted *cum sacca et socca, cum tol et*

tem et infangenthef, cum furca et fossa (see above, pp549 and 571), and in TEX at least there is a lack of place-name evidence implying a *toiseach cloinne*. In MUT, as argued above p571, the place-name Pitkellony may imply that a different structure of lordship was in place before the territory of Muthil became a thanage.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Aspects of ecclesiastical organisation

a) Innerpeffray

FES 1923 (p278) states that Innerpeffray chapel was built before 1342 (see also the references quoted under Innerpeffray Chapel, MXZ).

NMRS NN91 NW no 7 merely quotes Easson on the chapel, remarks that are incorporated into Cowan and Easson 1976, 222-3, and makes no mention of any signs of an earlier structure at the site. The short guide to Innerpeffray Library by the custodian, T. Powell, 1998, states that the 16c chapel was built on the site of the earlier chapel, but this appears to be an assumption only.

The absence of archaeological and earlier documentary evidence perhaps makes it less likely, but the chapel could nonetheless have existed from an earlier period with a Marian or other dedication. It could be added that the location near a confluence might argue for a comparatively early foundation. Hunter (1896, 325) puts forward additional reasons for believing that the foundation is likely to have been an ancient one: "The market [removed to Crieff e18c] held on the day of dedication, Lady-day [25th March], was one of the great marts and one of the great holidays of Strathearn....[The chapel's] proximity also to the meeting point of the four Roman roads, from Ardoch and the south, from Comrie and Loch Earn on the west, from the Sma Glen on the north, and from Perth on the east, made it a suitable centre [i.e. for a church or chapel]".

The placename *apud Innyrpefyr* (see the first reference under Innerpeffray Chapel, MXZ) suggests that there was a focus of some kind at Innerpeffray by 1283 prestigious enough for the earl of Strathearn

to issue a charter there. There appears to be no evidence of an earlier residential structure where the castle now stands, but the *caput* of the estate, referred to in 1583 as *Pethis-manis* (see Pichetmaynes+, MXZ), would perhaps suffice as the earl's lodging. The charter in question (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXV*) was not witnessed by a group of individuals but sealed with the earl's seal, so there is no evidence that Malise had a large entourage with him or that he was holding a full court. A possible indication that a chapel existed at Innerpeffray in 13c can be gleaned from the fact that the charter of 1283 was issued on the morrow (*in crastino*) of the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 25 March or Lady Day, "one of the great holidays of Strathearn" as Hunter calls it above. The Strathearn parish churches of Tibbermore and Redgorton are dedicated to the Virgin (Rogers 1992, 86, 87), but Innerpeffray is the only foundation within the earldom of Strathearn that is known to have been so dedicated, and it would be natural for the earl to celebrate the feast of the mother of Christ, to whom his own name *Malise* put him in a special relationship, at a chapel in his earldom that was dedicated to her. For other examples of lords issuing charters in a parish on the feast day of its patron cf Earl Malise issuing a charter at Strathy, less than 4km from the church of Trinity Gask, *in vigilia sancte trinitatis* (*Inchaff. Chrs. CXVI, AD1284*) and *Patrici[us] de Cumre de eodem* issuing a charter *apud Cumre in festo B. Kessogi confessoris* (confirmed by RMS ii no 640, AD1458). It is suggested by the present writer in Hall et al 2000 (pp171-2) that Strowan church may have been re-dedicated at some time between 1271 and 1282x1283, and it is even possible that Malise was at Innerpeffray in 1283 to attend another such re-dedication.

Despite considerable uncertainty then, this evidence, though circumstantial, might be seen to strengthen the possibility that the chapel was in use by later 13c. Of interest too is the fact that the parish church of Redgorton, dedicated to Mary, was earlier dedicated to St Colin (Forrester 1944, 41), providing a precedent for an earlier dedication at Innerpeffray possibly being superseded by a Marian one. It could also be noted that some private chapels, including the royal foundations of St Mary of the Rock at St Andrews and the Chapel Royal at Stirling, had Marian dedications, though Stirling was dedicated to St Michael as well (Rogers 1882, xii, xxxi, xli).

RMS ii no 2762, AD1503, refers to a charter in which Earl Malise (probably III or IV of the name) had granted the lands of *Innyrpeffry* and *Dufallis* (Dunfallin+ TRG) to *Malcolm[us] Utirardour clericus*. The association of these lands (cf the 1558 reference under Innerpeffray, MXZ) thus goes back to the time of the Gaelic earldom at least.

The charter of 1503 just referred to indicates that by that date the annual *reddendum* of eight marks sterling had not been paid for 184 years. The total debt is stated to be 1,502 marks, which gives a period of non-payment of 187 years and nine months. These figures take us back to 1314x1319 for a possible latest date of Malise's charter, but of course Malcolm could have been in possession and duly paying rent for an unknown length of time before that. If he is the same man as Malcolm of Innerpeffray as suggested above, p539, his tenure of Innerpeffray must pre-date 1304-5 (Reid 1899, 7, with ref to CDS vol ii), the first date at which he is seen to bear the latter title. A Malcolm of Auchterarder is on record in 1280 (RCHM 7th Report, p705, no 8) when he witnesses a charter of Gilbert of *Dundowan* son of Gilbert son of Donald, to William de Murray, of the lands of *Dundowan*⁸¹.

It is clear from RMS ii no 2764 that it was John Lord Drummond who had located the charters relative to Innerpeffray and Dunfallin which had enabled James IV, the successor of the earls of Strathearn by reason of their forfeiture, to reclaim these lands, and in gratitude for this the king granted them to Lord John.

It is interesting to note that the Innerpeffray estate is currently owned by Connel Estates of Shearerston (TRG), which was part of Dunfallin. A plan of Innerpeffray estate of 1a19c, held at Innerpeffray Library, includes part of TRG as far east as Raith Cottage approximately (NN93 18 TRG).

We can only speculate as to the part played by *Malcolmus Utirardour's* status as *clericus* in the granting to him of the lands where the chapel stood. If the chapel is later medieval he may even have been its founder. Cowan and Easson (Cowan 1976, 222) say that the chapel appears to have been a chantry, that is a chapel endowed for the singing of

⁸¹ *Dundovane+ &c* was clearly in medieval GDV or the adjacent part of FOS. By a process of elimination the present writer believes it to have been the lands now known as Borland GDV.

masses for the souls of the founders or others specified by them (OED), before it became collegiate in 16c, but I know of no evidence that it had that precise function early in its history. If Malcolm were to have been the priest charged with providing such masses, the lands of Innerpeffray and Dunfallin, the latter comprising at least half of the parish of TRG (Rogers 1992, 311-314 and map p310) would surely have been an extraordinarily generous endowment. It also seems likely that an endowment of that type would have been granted in free alms (cf the earls' grants to Inchaffray), yet a *reddendum* was exacted by Earl Malise. The significance of Malcolm in a more secular context is considered above pp537-9.

It is also possible that the chapel was founded for private use. Dowden (*Lind. Cart.* pplxviii to lxxiii) reports a growth in 13c in "the fashion of having private chapels in the castles and manors of the nobles and lesser barons", and gives an informative summary, based on the Lindores evidence, of the practices regarding such chapels. He points out that the prior authorisation of the mother (i.e. parochial) church had to be obtained, and that the mother church exacted a yearly 'recognition' of the chapel's subjection in the form of, for example, a pound of incense, and claimed the right to all obventions and oblations received by the chapel. The arrangements in cases where a lord founded a chapel for the convenience of the parishioners in its neighbourhood could be just as formalised (*op. cit.* plxx), with all oblations &c being passed on to the mother church, which for its part maintained the officiant and provided the initial books, vestments and chalice.

But whatever Innerpeffray chapel's origin and whatever its date, under the parochial system its continued existence was perhaps assured by the need to minister to the surrounding area, in the manner of a chapel of ease, Monzie church being some 7km and Trinity Gask some 6km distant. Strogeith kirk is only about 2.5km from the Mains of Innerpeffray. Attendance there would have entailed a crossing of the river, though that does not seem to have been a serious disadvantage in other parishes; see, for example, under Kirkfurd de Conolane+, MZX.

For the probable extent of the kirklands of Innerpeffray see under Kirkhill, MXZ.

Rogers (1992, 355) says that there is little evidence for the lands of Innerpeffray which explains their incorporation into the parish of

Monzie. "They seem to have comprised a compact, self-contained estate and this may have been an original dependency of the caput of Monzie". Given the association with Dunfallin mentioned above, one might have expected Innerpeffray to be incorporated into TRG. The fact that it was not may indicate that the association with TRG did not pre-date the period of parish formation in this part of Perthshire, principally 12c (Rogers 1992, chapter 2, esp. 41-4).

b) Clergy of Muthil Church in 12c and 13c

The following are clergy on record as having a connection with Muthil in 12c and 13c (see also Watt 1969, 75-93).

Patricius persona de Mothel

c1170 *Camb. Reg.* no 218, an agreement between Dunblane and Cambuskenneth anent renders from the kirk of Tullibody, is witnessed by *Patricius persona de Mothel et J[onathas?] de Dunblane et omnis capitulus*.

Malpol prior of the keledei of mothel

c1178 *N. B. Chrs.* no 5, Bishop Simon of Dunblane's confirmation of the church of *Login Athran* to North Berwick, is witnessed by *malpol*.

c1200 *Camb. Reg.* no 217, Bishop Jonathan of Dunblane's confirmation of the grant of the church of Tullibody to Cambuskenneth, is witnessed by prior *Malgegill Meothill* (and *Gillemichael persona de Moethel*). In view of the preceding and following references this is presumably an error for *Malpol* (&c).

c1210 *Camb. Reg.* no 122, King William's confirmation of the grant of the church of Kincardine to Cambuskenneth, is witnessed by *Malpole prior Keldeorum* (and *persona de Mothell Michaelis et eius capellanus Machbeth*). Somewhat unusually, this charter puts the office of the witness before his name in some cases, as seen in the extract just quoted. Sir William Fraser does not seem to have realised this and the punctuation he provides is misleading (*Camb. Reg.* ppl60-1).

The name is *G maol Phoil* 'servant or follower of (St) Paul'. O'Brien (1976, vol I) has a *Mael-Poil* at LL334 b 36, with *Poil* and *meic Phoil* in alternative MSS, and *Mael-Phoil* at LL338 c 7

Malcolmus Keledei de Mothel

c1178 *N. B. Chrs.* no 5, Bishop Simon of Dunblane's confirmation of the church of *Login Athran* (Logie LOI) to North Berwick, is witnessed by *malcolm(us) Keledei de Mothel*.

The name is *G maol Cholm* 'servant or follower of (St) Columba'.

Sythakh Kelede

c1178 *N. B. Chrs.* no 5, Bishop Simon of Dunblane's confirmation of the church of Logie LOI to North Berwick, is witnessed by *Sithach Keledei de Mothel*.

c1190 *Inchaff. Chrs.* I, in which Simon Bishop of Strathearn grants to Isaac and successors the church of St John the Evangelist of Incheffren, is witnessed by (*Maligirhe canonicus* and) *Sythakh Kelede*.

Black (1946, under *Shaw* and *Shiach*) has *sithach** (sic), "an old Gaelic name for the wolf", adding that this is the origin of the surname *Shiach*, and of *Shaw* as found in Northern Scotland. RIA has *sidach*, *sidhach*, *sighach*, *sidhech* 'wolf'. However *sidach*, *sithach*, *sithech* 'peaceful, peaceable, at peace' - or here perhaps substantively, 'man of peace' - appears more appropriate for a cleric (RIA s.vv.).

O'Brien (1976 vol I) has at Rawl B 123 f 7 *Gilla-Maire .i. in Gilla Cichech*, but lists no other name that would seem even to approximate to *Sythach*. Taylor (1994a, 111, 115) cites a *Sithauc'*, fl c1300, from *Dunfl. Reg.*

Maligirhe canonicus

c1190 *Inchaff. Chrs.* I, in which Simon Bishop of Strathearn grants to Isaac and successors the church of St John the Evangelist of Incheffren, is witnessed by *Maligirhe canonicus* (and *Sythakh Kelede*).

The editor of *Inchaff. Chrs.* (p263n) suggests that Malgirhe may have been a canon of Dunblane, in which case he was probably present as a representative of that institution. He may or may not be the same man as Malgirk de Mothel (see the next entry). Note the presence in the same witness list of *Sythakh Kelede*, described in *N. B. Chrs.* no 5, c1178, as *Keledei de Mothel*.

For the name, see the next entry.

Malgirk de Mothel

c1198 *Inchaff. Chrs.* III (and 1195X98 Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 3), Earl Gilbert's grant to Inchaffray of the church of Aberuthven, is witnessed by *Malgirk de Mothel*.

c1200 *Inchaff. Chrs.* XIII, in which Earl Gilbert again grants to Inchaffray the church of Aberuthven, is witnessed by *Malgirk de Mothel*.

It seems clear from Malgirk de Mothel's position in the witness list in *Inchaff. Chrs.* III, after the bishop and archdeacon of Strathearn and before *Thomas decanus*, that he was an important personage and, also because of his position in the list, likely to be a churchman. This would be confirmed if it is assumed that he is the same person as the Malgirhe canonicus of c1190 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* I) and the *Malking* prior of the *Keledes* of *mothle* of c1214 (*N. B. Chrs.* no 11, see the next paragraph), but that is not necessarily the case.

The main difficulty in assessing Malgirk's status arises from the appellation *de mothel* in c1198 and c1200 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* III and XIII). This cannot be a rather loose way of saying that he was parson of Muthil since Michael holds that position c1200 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* X). It is possible that *de mothel* represents 'prior of the *céli dé* of Muthil' since Malgirk holds that office c1214 (*N. B. Chrs.* no 11), and the only previous known incumbent is Malpol from c1178 to c1210 (*N. B. Chrs.* no 5), but that too would be an example of loose wording, which is not characteristic of these charters.

It is worthy of note that Anecol, who was thane of Dunning at the end of 12c and in e13c, is referred to as *Anechol de dunene* in *Inchaff. Chrs.* XII, c1200.

MacGregor (1989, 37-8), quoting Steer and Bannerman 1977, states that the designation *de* plus a place-name, according to the naming formula used in the West Highlands in the late medieval period, might mean that the person concerned was lord of the place concerned, that he belonged to the ruling family, and/or that he was native (sic). Malgirk's name establishes him as probably of Gaelic descent. His possible status as lord of Muthil or as a member of the ruling family is examined below.

Especially if the wording of *Inchaff. Chrs.* is taken to be careful and precise, it is possible to speculate that Malgirk was the hereditary tenant of the lands of Muthil, a member of the Gaelic landholding class in the earldom of Strathearn who are briefly perceived in 12c and 13c before they are progressively supplanted, if not necessarily from their lands, then at least in many cases from their position of influence.

Anglo-Norman tenants such as the Lovetofts make their appearance in MUT earlier than in BQR, for example. Indeed Nigel de Dolpatrick, the first of the family recorded in MUT (see Appendix 6) witnesses *Inchaff. Chrs.* IX in 1200, which happens to be the last date at which the appellation *Malgirk de mothel* is seen. The Lovetofts did not of course obtain the lands of Muthil, but their presence in the parish is probably symptomatic of changing times, at least in secular affairs. As shown below, clerics with Gaelic names appear to have remained influential in the ecclesiastical affairs of the parish for some time after c1200.

It could be pointed out that, if Malgirk were of the kind of rank that is being surmised here, and if he was in fact the same man as the other Malgirks being discussed, there would be nothing very unusual about his becoming or already being an ecclesiastic. A comparable figure might be Malcolm of Auchterarder *clericus*, discussed in Appendices 1b and 2a below.

If Malgirk was not lord of Muthil himself, a further intriguing possibility is raised by the contemporary existence of *Kilegirge* (i.e.

Gille Giric) *filius Malisii*. This individual witnesses *Lind. Cart. XXXVI*, 1195x1199, in which Ada, daughter of David earl of Huntingdon and wife of Malise son of Earl Ferteth, grants to Lindores a piece of land seemingly near Newtyle (Angus). Malise son of earl Ferteth is the only Malise mentioned in the charter so it is clear that the witness list is identifying Kilegirge as his and Ada's son. We know from William I's confirmation charter (*RRS ii* no 136, 1172x1173; also *Inchaff. Chrs. Appendix*, no I) that at that date this Malise held Muthil of his brother Earl Gilbert, along with other earldom lands. If Malgirk and Kilegirge were to be the same man, then the *de* would be justified by his belonging to the ruling family of the Muthil lands. Although this cannot be anything but speculation, the further possibility is put forward that Malise had installed his son as thane of Muthil.

A further theoretical possibility is that *de mothel* implies that Malgirk was lay abbot of Muthil, as Orm of Abernethy was hereditary lay abbot in the first half of 12c at Abernethy, another *céli dé* community (eg Duncan 1996, 334).

The name is *G maol Giric* 'servant or follower of Giric', *Giric* being a *G* version of (St) *Cyrus* or *Cyricus* found, for example in the place-name *Eglesgreig* 'Cyric's or Giric's church' (*CPNS* 324). His cult was perhaps both reflected in and subsequently encouraged by the bearing of the name by King *Giric* (fl 885). The name of the estate of Kilgraston (NO125175 DUB) is from *G Gille Giric* plus *Sc* 'toun' (*territori[um] de Gilgerhistun* c1231 *PSAS* 60, 72, *Rauf de Gilgerstone* 1296 *Ragman Roll*, *terra de Gilgyrgystona* 1365 *RMS i* no 196). As Reginald de Warenne was lord of Kilgraston e13c (see Rogers 1992, 238), it is not likely that Kilegirge son of Malise at the end of 12c was the eponymous holder of that estate.

Onomastically, if Malgirk and Kilegirge are the same man this provides an example of interchangeability in personal names of *maol* and *gille*, which both of course signify 'servant or follower (of)'. No precedent can currently be supplied for this, though the third reference under *Michaelis persona de Muothle* below, and Taylor 1995, 380 citing *St A. Liber* 317, c1212x16, supply examples of a detachable *gille*.

O'Brien (1976, vol I) has a *Mael-Giric* at LL334 a 50.

Malkirg prior of the Keledes of mothle

c1214 *N. B. Chrs.* no 11, Bishop Abraham of Dunblane's confirmation of the church of *Login Athran* (Logie Airthrey LOI) to North Berwick, is witnessed by *Malkirg* prior of the *Keledes of mothle*.

It is not certain that this man is the same as *Maligirhe* canonicus and *Malgirk de mothel* who are discussed above.

Michaelis persona de Muothle

c1178 *N. B. Chrs.* no 5, Bishop Simon of Dunblane's confirmation of the church of *Login Athran* to North Berwick, is witnessed by *Michle persona de mothel*.

c1200 *Inchaff. Chrs.* X., Jonathan bishop of *Stradern's* confirmation of the grants in charter no IX, the founding charter of *Inchaffray*, is witnessed by *Michaelis persona de Muothle*.

c1200 *Camb. Reg.* no 217, Bishop Jonathan of Dunblane's confirmation of the grant of the church of *Tullibody* to *Cambuskenneth*, is witnessed by prior *Malgegill Meothill* (almost certainly for *Malpol*, see above, pp580-1) and *Gillemichael persona de Moethel*. Michael's name here appears to provide evidence for a 'detachable' *gille-*.

c1210 *Camb. Reg.* no 122, King William's confirmation of the grant of the church of *Kincardine* to *Cambuskenneth*, is witnessed by (*Malpole prior Keldeorum,*) *persona de Mothell Michaelis (et eius capellanus Machbeth)*.

Machbeth chaplain to the parson of Muthil

c1210 *Camb. Reg.* no 122, King William's confirmation of the grant of the church of *Kincardine* to *Cambuskenneth*, is witnessed by (*Malpole prior Keldeorum, persona de Mothell Michaelis et) eius capellanus Machbeth*.

As a forename, which it is here, this is *G Mac-bethad*, 'son of life', and is probably a name inspired by piety (Steer and Bannerman 1977, 144).

Lucas vicarius ecclesie de Methel

c1214 *N. B. Chrs.* no 11, Bishop Abraham of Dunblane's confirmation of the church of *Login Athran* to North Berwick, is witnessed by *Luca[s]*, clericus of Bishop Abraham.

1234 *Inchaff. Chrs.* LXI (dated by Watt 1977, 421 as later than 1231) is witnessed by *Magister L de Mothel*

1235 *Lind. Cart.* LI is witnessed by *Lucas vicarius ecclesie de Methel*
 1235x1239 *Lind. Cart.* LIII and LIV, anent the tithes of *beny, fedale and concrag*, are witnessed by *magister Lucas archidiaconus*. For archdeaconries see under Dominus Donaldus below.

1239x1240 *Inchaff. Chrs.* LXVII is witnessed by *Lucas Archidiaconus ecclesie Dunblanensis*.

1244x1258 *Lind. Cart.* XXVIII is witnessed by *Magister lucas diaconus Dunblanensis*.

1247 *Inchaff. Chrs.* LXXV is witnessed by *Magister lucas diaconus Dunblanensis*.

There is no evidence to prove that all these names represent the same individual. If Luke did begin his career in the service of the bishop, then serve as vicar of Muthil before gaining promotion once more within the diocesan hierarchy, this would be a further illustration of the close links between the see and MUT, and of the importance of the latter within the former.

Watt (1977, 421) states that Luke was a relative of Gilbert bishop of Dunkeld, brother of Christian de Strathern (*op. cit.*, 522). Since Strathern was a surname customarily borne by children of the earls of Strathern which only began to be attached to those who merely came from the district by 14c (*loc. cit.*, referring also to Black 1946), it follows that Luke too was probably related to the comital family.

The settlement and watercourse names *Lucas+* and *Lucas Burn*, MUT, could be noted in connection with this man.

Mauricius prior Keledeorum de Mothel

1235 *Lind. Cart.* LI, in which Dunblane promises to accept a judgement anent the tithes and other dues of *Eglesmagril*, is witnessed by

Mauricius prior Keledeorum de Mothel (Lucas -see above - and *Andreas prior Keledeorum de Abernethyn*).

This man might at first sight be assumed to be an Anglo-Norman, but Cowan and Easson (1976, 51) equate *Mauricius* with *Muiredach* and Steer and Bannerman also (1977, 127) state that *Mauricius* is the Latin equivalent of the Gaelic *Muiredach*. It would be foolish in the extreme to see a *Muiredach* behind every recorded *Mauricius*, but since this *Mauricius* is a *céle dé*, it is not unlikely that the Gaelic forename is the appropriate one in this instance.

There was at least one saint of the name of *Muiread(h)ach* or *Muireach* (CPNS 293), but the name is such a common one in Gaelic that there is no necessity to see it in this case as having specifically Christian reference.

Note that a *Moricus* is chaplain to Bishop Jonathan of Dunblane c1200 (*Camb. Reg.* no 217).

Maldueny, rex scolarum of the school of Muthil

Lind. Cart. XLVI, XLVII and XLVIII, c1214Xc1234, show there to have been schools at Dunblane, Muthil and Methven. The schools enjoyed *conveth* from the vill of Eglismagril which the above charters show them quitclaiming. No XLVII concerns *Maldueny* and Muthil.

Lind. Cart. pliv points out that the names of the *reges* at Dunblane and Muthil, *Macbeth* and *Maldueny*, suggest that these schools were "a survival of the ancient Celtic Christianity of that part of the country". In other words, they are likely to have been run by *céli dé*. *Rex scolarum* here is an equivalent of *G fer légin*, in modern spelling *fear leighinn*, 'professor, teacher', lit. 'reader', the term applied to the head or principal of a monastic school of the Celtic church in both Scotland and Ireland. The last known certain Scottish reference is to Laurence, Archdeacon of St Andrews from 1209 to c1240, though his bracket of dates overlaps with that of the Strathearn references. *RIA* gives the definition 'professor of sacred scripture and theology in a monastic school', and the examples given are often high-ranking clerics. However, it is not unknown for Gaelic terms to diverge in the status of their reference in Scotland and Ireland respectively, eg *bàrd*, which came to be virtually a term of abuse in Ireland, while

remainig neutral or complimentary in Scottish Gaelic, and so it need not be surprising if Maldueny is not transparently of high rank⁸².

Steer and Bannerman (1977, 123, 208) see the existence of a *fear leighinn* as an indication that the monastery where he serves is "in a healthy state" and still "wholly within the ethos of the Celtic church". This conclusion can presumably be applied to the community at Muthil at the date concerned.

Robertson (1852, 57-8 and note) in fact argues for considerable prestige for the monastic schools by pointing out that they were frequently associated with important power centres. There were, he says, *scologs* or scholars of monastic schools at Elgin, 'capital' of the earldom of Buchan, and Inchmahome, "chief messuage of the earldom of Menteith". In the same footnote he refers to Muthil as "the capital of the earldom of Strathearn"⁸³ but without further corroboration.

Camb. Reg. no 122, c1200, is witnessed by *Beanus magister de Dunblane* who may have been Macbeth's predecessor as rex there.

The name Maldueny represents *G maol Dòmhnach* 'servant or follower of Domnach'. O'Brien (1976, vol I) has *Mael-Domnaig* (also *Mael-domnaich*) at LL335 c 20. *Dòmhnach*, gen *Dòmhnach*, is from *L dominicus*, adj., 'of or belonging to a lord', in medieval ecclesiastical usage 'of or for the Lord', and as a substantive '(one) belonging to the Lord' (*Lewis and Short s.v.*, *Med Wd List s.v.*). Watson (*CPNS* 316) mentions four saints with P-Celtic forms of this name.

Padyn capellanus, later *presbyter de mothel*

c1235 *Lind. Cart.* LIII is witnessed by *Gillebaran et Padyn capellan(i)*, c1235xc1239 no LIV is witnessed by *Gillebaran capellan(us)* and *Padyn Presbyter de mothel*. Both these charters concern the teinds of *beny, fedale and concrag*, in dispute between Muthil and Dunblane.

⁸² References for these three paragraphs are: Steer and Bannerman 1977, 123; RIA s.v. *léiginn*; Jackson 1972, 67; St A. Lib. 317; PSAS lxvi (1931-2) 442; Barrow 1952, 23-39; Watt 1977, 304.

⁸³ Cf Macquarrie's comments (1992, 128-9) referred to p349-50 above, which give some justification for seeing Muthil as the ecclesiastical capital.

Padyn is another example of a cleric transferring from the entourage of the bishop of Dunblane to the charge of Muthil, once again showing the close relationship between them.

The name is likely be a hypocorism of Pàdraig, Cf *Padinus* (*Paidin*) on record near Peebles c1200 (*CPNS* 134).

Gillebaran capellanus

c1235 *Lind. Cart.* LIII is witnessed by *Gillebaran et Padyn capellan(i)*, c1235xc1239 no LIV is witnessed by *Gillebaran capellan(us)* and *Padyn Presbyter de mothel* (see the previous entry).
Baran is obscure to me.

Dominus Donaldus decanus de Metthel

c1272 *Inchaff, Chrs.* CII, in which Sir Malise son of the late Earl Gilbert grants to Inchaffray a peat bog (*petari[um]*) belonging to Rossie (DNG) is witnessed by *dominus Donaldus decanus de Metthel*.

The editor of *Inchaff. Chrs.* (p290n) says that Donald was presumably a dean of Christianity or rural dean. Cowan and Easson (1976, 204) write of the separation of the see of Dunblane into two sections, Menteith/Dunblane and Muthil/Strathearn, in 12c, and the appointment of deans for each section in 13c. Donald appears to provide evidence for the practice continuing quite late into that century.

The editor of *Inchaff. Chrs.* (pxiv) says that the parishes attached to sees were grouped for disciplinary purposes into archdeaconries and deaneries of Christianity in later 12c.

Cf the next entry.

Dominus Donaldus Prior de Mothil

1284x1296 *Moray Reg.* (p469) is witnessed by *Dominus Douenaldus Prior de Mothil*.

Cf the previous entry.

Andreas archidiaconus de Modhel

c1170 *Camb. Reg.* no 219, the bishop of Dunblane's confirmation of the grant of the kirk of Tullibody to Cambuskenneth, is witnessed by *Andreas archidiaconus de Modhel*.

Steer and Bannerman (1977, 159) point out that *Andreas* was used as a Latin equivalent for G *Gill-Andrais*, 'servant or follower of St Andrew', and this may be the case here, particularly at this comparatively early date.

Iohannes, perpetuus vicarius de Mothille

1365 *Inchaff. Chrs.* CXXXV. An oath is sworn before *Douenaldo et Iohanne de Strougethe et de Mothille perpetuis vicariis*.

Thus there are fifteen personal names of ecclesiastics who are associated with Muthil parish between c1178 and 1365. Eight of them, *Andreas*, *Malpol*, *Malgirk*, *Malcolm*, *Maldueny*, *Michael*, *Lucas* and *Patricius* are names with specifically Christian associations, with *Padyn* probably supplying a ninth. These may be baptismal names, but they may, of course, be names adopted as a result of the individual's vocation. The status of the names *Sithakh* and *Mauricius* is uncertain, as explained above. *Gillebaran*, the only name here containing *gille*, 'servant, follower (of)', is also uncertain.

Four of these names, *Malpol*, *Malgirk*, *Malcolm* and *Maldueny*, are formed with the G prefix *maol* 'servant or follower of..' but only *Malcolm* has a native or Gaelic saint's name as its second element. If the equation with *Muireadach* were to be correct, *Mauricius* also could, but need not, represent a native or Gaelic saint's name, as could *Patricius*, and *Padyn* if the suggested derivation of his name is correct. *Malpol*, *Malgirk* and *Michael* derive from continental and/or scriptural saints.

Malpol, *Malcolm*, *Sythakh*, *Malgirk*, *Mauricius* and, probably, *Maldueny* are *céli dé*. Of them *Malcolm*, and possibly *Mauricius*, bear the name of a native or Gaelic saint.

The latest name here that is formed from G *maol* 'servant or follower of..', *Maldueny*, dates from c1214xc1234.

Michael and Luke might at first sight be assumed to be clerics of Norman or Anglo-Norman origin being appointed to posts in the parish in the gift of Dunblane from at least 1a12c, somewhat in contrast to the continuing strength of the Gaelic Culdee community. But *Luke* and *Michael* may be names adopted through piety, and so there is no clear proof here of a diminution of the Gaelic composition of the Muthil or indeed of the diocesan ecclesiastical community.

None of the five identifiable parochial priests can be seen to be a *céle dé*. Two of them are seen in the bishop's employ, as it were, Lucas as *clericus* and Padyn as *capellanus*, before serving the parochial church. Lucas (if it is he) subsequently returns to the see as *archidiaconus*.

The positions for which there is more than one name are as follows. The dates merely represent times at which the appointee is known to have been in post, not necessarily, of course, the full period of occupancy:

Prior of the *céli dé* of Muthil

Malpol c1178 to c1210

Malgirk c1214

Mauricius 1235

Douenaldus 1284xc1296

Incumbent (*persona, vicarius, presbyter*) of the parochial church

Patricius c1170

Michaelis c1178 to c1210

Lucas c1214 to 1235

Padyn c1235xc1239

Iohannes 1365

Appendix 2 The status of Fowlis within the Gaelic earldom of Strathearn

Though the Gaelic earls of Strathearn were undeniably generous in their treatment of the Augustinian Abbey of Inchaffray, which was initially in FOW, they made comparatively few grants to the Abbey from the lands of the multiple estate of Fowlis itself. The site of the abbey had presumably been granted to its first ecclesiastical occupants by a forebear of the known earls, or perhaps by an even earlier lord. Fowlis kirk with its kirklands and other pertinents was one of the 12 Strathearn parochial churches granted to the abbey by the earls (*Inch. Chrs.* pp. xxxii, xliii). But apart from the three-acre croft from within Fowlis (*Inchaff. Chrs.* II and p317), the earls generally chose to make their grants of land in the vicinity of Inchaffray from the lands of Madderty (MAD), acquired only in 1185xc1190 (RRS ii no 248) and thus not a part of their ancient patrimony. This does not mean, however, that the 13c and 14c earls were determined to keep their patrimony intact at all costs, but the grants they made from FOW were inspired by secular concerns linked to earldom politics and organisation.

By c1208 Gorthy had been granted to a *Tristram* (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XXVI), quite probably the *Tristrannus* who witnesses a comital charter in 1200 (*loc. cit.*, IX, the foundation charter of the Augustinian abbey). This grant of Gorthy is particularly substantial and significant as it installs Tristram and his heirs in one of the five component estates of the Fowlis multiple estate (see above, p572). By 1226-34 Tristram's son and heir, also Tristram, has taken the name of his lands (*de Gortin loc. cit.*, LVII). Successively brothers of the first and second Tristram, both named Henry, are the earl's *Rennarius* (literally food-divider; *loc. cit.*, IX and XXXVII).

By c1208 also, part of Fowlis has been granted to *Tebald* (*op. cit.* XXVI), perhaps the *Thebaldus filius Willelmi, filii Clementis* who holds Pitlandy by 1226-34 (*op. cit.* LVI), and possibly the same *Thebaldus* who was *dispensarius [comitis]*, that is spencer, in 1219 (*op. cit.*, XXXIX). By 1226-34 the vill of Kintocher is held by Henry son of Tristram (*loc. cit.* LV), possibly the *Henricus Rennarius [comitis]* of 1218 (*op. cit.*, XXXVII) and the nephew of *Henricus Rennarius* of 1200 (*op. cit.*, IX and p lxxx1). This charter is witnessed by a *B de kyntochir*, to whom

another part of the Kintoche lands must have been granted by this time, though no feudal charter recording such a grant appears to have survived.

By 1221-3 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* XLVI) Earl Gilbert had granted Abercairny to his countess Ysenda (probably for Yseuda, Yseut &c, see Hall and Owen 1998a, 161). It is possible to read into this grant a small indication of the relative importance of some parts of the Fowlis multiple estate. That Abercairny was seen as a fit gift for Gilbert's countess, but that it did not pass out of the hands of the family, may imply that Abercairny was felt to be the most valuable and prestigious section of the whole Fowlis lands, certainly more so than Gorthy, and even than Fowlis, parts of which had been granted (see previous paragraph).

When Earl Gilbert's direct descendant lost the earldom in 1333-4 it was conferred (1344) on Maurice Moray, eldest son of Sir John Moray of Drumsergard. Maurice's brother Alexander inherited Abercairny through his and Maurice's mother, Mary daughter of Earl Malise III. In this way Abercairny came into the possession of a line which had provided one earl of Strathearn, and whose head in 1a18c, OSA FOW reports, was "regarded as the linear heir and representative of the ancient Earls of Strathearn" (OSA, 443). Had he been able to see into the future Earl Gilbert might have taken some comfort from this outcome. Note however that the editor of *ER* ii (p. ci note 4) throws doubt on the assumption that Sir Maurice and Sir Alexander, the ancestor of the Abercairny family, were both children of Sir John and Mary.

Others holding land of the earls in other Strathearn parishes who appear in *Inchaff. Chrs.* include *Nigellus de Dolpatric* (*op. cit.* IX, 1200), *Ricardus miles de Kenbuc* and *Galfridus de Gask*, the latter two being brothers of Earl Gilbert's countess (*loc. cit.* XXVII, cl208, and XLVI, 1221-3), and *Rogerus dictus de Dunfallyn* (*loc. cit.* CV, cl275). Other named comital officials whose lands, if any, are not identified include *Ricardus capellanus comitis* (*loc. cit.* I, cl190), *Willelmus de haia clericus [comitis]* (*loc. cit.* XXVIII, 1210), *Iurdanus senescallus [comitis]* (*loc. cit.* XLI, cl220), *Magist[er] Ricard[us] de striuiline camerari[us] domini comitis* (*loc. cit.* XCV, 1266) and *Willelm[us] de Rothfen camerari[us] [comitis]* (*loc. cit.* XCVII, cl275).

The individuals listed in the preceding seven paragraphs have in common that they bear names that are not Gaelic. Their names are Norman and Germanic and Breton (on Tristram fili[us] Avicie, from the seal of Tristram of Gorthy, see *Inchaff. Chrs.*, 315 and Duncan 1975, 448-9). They were clearly an influential body of people, and they must have represented a significant force for change within at least the eastern part of the earldom, where their lands mostly were. It is probably to be assumed that their *lingua franca* would not be Gaelic but Norman French and/or Older Scots (cf Duncan 1975, 449-50). It is no doubt due to the presence and influence of individuals and families such as these that it is in FOW that is found by far the earliest Scots name on record in the earldom, *Fithlerflath+* NN93 24 (2) (*ag[er] qui dicitur fitheleres flat* 1226-34 *Inchaff. Chrs.* LVI), in the part of Pitlandy held by Theobald son of William. The second oldest Scots recorded place-name in the earldom, *Langflathe+* NN955224 (2) (*camp[us] qui vocatur langflathe* 1271 *Inchaff. Chrs.* XCIX), was on land held by Brice of Ardrossan, near Inchaffray and close to the march between FOW and MAD.

The intention here is not to portray Fowlis and district as being swamped by a tide of inward migrants. It is to try to assess the status and the unusual character of Fowlis within the earldom by showing the relative concentration of highly-placed incomers who were there in 13c, and incidentally to link that concentration to a toponymic phenomenon, the existence in the vicinity of Fowlis of the earliest Scots place-names found in the earldom.

All this does not necessarily contradict the findings of scholars such as Cynthia Neville (1983, vol i, 30, and 2000 *passim*) and Fiona Watson (forthcoming) who have both, though with differing emphasis, stressed the extent to which the Gaelic earldom of Strathearn remained culturally conservative, while the earls, nonetheless, made pragmatic use of new men and new ways. Needless to say, *Inchaff. Chrs.* testify to the large numbers of Gaelic individuals residing and officiating in all parts of the earldom. In addition, the description of a part of Dalpatrick (CRF) held by Robert of Meckphen as being *inter domum Ricardi et domum Malsnacht* (*loc. cit.* LVII, 1226-34) gives a no doubt typical glimpse of a mixed population in another estate that was granted to incomers from e13c at least.

It was the case that the Gaelic earls of Strathearn held court in various parts of their domain, and this is borne out by the placedates, limited in number though they are (see below, pp598-9), that appear in their charters. The location of the principal comital residence and administrative centre has not been clear, however. The editor of *ER* v states (p.lxxxv) that Fowlis was once the principal *messuage* of the earldom, though without giving any supporting detail. More recently puzzlement has continued to be expressed (eg Neville 1983, vol i, 14-28, and Fiona Watson forthcoming). What evidence can be advanced in support of Fowlis having been the *caput*, as it were, of the earldom of Strathearn?

It was shown above that *Thebaldus* who was *dispensarius [comitis]* in 1219 appears to be the same man who held Pitlandy by 1226-34, *Henricus* the *Rennarius* of 1200 and his probable nephew with the same name and office in 1218 were members of the family who held Gorthy, and the younger Henry the *Rennarius* held part of Kintocher. It seems logical that officials so involved in the day-to-day running of the earls' household should have been given land close to the place where the earl resided and where their duties were carried out. Kintocher is two kilometres from the kirk of Fowlis, Pitlandy is part of the component estate of Fowlis, and Gorthy is the estate adjoining Fowlis, to the east.

From later periods there is evidence of a holding of land in FOW whose name shows that it was linked to a particular office. The Mairis-croft NN93 23 (2) (*RMS* ii nos 1248, 2296, &c) was a perquisite of the Mair of Strathearn. Dickinson (1928, lxii) states that "The mair is undoubtedly an earlier officer than the sheriff. He is pre-feudal". Though Dickinson is referring in particular to mairs appointed by monarchs, William the Lion for example (*loc. cit.*), the possibility arises that the mairship granted to the lords of Comrie was originally an important one within the Gaelic earldom of Strathearn. For *mair of fee* (*offici[um] mari feodi*, *RMS* ii no 2296 &c), which the Comrie mairs were, *CSD* gives 'a mair holding office, as commonly, by heritable right', and in fact the Strathearn mairship quickly became hereditary within the family of Comrie of Comrie (see references s.n., COM). By the time the mairship of Strathearn was conferred on successive

lords of Comrie however, it appears to have become little more than an honorary position. It is true that Patrick Comrie of Comrie renders the royal accounts as mair of Strathearn in 1453, but in 1454 it is William Murray of Tullibardine who renders the accounts as Bailie of the earldom of Strathearn and Patrick's involvement is clearly subordinate to his and to that of the chamberlain of Strathearn and Menteith (*ER* v, 659-63). The accounts for 1454 show a payment of £171 2s 2d still pending from Patrick, as it still is in 1456 (*ER* vi, 238), and this "insolvency", as the editor of *ER* calls it, may have influenced subsequent events. Direct descendants of Patrick continue to be mairs of Strathearn until 1460 (MacGregor-Comrie 1996, 32-5), but whether through Patrick's financial unreliability or through the general decline in the status of the office of mair described by Dickinson, none of them figures in *ER* as an important administrative official.

It cannot be claimed categorically that the mairship of Strathearn was a long-established office within the Gaelic earldom before it came into the gift of the Crown along with the earldom itself. If it was an ancient office however, the choice of Fowlis, and specifically of Castleton (see next page), as the location of the Mair's Croft would be a further indication that Fowlis was the administrative *caput* of the earldom, with the croft's location resulting from the wish to give an important officer a holding at the centre of affairs and close to the earl's residence.

There is some evidence of judicial activity also, in Fowlis. A note to charter XXV (*Inchaff. Chrs.* p272) states on the authority of Dr Maitland Thomson that the Sair Law NN947233 (2) FOW (mid19c OS), which lies on the slope to the north of the Abbey, was used by the earls of Strathearn for executions. *Gallowhill* is given as an alternative name on the map in *Inchaff. Chrs.* facing p316. Tulliechandich+, in the southern half of OS square NN95 22 (2) near the march FOW/MAD, is also reported to be a former site for executions, "on which stands the Executioner's Lodge to this day" (Reid 1899, 283).

It is also known that there was a jail at Fowlis in the first half of 15c (*ER* v, 172), and these scattered references, croft names and traditions should perhaps be taken seriously as signs that Fowlis was in fact a major and ancient judicial centre. Finally it is also worth noting that the Stayt of Crieff, NN866206 CRF (see Headrick 1913-4),

also a strong candidate for the status of a comital judicial site, is only 8km from Castleton of Fowlis.

Evidence for residence at Fowlis by the earls is, on the whole, thin. It was to Fowlis that King Robert and the Earl of Athol made their way when searching for Earl Malise III in late March or early April 1306⁸⁴. The earl seems not to have been there since a safe conduct was sent to him ([Brus] *maunda...a Cunte de Stratthern une lettre de conduit*, *Docs. Hist. Scot.* 319-20), but the choice of place in which to look for him may well be significant.

Popular tradition identifies a mound and masonry remains at Castleton, NN94 23, as "the seat of the ancient Earl of Strathearn" (OSA FOW, 442). There are uncertainties anent the presence of stone castles in the earldom in the time of the Gaelic earls (eg Watson, F. forthcoming, and see Turner in McNeill and MacQueen 1996, 432). In our present state of knowledge, if the feature at Castleton were to be the remains of a stone castle it would probably post-date the time of the Gaelic earldom and thus not be relevant to the present discussion. OSA FOW in fact (*loc. cit.*) refers to the remains at Castleton as those of a "fort or castle". Such uncertainties could no doubt only be resolved by excavation at relevant sites, and there are interesting parallels between Castleton and Robert I's house at Cardross, long since vanished, of which Barrow says "only archaeological investigation could now reveal its size and character. It was not a 'castle', as it is sometimes called locally, but a *manerium*, which in Scotland meant a dwelling-house" (Barrow 1976, 439).

There was a *manerium* at Fowlis in 1365 in the time of Earl Robert (Fraser 1868, vol I no 72). This is distinguished in the charter from the earl's demesne lands (*omnes et singulas terras nostras dominicas de Foulys cum pertinentiis*), the half of the Fowlis component estate called Laycock+ (*Lekog*), and the mill of Fowlis, and by elimination this would appear to identify the *manerium* as the earl's dwelling at

⁸⁴ SP viii, 248. In this account, pp248-9, derived from *Docs. Hist. Scot.* 319-21, SP wrongly identifies Kenmore as Kenmore Loch Tay; see s.n., COM.

Fowlis, a sense supported by Barrow's example above.

The charter of 1365 notwithstanding, part of Fowlis estate was comital demesne in 1380, post-forfeiture, in the time of Earl David (*Inchaff. Chrs.* CXXXVIII; see also Appendix 3, p600-601). These appear to be the only references that identify a piece of demesne as being specifically that of one of the earls of Strathearn. It is impossible to say categorically that the Gaelic earls also had important areas of demesne at Fowlis, but it need by no means be the case that the Stewart earls would have made great changes in the fundamental organisation of those lands.

A further factor that may argue for comital residence at Fowlis is the proximity of the Abbey of Inchaffray. It seems reasonable to assume that when Earl Gilbert and his wife Matilda decided to transform Inchaffray into a well-endowed Augustinian house, both as an act of piety and to create a place of intercession for the souls and of burial for the bodies of themselves and their kin, they would be influenced by its proximity or otherwise to their main residence.

Secular, administrative convenience may have been a factor also. Proximity to Inchaffray would put at the earl's disposal whatever literate skills the canons might have, in particular they would presumably be available to man his scriptorium. It is of the Augustinians that Yeoman remarks that they "often develop[ed] sites close to royal castles..offering the crown their administrative skills" (Yeoman 1995, 15). At the same time, too much should not be made of the fact that almost all the known charters of the earls of Strathearn date from after the arrival of the Augustinian canons at Inchaffray, since the Inchaffray chartulary was by definition of great value to the abbey, and no doubt survived so well for that reason, while an unquantifiable number of comital charters unconnected with Inchaffray may be lost and unknown to us (cf Broun's remarks, 1995, 9-10).

The evidence provided by placedates is not particularly conclusive in identifying the earls' *caput*. Of some 39 acts of the Gaelic earls in *Inchaff. Chrs.* making grants to the Abbey of Inchaffray, only seven have placedates. Three of them are recorded as having been granted at

Crieff, two at Kenmore⁸⁵, and one each at Innerpeffray and Inchaffray, the latter being charter CXVII of 1287. All these seven acts date from 1240 and later, which makes the earldom look conservative in this respect in the light of Broun's comment (1995, 17) that in Scotland a full dating clause became standard c1222.

On the one occasion in *Inchaff. Chrs.* that one of the Gaelic earls is seen engaged in family business, the document is issued at Fowlis. This is the charter printed as no V of the Appendix, dated 1268/9, in which the earl grants certain rights, not to the Abbey, but to his sister.

It may also be significant that the venues within the earldom that later earls used for courts include Fowlis. We have record, for example, of Earl David holding a court there in 1375 (*Inchaff. Chrs.* CXXXVIII), *Inchaff. Lib.* no 34, p. xlix shows that a court was held there in 1390, and on 7th December 1391 a court of the King's Justiciar was held at Fowlis by the Justiciar's deputed, Sir John Drummond Seneschal of Strathearn and Maurice Drummond (Fittis 1878a, 226). Other known post-forfeiture court venues are Crieff (see *Inchaff. Chrs.* CXXXIII, 1358, by Earl Robert, later King Robert II) and Dunning, the latter case inferred from the reference to a *cathedra comitis* and a *domus capitalis* in the lands of Findony, DNG, in *HMC 3rd Report*, xxiii and Appendix, 406, AD1380, in the time of Earl David. The Stayt of Crieff continued to be used for nearly three further centuries as a court of the Seneschal of Strathearn, the last case there involving a sentence of death being tried in 1682 (Fittis 1878a, 231). As pointed out above, the Stayt would have been conveniently accessible from Fowlis. Finally, as late as 1414 *Lucas of Streuelyn* is ordered to pay rents for the lands of *Westeretherne* in the earldom of Strathearn (Wester Rottearns ARH earlier DXE) *apud Fowlis*.

Although the evidence of various kinds advanced above could not be claimed to demonstrate that Fowlis was clearly the principal residence and administrative and judicial centre of the Gaelic earls of Strathearn, the indications taken together might be thought to establish a degree of likelihood that that was the case.

⁸⁵ For details on Kenmore+, later called Morrels+ and Neish Island, see

Appendix 3 Agriculture in FOW in 1380

ER iii, 35 gives a statement of expenses relating to cultivation at Fowlis, dated 1380. This statement is translated below as it is rare to find such precise information on any subject for any part of the earldom of Strathearn at such a comparatively early date. The document post-dates the Gaelic earldom by some 46 years - the earl by 1380 was David the Steward. It may be that little significant change had occurred in the status and exploitation of this piece of land under the Stewart earls, though this cannot be assumed.

The account of John son of Gregor [cf *Croftgreigour+* and *Gregourcroft+* FOW] for the expenses relating to the cultivation of Fowlis.

Firstly for the purchase of six oxen £3 8s 4d. Item, for the scything and winning of hay, £3 8s 9d. Item, for the services of four servants for farm work, for the two terms of this account and one term prior to this account, 35s 8d. Item, 21s 4d, paid to the same servants, along with certain bolls [of meal] at 4d sterling. Item, for three serfs, for seven weeks and five days, being at the harrows, 16s 4d. Item, to the same charge, for a servant working at the harrows for the said period 4s 10d. Item, for watching [my] lord the earl's cattle for the said period, 10s. Item for the purchase of iron, and the making of the same into ploughs, and for other uses of the same, 6s 4d. Item, for yokes and *hemys*⁸⁶ 12s. Item, for two riddles [or sieves] 6d. Item for the expenses of the bondsmen of the land of [my] lord the earl, verified against the account, 16s 11d. Item, to the building of and certain expenses incurred on certain stables for the earl, verified against the account, 11s. For wages and other diverse outlays at the time of the Autumn harvest, verified against the account, vouched for by Adam Tod the granger, £4 14s. Item, for the fodder of [my] lord the earl's horses 2s 10d. Item, for the shoes of two pages 8d. Item, for two marts consumed at hay-time as well as at harvest, 10s. Item for the cleaning out of a ditch around the meadow, 2s. Item, for conveying four horses to Fowlis, 8d. The sum of these expenses, £18 14s 2d.

s.nn., COM.

⁸⁶ Sc *Hame*, *hem(e)* is a curved piece of wood or metal placed behind the outer rim of the collar of a draught horse (*DOST*).

The land in question here is no doubt a portion of Earl David's demesne land exploited by him (cf *terram nostram dominicalem le ffoulys*, in a document issued by David in 1385, *Inchaff. Chrs. CXXXVIII*). This may well have occupied the major part of OS square NN92 23.

It is clear from the document quoted that mixed farming was carried out. The purchase of six oxen perhaps implies a rather bigger stock of draught animals, to which these were being added as replacements. Providing and equipping the ploughteam, preparing the ground and harvesting the crop account for a large proportion of the expense and labour described above, and enough grain was produced to warrant the employment of a granger [*granagius*]. Apart from the expenses of the harvest itself however, the largest single item listed is the expense of scything and winning hay, marginally more than the price of six oxen. This testifies, probably to the difficulty, certainly to the importance, of preserving fodder for livestock production. The references to bolls of meal and to marts could be taken to infer that the former was part of the staple diet while beef was eaten at times of greater labour such as haytime and harvest with, perhaps, an element of celebration on completion of a vital task. It should be underlined that in Fowlis oxen were bought in, an indication that male cattle were not raised to maturity there, and that the production of draught animals was perhaps a specialist activity. It may well be, then, that the earl's was primarily a dairy herd. Driscoll (1987, 69-70) points out that dairy cattle can yield 115kg of protein per hectare annually, against about 27kg per hectare for cattle reared for beef.

None of the surviving place-names of the parish, except the late Scots name Yoak+ NN896265 (2), FOW, points specifically to arable farming. The Gaelic place-names that refer to land-use all indicate stock-rearing (Auchloy NN90 23, Drummick NN95 27) and grazing or fodder conservation (Dalhernoch+ NN99 24, Dalnacraggan+ NN95 28). Grazing and, possibly, other upland resources such as turf or peat, would no doubt be found at Monabuie (NN97 27).

The vast majority of the Scots place-names in the parish are too late to be of unequivocal help as indicators of land use in the time of the Gaelic earldom, but it is instructive and salutary when clear documentary evidence of arable activity is found that the Gaelic

toponymy alone would not have led us to discover⁸⁷.

Appendix 4 Toponymic evidence for the quarterland in BQR, COM, MZX, MXZ, TEX, MUT, CRF and FOW

Place-names possibly containing *G ceathramh* 'quarter(-land)', which Easson broadly equates with the *davoch* at least in south west Scotland (*op. cit.*, 51), are: Corrubutray+ COM, Garrichrew+ COM, Carrowglen MZX, Garrowland MUT and Dalquhorry TEX. The last three are to be regarded as less certain. Cartran BQR (see s.n.) is also to be noted.

In addition, parts of a number of lands or estates show evidence of having been divided into quarters, though the references concerned use the Sc terms *quarter* or *quarterland*. The multiple estate of Monzie and the lands of Edinample BQR, Meiggar TEX, Dalpatrick CRF, Pitkellony MUT (see Pett and The Tenendry+, MUT), Abercairny FOW and Drummie Fingallie+ FOW are in this category. Some at least of these examples may well result from later division of land having no connection with systems of land organisation in use in 9c to mid14c, and cf the discussion of the use of the term *quarter* pp530-1 above.

Appendix 5 References concerning the Strathearn families of Toshach and Scot

a) The Toshachs

1296 A *Malis de Moliefard* appears among those swearing fealty to Edward I (*Ragman Roll*, CDS ii no 200). He is listed in a sequence of 24 individuals of whom 12 clearly have connections with the earldom of Strathearn, and it seems likely that *Moliefard* &c in fact represents Monzievaird. It might be suggested that *Moliefard* is an error for *Olifard*, later Oliphant, but there is no Malise attested in that family by Anderson, who in fact states that "no Oliphants seem to have been in Strathearn in 1291, when Edward I came to Perth and received the oaths of the burgesses and leading men of the shire...or they could hardly have escaped swearing fealty" (Anderson 1879, xii).

⁸⁷ Cf place-names such as Drumchork, COM, or Drumshogle, MUT, for example, which although impossible to date are at least potential indicators for the earlier Gaelic period.

In the light of the arguments put forward concerning the structure of lordship in MZX under the Gaelic earls (pp528-9 above), it is suggested that this Malise was *toiseach* of Monzievaired at the end of 13c, well before his successors, probably his descendants, began to use the surname Toshach (&c). He was a contemporary of Earl Malise III of Strathearn, and his bearing the comital forename at such a date helps to reinforce the suggestion made under 1460 below that the Monzievaired *toisich* may have been kinsmen of the Gaelic earls.

1432 MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 305) reports an Andrew of Monzievaired (I)⁸⁸ who was present at a *retour* at Harlaw in that year. He takes him to be identical with the Andrew of 1450 below. MacGregor-Comrie has a great deal of apparently valuable information but rarely gives sources for his material. If this man was indeed Andrew of Monzievaired in 1432, it is just possible that he only began to use the surname *Toisch*, *Toshach* &c between that date and 1450 (see the next entry). If so this might explain the brief use of the form *Toisch*, before settling on the form *Toshach* (&c).

1450 (*RMS* ii no 382) James II grants to Inchaffray the lands of the Brewland of Meckphen which Andrew *Toisch* (I) had resigned. The Toshachs' involvement in Meckphen seen subsequently (eg 1509 *RMS* ii no 3343, where Meckphen is shown to be part of the barony of Monzievaired) makes it very likely that 'Toisch' here represents that surname (and cf *G mac an toisich* becoming MacIntosh). The *Inchaff. Chrs.* copy of this same charter (no CXLVII) adds that the Brewlands belonged to Andrew *Toische* by inheritance, but *RMS* i no 597 shows that they were not in the Toshach family's hands in 1376-77, so no long-standing prior connection with MEV seems to be implied here. MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 305) infers that Andrew had inherited the lands of Meckphen through marriage with the daughter and heiress of Robert de Meckphen of that ilk.

'Andrew' is the most common name for eldest sons in subsequent generations of the Toshach family. It may be that the Andrew of 1450 was head of the family and that he had *de facto* possession of the lands

⁸⁸ These Roman numerals are meant to identify the successive Toshach lairds of Monzievaired and Scot lairds of Monzie from 15c, as far as can be ascertained.

of Monzievaired as a descendant of the *toisich*, but that his tenure had not yet been fully recognised in feudal form. Note that the earldom did not come into the king's hands until c1437. The first Toshach I have found recorded specifically as of *Monzievaired* is William in 1536 (*RSS* ii no 2152, see below, p611). We first see a Toshach given sasine of Monzievaired in 1504 (*ER* xii, 714), when he also receives a quarter of Monzie and a quarter of Dalpatrick. An entry in *ER* recording sasine does not of course necessarily imply that sasine is being given to the individual concerned for the first time.

1460 (*ER* vi, 637) The Chamberlain of Strathearn and Menteith pays £4 6s 8d to William Scot (I) and Malise Tossoch (II), on the king's authority, for their lands of *Glenscharvee*.

According to our present knowledge of the early parish boundaries in this vicinity (Rogers 1992, map 26 p315), Glenshervie south and west of Glenshervie Burn was in MXZ (Monzie) det, while the remainder of Glenshervie, between the burn and the march with Dull parish and CRF, was shared between CRF det and FOW det.

Given their respective families' involvement in MXZ that emerges subsequently, it seems likely that it would be the MXZ det portion of Glenshervie that William and Malise held, not the CRF det or FOW det sections, and if this is so, then the joint presence of Scots and Toshachs in at least part of the Monzie territory was probably already established by 1460. The earliest certain evidence of their joint presence there dates from 1478 (see below *s.a.*).

The likely southern boundary of Glenshervie runs along the watershed from Meall nan Eanchainn NN78 36, over Auchnafree Craig NN79 35, to Auchnafree NN81 33 S (*G achadh na frithe* 'field of the deer forest'). In the years 1456 to 1459 inclusive, payments had been made for the (un-named) forester's fee (*pro feodo forestarii*) and for the supervision of forests (*pro custodia forestarum*) in Strathearn. In 1456 the payments concerned the forests of Corriemuckloch, Glenshervie and Glenartney and amounted to 20s. In 1457, 1458 and 1459 they were for Corriemuckloch and Glenshervie only and amounted to 13s 4d per year (*ER* vi, 282, 356, 424, 577, 637). This corresponds to 6s 8d per forest per year and so the sum paid out for Glenshervie in 1460 is equal to 10 annual forester's fees. Small though the sum might seem, this may well have been a purchase price, since in 1510 the lands of Corriemuckloch

and Glenshervie are seen to be fully in royal hands: in that year James IV grants them to William Murray, son and heir of William Murray of Tullibardine (*RMS* ii no 3464). Further evidence for the MXZ section of Glenshervie having passed into separate ownership from the remainder of MXZ det can be derived from the fact that, when the head of the Scot family divests himself of the lands of MXZ det, there is no mention of Glenshervie (see 1553 *RMS* iv no 965, quoted below).

The name *Malise* Tossoch is of special interest here given the dominance of that forename in the comital family and entourage during the time of the Gaelic earldom of Strathearn. By this period, mid 15c, the name had become uncommon. The *Index Nominum* of *RMS* vol i, surely giving a reasonable cross-section of the landholding families of Scotland 1306-1424, yields (apart from references to the earls of Strathearn themselves) approximately five individuals named *Malisius*. It is not clear how many individuals are represented by the four references to *Malisius de Menteith* (*RMS* i App ii nos 359, 371, 394 and 439, from the reign of Robert I). Of the remaining four *Malises* two are from the Fife family of Dury (*Doverly*, *RMS* i App i no 77 cl300 and no 888 AD1406), one from the Fife family of Spens (*RMS* i no 819 AD1390-91) and one from the Fife family of Kinninmonth (*Kyninmonde*, *RMS* i no 854 AD 1392). The Dury occurrences of the forename are probably to be explained by the fact that Gilbert, second son of Earl Robert of Strathearn, "was granted the lands of Durie and is reputed to be the ancestor of the Duries of that ilk" (MacGregor-Comrie 1996, 25). Judging from the article by Professor Barrow on the Kinninmonths to el4c (Barrow 1971), there was no prior tradition of using the name 'Malise' in that family. Of these four kin groups only the family of the earls of Menteith are recorded in the second volume of *RMS* as continuing to use the forename *Malise* (nos 811, 812, 902, 1673, 1861 and 1862, between AD1464 and 1489).

The use by the Toshachs of this forename was thus somewhat out of step with contemporary naming fashions and a specific motivation may lie behind it. It raises the real possibility of a relationship of lord and client, perhaps even of kinship, between the earls of Strathearn and the Toshachs who, it is being argued in this thesis, were descendants of the earlier *toisich* of Monzievaird. Cf the first entry above, where it is suggested that *Malise* was the forename of the *toiseach* of Monzievaird 1al3c.

There would conceivably have been time for Malise to be head of the Toshachs between the Andrew (I) of 1450 and the Andrew (IV) of 1499 and 1504 (see references quoted s.a.). It is argued in the section on the Scots, below, that William Scot (I) may well have been head of the Scot family at this time, and if that were so, given their joint involvement in Glenshervie, Malise Toshach (II) may well have had comparable status among his own kin. Against this might be advanced the dominance of 'Andrew' as the name for eldest sons among the subsequent generations of Toshachs. It may be, however, that this is the last example of a tradition of using the forename 'Malise' among the Toshachs. Given his status as a holder of land, this Malise must have been a mature man in 1460, thus he would probably have been named less than 100 years after the forfeiture of the earldom by the last Malise of Strathearn in ~~1333~~¹³⁴⁵-4.

1474 MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 305) reports that Malise Toshach (II) and John of Comrie of that ilk hold "an inquisition of Maurice Drummond Gylach as rightful proprietor of the lands of Garthern". In the writ from Jas II they are described as "the eldest, best, unsuspected persons of the Stewartry of Strathearn".

cl476 MacGregor-Comrie (*loc. cit.*) reports that Finlay Toshach was granted the lands of Pittenzie by his father Duncan at about this time (no source given). However, on p309 he states that Finlay is first referred to on 9 May 1516. One of these occasions is our earliest evidence for Toshach involvement in Pittenzie.

1478 MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 305) reports that Archibald of Buchanan, son of Andrew de Buchanan of Leny, raises an action on behalf of his daughter Janet, wife of Robert the brother of Malise Toshach (II), against Malise for the non-payment of an annualrent from a quarter of Monzie.

Note the name of Malise's younger brother, Robert, the name of the fourth known earl of Strathearn.

1479-1515 (*ER* viii, 612, ix 571, 573, 629, 631, xii, 294, 455, 498, 627, 628, 685, 686) Finlay Macnab *alias Philpsoune* acquires the *grassum*, then the lease of the whole of Dundurn (COM), and other

Philpsounes move into Fairness and Dallansky+ (TEX), parts of Balmuick (MZX), and Glentarken (COM).

The name MacNab appears to have some significance in the situation we are trying to unravel. Part of Malar MacNab (COM earlier TEX) is consistently in the possession of the Scots, one of the quarters of Monzie is known as MacNab's quarter, a Patrick MacNab of Monzie is on record in 1502-3 (*RMS* ii no 2683), and it is an Alasdair MacNab who is given the escheat of the goods of various Toshachs in 1558 (*RRS* iv no 414) and 1571 (*RSS* vi no 1344). Furthermore, this Alasdair is a grandson of one of the Andrew Toshachs (*RSS* vi no 1344).

1483 MacGregor-Comrie (*loc. cit.*) reports a Duncan Toshach, whom he takes to be III of Monzievaird, mentioned when an action is raised by Robert Aysoun of Fornocho regarding the ownership of the lands of Pittenzie. As stated above I have seen no reference to a Toshach as of Monzievaird before 1536. MacGregor-Comrie says that Duncan's wife was an Isabell Murray and that he was the father of the Andrew (IV) of 1504, and of Finlay, q.v. under c1476 above.

1499 An Andrew and a John Toschoch witness a charter at Dunblane (*RMS* ii no 2511). Andrew may be the Andrew (IV) of 1504 (*ER* xii, 714, quoted below). 'John' is found in a later generation as the name of the head of the Toshachs of Culcrieff (CRF) in the 1540s and 1550s.

1501 (*RSS* i no 729) *A precept of Legitimation to Schir Fergus Toscheoch, bastard.*

This individual may be from a quite distinct kin group of the same name, such as the Toshachs of Glentilt, though note the forename 'Fergus' borne by a Toshach indweller in *Callendrebeg* [CRF] in 1553-4 (*RMS* iv no 894).

1504 (*ER* xii, 714) Andrew Toshach (IV) receives sasine of Methven, Monzievaird, a quarter of Monzie and a quarter of Dalpatrick. The first of these should probably be *Meckphen*, of which Andrew's kin had already held the Brewlands (see the 1450 and 1509 references quoted).

We learn from *RSS* vi no 1344, quoted below under 3 Nov 1571, that Kipnaclyne (NN87 26) lay in the north east quarter of the barony of Monzie, and this gives the orientation needed to identify the quarters,

the 'north' of the charter approximating to north west on modern OS maps. The Toshachs' selling Kipnaclyne (RSS i no 2826, quoted below under 19 Jan 1515-1516) makes it clear that the quarter they held, Keltie's or Thomas Toshach's quarter, was this north east one. It is argued under *Craig Kipmaclyne*, MXZ, that this name derives from *G ceap na clainne* 'hill of the clan or kin group', and that the site may well have had special significance for the early Gaelic occupants of the territory. If this is so it is significant that, although it was the Toshachs who held this presumably prestigious quarter, the Scots were the feudal superiors⁸⁹.

The part of Dalpatrick granted to Andrew Toshach in the reference being discussed here (ER xii, 714) would be only a quarter of those lands, since RMS ii no 1823 shows that the Scots held one quarter of Dalpatrick, and RMS ii no 3141 and ER xiv, 523 show half of it being held by Tristram de Gorthy in 1507 and 1513 respectively. Cf also the 1535 reference below (RMS iii no 1486), where it is a quarter part of Dalpatrick that is being sold by the Toshachs.

A situation is thus unfolding in which Toshachs and Scots are seen to have shared possession of the lands of Monzie (MXZ), Glenshervie (MXZ det) and Dalpatrick (CRF).

1509 (RMS ii no 3343) James IV confirms to Andrew Toshach (IV) *terras de Monyvard et Glentorade* [Glenturret MZX] *et Makvene* [Meckphen MEV], which he had resigned, and which the king erects into a free barony of *Monyvarde*. He is granted *Glentorade in liberam forestam*.

Firstly, this shows the Toshachs in possession of both the *caput* and the hill and forest land (Glenturret) of the estate of Monzievaird, closely paralleling the position of the Scots in Monzie, but without the complication of the shared tenure that is seen in that estate. In conjunction with their surname (from *G toiseach* 'thane', 'chief'), this would appear to establish them as the descendants of *toisich* of Monzievaird who had remained in *de facto* possession of those lands after the forfeiture. The transactions observed here in e16c could be seen as the closing stages of the process by which the Toshachs were seized in their lands by due feudal process. Note that this charter is reasonably close in time to the charter by which the thane of Dunning

⁸⁹ See the entry under 3 Feb 1519-20 in Appendix 5b, below.

achieves feudal tenure of the thane's lands of that parish and multiple estate (*RMS iii* no 973, AD1530).

Secondly, the absence from this charter of the quarter of Monzie in which Andrew Toshach (IV) was seized in 1504 strongly suggests that it had already been granted or sold by him by 1509. In 1516 (*RSS i* no 2826) the quarter of Monzie is seen to be in the hands of another Andrew Toshach. We do not know his relationship to the Andrew who received sasine in 1504. He may have been a cousin, but he may even have been a brother since there is a clear case in 1566 (*RSS iv* no 3341, quoted below) of Toshach siblings both being named Andrew. Be that as it may, this grant, feasibly made some time between 1504 and 1509, seems to represent the genesis of the Toshachs of Monzie as a separate line.

MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 306) reports that Andrew (IV) was knighted by James IV, and that he is mentioned as being dead by 1514, which may well indicate that he fell at Flodden.

Apart from David (V), MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 306) reports that Andrew (IV) had another son, the Andrew senior of 1530 (*RMS iii* no 940) below.

1514 (*ER xiv*, 550) Sasine of the lands of Monyvaird is given to David Toscheoch (V). They had been *in manibus regis, sasina non recuperata*. This is the first record I have of the Toshachs of Monzievaird since 1509, when the barony is confirmed to Andrew (IV) (see above s.a.). We do not know his relationship to David. MacGregor-Comrie (*loc. cit.*) takes them to be father and son. In view of the delay in the succession (*in manibus regis* &c) it may be that Andrew too died at Flodden, and either that David was his son, and perhaps still a minor, or that he was the son of a junior branch of the kin on whom the succession was eventually settled. MacGregor-Comrie (*loc. cit.*) thinks it probable that David (V) died at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547.

19 Jan 1515-1516 (*RSS i* no 2826) *Preceptum Remissionis facta...Andree Toichocho domino quarte partis terrarum de Maggye (sic; Monzie) in signatura remissionis Jacobi comitis Aranie, domini Hammiltoun, specialiter nominato, pro arte et parte proditorie suffulcionis et detentionis castri de Hammiltoun contra auctoritatem regiam ac pro omnibus crimine et actione.*

1516 (*RMC* Report no 7, App., 701-716) Finlay Toscheach of Pitteinze [Pittenzie CRF].

RMS v no 1156, quoted below, shows the Pittenzie branch of the Toshachs coming into possession of the barony of Monzievauid in 1586-7.

7 Dec 1518 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, had married David Toshach (V) of Monzievauid prior to this date (*SP* ii, 180).

1530 (*RCHMS* 7th Report, no 92, p712a) A retour of service before David Murray of Lauchlan and David Toscheauch (V) of Monyverd, sheriffs of Perth in that part. Also present were Mr Peter Scott of Monzey, Andrew Toscheach of Monzey.

1530 (*RMS* iii no 940) James V grants *litteras legitimacionis* to Andrew Toscheauch illegitimate son of Andrew Toscheauch of Monzie (also *RSS* ii no 670).

1535 (*RMS* iii no 1486) James V confirms the charter of Andrew Toscheauch of Monzie selling to John Drummond of Innerpeffray and spouse a quarter of his lands of Dalpatrick and his lands of *Kepnaclanze* (Kipnaclyne+ MXZ) *in speciale warantum earundem*.

It seems likely that the quarter of Dalpatrick being sold here was conveyed by the laird of Monzievauid to the new Toshach laird of Monzie between 1504 and 1509, probably at the same time as the quarter of Monzie itself.

RSS vi no 1344, 3 Nov 1571, quoted below, shows that the two mark land of Kipnaclyne (*Kepnat Lanyie*) lay in the north east quarter of the barony of Monzie called Andrew Toscheoch's (but more commonly in the surviving records Keltie's) quarter, yet it is also known that the Scots were the feudal superiors of that north east quarter at 3 Feb 1519-20 (*ER* xiv, 627, quoted below in the section on the Scots). Thus, although the Toshachs had sasine of this quarter from the king, the Scots as superiors were above them in the feudal hierarchy. The same principle would no doubt apply to MacNab's quarter, the south east one, of which the Scots are shown to be the superiors from the same entry in *ER*. It is suggested under 3 Nov 1571 (*RSS* vi no 1344) below that a daughter of the Andrew Toshach who sold Kipnaclyne in 1535 (*RMS* iii no

1486) married a MacNab and that the south east quarter in fact passed to a MacNab, or at the very least got its name, through this marriage. If that is the case then the Toshachs had had a significant interest in two of the quarters of Monzie, closely rivalling the Scots it would seem except for the fact that it was the Scots who were the feudal superiors.

2nd August 1536 (*RSS* ii no 2152) before sailing for France accompanied by Archibald Earl of Argyll, to marry Madeleine de Valois, James V takes the said Erle, his Kin, freyndis and servandis undir writtin under his protection, forbidding suits against them until his return. The numerous individuals listed include *William Toscheoch of Monyvarde*. MacGregor-Comrie (1996) has no record of this individual.

Though the Scots are seen to sell land to individuals of the name of Campbell in these references, the Toshachs' relationship with the Campbells appears to have been that of followers or associates and in a number of cases, kinsmen by marriage (see 1552 *Taymouth Bk.*, 193, 1585 *RMS* v no 904, 1607 *Laing Chrs.* no 1526 and other entries below).

The Scots appear to have moved more in the orbit of the Drummonds; eg *SP* vii, 40, relates that Thomas Drummond of Drummondernoch is "said to have married a daughter of Scot of Monzie".

c1539 Janet Toshach, daughter of Andrew (V), marries Duncan Campbell, son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy (MacGregor-Comrie 1996, 306).

1543 (*RMS* iii no 2968) the queen confirms the charter of John Maxton selling to John Toscheoch and Helen Edmonstoun his spouse the lands of Culcrieff [CRF] (also *RRS* iii no 515).

Part of the territorial expansion of the Toshach kin. Almost at the same time though the Monzievaired branch is selling peripheral parts of its barony (see next reference).

1544-5 (*RMS* iii no 3064) the queen confirms the charter of David Toscheoch (V) of Monzievaired granting to Janet Murray daughter of John Murray of Tullibardine 5 poundlands of *Candlochane* [probably Kinlochane COM], two and a half marklands of *Culnicholl* [unid], and 4 marklands of *Meckphen*, in the barony of Monzievaired.

David was dead by 1548 (*ER* xviii, 429).

1546 (*RSS* iii no 2170) *Ane respitt maid to [very many individuals including] Andro Toscheoch of Monze..[and]..Thomas Toscheoch, for being in arrayit battell aganis oure soverane lady, at Leith.*

This is the first to come to light of a number of more or less turbulent situations in which the Toshachs figure from this time on, ranging from the minor matter of fathering bastards, to apparent participation in rebellion and murder. The reputation of the Scots of Monzie, on the other hand, appears to remain unblemished throughout.

1548 (*ER* xviii, 429) Sasine of the lands of Monyvaird given to Andrew Toscheoch (VI).

He was presumably the son of David (V) (see 1544-5 *RMS* iii no 3064 above).

1552 (*Taymouth Bk.*, 193) David Toscheocht witnesses a Band of Protection and Remission by Colin Campbell of Glenorchy at Ile of Lochtay.

Given their association with the Glenorchy and other Campbells, this man is very likely to have been one of the Strathearn Toshachs: he may have been a son of the late David (V) of Monzievaird and a brother of the new laird Andrew (VI).

1553-4 (*RMS* iv no 894, also *RSS* iv no 2407) Andrew Toceoch snr of Monzie sells his quarter of Monzie to his son Andrew Toceoch jnr (whom MacGregor-Comrie (*loc. cit.*) takes to be the Andrew legitimised in 1530). Witnesses include: Andrew Tocyeoche (VI) of Muniward, Fergus Tocyoch in Callendrebeg [CRF], Duncan Tocyoch of Pittenzie [CRF], Andrew Tocyoch of Bridgend [probably Bridgend of Crieff].

The witness list here gives some idea of the territorial expansion of the Toshachs.

MacGregor-Comrie (*loc. cit.*) reports that Andrew jr married an Elizabeth Toshach c1555 and sold his lands of Monzie to Campbell of Glenorchy.

1554 (*RMS* iv no 1058) Witnesses include Andrew Toscheoch junior of Monze, *Dominus* Andrew Stratheny prebendary of Monze, notary public.

Andrew Strathenry appears as Andrew *Strraithern* in 1558 (*RMS* iv no 1341) and as sir Andrew *Strathairdry* in 3 July 1573 *RSS* vi no 2023 (by which time he is dead).

It is unfortunate that there is such dubiety about Andrew's surname. The name of a location would not normally be given as a surname to individuals who were still living in that location, as such a name would not be an efficient distinguishing mark. *Strathearn* applied to someone still living there may indicate descent from the earls' kin (cf Black 1946 s.n.).

1556-7 (*RMS* iv no 1157) the queen confirms the grant by John Toscheocht of Culcrieff to Thomas Toscheocht, son and heir apparent of Duncan Toscheocht of Pittenzie, and his wife Margaret Toscheocht, daughter of John Toscheocht of Culcrieff, of the shadow half of his lands of Culcrieff. Witnesses include: Andrew Toscheocht of Monzie, Andrew Toscheocht (VI) of Monzievaird.

1558 (*RMS* iv no 1341) A grant by John Drummond of Innerpeffray of the barony of Innerpeffray and Dunfallin, with other lands in AUA, CRF, FOW and TRG; witnesses include Andrew Toschok de Monze and Andrew Strraithern prebendary of Monze.

22 May 1558 (*RRS* iv no 414) a letter to Alester *M'Nab* giving him the *escheit* of all the possessions of *Johnne Toscheauch of Culcreiff and Andro Toscheauch of Monze*. Their misdeed had been to remain at home when summoned for military service on the English border.

1561 (*RPC* 1st series i, 178) David and William Toscheauch are curators of Isobell Reidhauch (cf the Reidhauchs of Tullichettle). Her right to inherit Wester Aberlednoch is being disputed.

16 March 1566-7 (*RSS* iv no 3341) a gift to Allaster *Maknab* of the *eschete* of all the possessions of *Andro Toscheoch in Mynze and Andro Toscheoch his bruthir*, in the same terms as in the next reference below.

See the comments on Allaster *Maknab* under 3 Nov 1571 (*RSS* vi no 1344) below.

24 March 1566-7 (RSS iv no 3370) the queen gifts to Robert Murray of Abircarny...the eschete of all the possessions of Andro Toscheoch of Monyvade (VI), David Toscheoch his bruthir,...Thomas Toscheoch of Pittinze [and thirteen other indwellers in Monzievaird and Monzie], in the event of their being denunciit hir hienes rebellis and put to hir horne for non finding of souirtie to underly the law, fugitive fra the samin, justifiit to the deid, or becum in will for the art and pairt of the slauchter of umquhile Johnne Murray, bruthir germane to Patrik Murray of Auchtirtyre, committit be thame in the moneth of Marche instant, or for quhatsumevir uthir cryme or caus bygane...

3 Nov 1571 (RSS vi no 1344) Gift to Alister McNab of the ward and nonentry of 'the twa merk land of Kepnat Lanyie [Kipnaclyne]...lyand in the north eist quarter of the baronie of Mynyie callit Andro Toscheochis quarter...for termis from the decease of Andrew Toscheoch, grandfather of the said Alister, until the entry of the heir.

We see an Andrew Toshach selling Kipnaclyne in 1535 (RMS iii no 1486), and counting the conventional 30 years per generation, it could be he who was Alister MacNab's grandfather, though this is not, of course, certain. Presumably a daughter of the Andrew concerned married a MacNab, Alister being their son.

The north east quarter of Monzie, the Andro Toscheochis quarter of the reference, is more commonly on record as Kelteis quarter. Both names would appear to indicate sub-infeodation, though the Andrew Toshach of 1535 held Kipnaclyne, which is in that north east quarter, of the crown (RMS iii no 1486).

29 April 1572 (RPC xiv (Addenda 1545-1625)) The Regent Mar issues a testimonial for Thomas Toschews, who is going abroad. The Toshachs are described as an ancient and illustrious race (*illustri et antiqua gens*). The document appears to refer to the Toshach's status as former *toisich: cum in plures familias sit* [read 'sic'] *derivat[a] Toschei a Maniuardo primi sunt.*

3 April 1573 (RSS vi no 1925) The gift to John, Earl of Montrose, of the escheat of the goods of David Toscheoch, brother german of the laird of Monyvaid (sic), and Andrew Toscheoch, son of the deceased Farquhar Toscheoch (who are being pursued for the murder of John

Murray, brother of Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre).

15 Feb 1575-6 (*RSS* vii no 457) Gift to Thomas Toscheach, brother german of Andrew Toscheach of Monyvaird (VI), of the marriage of Patrick Cairny, son and heir apparent of the deceased Andrew Cairny of Clauchladroun [unid FOW],...and of the relief of the lands of Clachladroun,...and of a quarter of the lands of Dumbarney [Dunbarney parish]

29 Nov 1576 Marriage contract between Elizabeth, daughter of William Murray of Letterbannochy, and Alexander Toshach of Monzievaird (*SP* viii, 198, *RMS* iv no 2605).

19 Dec 1576 (*RMS* iv no 2605, also *RSS* vii no 780) the king confirms the grant by Andrew Toscheach of Monzievaird (VI) to Alexander Toscheach of the lands of Monzievaird, Glenturret and Meckphen which had been erected into a barony in 1509 by James IV for the good service of sir Andrew Toscheach (IV) of Monzievaird (see 1509 *RMS* ii no 3343 quoted above). Witnesses include: Edward Toscheach (future VII) son of Andrew Toscheach (VI) of Monzievaird.

26 Aug 1577 (*SP* i, 466; royal confirmation 5 Dec 1577, *RMS* iv no 2748) A grant by Alexander Toscheoch (VI) of Monzievaird to William Murray of Tullibardine and his son Alexander of the barony of Monzievaird (lands of Monzievaird, Glenturret *cum earum libera foresta*, Meckven).

The next reference below indicates that this transaction fell through and that the barony remained with the Toshachs, though it passes to the Pittenzie branch in 1586-7 (*RMS* v no 1156).

30 Jan 1577-8 (*RSS* vii no 1421) Regress to Andrew Toscheoch (VI) of Monyvaird of the lands of Monyvaird with their mill and the lands and forest of Glenturat and Metwen...alienated by him under reversion, to Alexander his eldest son and apparent heir.

23 July 1581 (*RSS* viii no 405) David and Thomas Toscheauch are curators of Isobel Reidhauche, daughter of the late fiar of Aberlednoch. The Reidhauchs (Reidheuchs &c) had been prominent landholders in Tullichettle since 15c at least.

Aug 1581 (*SP ii*, 183) Margaret Toshach, eldest lawful daughter of Andrew Toshach of Monzie is *sponsa futura* of Archibald Campbell, son of Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. Archibald acquires from his father-in-law his quarter of Monzie (royal confirmation *RMS v no 904 AD1585*), which he sells to his brother Sir Duncan, later of Glenorchy (royal confirmation *RMS v no 962 AD 1586*).

23 Aug 1581 (*Taymouth Bk.*, 226) A bond (of manrent) by Andro Toscheocht of *Monzeif* to Colene Campbell of Glenurquhay and Duncan Campbell fiar of Glenurquhay, his son. Signed at Llanran.

28 Feb 1581-2 (*RSS viii no 701*) A Thomas Toscheauch is chamberlain of Dunfermline

This may be a sign that the Toshach family is beginning to fragment and move from its native territory?

1585 (*RMS v no 904*) the king confirms the charter of Andrew Toscheoch of Monzie selling to Archibald Campbell and Margaret Toscheoch, the latter's spouse (a legitimate daughter of Andrew), a quarter of his lands of Monzie.

Here the Toshach interest in Monzie passes to the Campbells through marriage, but MacGregor-Comrie (*loc. cit.*) states that "the marriage was never ratified as it appears apparent that [Margaret Toscheoch] did not favour her future husband as she is mentioned in 1602 as having torn her signature from the marriage contract and eaten the piece of paper".

1586-7 (*RMS v no 1156*) the king confirms the charter of Edward Toscheoch (VII) of Monzievaired selling to Duncan Toscheoch of Pittenzie the lands and barony of Monzievaired, with precept of sasine of Andrew Toscheoch of Monzie.

The Pittenzie line, now of Monzievaired, persists for at least one more generation (1618 *RPC 1st series xi*, 439).

1591 (*RPC 1st series iv*, 814) Andro Tosheoch of Monzie and others witness a bond of Edward Reidheuch of *Cultevragan*.

1604 (RPC 1st series vi, 9) The Commendator of Inchaffray (James Drummond 1st Lord Maderty) accuses Edward Tauscheauch (VII) of rebellion.

1605 (*Retours Perth* no 140) Joannes Toscheoch heir of Duncan Toscheoch de Pittenzie seized *in terris et baronia de Monyvaird cum molendino*.

22 Jan 1606-7 (RPC 1st series vi, 307) A complaint by Mr Johne Menteith, minister of Comrie, against Edward Toscheoch (VII) of Monzievaird for non-payment of debts.

15 Oct 1607 (RPC 1st series vi, 450) A complaint by Antoun Maxtoun, burgess of Perth, against Edward Toscheoch (VII) of Monzievaird for non-payment of debts.

1607 (*Laing Chrs.* no 1526) David Tosoch apparent (VIII) of Monivaird witnesses a tack of the lands of the priory of Strathfillan issued by Archibald Campbell, commendator of the priory of St Fillans, to his brother James Campbell of Lawers (Lochtayside); issued at Fordowe (now Lawers MZS).

1613 (RPC xiv, 362) Alester MacAndro Tossoche is fined for 'reset' of outlawed MacGregors. This is of interest given the dominance of 'Andrew' and the appearance from time to time of 'Alexander' (G Alasdair &c) among the Strathearn Toshachs.

9 June 1618 (RPC 1st series xi, 377) David Toscheauch (VIII) of Monzievaird is one of the commissioners appointed to apprehend and try Johne Tosch in Methven for firing a house in *Eidburne* (unid).

4 July 1618 (RPC 1st series xi, 402) Robert Toschok at the Kirk of Strowane found guilty of having shot a roe with a hagbut.

30 July 1618 (RPC 1st series xi, 424-5) A commission for the apprehension of a group of individuals at the horn for the murder, in Perth, of David Toscheoche (VIII). His parents were Edward Toshach (VII) of Monzievaird and Marjory Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Lawers (*SP* v, 504).

1618 (*RPC 1st series xi*, 439) There is still a Toscheoch of Pittenzie at this time.

1626 (*RPC 2nd series i*, 284 and 292) Commissions issued for the pursuit of various individuals for the murder of David Tosheoch (VIII) of Monyvaird, at the instigation of Annas Graham, Lady Monyvaird, "the relict", Johnne Robertson of Inver, now her spouse, for his interest, [blank] (probably Andrew, see under 9 March 1641 below) Tosheoch (IX), now of Monyvaird, eldest son, Margaret and Elisabeth Tosheoch as daughters, Edward Tosheoch (VII) of Monyvaird, elder, as father, and other bairns and remanent kin and friends.

1628 (*Fraser, Menteith, ii*, 6) "the umquhile David Tossach (VIII) of Minivaird"

Jan 1636 (*SP ii*, 186) Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald the son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy (see 22 Aug 1581 above), marries John Toshach yr. of Pittenzie.

1638 (*Taymouth Bk.*, 398) A Duncan and a James Toscheoch appear in the muster roll of the laird of Glenurquhay, whose domestic servants they are. Uncertain, but perhaps an example of persisting ties between the Campbells and the Strathearn Toshachs, and a sign of the declining status of some at least of the latter.

9 March 1641 (*SP ii*, 200) Katherine Campbell, daughter of Sir Robert Campbell (of Breadalbane?), marries Andrew Toshach (IX) of Monzievaird.

1642 (*RMS ix no 1261*) Charles I confirms a charter of the late Jo. Comrie junioris de eodem..selling to Pat. Comrie de Ros..a quarter of 5 *libratarum terrarum de Megor*. Witnesses include Jo. Tosauche de Pittenzie.

10 October 1668 David Toshach (X) is infest in the lands of Monzievaird. He is mentioned as having sailed to America in 1684. (Information from MacGregor-Comrie 1996, 308).

1684 David Toshach (X) emigrated from Leith "with prisoners" to East New Jersey. He purchased land there on 28 March 1684 and sold it on 15 July 1685 (Dobson 1998, 173).

28 March 1685 Duncan Toshach (XI) is confirmed in the lands of Monzievaird. In 1701 he sold the lands and Manor of Monzievaird to Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre for 2000 merks. His eldest son, David, "matriculated arms in the Lyon Register around 1720 as Toscheoch of Monzievaird or of that Ilk to denote chiefship within the family [as] they no longer owned Monzievaird". (Information from MacGregor-Comrie 1996, 308).

1708-9 Alexander Tossoch/Tossach, boatman in Comrie (McNaughton n.d., 45, quoting from Comrie Kirk Session Records).

1728 A David Tosach and an Elizabeth Toshach, relict of Peter Lawson, in Crieff (quoted Reid 1899, 166).

May 1728 Katherine Toshach, infanticide, residing in Perthshire, was transported to North America (Dobson 1989 no 6757).

Porteous (1912, 61): Most of the barony of Monzievaird was purchased by the Murrays of Ochtertyre; the lands of Pittenzie, soon after 1605, passed into the possession of the Duke of Perth, and the last of the Toshachs emigrated to Carolina about 1735.

1821 John Toshach, probably from Glasgow, emigrated to Lanark County Ontario (Whyte 1986, no 11916)

9 September 1821 John Toshach sr. and jr. and William Toshach emigrated from Scotland and received a land grant in Upper Canada (Dobson 1985, 297).

James Toshach from Dron (DRN PER), 1827-1887, son of James Toshach, miller, and Isabella Stewart, emigrated to Canada (Whyte 1986, no 11915, information from a tombstone at Dron)

b) The Scots

1297 In RMS ix no 711 (AD1637) Charles I gives an attestation of the descent (*litteras prosapie*) of a William Scot from Peter Scot of Monzie M.A. (see 1513-14 ER xiv, 22 &c below). The document states that the Scots of Monzie were the second oldest family of the name of Scot after the Scots of Balwearie, and that they traced their origin back to Sir John Scot *de Monzie* who fought alongside Wallace in 1297 to free Perth from the English (ref to *Historia Gulielmi Wallasii* lib. 4, cap. 12). It also states that the mother of Sir John was of the line that became the Drummonds of Stobhall, and that the daughter of Peter Scot M.A. lived to the age of 85, the Scots' line passing through her sons to the Grahams. 'Peter' here is probably an error for 'Patrick' since Patrick's elder daughter and heiress Margaret, who had no surviving brothers, married, as her second husband, Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie (MacGregor-Comrie 1996, 281). RMS ix no 971, AD1641, gives similar information about the Scots. According to MacGregor-Comrie (*loc. cit.*) this latter charter states that Sir John was the first of the kin to obtain lands in Monzie, receiving a charter for part of the lands "for his brave services rendered". The charter, in fact, makes no reference to any of this.

I have not been able to consult *Historia Gulielmi Wallasii*. If Sir John Scot did fight alongside Wallace it does not seem likely that he would have received part or all of Monzie as a reward, since the overlord of those lands would be the earl of Strathearn, that is Malise (6th known earl and 3rd of the name). Malise was far from being a consistent supporter of the Scottish cause at this time and there appears to be no record of his being coerced into making a grant of the lands of Monzie or in any other way surrendering them. If Sir John is indeed a historical figure, it is therefore very possible that he already held the lands of Monzie by 1297, of the earl of Strathearn, though there appears to be no known record of this.

RMS ix no 971 also gives some information anent Scot links with the Low Countries from 16c.

1454 (ER v, 660) Sasine of the lands of *Manuell Macnab*, in Strathearn, given to William Scot (I). Since part of Malar MacNab (COM) is in the hands of the Scots in 1488-9 (eg RMS ii no 1823, quoted below), that is

probably the identity of these lands, confused, it seems, in *ER*, with the lands of *Mannuell* (&c) in Stirlingshire (see, eg, *RMS* ii no 693, AD 1459).

This William Scot is probably the same individual as in the next reference. *RSS* i no 2686 shows that the son of Gilbert Scot of Monzie (II) (fl 1498-1504) was named William, making it very possible that the William of this and the next reference was Gilbert's father and the later William's grandfather.

1460 (*ER* vi, 637) The Chamberlain of Strathearn and Menteith pays £4 6s 8d to William Scot (I) and Malise Tossoch (II), on the king's authority, for their lands of *Glenscharvee*.

According to our present knowledge of the parish boundaries in this vicinity (Rogers 1992, map 26 p315), *Glenshervie* south and west of *Glenshervie Burn* was in *MXZ* det, while the remainder of *Glenshervie*, between the burn and the march with *DUL* and *CRF*, was shared between *CRF* det and *FOW* det.

See further under the same reference in the section on the *Toshachs*, above.

1465 *William Scot of Monzey* (I) is present when sasine of the barony of *Tullibardine* is given to Sir William Murray.

6 October 1477 *MacGregor-Comrie* (1996, 280) gives this as the date of the first record of Gilbert Scot (II) of Monzie when he is contracted to marry Katherine, daughter of Maurice Keir Drummond of *Concraig*.

1479-1515 (*ER* viii, 612, ix 571, 573, 629, 631, xii, 294, 455, 498, 627, 628, 685, 686) *Finlay Macnab alias Philpsoune* acquires the *grassum*, then the lease of the whole of *Dundurn* (*COM*), and other *Philpsounes* move into *Fairness* and *Dallansky* (*TEX*), parts of *Balmuick* (*MZX*), and *Glentarken* (*COM*).

The name *MacNab* appears to have some significance in the situation we are trying to unravel. Part of *Malar MacNab* (*COM* earlier *TEX*) is consistently in the possession of the Scots, one of the quarters of *Monzie* is known as *MacNab's quarter*, a *Patrick MacNab* of *Monzie* is on record in 1502-3 (*RMS* ii no 2683), and it is an *Alasdair MacNab* who is given the escheat of the goods of various *Toshachs* in 1558 (*RRS* iv no

414) and 1571 (RSS vi no 1344). Furthermore, this Alasdair is a grandson of one of the Andrew Toshachs (RSS vi no 1344).

1488-9 (RMS ii no 1823) The king confirms Gilbert Scot (II) of Monzie's sale to Maurice Drummond of Bordland (MUT) of *suum quarterium terrarum suarum de Dalpatrik, suam partem occidentalem de Malar-Maknab, et suam partem terrarum de Tulyquhedill*. These lands are returned to Gilbert in 1504 (see below s.a.). The quarter of Dalpatrick concerned is no doubt the one referred to as 'Scottis-quarter' in 1576 (RMS iv no 2554, quoted below p629).

Gilbert was dead by 1515 (RSS i no 2686, quoted below s.a.). It is of course possible that like Patrick, who was probably his brother (see below), he too fell at Flodden, but the references found make no mention of this.

The title 'Gilbert Scot of Monzie' can be taken as confirmation that the Toshachs did not hold the whole lands of Monzie at this date, and it is our earliest indication that the Toshachs may not have originated in Monzie parish or been *toisich* there (pace Rogers 1992, 354).

Gilbert's forename is of interest as a possible indication of descent from clients or kin of the earls of Strathearn. When the senior line dies out c1515 'Patrick' and 'Peter' become the dominant names for the eldest sons in the generations of the Scots for which there are records. But if the Scots' forebears had been kin or clients of the earls it is quite possible that comital names would have continued to be used among them for some considerable time. Compare the suggestion made above that use of comital names among the Toshachs may have come to an end at about this time, the second half of 15c approximately, the Malise Tossoch (II) of 1460 and his brother Robert (1478) being the last known examples in their case.

1499-1513 (ER xi, xii, xiii, xiv) Patrick Scot (III) is Chamberlain of Strathearn.

It appears that Patrick was brother to the Gilbert Scot (II) of 1488-9, and that when the latter's son and heir William died about 1515, unmarried and without having been laird, the Monzie and other lands, and the title, passed to Patrick's son and Gilbert's nephew Master Peter (IV), and subsequently to his descendants.

MacGregor-Comrie (1996, 281) has Patrick as 'Peter'.

9 Jan 1502-3 (*RMS* ii no 2683) The king grants to Finlay MacNab of Bowane lands in the barony of Glendochart that Patrick MacNab of Monzhe had resigned.

Given the title of *Monzie*, it is likely that this Patrick held the south east quarter of Monzie known as MacNab's Quarter. We see Master Peter Scot (IV) having the superiority of this quarter in 1509, and so it may have been sub-infeodated by an earlier Scot laird, though it is not confirmed by the records whether earlier lairds, such as Gilbert (II), had held it on precisely the same terms as Master Peter. This is discussed further below.

More telling from the point of view of Patrick MacNab's status in Monzie are his holding of land in Glendochart, part of the MacNabs' traditional heartland (Adam 1960, 265), and his position as a junior kinsman of MacNab of Bowane that can reasonably be inferred from the charter summarised above. These factors suggest that Patrick was a comparative late-comer to Monzie and that his roots lay elsewhere.

1504 (*RSS* i no 1038) *Litera Regressus facta Gilberto Scott (II) de Monzey*, returning to him a quarter of Dalpatrick, Malar-Maknab and a pendicle of Tullichettle (the Tenandry), which he had sold and alienated to the late Maurice Drummond *alias Ker* (see 1488-9, *RMS* ii no 1823 quoted above s.a.).

1510 (*RSS* i no 2109) A letter giving Patrick Scott, Chamberlain of Strathearn, power to hold courts for *the inbringing of the Kingis malez* [rents] *and uthir dewiteis*.

1513-14 (*ER* xiv, 22) Magister Peter Scot (future IV) is Chamberlain of Strathearn.

He is replaced in 1514 by Lord John Drummond (*loc. cit.*, 25), only to be re-instated in 1515 after Lord Drummond's poor performance (see next reference). They both render accounts as Chamberlain however until 1517 (*ER* xiv, 239, 281).

1515 (*RSS* i no 2603) a letter appointing *M Petir Scott...chalmerlane of the landis and lordschip of Stratherne*, on the same terms as in the first letter issued by the queen, before her marriage, *becaus Patrik*

Scot his fader, chalmerlane thereof of before (sic), decessit in the kingis feild and service in England, and als becaus Johne lord Drummond quhilk intronettit and exercit the samin at his awn hand maid na compt in the kingis chekker thairfor as effeirit, and is now in the kingis ward.

Peter is Chamberlain from 1515 to 1543 (ER xiv, xv, xvi, xvii, xviii). He may have died in 1543; he was certainly dead by 1548 (RSS iii no 3044, quoted below).

1515 (ER xiv, 489) The half of Fairness his father had is granted (assedatur) to Magister Peter Scot (IV), son and heir of Patrick Scot (III), because the latter died *in campo bellico*, at Flodden (cf the preceding reference).

1515 (RSS i no 2686) *ane lettre maid..to William Lord Ruthven...of the gift of the ward, nonentres and releyf of..the landis of Gilbert Scot of Monze...within the stewartry of Stratherne...and now thro his deceis being in the kingis handis be resone of ward...togydder with the mariage of William Scot, sone and are of the said umquhile Gilbert* William appears never to have become laird and may well have died in 1515, for when in 1519 (ER xiv, 627) sasine of the north west quarter of the lands of Monzie and the superiority of the north east and south east quarters are given to Magister Peter Scot, probably William's cousin, these lands are said to have been *in manibus regis per spatium quatuor annorum ultim. elaps. sasina non recuperata*.

1516 (ER xiv, 490) A third of Dalmarkglen is granted (assedatur) to Magister Peter Scot (IV).

3 Feb 1519-20 (ER xiv, 627) Magister Peter Scot (IV) is given sasine of the north west quarter of Monzie and the superiority of two others (the north east and south east quarters, see below at 17 April 1576 (RMS iv no 2554)), as well as a quarter of Dalpatrick, half of Malar MacNab and the tenandry of Tullichettle. These lands had been *in manibus regis per spatium 4 annorum ult. elaps. sasina non recuperata*.

The quarters the Scots hold in 16c include the south east one that contains the early ecclesiastical site and the Ibert or church lands. They also contain, the cup-marked rocks, NN88 26, and, perhaps, the

fort at NN877256 (the exact line of the march is not clear). This fort may have been the residence of the Pictish lord of the territory.

RSS vi no 1344, quoted under 3 Nov 1571 in the section on the Toshachs, shows that the two mark land of Kipnaclyne (*Keprnat Lanyie*) lay in the north east quarter of the barony of Monzie called Andrew Toscheoch's (but more commonly in the surviving records Keltie's) quarter, yet it is also clear that the Scots were the feudal superiors of that north east quarter at 3 Feb 1519-20 (*ER* xiv, 627, quoted immediately above). Thus, although the Toshachs had sasine of this quarter from the king, the Scots as superiors were above them in the feudal hierarchy. The same principle would no doubt apply to MacNab's quarter, the south east one, of which the Scots are shown to be the superiors from the same entry in *ER*. It is suggested under 3 Nov 1571 in the section on the Toshachs that a daughter of the Andrew Toshach who sold Kipnaclyne in 1535 (*RMS* iii no 1486) married a MacNab and that the south east quarter in fact passed to a MacNab, or at the very least got its name, through this marriage. If that is the case then the Toshachs had had a significant interest in two of the quarters of Monzie, closely rivalling the Scots it would seem except for the fact that it was the Scots who are seen to be the feudal superiors.

1522 (*ER* xiv, 391) Rents of Galwalemoire (CRF), Fordoune (AUA?) and Glentercane (COM), to the value of £124 15s are remitted to Magister Peter Scot (IV) *pro servitio suo domino regi impendente*. He is granted remission of these rents for the rest of his life.

Since there seems to be no record of Peter holding these lands, it appears that he was being given the right to retain the rents that he had collected from them as Chamberlain. The grant and the wording of the document indicate the esteem in which Magister Peter was held at this time.

1525 (*ER* xv, 139) Magister Peter Scot (IV) appears for the first time in *ER* as of Monzie.

1527 (*RMS* iii no 522) James V increases the rents [feodifirma] payable by Peter Scot of Munze (IV) on the lands of Glaschory (STX), Dalmarglen (COM), Farnes (TEX) and Culquhattan (probably MUT), which Peter's late father Patrick had held.

1530 (*RGHMS* 7th Report, no 92, p712a) A retour of service before David Murray of Lauchlan and David Toscheauch of Monyverd, sheriffs of Perth in that part. Also present are Mr Peter Scott of Monzey, Andrew Toscheach of Monzey.

1533 (*RMS* iii no 1288) Peter Scot of Monzey (IV) witnesses the grant of the lands of Comrie, with the *Maris-croft* (FOW) and several other lands in COM, by John Comrie to his son, also John.

It may be of interest that these lands are to the west of MXZ (the *Maris-croft*, though in FOW, appears in the above grant because it was attached to the lands of Comrie as a pertinent of the mairship of Strathearn (eg *RMS* ii no 1248). Peter may be involved here in his capacity as a landholder in the western parishes of Strathearn.

1534 (*RMS* iii no 1375) James V confirms the charter of George Gorthy of Gorthy selling to John Drummond of Innerpeffray and spouse, *dimediam suam partem terrarum de Dalpatrik, per Joh. Scot et Hugonem Donyng occupat., in baronia de Gorthy*

It is possible that this John Scott was a kinsman of the Monzie family who came to be in Dalpatrick, half of which the family held, because of his connection with them.

1534 (*RMS* iii no 1434) James V grants (*ad feodifirmam dimisit*) to Peter Scot (IV) of Monze, *terras de Dunterf* (STX), which John Drummond of Cultechaldich and spouse had surrendered in his favour.

1534 (*RMS* iii no 1440) James V grants to John Drummond of Innerpeffray and spouse *terras de Culquhattak* (probably MUT) which Peter Scot (IV) of Monzey had held *in feodifirma*, and had resigned.

This transaction and the previous one perhaps show Peter consolidating his holdings in STX, where he already held Glaschory (*RMS* iii no 522, quoted above).

5 May 1539 (*RMS* iii no 2156) *M Pet. Scott* (IV) of Monze is one of the assessors who values part of the lands of Gorthy.

Peter officiates with Rollok of Duncrub and a number of lesser south Perthshire lairds.

He was dead by 1548 (*RSS* iii no 3044).

1548 (RSS iii no 3044) ane lettir made to Patrik Maister of Drummond...of the gift of the nonentres of..the landis of Monze and utheris landis whilk pertaint to Maister Peter Scot (IV)...of all the yeris and termis bigane sen the deceis of the said umquhile Maister Petir...Togidder with the mariage of Patrick Scot (future V), sone and apperand air to the said umquhile Maister Peter, and failyeing of him, with all the profitts of the said mariage

1548 (ER xviii, 459) Sasine of the barony of Monzie given to William Murray. ER xiv, 527 shows John Murray to have had an interest in Monzie from 1513 in the form of an annual rent of 10 marks from the lands. The present transaction probably means that Murray had wardship of the barony while Patrick Scot was a minor. Cf the preceding and next references.

1553 (ER xviii, 561) Sasine of Glaschory, Duntarf Estir, and parts of Fairness and Dalmarkglen given to Patrick Scot.

This may mean that Patrick (V) had now come of age. He wasted little time selling the remaining highland part of his estate (see next reference), though the lowland part of the barony remained in Scot hands until he died without a male heir (RMS iv nos 2553, 2554 quoted below under 17 April 1576).

1553 (RMS iv no 965) The Queen confirms the charter of Patrick Scot (V) of Monze selling to James Campbell of Lawers and Isobel Hay his spouse *terras suas de Wester Auchnafre, duas Kelrayis, Doundorny, Stukevin, Lurgvauch, Eister Auchnafre, Thomendaw, Ferauchvanane, Largfressoquhan et Imerfressoquhan, in baronia de Monze.* [Witness] Antonius Scott *frat[er] german[us] dicti Pat. Apud Fordew (Lawers MZS)*

The Scots' holding this highland part of the Monzie lands is one of the best indicators that they, and not the Toshachs, were the descendants, or at least the successors, of the *toisich* of Monzie. See the discussion of this point pp533-4.

Though the Scots sell land to individuals of the name of Campbell in these references, the Toshachs' relationship with the Campbells appears to have been that of followers or associates and in a number of cases, kinsmen by marriage (see 1552 *Taymouth Bk.*, 193, 1585 RMS v no 904,

1607 *Laing Chrs.* no 1526 and other entries quoted below).

The Scots appear to have moved more in the orbit of the Drummonds; eg *SP vii*, 40, relates that Thomas Drummond of Drummondernoch is "said to have married a daughter of Scot of Monzie".

26 Sept 1563 (*RSS v* no 1468) *ane lettir maid to George Drummond, apperand of Balloch [MUT]...of the gift of the wards and nonentres of..the landis...in quihikis umquhile Patrik Scot of Monze (V) deit westit and seisit...and now throw his deceis ar becumin in oure soverane lady handis...Togidder with the gift of mariage of Peter Scot, sone and apperand air to the said umquhile Patrik,...with all the profitis of the said mariage*

Patrick must have died between 1553 and the date of the present document. His son Peter died, certainly before January 1575-6, seemingly without becoming laird.

3 July 1573 (*RSS vi* no 2023) Presentation of William Scot, reader, to the vicarage of Monze callit the prebendarie thairof, ...vacant by decease of sir Andrew Strathairdry..

See the comments under 1582 *RMS v* 425, below.

3 Jan 1575-6 (*ER xx*, 491-2) Margaret and Isobel Scot receive sasine of the barony of Monzie comprising the three quarters of Monzie, half of Malar MacNab, and the tenandry of Tullichettle. The barony had been in royal hands for more than twelve years during the wardship of Patrick's daughters.

1 Feb 1575-6 (*ER xx*, 492) Margaret Scott, eldest daughter and heir of the late Patrick Scott of Monzie, receives sasine of the lands of Glaschorie, Duntarf, half of Fairness, and a third of Dalmarkglen, which had been in royal hands for more than twelve years during the wardship of Patrick's daughters (cf previous reference).

17 April 1576 (*RMS iv* no 2553) *Rex concessit Patricio Drummond, filio et heredi apparenti Roberti Drummond de Carnok, militis, terras de Glaschorie, tertiam partem de Damarkglen, dimedietatem de Farnes, terras de Duntarf...quas Margaret Scot, senior filia et heres quondam Patricii Scot...resignavit.* Margaret is the wife-to-be [*sponsa futura*]

of the above-mentioned Patrick Drummond.

17 April 1576 (RMS iv no 2554) *Rex concessit Patricio Drummond, filio et heredi apparenti Roberti Drummond de Carnok, militis, tres quartas partes terrarum de Monzie, viz borealem quartam partem versus occidentem, australem quartam partem versus orientem Maknabbis-quarter vocatam, borealem quartam partem versus orientem Kelteis-quarter vocat., cum * [sic] partibus molendini earundem, quartam partem Dalpatrik, Scottis-quarter vocat., occidentalem dimediatatem de Malar vocatam Malar-Maknab, cum tenandria de Tullechedaill vocat Tenandrie, cum molendinis, multuris, tenentibus &c omnium dict. terrarum, in senesc. de Stratherne, vic Perth;- quarum Marg. Scot senior filia et Issobella Scot altera filia, heredes femelle quondam Patricii Scot de Monzie, dimediatatem queque resignaverunt; et quas rex, pro servitio dict. Rob. et Pat. Drummond...de novo incorporavit in liberam baroniam de Monzie.*

14 July 1576 (RSS vii no 665) *Gift to George Drummond of Balloch of the escheat of his own goods...he being at the horn for non exhibition and production...of Margarete and Issobell Scottis, dochteris and airis of umquhile Patrik Scott (V) of Monye, at a certain day of lang tyme bygane, and remaining under...the said horne be the space of ane yeir.*

24 Aug 1576 (RSS vii no 691) *Precept for a charter of confirmation on a charter by Patrick Drummond, fiar of the lands and barony of Carnok, Margaret Scot, his spouse, and Isobel Scot, her sister, daughters and heirs of the deceased Patrick Scot (V) of Monzie, with consent of....curators of the said Margaret and Isobel, to Egidia Drummond, relict of the said Patrick Scot of Monzie and now spouse of Alexander McNachtane of Dundarvie (Duntarvie STX?), in liferent, of the said Margaret's and Isobel's quarter of the lands of Dalpatrick and the (half) lands of Malar Maknab.*

1580 (ER xxi, 21) *Margaret and Isobel Scot receive sasine of the same lands as under 1 Feb 1575-6 above (the lands of Glaschorie, Duntarf, half of Fairness, and a third of Dalmarkglen).*

1582 (RMS v 425) *The king confirms a charter of William Scot, canon of*

Dunblane and prebendary of Monzie, granting his ruinous manse and garden in Dunblane.

William's holding of the Monzie post makes it possible that he was a kinsman of the Monzie Scots, from a junior line. He appears not to have been a son of Patrick Scot, the last Scot laird of Monzie, since it is Patrick's daughters who inherit the lands (1576 *RMS* iv nos 2553 and 2554, quoted below).

Note that there are two Williams among the first three Scots on record in Monzie (see the entries for 1454 and 1460 above).

24 Aug 1584 (*RSS* viii no 2359) Precept for a feu charter of all the former Scot lands (the three quarters of Monzie, the highland area at Auchnafree, Glaschorie, the third of Dalmarkglen, the half of Fairness, Duntarf, the quarter of Dalpatrick, the half of Malar called Malar McNab and the tenantry of Tullichettle) fallen to the crown through the conviction for treason of Patrick Drummond of Carnok (husband of Margaret Scot), son and heir apparent of Sir Robert Drummond of Carnok. The end of the line for the Scot holdings in Monzie.

1590 (*RPC* 1st series iv, 521, 522) Williame Scot, vicar of Monzie, is listed among a number of *abusaris of the sacramentis*. He also appears in error in a list of errant ministers *be south of Forth*, where he is described as *reidar at Monzie*. In the same year (*RPC* 1st series xiv (Addenda), 373) he is said to be *deposit*, but see the next entry.

1592 (*Laing Chrs.* no 1240) Letter of Reversion by Isobel Scott, relict of the late Andrew Sibbald in Kinkell, Dated at Monze; witnesses include John Scott in Monze and William Scott, vicar of Monze.

The occurrence of the name 'Scot' at a relatively early period in an area such as the Borders would indicate that the person bearing that name had come from north of the Forth, the former Scotia. In western Perthshire though, it is likely to have been a kind of by-name given to one who continued to maintain Gaelic speech and ways at a time when his peers were adopting Scots speech. It might also indicate that the individuals concerned were perceived as being of long Gaelic lineage. It thus identifies a kin group of Gaelic origin. A 13c example of the by-name is Clement *Scotus*, bishop of Dunblane 1233-58, whose Gaelic

credentials seem to be confirmed by his appointment to oversee the vacant Bishopric of Argyll between 1241 and 1250 (Cockburn 1959, 46, 58-9)⁹⁰.

In this relatively tucked-away part of a conservative earldom, where to be Gaelic in speech and culture would remain the norm for longer than in areas further east and south, one might estimate that such a by-name would not have been given before, say, 13c at the earliest, and then take some time to become fully established as a surname. If the Index Nominum of *RMS* is again taken as a guide, it is probably significant that in vol i, 1306-1424, there are only eleven individuals of the name of Scot, whereas in vol ii, 1424-1513, there are 75.

Thus when the first Monzie Scot appears on record, in 1454, the family may not have borne the name for much more than a century, and we have no idea how the Scots might have identified themselves earlier⁹¹. Any hypothesis that they might in fact be a branch of the Toshachs, which might have partly explained the pattern of mixed landholding in Monzie, is weakened by the observation that Scots and Toshachs appear together in relatively few of the numerous references quoted above, and their alliances and associations are with almost totally different groups: in short there is no evidence of any close association between them.

Appendix 6 The Lovetoft Family in 13c

Inchaff. Chrs. plxxxii suggests that this family probably descended from a cadet of the Huntingdon family of Louetoft who obtained part of the lands of Dalpatrick (see the next entry). The location of their English lands suggests that they came to Scotland through a connection with David earl of Huntingdon, brother of William I. Ada, illegitimate daughter of Earl David, was the wife of Malise brother of Earl Gilbert, and it seems likely that it was due to that precise family connection that the Lovetofts had found their way into Strathearn and the entourage of the comital family.

⁹⁰ It may be relevant that by 15c Clement was remembered for his skill in languages (Watt 1977, 100, citing *Chron. Bower* ii, 92).

⁹¹ The above remarks would of course be invalidated if the tradition referred to in the first reference in this appendix, concerning a 1413c Sir John Scot of Monzie, was to prove reliable.

Nigel de Dolpatrick witnesses *Inchaff. Chrs.* IX in 1200. This was the foundation charter of Inchaffray Abbey and Nigel's involvement suggests a degree of importance for him by that date within Earl Gilbert's entourage. He is likely to be the same man as (Sir) Nigel de Lutoft, whose grant to Inchaffray of six acres in Dalpatrick is confirmed by Earl Robert in *Inchaff. Chrs.* LV, 1226x1234

It becomes clear from *Inchaff. Chrs.* LVII (1226x1234) that the Louetoft family did not hold the whole of Dalpatrick, since that charter concerns the grant of part of the Dalpatrick lands to Inchaffray by Robert of Meggefen (Meckven MET). *RMS* ii nos 1823 and 3141 show the Dalpatrick lands to be still divided between different tenants in 15c.

Sir Roger de Lovetoft witnesses *Inchaff. Chrs.* LVI and LVII in 1226x1234. He seems likely to have been the heir of Sir Nigel who thus would have died sometime between 1226 and 1234.

By c1235 (Neville 1983, vol ii, Additional Charters no 41, *Lind. Cart.* XXVII) Roger was Sir Fergus' knight (*mil[es] me[us]*), that is, he was probably a knight who discharged, on his lord's behalf, military service due from the lands of his lord, Fergus, son of Earl Gilbert and brother of Earl Robert.

Willelmus de Louetoft witnesses *Inchaff. Chrs.* LXXXVIII, in which Earl Malise grants a serf to Inchaffray, in 1258.

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Register House Plans

- RHP213 1799, *Plan in Causa Alexander Dow against Alexander Campbell, surveyed by David Buist*
- RHP1006 1775, *Plan of the Improvements of Abercairney the Seat of James Moray Esquire*
- RHP1014/4 1775, *Plan of Kintocher part of Abercairnys Estate*
- RHP1014/5 c1775, *Plan of Tofts*
- RHP1015 1759, *Plan of Broich and Dalpatrick surveyed by Thos Winter*
- RHP2167 1828 *Reduced Plan of the Hill Grounds of Ochtertreyre Estate, Jas. Robertson, Lochearnhead*
- RHP3332 1880, *Plan of the Estate of Keillour*
- RHP3403 1784, *Plan of Dunira and Meuvie*
- RHP3404 n.d. (presumably later 18c), *Plan of Blairnroar and adjacent farms of annexed estate of Perth*
- RHP3405 n.d. (presumably later 18c), *Plan of the Graseings of Callander and Glenartny, Annexed Estate of Perth*

RHP4069 1713, *A Schem [sic] of the Hill of Ardoch*

RHP6192 1848, *Plan of Part of the Lands of Keilour copied from old plans*

RHP10674/1 1767 (very poor quality photocopy), *Plan of Dalgenross surveyed by John Farquharson*

Other Plans, courtesy of Perth and Kinross Council Archives

Cock, T., 1771, *A Plan of the Estate of the Lennoch with the Lands of the Easter and Wester Fairness's and Carsess*

Keir, 1773, *Plan of Crieff*

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