

Place-names in SERF



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Contents

Abbreviations and acknowledgements	3
Introduction	4
<i>Sources</i>	
<i>Maps</i>	5
<i>Documentary sources</i>	5
Place-names in SERF	6
<i>Language</i>	6
<i>Ecology and Landscape</i>	6
<i>Agriculture and farming life</i>	7
<i>Fauna</i>	7
<i>Routeways</i>	8
<i>Habitation, social organisation and authority</i>	8
<i>Belief and culture</i>	8
<i>Conclusion</i>	9
Place-name Survey	10
Bibliography	49
Appendix	52

Abbreviations

A	Antiquity
AUA	Auchterarder
DNG	Dunning
en	existing name
KPN	Kippen parish, Stirlingshire
PER	Perthshire
S	Settlement
Sc	Scots
ScEng	Scottish English
ScG	Scottish Gaelic
STL	Stirlingshire

In the first line of each entry a six-figure grid reference has been given along with the relevant parish abbreviation, shown above, and the following abbreviations indicating what the name refers to: A = antiquity; O = other (e.g. bridge, road), R = relief feature; S = settlement; V = vegetation. The numeral 1 signifies the NGR is accurate, while a 2 means the NGR is implied as the place can only be found on earlier maps than the Ordnance Survey.

Note that in the analysis line, the Gaelic spellings conform to the modern spellings found in the SQA Gaelic Orthographic Conventions.¹

A name preceded by * indicates a hypothetical unattested form.

Note that in the interests of saving time I have not been able to check all the sources mentioned by Angus Watson in his book *The Ochils: Placenames, History, Tradition* (1995). As part of the STIT (*Scottish Toponymy in Transition*) Project that ran at the University of Glasgow between 2011 and 2014, we were given access to Angus Watson's source material. I have labelled this as (Watson 1995 Sources) in the entries below. A fuller survey would of course check the accuracy of these sources.

It is normal practice in place-name studies to divide the area into its respective parishes. However, since the area is quite small I have simply done the survey alphabetically by name.

Acknowledgements

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¹ http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/files_ccc/SQA-Gaelic_Orthographic_Conventions-En-e.pdf

Introduction

Place-names are a window through which we can glimpse Scotland's past. They contain a large amount of information about such topics as people, the landscape, how that landscape was used, belief, and of course language. For place-names are words and once we can understand what a place-name means we can begin to use it to tell us about the past. We may use the analogy of how an archaeologist can build up a picture of the past using material remains – the remains of a sword found in a field, for example, must mean a smith of some kind, who can work metal. Metal necessitates mining for iron ore, which apart from miners also entails a group of people working in fields to feed the miners, and this usually leads to someone having control and enforcement – after all, swords are built mainly for violence (or at least the threat of violence) – over the means of production and farming. In other words, the archaeologist can show there was some kind of society that enabled people involved in crafts and non-agricultural toil to be supported by those who worked on the land. A similar exercise can be done with place-names. While a great deal of effort and work is needed to bring to fruition the results of an archaeological excavation or survey – often specialists are needed to produce reports on finds and dates – a toponymist (place-name specialist) can often cover a larger amount of ground relatively quickly and cheaply. More importantly, however, is that by applying all three of the 'historical' disciplines of History, Archaeology, and Onomastics (study of names) we have a powerful set of tools at our disposal that enables us to more fully understand the past landscapes and history of an area. For more on the collaboration between the different historical disciplines see Woolf (forthcoming) and Wainwright (1962), but it is also worth quoting at length from a study by Richard Jones and Delia Hooke: 'The holy grail [of landscape studies] remains true interdisciplinarity, where the separate scholarly agenda of historians, geographers, archaeologists, onomasts and others can be combined together on an equal footing, where methodologies from one area can be borrowed by another and where the questions addressed must remain flexible so that they can react to the fast-moving and ever-changing research environment created. The complexities of achieving this end should not be underestimated, but it is surely worth striving for, since the rewards are potentially high' (Jones and Hooke 2009, 42).

The area surveyed consists of much of the upland parts of the parishes of Dunning (DNG) and Auchterarder (AUA), with a small section of the northern part of Glendevon parish (GDV). Time constraints meant that only a basic survey was possible here. The survey area is a fairly random in that it was based on field-walking done by the SERF team over a number of summers after 2006. If the survey had taken in at least one complete parish we could probably say so much more about all the aspects discussed below, as the territory of a parish usually grew from an original landholding and used the resources within that territory. It is clear from this survey, however, that this part of the Ochil Hills is a Scots-speaking landscape for the vast majority of the place-names are in Scots. However, some of these Scots place-names contain existing Gaelic or Pictish names, e.g. Upper Cloan or Pairney Burn. There is a small number of Gaelic and Pictish names, such as Pitmeadow and Keltie, but unlike many parts of Highland Scotland, these are rendered in English orthography and can be difficult to interpret from their current spellings. There are a number of place-names that are shown on maps earlier than the OS 6 inch 1st edition which have now disappeared. This is presumably due to clearance in the eighteenth century, as many parts of the Ochils and neighbouring areas, like much of Scotland, was cleared of people to make way for sheep or sporting estates (see, for example, the study of Menstrie Glen; RCAHMS 2001).

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

Archaeologists often speak of buildings or sites being ‘reused’; a good example is Jarlshof in Shetland, where the site, and presumably materials, of an Iron Age wheelhouse/broch were reused in the Viking period. Perhaps we should speak of landscapes being reused too. For example, in Glenshee PER there are buildings at Lair which date back to the Pictish period (<http://www.socantscot.org/research-project/glenshee-archaeology-project-pictish-longhouse-excavation>), but the place-names in the glen are overwhelmingly Gaelic with an admixture of Scots. We could say that place-name scholars are almost like archaeologists, but with words instead of material remains.

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

Sources

Maps

Maps are one of the first items a toponymist turns to when looking for the place-names of an area. Apart from the place-names themselves, modern maps give a convenient visual representation of the landscape in which the place-names are situated. The most valuable maps so far as place-name studies are concerned, are old maps and plans. Most useful in particular are those maps dating from the first edition of the Ordnance Survey or earlier. The two main earlier maps used for this survey are Timothy Pont’s *Lower Glen Almond; Strathearn* (1590s; hereafter Pont 21) and James Stobie’s *The counties of Perth and Clackmannan* (1783). General William Roy’s Military map of c.1750 was limited in that it contained far fewer place-names than Stobie, but was nonetheless useful in some respects. These maps were much less useful for hill- and burn-names for which we are reliant almost totally on later maps. The base map, however, is the current 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey Explorer coupled with the relevant sheets of the OS 6 inch 1st edition published in 1866. It is clear that looking at Stobie that there were many more settlement-names than there are now, as has been noted above, this is mainly due to agricultural improvement and resulting clearance in the late eighteenth century.

Documentary sources

The main documentary sources used are the main printed royal sources for Scotland, namely the Register of the Great Seal (*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scottorum*, or *RMS*) and *Retours (Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quae in publicis archivis Scotiae adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio)*, along with material containing the charters of Inchaffray Abbey and the Register of Testaments for the Commissariat of Dunblane (*Dunb. Tests*). Other sources included MacFarlane’s Geographical Collections (*Geog. Coll.*), the *Old Statistical Account (OSA)*, and the Ordnance Survey Name Books, which provide information about place-names and building-names on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping which took place in the mid-19th century; where possible most entries end with a quote from the OS Name Book showing the situation as it was in the mid-1800s.

Place-names in SERF

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

Place-names can give an indication of an area's past landscapes, whether natural or human influenced; past social organisation and land divisions can be revealed; beliefs, both religious and mythical are contained in the names of many features, whether they be hills, burns or vegetation. Indeed, so varied are the topics for place-name research that a recently published book on the Gaelic landscape by John Murray gives the following categories for looking at place-names in the landscape: landforms – mountains, hills, passes, hollows, valleys; hydronymy (river and loch-names); climate, season, sound and time; Landcover and ecology – flora and fauna; agriculture – crops, domestic and farm animals; buildings and settlement; church and chapel; cultural artefacts; people and occupations; events; legend and the supernatural. All of these categories can also be described in terms of colour, pattern, texture, form, size and position, and through metaphor using the anatomy of the whole human body (Murray 2014, 209-10). Many, if not all, of these categories can be found in the Ochils and the surrounding area. Unfortunately, this area was 'improved' and cleared of people at a time before the Ordnance Survey charted the area and consequently much of the named landscape has been lost. Compare my survey of Glenshee which has a much more vivid culturally- and agriculturally-named landscape (McNiven 2014b). Nevertheless, there is still enough material to help us capture the remnants of past uses of the Ochils landscape. Fuller details of all the place-names mentioned in this brief introduction can be found in the survey following on from it.

Language

Underpinning all this, of course, is language. Language itself is a legitimate reason for studying the landscape, for as Thomas Charles-Edwards wrote 'language mirrors society. Not only do languages contain systems of social classification, changes in whole languages are part of the process by which societies change' (Charles-Edwards 1972, 4; cited in Woolf forthcoming). Place-names are, then, the ideal vehicle for charting this change. The chronology of the main languages of the place-names of the area is Pictish, Gaelic and then Scots. The vast majority of the places had been named by the time the Ordnance Survey were active in the area in the mid-19th century, there are very few places that have been named since then. Scots first came in to the area probably in the 12th century, perhaps even before, as it arrived with the burgesses of Perth, Anglo-Norman nobles and their followers, and perhaps most pertinently for this area, the medieval church, in particular Inchaffray Abbey which was given land in many parts of Strathearn by both the kings of Scots and earls of Strathearn. We know from a charter in 1226 × 1234 that a field near Pitlandie, about 12 km north-west of Dunning, was named *Fitheleres Flat*, while another near the abbey bridge was named *Langflat* in 1271 (*Inchaffray Chrs* no 56 and 99; Neville 2005, 50, 97; Barrow 2003, 246). If the beginning of the demise of Gaelic can be ascertained in the 13th century, then its end had surely arrived by the time the divisions of Balquhandy had been named *Ovir et Nethir* in 1488 (*RMS* ii, no. 1703). While Scots predominates as the naming language in the Ochils, the main settlements have Pictish or Gaelic names: Pairney, Keltie and possibly Rossie are Pictish (dating to before c.900); while Kippen, Cloan, Coul, Corb, Tarnavie, Foswell, and Pitmeadow are Gaelic (c.900-1300, perhaps a bit later in the uplands), the latter having ScG *pett*, a borrowing from Pictish into Gaelic, perhaps from as early as the 11th century. There are also some minor Gaelic place-names that have survived, e.g. Marcassie, Strone, and Craig Rossie.

What is noticeable is that none of the hill-forts have a name that suggests a fort. Unlike many other major forts in Perthshire and the Ochils, none of the hill-forts named in the study area contain an element such as ScG *dùn*, found in Dundurn or Dumyat. Castle Craig AUA is the only hill-fort that has any indication that there may have been some kind of defensive edifice on it. Might this have earlier had a Gaelic name containing *caisteal* 'castle' (see McNiven 2013, 71-2 for a definition of *caisteal*)?

Ecology and Landscape

Names were needed to navigate and make sense of an area full of hills and valleys of various sizes and shapes, as well as numerous bogs, and rivers and burns. However, unlike Gaelic, which has a profusion of names for hills and valleys, Scots has only a limited number. One of the most common in this area is Sc *law* found in Steel's Law, Rossie Law, Muckle Law and Little Law. It is 'generally a rounded hill, which is conspicuous among others' (Drummond 2007, 42). The most common word for a mountain in Scotland contains

ben, from Gaelic *beinn*, but is only found in Ben Effrey in this area – it is more common on the southern side of the Ochils (e.g. Ben Ever, Ben Cleuch, Ben Buck). Perhaps this is because Ben Effrey is the steepest and most conspicuous hill in the area. Other names that show the shape or features of the landscape include some that are now settlements; Pairney from Pictish **pren* ‘tree’; Kippen from Gaelic *ceapan* ‘small hill’ – incidentally *ceapan* is also Gaelic for a shoe-makers last; Rossie from Gaelic, earlier Pictish (?) *ros* ‘promontory’. Colours are frequently found in the naming of landscapes – the most common here seem to be green or black, perhaps reflecting the vegetation or soil (often peaty in the uplands) and the underlying geology. Ogle, a Pictish element, is now used in this particular instance as a name for a hill which happens to have a hill-fort. The word has been recently shown to mean ‘ridge’ (Rhys 2015, 298-308) and perhaps was the original name for the ridge containing Coul Hill and Ogle Hill. Beld Hill is a ‘bald hill’, presumably one that, when it was named, was devoid of significant vegetation – i.e. it was tree-less. Gaelic often uses the human body as a template for landscape-names – *druim*, borrowed into Scots as *drum* ‘back, ridge’ is perhaps the most familiar. This area is generally devoid of such names, but one that has survived is Strone, the name of a hill near Coul; this is ScG *sròn* ‘nose’ and by extension a small ridge or perhaps promontory-like feature projecting out from the hill-face (Drummond 2007, 57).

Agriculture and farming life

Agriculture was the mainstay of life in the middle ages. As might be expected in an upland area, the vast majority of place-names that come under the category ‘agricultural’ are of a pastoral nature. Grazing for sheep is attested in much of the literature for this area, including the *Old* and *New Statistical Accounts* and the OS Name Books (see the survey for examples in the latter). One indicator of possible grazing land is the Gaelic element *blàr*, Scots *blair*. This is found in Blair Hill, just below Rossie Law and Craig Rossie and may have been the grazing lands of Rossie, although *blair* can also be Scots for a peat bog. Since grazing must have been available all over the Ochils, perhaps grazing areas that were named held special significance or were particularly rich in better quality grass. This might also be behind names containing Sc *hole* ‘hollow’, such as Hole of Kippen and (possibly) Hologrogane. These were probably areas that were able to hold water and once drained may have produced a higher quality grass in an area where water runs quickly into burns. Such a hypothesis would clearly need testing, however. Pitmeadow has nothing to do with grazing, but, based on the early forms, is in fact *pett Matadín* ‘landholding of someone called Matadín’. Mosses were useful as areas of fuel and Gap Moss and Cows Moss were probably used as such, as may have Blair Hill, mentioned above. Two other areas where peat may have been sourced or processed were Turf Hill and Craig Baikie (although see the survey below for an alternative meaning for the latter).

Evidence of arable agriculture is not plentiful in the hills of this area, but two possible indicators are Mortly Burn and Craigly Burn, both seem to contain Sc *lea* ‘tilled ground now pasture, open grassland’ in their names. The area at the junction of Craigly Burn and Coul Burn seems to show evidence of rig and furrow cultivation. Any field or pasture near Mortly Burn might have more to do with processing dead lambs, however. Millhaugh near Keltie is the haughland or water-meadow of the mill of Keltie (possibly earlier Rossie – see early forms for Millhaugh). Haughlands are level areas beside the river, which are prone to flooding and so enriched by nutrients making them suitable for grazing or growing hay for winter feed. The Gaelic equivalent, *dail*, is found at Dalreoch (ScG *dail riabhach* ‘speckled or greyish meadow’), 3 km north of Millhaugh. During the Improvement period reliable sources of marl – sedimentary rocks or soils consisting of clay and lime – were needed for fertiliser and one such must have been near Marlpark Spring, although it does not appear to have lasted long (*OSA* iv, 38).

What types of animal were husbanded is rarely recorded in the place-names, at least for earlier periods, it seems unlikely that goats were kept on Blackgoats Hill, the *goat*-element here probably being Sc *gote* ‘a trench or watercourse’. In the Improvement period it would appear that Ballyman became a sheep farm and there was a slight change of name to Oultown of Balyeoman, on record in 1783. Oultown is a wool farm. Lambs were probably reared on Lamb Hill. Interestingly, transhumance-names are conspicuous by their absence in this area, and it is possible that all memory of such activity was erased during the Improvement period, or that transhumance had long ceased to be practiced here before then. Only Balquhandy retains some memory of possible transhumance in that it may have been *both chondaidh* ‘both (sheiling?) of Condie’.

Fauna

Animals do not feature much in the place-names in this part of the Ochils, especially wild animals. Nevertheless, one name allows us to indicate the range of canines such as the wolf and fox. Wolfs Cleuch in Glendevon tells us that wolves used to frequent this area, presumably before the 18th century when the last wolf is recorded in Scotland.

Routeways

In order to go into and through the Ochils there must have been routeways, and a small number of place-names show that this was indeed the case. Marcassie, found in Marcassie Bridge and Marcassie Burn is *marc fhasaidh* ‘horse stance’, probably a resting area for horses on their way to and from Dunning from the south via what is now the B934 road. At the western end of the study area is Foswell, possibly *fos coille* ‘wood stance’ an area for resting horses on the route from Auchterarder to Common of Dunning (which is itself next to the B934 road) and on into Kinross-shire and Fife where trading was undoubtedly done, including procuring supplies of coal (*OSA* iv, 44). The juxtaposition between Foswell and Cloan, ScG *cluan* ‘meadow’, is surely no coincidence. Along this road from Cloan to Common of Dunning is Craig Meed, possibly a marker point along the route on what is a relatively featureless landscape. Cadgergate Head was a routeway for itinerant metal smiths on their way from Glendevon to Strathearn, while Gateside, containing Sc *gate* ‘road, street’ was a settlement beside the road leading from Dunning to the south via the Common of Dunning.

Habitation, social organisation and authority

By habitation and social organisation is meant how the landscape was organised for humans to live in and the administration of that landscape. Two habitation names can be found in the study area: Pitmeadow and Ballyman. Both are Gaelic place-names, and although it is popularly believed *pit-*, or more properly, *pett-* names ‘land-holding, farm’ are Pictish, almost all the second elements of but a handful of such names in Scotland can be shown to be Gaelic. What we are seeing, therefore, is not a Pictish name but rather a Gaelic name that contains a word borrowed from Pictish, and an indication of the extent of Gaelic speaking settlement in the 10th or 11th centuries. Ballyman contains ScG *baile* ‘land-holding, farm, vill’, perhaps with a personal name. *Baile* can most likely be dated in this area to a fairly short time-frame, perhaps in the 12th and 13th centuries (see *PNF* 5, 226 for dating of *baile*-names in nearby Fife and comments on language above).

The authority of the local lords is expressed in a small number of place-names, mostly in the form of court or habitation mounds. It is place-name evidence that has enabled historians and archaeologists to fully appreciate the extent of court-hills in Scotland, otherwise the majority would have gone unrecorded (see O’Grady 2008, chapter 4 for fuller analysis of place-names and court-hills). Two such names in this area are (East) Cuthel and Gallows Knowe. Cuthel is almost certainly from ScG *còmhdhail* ‘assembly, meeting place’. This may have been the local court for settling disputes on the estate of Keltie. Nearby (c.1 km north-east) is Gallow Knowe, but this may have been associated with the local court for Dunning.

Mills, found in Keltie Mill and implied by Millhaugh, were an important source of baronial income and were often resented by the local populace because they were thirled to them, i.e. they had to take their grain to the lord’s mill or pay some form of punishment or fine and this ‘imposition gave the baron courts one of their main tasks’ (Smout 1969, 120).

Belief and Culture

Ben Effrey seems to contain ScG *aifreann* ‘mass, offering’, and this may have been lands given by a local lord or the earl of Strathearn to the medieval church, and Inchaffray Abbey in particular, in return for prayers and masses. Another example of the church playing a part in the life of the inhabitants of the study area is in the place-names Chapel Hill, Chapel Burn, and Priest Knowe. While more investigation is needed here, the position of these names may indicate a boundary between lands that belonged to Glasgow Cathedral until the 16th century. Chapel Hill, Chapel Burn and Priest Knowe are either in, close to or on the edge of a landholding which included the lands of *Cragrossy* and *Eister Rossy*. Between 1503 and 1579 these lands came into the possession of the Archbishops of Glasgow and they were used to fund chaplains in Glasgow and Culross (Glasgow’s St Kentigern/Mungo, an associate or perhaps pupil of St Serf, is said to have been born in Culross) (*RMS* ii no. 2720 and *RMS* iv no. 2911; see Macquarrie 2012, 415 for the connection between Kentigern and Serf). At some point in the later 16th century the lands were feud out to the Rollos of Duncrub. During the 2009 landscape survey season, the SERF team found a massive turf bank running along the crest of Chapel Hill, its location in the landscape makes it a candidate for a boundary between the Common of Dunning and Glasgow Cathedral’s lands to the north. Even earlier lands belonging to the church must be those of Tarnavie, which contains ScG *neimhidh* ‘churchlands’, and it is possible that this indicates an area of pre-Christian worship (but see caveats under Tarnavie in the survey below).

Non-Christian belief is found in Brownie Knowe; legends of brownies can be found in many parts of the Ochils and they could be vexatious spirits that required vigilance. We might wonder how many legendary place-names have been lost due to clearance in the 18th century before the Ordnance Survey were active in the area; in areas where Gaelic prevailed for longer many more such names survive. Eldritch Hill, assuming it is not an *elrig* ‘deer trap’ as Angus Watson would like to believe (Watson 1995, 65), is a place where strange happenings were believed to take place, perhaps connected with malevolent spirits like brownies or possibly even witches – Maggie Walls was believed to have been burnt as a witch in Dunning in 1657 and is remembered with a

memorial near the town (for more on the memorial and the story behind the memorial see <http://www.scotlandmag.com/magazine/issue53/12009840.html>).

Conclusion

Researchers into medieval rural society in Scotland have long stated that place-names have the potential to inform us of aspects of rural society that cannot be uncovered by documentary research or archaeology. It has been found that it is often difficult for these researchers to match up the documentary and archaeological evidence. While a place might often be found in the historical record in the medieval period, it is usually only the last phase before abandonment that is uncovered archaeologically, perhaps as late as the nineteenth century in many cases. As such many researchers cite place-names as one potential answer to how we might discover more about medieval rural society. In Scotland place-name research into rural society is hampered by the lack of quality surveys both at a county and national level. However, even small surveys such as this should help meet the needs of historians and archaeologists hoping to understand more about how place-names can help them uncover various aspects of medieval rural Scotland. Much more research is needed into the place-names of southern Perthshire, but hopefully it can be seen that place-names have a great deal to offer in helping us understand past landscapes and languages.

Place-name Survey

BAADHEAD DNG S NO005126 1 166m

Badhead 1783 Stobie

Baadhead 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *bad* + Sc *heid*

Gaelic *bad* ‘place, spot, tuft, clump of trees, thicket’ has been borrowed into Scots as *bad* or *baud* ‘clump of vegetation’ (*PNF* 5, 289, 293). It is often difficult to distinguish between Sc *heid* and ScEng *head* ‘head, end, top’ before about 1800. It is possible in Stobie’s case that he has anglicised the spelling of *heid* into *head*, as educated Scots were apt to do with Scots words in the 18th century period of the Enlightenment (Daiches 1964; Murdoch and Sher 1988).

‘In the centre part of the parish A neatly built farm house one Story high having Suitable offices and an arable farm attached. It is the property of Lord Rollo’ (OS1/25/26/95).

BALQUHANDY HILL DNG R NO032112 1 356m

Balquhandy Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

G *both* + ? en Condie

The early forms of the settlement of Balquhandy (see below) indicate that it may have originated as lands belonging to Condie, the name being found in Mains of Condie, a settlement in Forteviot parish (originally Forgandenny before 1891) about 4 km to the east of Balquhandy. The earliest forms indicate that the first element is not ScG *baile* ‘farm, settlement’, but ScG *both* ‘hut’, and it may be that Balquhandy originated as a shieling belonging to Condie.

The name Condie appears to be a Pictish name for a watercourse and may have related to the original name for the Chapel Burn that flows into the Water of May at NO078119, 500 metres south-east of Mains of Condie (Watson 1995, 44-5, quoting Nicolaisen 1962). It can be seen from the early forms below that although Balquhandy appears in the historical record before Condie, it follows that the latter must be an earlier settlement if Balquhandy is a secondary settlement of Condie.

‘In the S. E. portion of the parish A heathy eminence on Wester Balquhandy Farm a short distance South West of the farm steading the property of John Drummond esq’ (OS1/25/26/117).

Early forms of Balquhandy include:

Buchondy 1428 RMS ii no. 115

duobus *Buchquhandiis* viz. *Ovir* et *Nethir* 1488 RMS ii no. 1703

Bouchondy 1513 RMS ii no. 3840

North Balquhandie 1610 *Laing Chrs* no. 1589

South Balquhandie 1610 *Laing Chrs* no. 1589

The earliest forms for Condy are:

Condy 1506 *Dunk. Rent.*, 195

Kondy c.1590 Pont

BALLYMAN AUA S NN974098 2

Balbzimane [sic] 1654 *Dunb. Tests*, 159 [James Smith in]

Balzieman 1663 *Dunb. Tests*, 159 [James Smith in]

Balgeman 1747 *Dunb. Tests*, 43 [David Drummond in]

Balyeoman 1783 Stobie

Balyeoman c. 1800 Foswell (Watson 1995 Sources)

Ballyman 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

G *baile* + ? pn Eamainn

If the personal name Eamainn is indeed the second element here, then ‘Eamonn’s farm’ would be the derivation; his identity is not known. However, this is a problematic name, c.f. Belyeoman in Dunfermline parish, Fife (*PNF* 1, 294 and <http://fife-placenames.glasgow.ac.uk/placename/?id=404>) See also Oultown of Balyeoman below.

BANEKIST BURN DNG W NN993137 1 58m

Banekist Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Banekist + *Sc burn*

According to Angus Watson the Banekist Burn flows 'through a steep gully on the face of Rossie Law' called the Bein Kist. He suggests, albeit with a degree of scepticism, a derivation of *Sc bein, bien* 'cosy' + *Sc kist* 'coffin'. Perhaps a more realistic explanation is *Sc bane kist* 'a bone kist or coffin', probably referring to a long lost prehistoric kist someone has dug up in the past.

'Running North out of Gap Moss S. W. side of the parish A Small Stream of water running out of Gap Moss Northwards for Some distance when it joins Duncrub Burn' (OS1/25/26/91).

BANKFOLD AUA S NN971097 1 250m

Bankfold 1855 Valuation Roll (Watson 1995 sources)

Bankfold 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc bank + *Sc fauld*

Sc fauld 'the part of the *outfield* which was manured by folding cattle upon it' (*DOST*).

'A farmsteading, dwellinghouse, and offices, one storey, thatched, and in indifferent repair; the property of P.B. Smeaton, Coul, by Auchterarder and occupied by Mr J. Doughlas' (OS1/25/7/84).

BELD HILL AUA R NN948111 1 365m

Beldhill 1539-47 *Dunb. Tests*, 67 [Agnes Graham at]

Nether Beld Hill 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Beld Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc beld + *Sc hill*

'Bald hill'. The hill presumably must have been devoid of significant vegetation, such as trees, when it was named.

'A small hill situated a short distance south from Ben Effrey. It affords excellent pasture for Sheep. Property of the Hon. Mrs. Graeme, Aberuthven Cottage' (OS1/25/7/79).

BELDHILL BURN AUA W NN980104 1 199m

Beldhill Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Beldhill + *Sc burn*

'A small stream which rises at the east side of Upperbeld Hill flows in a South-western direction and joins the Pairney Burn at Nether Beldhill' (OS1/25/7/78).

BELLSHILL AUA S NN964102 1 229m

Beleshill 1635 *Dunb. Tests*, 128 [Janet Morison, spouse to William Donaldsone, in]

Bellhill 1681 *Dunb. Tests*, 2 [Margaret Airth and John Littlejohn, in *Bellhill*]

Billshill 1800 Foswell (Watson 1995 Sources)

Pendicle of Billshill 1800 Foswell (Watson 1995 Sources)

Bellshill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

? pn Bell or ? *Sc bell* + *Sc hill*

The medial 's' in the early and modern forms seems to suggest a possessive, indicating that there may be a personal name in the specific, but if not, then the element *bell* is probably referring to the shape of the hill.

'A one storey farm house with outhouses, slated and in middling repair. Property of and tenanted by James Sheddan Bellshill, Nr. Auchterarder' (OS1/25/7/71).

BEN EFFREY AUA R NN981114 1 363m

Boonafrie 1783 Stobie

Ben Effrey 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScG *beinn* + ScG *aifreann*

‘Mountain of the mass’. Watson (1995) gives the form *Beinn an Aifrinn* as being the possible ScG form of the name. The earliest form relates to a settlement on the north-west face of the hill and it has been suggested that the ‘Boon’ element may in this case represent ScG *bun* ‘foot’ or G *both* ‘hut, shieling, bothy’ (Watson 1995, 64-5). ScG *aifreann* is found in Inchaffray Abbey, *Innis Aifreann* in ScG, 11 km north of Ben Effrey. For the element *aifreann* in Menteith PER see McNiven (2014a, 84-5). Given that nearby Pairney is mentioned in the charters pertaining to Inchaffray Abbey (*Pronny* in 1268/9; *Inchaffray Chrs* appendix no. 5), it is possible that Ben Effrey was part of the lands belonging to, or paid dues to Inchaffray Abbey.

‘A high, but small peak, Situated about half a mile west from Craig Rossie. On its west side is a large Craig which is almost perpendicular and quite inaccessible. The remainder of the hill affords good pasture of sheep &c. Property of the Hon. Mrs. Graeme’ (OS1/25/7/78).

BLACK CREICH HILL GDV R NN997065 1 443m
Black Creich Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXXVII

ScEng *black* + en Creich Hill

See also Creich Burn and White Creich Hill below. Creich derives from G *crioch*, gen. *criche* ‘boundary’, and the part of Glendevon parish to the east of the Criech Burn was part of Fossoway parish until the 1891 boundary changes (see Shennan 1892), and Creich Burn and Black and White Creich Hills were situated on this parish boundary.

BLACK HILL AUA R NN998097 1 424m
Black Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScEng *black* + ScEng *hill*

It is not known why the colour black is applied to this hill, but it could be to do with peat which is frequently found in many parts of the Ochils.

‘On the S. West Side of the parish A long range of hill covered with heath, over which, part of the South western portion of the parish boundary crossed, & meeting Corb Law upon its eastern extremity. It forms one of the Ochil range’ (OS1/25/26/94).

BLACK HILL OF KIPPEN DNG R NO010116 1 360m
Black Hill of Kippen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

ScEng *black* + ScEng *hill* + ScEng *of* + en Kippen

‘In the Southern portion of the parish A large prominent hill on the farm of Kippen; having a Trig. [Trigonometrical] Station on its summit’ (OS1/25/26/111).

BLACK SWELTH AUA W NN975120 1 140m
Black Swilth 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *black* + Sc *swelth*

‘Black whirlpool’. The OS Name Book states that this place-name relates to a ‘large deep linn on the Pairney Burn, formed by the junction of the Green Burn. It is surrounded by perpendicular rocks, and can only be approached at the lower end’ (OS1/25/7/56).

BLACKGOATS HILL DNG R NN997120 1 353m
Blackgoats Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *black* + Sc *gote* + Sc *hill*

On the face of it, this looks like a hill where black goats roam, either wildly or through domestication. However, it is almost certain that the *goat* element refers to Sc *gote* ‘a trench, ditch, or watercourse’. See also Snowgoats Glen DNG and Snowgoats Burn DNG below.

‘On the Western Side of the parish A large heathery hill on the farms of Rossie & Baadhead’ (OS1/25/26/88).

BLAEBERRY HILL DNG R NO028101 1 360m

Bleaberriehill 1686 *Retours* PER no. 954 [*Pitmedie* cum monte vocato *Bleaberriehill*]
Blaeberryhill 1700 *Retours* PER no. 1130 [*Pitmadie* cum monte nuncupato *Blaeberryhill*]
sunny half of the hill called *Blackberryhill* 1738 Clan Campbell (Watson 1995 Sources)
Blaeberry Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *blaeberry* + Sc *hill*

‘A hill where blaeberrys or bilberries grow’. ‘In the S. E. portion of the parish. S. West of CockLaw A heathy covered eminence situated on Wester Balquhandy Farm a short distance from the, southern portion of the property boundary’ (OS1/25/26/120).

BLAEBERRYHILL DNG NO023102 1 316m

Blaberryhill et *Fairny-knowis* 1574 *RMS* iv no. 2343
Blaberryhill et *Fairnoknowis* 1576 *RMS* iv no. 2669
Blaeberriehills 1650 Rent Book (Watson 1995 Sources)
Bleabearriehill et *Fernieknows* 1671 *Retours* PER no. 816
Bleaberriehill 1686 *Retours* PER no. 954 [*Pitmedie* cum monte vocato *Bleaberriehill*]
Blaeberryhill 1700 *Retours* PER no. 1130 [*Pitmadie* cum monte nuncupato *Blaeberryhill*]
sunny half of the hill called *Blackberryhill* 1738 Clan Campbell (Watson 1995 Sources)
Blackberry Hill 1783 Stobie

en *Blaeberry Hill*

‘The Ruins of A farm steading situated on wester Balquhandy farm’ (OS1/25/26/120).

BLAIR HILL DNG R NN9921278 1 193m

Blair Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en *Blair* + Sc or ScEng *hill*

Blair derives from G *blàr* ‘plain, open level land, muir’. However, *blair* can also be a Scots word for a peat bog (*DOST*). See Taylor (2006, 31-2; 2011, 106; McNiven 2011, 110-114) for discussion of this element in Pictland, Lennox, and Menteith.

‘On the Western Side of the parish A small hill on the farm of Rossie, at the northern base of Green Hill & close to Banekist Burn’ (OS1/25/26/87).

BLAIR’S DEN DNG R NO015074 1 325m

Blair’s Den 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

pn *Blair* + Sc or ScEng *den*

Sc and ScEng *den* is a ‘narrow or steep sided valley’ and usually has a burn or river running through it (*PNF* 5, 351). It is not known at this stage who the personal name *Blair* referred to in the name. It is described in the OS Name Book as ‘[a] considerable hollow between Muckle Rig and Little Rig’ (OS1/25/26/142).

BORLAND GLEN GDV R NN992063 1 314m

Borland Glen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXXVII

en *Borland* + Sc *glen*

There would be no point in a lord having an estate unless it provided for him, and one place-name that indicates ‘the demesne lands, or lands which directly supplies the household of the feudal superior’ (Taylor *PNF* 1, 374) is Sc *bordland* ‘mensal land, table land’. *Borland* in Glendevon is on record from at least 1358 as ‘ly *bordland de Glendovan*’ (Watson 1995 Sources). For more on *bordland* in Scotland in general see Winchester (1986).

‘In the N. eastern portion of the parish A narrow glen running north & South between Ben Thrush & Creich Hill through which the Creich Burn flows’ (OS1/25/35/27).

BROADLEYS DNG S NN998143 1 60m

Broomley 1783 Stobie
Broadleys 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVII

Sc broom or *Sc broad* + *Sc lea*

This name is either ‘a field with broom’ or a ‘broad field’.

‘About 20 chains E from White Moss Loch A one Story dwelling house with Suitable offices Garden & Arable farm attached property of Lord Rollo tenanted by Mr Murray’ (OS1/25/26/18).

BROOMHILL DNG S NO009149 2

Boomhill 1783 Stobie

Sc broom + *Sc hill*

The primary referent of *Sc broom* (earlier *brome* etc) is the broom (plant) (*sarothamnus scoparius*)²; *Sc broom* (earlier *brome* etc) can also refer to an expanse of broom, a piece of land covered in broom, and this is clearly the meaning here (*PNF* 5, 311; *PNKNR* forthcoming).

BROWNIE KNOWE DNG R NO029123 1 1st edn OS

Brownie Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc brownie + *Sc knowe*

Sc brownie (also *brounie*, *brunie*) is ‘a benevolent spirit or goblin’. *Sc knowe* or knoll is a ‘small rounded hill, a hillock or a mound’. Belief in brownies and other supernatural beings was quite common in the past (see Westwood and Kingshill 2011, 80-1 for Brownies in general), and there are tales of brownies in Glendevon and at Boghall near Dollar CLK (Westwood and Kingshill 2011, 56-7, 79).

‘In Pitcairn Glen & near the Centre of the parish A large conical knowe at a prominent bend in the Dunning Burn’ (OS1/25/26/105).

BURNT HILL GDV R NO002061 1 405m

Burnt Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXXVII

Sc burnt + *Sc hill*

Place-names containing *Sc burnt* or *brunt* may in some cases have arisen through the practice of burning land to clear it of existing growth (whin etc.) in order to bring it into cultivation (*PNF* 5, 314-5).

CADGERGATE HEAD AUA/GDV O NN987073 1 438m 1st edn OS

Cadgergate Head 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc cadger + *Sc gate* + *Sc heid*

The Cadgergate was a road frequented by pedlars or itinerant dealers. According to Angus Watson, this particular road was used by pedlars to ‘avoid tolls in Gleneagles and the Muckhart-Dunning road’ (Watson 1995, 36). The name refers to the highest point on the track between Coulshill and Glendevon. See Douglas (1999, 211-217) who gives a short history of travelling people in Perthshire.

‘The point at which the statute Labor road between Auchterarder and Yetts of Muckhart intersects the south boundary of the parish of Auchterarder. Mr. Flockhart [one of the authorities for spelling] lived about these parts for nearly twenty years’ (OS1/25/7/74).

CAP LAW DNG R NO011081 1 375m

Caplaw Bent 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Cap Law 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc cap + *Sc law*

‘Cap-shaped hill or hillock’. *Sc bent* in the 1829 form indicates an area of bent grass, ‘a strong, coarse, or wiry variety of grass’, often used in earlier periods ‘for strewing on the floors of houses or other buildings’ (*PNF* 5, 296 quoting *DOST*).

‘In the extreme S.W. portion of the parish A small hill on the farm of Corb; covered with rough pasture’ (OS1/25/26/139).

² Also *Cytisus scoparius*.

CASKEN HILL DNG R 015116 1 308m

Casken Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

This name could be based on a diminutive of ScG *gasg* 'tail', ScG *gasgan* 'a small tail of land'. The hill forms a slight promontory (Watson 1995, 40).

'In the Southern portion of the parish A small hill on the farm of Knowes, partly arable and partly heathy pasture' (OS1/25/26/112).

CASTLE CRAIG AUA A NN976127 1 139m 1st edn OS

Castle Craig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScEng *castle* + ScEng *craig*

'A small conical shaped hill on the east side of the Pairney Burn, and at the base of Craig Rossie. There is a small flat piece of land on which is said to be the remains of a Pictish Fort. There are not any traces remaining of this fort and as the information is very meagre it is not inserted upon the plan' (OS1/25/7/59). See, however, RCAHMS Canmore ID 26048 for details of recent excavations which have revealed the remains of a broch.

CHAPEL BURN DNG W NO014086 1 307m

Chapel Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *chapel* + Sc *burn*

See Chapel Hill next entry.

'In the S. West portion of the parish West Side of Dunning Common A Small Stream of water rising at the foot of Chapel Hill. & running a Short way South falls into the Water of May' (OS1/25/26/126).

CHAPEL HILL DNG R NO009095 1 425m

Chapel Hill 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources).

Chapel Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *chapel* + Sc *hill*

According to Angus Watson there seems to be no indication that there was ever a chapel situated near here, and he speculates that G *capall* 'horse, mare' might be behind the name, especially if the Gaelic names for the hill and burn were *Cnoc a' Chapaiill* 'horse hill' and *Allt a' Chapaiill* 'horse burn' respectively (Watson 1995, 41). However, this seems unlikely; see introduction for evidence this may have been property belonging to Glasgow Cathedral.

'In the S. W. portion of the parish A round hill of considerable eminence covered principally with rough pasture & forming one of the Ochil range' (OS1/25/26/126).

CLATTERINGFORD BURN DNG W NO024113 1 208m

Clatteringford Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Clatteringford + Sc *burn*

Clatteringford derives from Sc or ScEng *clatter* + Sc or ScEng *ford*, meaning a noisy ford, perhaps produced by the rattle of stones in the burn.

'In the Southern portion of the parish A Small Stream which takes its rise at the foot of the east side of Skymore Hill. The name applies from its source to its junction with Thorter Burn a short distance east of Knowes Farm Steading' (OS1/25/26/115).

CLOAN AUA S NN962115 1 129m

Clune c.1260 Neville 1983 (vol. 2), no. 59

Clune 1505 RMS ii, no. 2835

Clune 1627 *Retours* PER no. 351

Clunie 1665 *Retours* PER no. 740

Clune 1669 *Dunb. Tests*, 114 [Isobel Mallice in, par. of Auchterarder]

Clunn 1669 *Retours* PER no. 795

Cluny 1675 *Dunb. Tests*, 113 [Christian Malcolm, spouse to Andrew Brugh, in]

Clune 1685 *Retours* PER no. 936
Cloone 1707 *Dunb. Tests*, 113 [Magnus Malcolm in]
Cloon 1712 *Dunb. Tests*, 34 [Bessie Crawford in]
Clune 1783 Stobie
Cloan 1800 Foswell (Watson 1995 Sources)
Cloan 1855 Valuation Roll (Watson 1995 Sources)
Overcloan 1855 Valuation Roll (Watson 1995 Sources)
Cloanden 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII
Cloan 1979 OS 1:10,000 NN91SE

ScG *cluain*

‘Meadow, pasture’. If, as I have argued below, Foswell contains the OG element *fos* ‘stance, station, dwelling’, then the juxtaposition of Cloan, meaning ‘meadow, pasture’ looks striking. This may have been a meadow for resting and feeding horses on the routeway between Auchterarder and Corb or the Common of Dunning.

Another possibility is that the name is ScG *claon* ‘slope, brae or (steep) path descending to or ascending from a ford or bridge’ (PNF 5, 332).

‘A two storey dwelling house with office houses, all in Excellent repair. Property of and tenanted by Mr. Halden, Cloanden, Nr. Auchterarder’ (OS1/25/7/68).

CLOAN BURN AUA W NN964122 1 81m

Cloan Burn 1802 Sasines (Watson 1995 Sources)
Cloan Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Cloan + Sc *burn*

‘This burn rises on the north-west of Steel’s Knowe, its general course is northerly, and empties itself into the Ruthven near the Dye Works’ (OS1/25/7/67).

CLOAN GLEN AUA R NN964107 1 160m

Cloan Glen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Cloan + Sc *glen*

CLOAN HIGH WOOD AUA V NN970113 1 264m

Cloan High Wood 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Cloan + ScEng *high* + ScEng *wood*

This wood is shown but not named on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map.

COCK LAW DNG R NO032102 1 408m

Cock Law 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *cock* + Sc *law*

This may have been a hill for male game birds such as the black grouse (PNF 5, 336). Sc *law* is ‘hill, hillock’, but refers to conspicuousness rather than size (PNF 5, 421).

‘In the S. E. portion of the parish A lofty eminence situated on the Northern boundary of Knowhead farm and adjacent to Blaeberry Hill’ (OS1/25/26/120).

COCKERSFAULD DNG S NO025109 1 295m

Cockersfold 1783 Stobie
Cuchiesfold RHP 6307 (Watson 1995 Sources)
Cockersfauld 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

pn Cocker + Sc *fauld*

According to Black (1946, 159-60) Cocker is a personal name on record from the 14th century in Scotland, but it is not clear when this particular settlement was founded. Sc *fauld* can be an ‘enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation’ (CSD).

‘In the Southern portion of the parish An old farm steading occupied as Cotters houses, the property of John Drummond Esq and tenanted by John Dougall’ (OS1/25/26/113).

COCKERSFAULD HILL DNG R NO021109 1 340m

Cockersfauld Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Cocksfauld + ScEng *hill*

‘In the Southern portion of the parish A large hill on the farm of Cockersfauld; its surface is rough pasture’ (OS1/25/26/114).

COMMON BURN DNG W NO025087 1 258m

Common Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Common [of Dunning] + Sc *of + c burn*

‘In the Southern portion of the parish Running over Common of Dunning The name applies to a small Burn or Stream, which Rises in Cows Moss and Runs in a South Easterly direction until it joins the Water of May’ (OS1/25/26/131).

COMMON OF DUNNING DNG R NO014089 1 350m

pratum de *Duny* 1381 *RMS* i no. 634 [‘the lands of Findony with the meadow of Dunning’ (de terris de *Findony cum prato de Duny*)]

Commoun-donyng 1530 *RMS* iii no. 973

the Common of Donyng 1546 *Laing Chrs* no. 510 [half of the south portion of the lands of the *Common of Donyng* lying in the barony of *Edindonyng*]

the Comone of Donyng 1619 *Dunb. Tests*, 114 [James Marshall in]

terras de *Comoune de Doning* 1686 *Retours* PER no. 816

Common c.1750 Roy

Common of Dunning 1783 *Stobie*

Common of Dunning 1798 *Seisins* (Watson 1995 Sources) [the lands of the *Common of Dunning* now called *Greenhill*]

Common of Dunning 1801 *Seisins* (Watson 1995 Sources) [part of the *Thainsland* or *Glendunning* formerly called the *Common of Dunning* & now *Greenhill*]

Dunning Common 1829 *Foswellbank* (Watson 1995 Sources)

Common of Dunning 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *common* + Sc *of+* en Dunning

A useful definition of a common is provided by Tom Devine: ‘Commonities were uninhabited lands varying in size from a few acres to several thousand. They provided a source of building materials and fuel for neighbouring settlements. They could also be used for rough grazing and supplied a reserve of arable land’ (Devine 1994, 51). The earliest form mentions the ‘pratum de *Duny*’, and I have included it here, but it may relate to a meadow nearer Dunning in the vicinity of Findony Farm (NO019139).

The common of Dunning seems to have existed in about 1320 when Earl Malise IV granted to Monach of Strathearn the lands of Pitmeadow and the woods which pertain to them, namely the woods that lie to the east of the Dunning Burn as far as *Kerlynlyn*; he also granted to Monach leave to enter and exit from the common of *Edendunning* (Neville 1983 (vol. 2), no. 85). The original charter for this, along with the early forms, lie in the British Museum. *Edendunning* appears to be derived from ScG *aodann*, ‘hillslope, face’ of Dunning, which in turn is probably derived from ScG *dùn* ‘fort, hill-fort’ with either a diminutive or locational affix. However, a more likely theory is that Dunning is actually a burn-name, now Dunning Burn containing ScG *dùn* (or Pictish **dun*) – ‘burn associated with or passing near a fort’, and hence Inverdunning (containing ScG *inbhir* ‘river mouth, estuary’) (S. Taylor pers. comm.). The eponymous fort is more likely to be the one on Dun Knock. A *dùn* need not be an especially prominent hill; Doune in Menteith contains this element and refers to the small hill upon which Doune Castle sits (McNiven 2011, 319-21).

‘In the Southern portion of the parish This name applies to a large tract of country, situated in the South of the Parish; It originally belonged to the inhabitants of Dunning, but is now the property of Christopher Kew Esq, Dundee’ (OS1/25/26/127).

CORB DNG S NO009089 1 335m

Crob 1420 *RMS* ii no. 115

Corb 1488 *RMS* ii no 1703

Corb 1513 *RMS* ii no. 3840

terr[as] de *Litle Corb* nuncupatis *North Corb* 1627 *Retours* PER no. 355

North Corb 1629 *Dunb. Tests*, 28 [John Chrystie in]

Corbs 1671 *Dunb. Tests*, 174 [James Watson, servitor to William Flockhart, in]

terris de *Carbies* 1675 *Retours* PER no. 878

Southcorb 1700 *Retours* PER no. 1130

Corb 1783 *Stobie*

Corb 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

This is a difficult name. There is a Corb, the remains of a castle, in Aylth parish PER and in recent research it was said 'It is not known what element is behind this name, but G *coirb* 'accursed' is possible, but how this would work as a place-name is not certain, nor are there any legends associated with the castle that I am aware of that might give rise with the name' (McNiven 2014b, 16). However, based on the earliest form, *Crob* in 1420, Watson (1995, 45-6), suggests ScG *crobh* 'a hand, claw' perhaps referring to some perceived shape in the terrain, but this is very unlikely since this would not give the final stop. It would appear that there has been metathesis here with the 'r' and 'o' swapping places; this can happen frequently in place-names.

'Nearly ½ Mile S E. from Corb Law & Southern portion of the parish A Small farm house, having a Small garden, a few offices & a farm of land principally pasture attached It is the property of Mr Henderson Fossaway banK Trustees of Bp. [Bishop] Austin Guiana & Mrs Austin' (OS1/25/26/129).

CORB BRIDGE DNG O NO0165084 1 298m

Corb Bridge 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Corb + ScEng *bridge*

'In the Southern portion of the parish A stone Bridge of one arch Known by this name' (OS1/25/26/127).

CORB BURN NO012086 1 305m

Corb Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Corb + Sc *burn*

'In the S. West portion of the parish, Rising on Chapel Hill A Small Stream of water rising at the foot of Corbhill & running a short way South empties itself into the Water of May' (OS1/25/26/125).

CORB GLEN DNG R NO002084 1 350m

Corb Glen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Corb + Sc *glen*

'In the Southern portion of the parish a little S. of Perk Hill A deep glen running east & west & bounded on the north & South by two Considerable Hills' (OS1/25/26/129).

CORB LAW DNG R NO004091 1 475m

Corb Law 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Corb + Sc *law*

'On the S. West boundary of the parish. (Southern portion) A round hill of considerable eminence covered with rough pasture, forming one of the Ochil range' (OS1/25/26/130).

COUL AUA S NN967125 1 98m

Coule c.1260 *Neville* 1983 (vol. 2) no. 59

Cowle 1505 *RMS* ii no. 2835

Coull 1612 *Dunb. Tests*, 83 [Thomas Imrie in]

Coull 1627 *Retours* PER no. 350

Coull 1665 *Retours* PER no. 740

Coull 1669 *Retours* PER no. 795
Coull 1671 *Dunb. Tests*, 145 [Patrick Reid, in]
Coull 1681 *Dunb. Tests*, 12 [Janet Binning, in]
Coull 1685 *Retours* PER no. 936
Coul 1783 Stobie
Coul 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

G *cùil*

‘Nook, corner, tucked away place’.

‘A gentleman’s seat with offices and pleasure ground attached. The dwelling house is two storeys high, and is, as well as the offices slated. P.B. Smeaton Tenant & Proprietor’ (OS1/25/7/56).

COUL BURN AUA W NN979104 1 190m
Coul Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en *Coul* + *Sc burn*

‘A stream of considerable size rising at the South of the Little Law. It flows for the most part in a northern direction, and joins the Pairney Burn at Nether Beldhill’ (OS1/25/7/80).

COUL HILL AUA R NN974104 1 306m
Coul Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en *Coul* + *ScEng hill*

‘A hill about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south east from Ogle Hill. It is partly covered with heathy pasture and partly with rough pasture’ (OS1/25/7/67).

COULSHILL AUA S NN979092 1 238m
Coulshill 1616 *Dunb. Tests*, 67 [James Sym in]
Coulshill 1684 *Dunb. Tests*, 73 [George Hally in]
Coulshill 1783 Stobie
Coulshill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en *Coul* + *ScEng hill*

The medial ‘s’ in the name seems to show possession and it may be that Coulshill is named after a hill belonging to the settlement of Coul.

‘A two storey farm house slated, and in good repair, Steading attached which is also slated and in good repair. Property of Bishop Aston, Demererar, South America’ (OS1/25/7/77).

COULSHILL BURN AUA W NN993102 1 293m
Coulshill Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en *Coulshill* + *Sc* or *ScEng burn*

This burn (and Glen of Coulshill) lie about 1.5 km due east of the settlement of Coulshill AUA, separated by the hill of Muckle Law. It is not clear why this should be, but there may some kind of proprietorial interest here, perhaps as a shieling ground or some such.

‘A stream which rises a short distance west from Corb Law. It flows through a glen of the same name and from thence it is known as Pairney Burn’ (OS1/25/7/76).

COWS MOSS DNG R NO023101 1 318m
Coo’s Moss 1723 *Geog. Coll.* i, 120 [Another moss is in the Ochells, and is very serviceable to the people there ‘tis commonly called *Coo’s Moss*]
Cows Moss 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc coo + *Sc moss*

This name would suggest an area of grazing lay nearby. Mosses were important resources, and they were often a source of fuel (Steven 1995, 170).

'In the S. portion of the parish A small patch of wet ground covered with rough pasture; formerly a peat moss' (OS1/25/26/115).

CRAIG BAIKIE DNG R NO026089 1 304m

Craig Baikie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *craig* + ? Sc *bake* or *baik* or ScG *creag* + ScG *bac* + -in

See also the early forms and discussion for the settlement, next entry below.

'On Common of Dunning & S. portion of the parish A patch of prominent rocks situated a short distance south eastward of Ferny Braes' (OS1/25/26/128).

CRAIG BAIKIE DNG S NO027089 1 296m

the Rig of Craighbakie 1630 *Dunb. Tests*, 5 [Mitchell Anderson, in]
Rige of Craighbaikrie 1656 *Dunb. Tests*, 4 [Henry Anderson in]
Craighbakie 1671 *Retours* PER no. 816 [terras de *Riggies* et *Craighbakie*]
Craighbakie 1679 *Dunb. Tests*, 6 [Mitchell Anderson in]
terris de *Craighbakie* 1685 *Retours* PER no. 940 [terris de *Craighbakie* includentibus pendiculum vocatum
Rig, nuper infra baroniam de *Dunclub*, annexatis baroniæ de *Glenegles*]
Craighbachy 1700 *Retours* PER no. 1130
Craighbakie 1723 *Geog. Coll.* i, 123
Craighbakie 1783 Stobie
Craighbakie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Craig Baikie

This name may be related to the use of peat for fuel. According to *CSD*, Sc *bake* is 'a peat kneaded from peat dust'. However, Sc *baikie* is defined as (1) a square wooded container for ashes, coal, rubbish, etc., perhaps being a diminutive of English *back* 'a trough', and (2) the stake to which a cow was tied (although this is a late meaning, dated late 19th century). Another possibility is that the name is Gaelic and indeed the word order suggests it is. In which case we are looking at ScG *creag* + ScG *bac* + -in, where *bac* can mean 'hindrance; bend in the ground', from Middle Irish *bacc* 'angle, bend; corner, especially of a field, used as a shelter for horses or cattle'. Craig Baikie sits near a bend on the road near Common of Dunning. The ScG word is found in the Fife place-names Kemback (parish) (*PNF* 2) and Cowbackie, Leuchars (*PNF* 4).

In 1723 it was said that there were 'two rooms'³ [in the barony of Kippen] on the south borders of the paroch among the *Ochells*: these rooms are called *the Ridge* and *Craighbakie*' (*Geog. Coll.*, i, 123).

'In the Southern portion of the parish. N. side Water of May A Small cot Situated on the Side of Craig Beckie overlooking the Water of May on the North Side property of James Conning Esqr. Perth' (OS1/25/26/135).

CRAIGBAIKIE HILL DNG R NO026094 1 403m

Craighbakie Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Craig Baikie + Sc *hill*

'In the Southern portion of the parish. W. Side of Common of Dunning A large prominent hill on the farm of Craighbakie; covered with rough & heathy pasture, and several patches of rock' (OS1/25/26/131).

CRAIGHEAD DNG S NO008128 2

Craighead 1719 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources) [*Woodhead* alias *Craighead Keltie's* ground]

Craighead 1783 Stobie

Sc *craig* + Sc *heid*

There is a gully with a crag through which the Kelty Burn flows at the NGR about 250 metres north-west of Baadhead, and it would appear that Craighead sat near the top of this crag. The settlement had an alternative

³ Sc *room* in this case means an estate.

name of *Woodhead*, but this too has disappeared, and the area in which the settlement sat is now known as Keltie Wood.

CRAIG MEED AUA R NN993083 1 370m

Craig Meed 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *craig* + Sc *meith, meid*

Sc *meith* or *meid* is a boundary marker and this crag is only about 350 metres from the AUA/DNG border. The word is still in use today in Shetland as a landmark used by sailors to indicate fishing grounds or for navigation (Brooke-Freeman 2010, 52-3). However, see *PNF* 2, 152 where it is suggested that the second element is Sc *mede* 'meadow, stretch of grassland'.

'A few rocks Situated in the South-eastern corner of the parish of Auchterarder, and on the northern side of an old cart track. They are the rocks in that part' (OS1/25/7/63).

CRAIG ROSSIE AUA/DNG R NN984121 1 410m

terras de *Myddil-third de Cragrossy* 1502 RMS ii no. 2662

tenendrie partis occidentalis de *Cragrossy* 1502 RMS ii no. 2662

in villa et territorio de *Cragrossy* 1502 RMS ii no. 2662

terras de *Cragrossy* 1503 RMS ii no. 2720 [granted (concessit) to Robert Archbishop of Glasgow]

10 libras de terris de *Cragrossy* 1503 RMS ii no. 2723

Kraig Rosy c.1590 Pont 21

Craigrossie 1685 Adair [The Mapped of Straithern, Stormont, & Cars of Gourie with the rivers Tay and Ern]

an High *Craig* commonly called *Craig-Rossie* 1723 *Geog. Coll.* i, 121

Craig Rossy c.1750 Roy

Craig Rossie 1783 Stobie

Craigrossie 1791-99 OSA iv, 34

Craig Rossie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScG *creag* + en Rossie

'Crag of Rossie'.

'On the Western Side of the parish A very large & prominent hill on the farm of Rossie: the name also applies to several prominent ridges of each' (OS1/25/26/89). 'This is the most northern hill of the Ochils in the parish of Auchterarder. Its summit commands a view of Strathearn and Strathallan, also of Ben Lomond and most of the hills in that part of the country. From it also may be seen Dundee and the estuary of the Tay. It is the property of Mr Graeme Inchbrakie, Nr. Crieff' (OS1/25/7/61).

CRAIGLY BURN AUA W NN988083 1 305m

Craigly Burn 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Craigly Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *craig* + ? Sc *ley*

? 'Tilled ground now pasture, open grassland beside a crag' is possible, but an adjective of *craig* is also possible. Angus Watson seems to think there was a settlement called Craigly and cites Stobie, but there is no settlement of the name, nor is there one shown, in this area on Stobie. Bing Maps Aerial view seems to show the remnants of rig and furrow cultivation near where the Craigly Burn meets the Coul Burn.

'A burn rising on the South face of Little Law, and flowing in a south-westerly direction until it joins the Coul Burn about ten chains south-east of the junction of the Hodyclach and the Coul burns' (OS1/25/7/73).

CREICH BURN GDV W NN993053 or NN989045

Creich Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVII

See also Black Creich Hill, above, for discussion and White Creich Hill below.

'Forming part of the eastern boundary of the parish A Small Stream rising on Greenlaw Hill & flowing Southwards to the River Devon' (OS1/25/35/27).

CROFTDEY AUA S NN98 13 3 Stobie

Croftdey 1783 Stobie

Sc *croft* + Sc *dey*

‘Dairymaid croft’. *OED* defines *dey* as ‘A woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it; in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid-servant’.

DALRY BURN AUA W NN961133 1 47m

Dalry Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Dalry + Sc *burn*

The burn seems to be a renaming of Cloan Burn from about NN964122. The settlement of Dalry is on record from 1612 (*Dalry* 1612 *Dunb. Tests*, 9 [Elizabeth Barnet, spouse to Robert Malcolm, in]; *Dalray* 1749 *Laing Chrs* no. 3181) to 1846 (Watson 1995, 54), and may be derived from G *dail* + G *ruighe* ‘hillslope or shieling water-meadow’.

‘A small Stream rising in the Ochil Hills about 3½ miles south of Auchterarder village, and flowing in a northern direction until it falls into the Ruthven Water near Fosswell Law Mill It only bears the name of Dalry Burn from where the Auchterarder & Glen Devon Road crosses until its mouth’ (OS1/25/7/56).

DEAF KNOWES DNG R NO015077 1 339m

Deaf Knowes 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *deaf* + Sc *knowe*

‘Unproductive, barren knoll’. OS Name Book states that the feature is ‘Two small heathery knowes on the farm of Littlerig’ (OS1/25/26/139).

DIKEHEAD DNG S NO000136 2 64m

Dikehead 1783 Stobie

Sc *dike* + Sc *heid*

This settlement is shown on Stobie as being near West Keltie and must be a settlement that lay near a head-dyke.

DOVECOATHALL DNG S NO009140 2 61m

Dovecoathall 1783 Stobie

Sc *dovecote* + Sc *hall*

According to Simon Taylor Sc *hall* ‘hall, high status residence’ is often used in lowland Scottish place-names ‘ironically, with a specific element which obviously subverts its high-status pretensions’ (*PNF* 5, 396). Dovecotes, or doocots in Scots, were buildings for housing pigeons. These birds ‘provided a valuable source of year-round fresh meat and eggs, adding variety to meals in the winter months. Their droppings, which built up in the dovecots, made an excellent fertiliser...were thus the valuable property of powerful landowners’ (Gillon 1998).

DRUMMOND’S TOP DNG R NO008115 1 370m

Drummond’s Top 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

pn Drummond + Sc or ScEng *top*

The personal name Drummond is common in the sources for Strathearn and the family held many properties in the area. In 1671 Gavin Drummond held the barony of Duncrub, including ‘the lands of Easter and Wester Kippen and the Hole of Kippen with the mill’ (terris de *Eister* et *Westir Kippenes* et *Holl de Kippen cum molendino*) (*Retours* PER, no 816).

‘In the Southern portion of the parish A heathy clad eminence situated near to the east side of Scores Den. and adjacent to Black Hill’ (OS1/25/26/111).

DRY KNOWE DNG R NO022079 1 397m

Dry Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

ScEng *dry* + ScEng *knowe*

'In the extreme S.W. portion of the parish A small green hill on the summit of Muckle Rig' (OS1/25/26/138).

DUN MUIR AUA R NN981082 1 350m

Dun Muir 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *dun* + Sc *muir*

'Dun coloured moorland'.

'This is a low hill situated immediately south of Green's Falls, and between the latter and the Coul Burn' (OS1/25/7/63).

DUNCAN'S HILL DNG R NO002088 1 440m

Duncan's Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

pn Duncan + Sc or ScEng *hill*

It is not known who the eponymous Duncan was, but one of the earls of Fife could be a possibility. However, it is just as likely that the name preserves a more local proprietorial interest and there are other hills in the immediate area that have, or appear to have, personal name attached to them, including John's Hill, Sim's Hill, and Steel's Knowe.

'A little South of Corb Law A distinct elevation close by Corb Law. covered with rough pasture & forming part of the Ochil range' (OS1/25/26/130).

DUNNING BURN DNG W NO026177 1 9m

Dunning Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Dunning + Sc *burn*

For discussion see Common of Dunning above.

'In the S. portion of the parish A large stream having its source at the Confluence of Thorter Burn & Clatteringford Burn: it flows from that in a northerly direction & falls into the River Earn' (OS1/25/26/115).

EAST CUTHEL DNG S NO009139 2 64m

Cuthell Keltie's ground 1709 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources)

Cuthill of Keltie 1721 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources)

East Cuthel 1783 Stobie

Sc *east* + en Cuthel

Cuthel probably derives from ScG *còmhdhail* 'assembly, meeting place', from OG *cómdal* 'meeting, tryst, assembly, conference' (PNF 5, 340; O'Grady 2008, 125-6). This may have been the local court for settling disputes on the estate of Keltie. Nearby (c.1 km north-east) is Gallow Knowe, but this may have been associated with the local court for Dunning. Note that this name is not in O'Grady (2008).

EASTER COUL AUA S NN971127 1 91m

Easter Coul 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *easter* + en Coul

'A neat house, with offices attached, two storeys high, slated and in excellent repair James Smeaton Tenant and Proprietor' (OS1/25/7/53).

ELDRITCH HILL DNG R NO014106 1 369m

Eldritch Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *eldritch* + Sc *hill*

On the face of it this name looks to contain Sc *eldritch* 'weird, strang, ghostly', but according to Angus Watson it could be that this name is actually from G *eileirg* 'deer trap' often shown as Elrick, Elrig, and the like (Watson

1995, 65). What may go against this interpretation is, unlike other areas I have surveyed, such as Menteith, Pitlochry, and Glenshee, this name is not accompanied by nearby deer- and hunting-names on surrounding hills and glens in this part of the Ochils.

‘In the Southern portion of the parish A large hill on the farm of Knowes, covered with rough & heathy pasture’ (OS1/25/26/112).

FAIRNEYKNOWS DNG S

Blaberryhill et *Fairny-knowis* 1574 RMS iv no. 2343

Blaberryhill et *Fairnoknowis* 1576 RMS iv no. 2669

Fernieknowes 1664 *Dunb. Tests*, 135 [John Nicoll in]

Bleabearriehill et *Fernieknows* 1671 *Retours* PER no. 816

Sc *ferny* + Sc *knowe*

It is not known where this settlement was but it was presumably in the vicinity of Blaberry Hill. Fery Braes DNG (see below) is only about 1 km south of Blaberry Hill.

FANNY BURN DNG/GDV W NO012064 1 277m

Fanny Burn 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Fanny Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXXVIII

Sc *fawn* + Sc *burn*

This burn seems to have taken its name in part from Fanny Hill, see next entry.

FANNY HILL GDV R NO003068 1 413m

Fawnie-hill 1665 *Dunb. Tests*, 6 [Thomas Anderson in]

Fanny Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXXVIII

Sc *fawn* + Sc *hill*

According to *DSL* Sc *fawn* was ‘a white spot on moorish and mossy ground’. The current name may have been influenced by the woman’s name Fanny, which was popular in the 18th century (Watson 1995, 66). There was a settlement of Fannyhill, the name of which was taken from the hill. The settlement dates from at least 1545 where the spelling is *Fawnehill* (see Watson 1995, 66 who gives no source). Roy (c.1750) and Stobie (1783) both show two settlements, *Upper* and *Nether Fannyhill*.

FERNY BRAES DNG R NO023089 1 282m

Fery Braes 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *ferny* + Sc *brae*

See also Fairneyknows DNG above.

‘About ½ mile S. of Common of Dunning in the Southern portion of the parish This name applies to a Brae situated on the South West side of Common Burn’ (OS1/25/26/132).

FOSWELL HIGH WOOD AUA V NN967098 1 283m

Foswell High Wood 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA CXVIII.NE

en Foswell + ScEng *low* + ScEng *wood*

The wood is not shown on the OS 1st edn 6 inch map of 1866.

FOSWELL HOUSE AUA S NN961107 1 198m

Foscayl c.1260 Neville 1983 (vol. 2), no. 59

Foschwallis 1505 RMS ii no. 2835

Foswell 1553 × 1558 *Dunb. Tests*, 115 [Katherine Marshall at]

the Mylne of Fossuall 1602 *Dunb. Tests*, 27 [Bessie Castrum, spouse to Donald Brugh in]

Foschwallis 1627 *Retours* PER no. 350

Foshwalls 1665 *Retours* PER no. 740

Foshwalls 1669 *Retours* PER no. 795

the Milne of Foswall 1676 *Dunb. Tests*, 19 [Robert Burgh at]
Fossowalls 1685 *Retours* PER no. 936
Pothill of Foswall 1713 *Dunb. Tests*, 127 [Magnus Morison, in]
Moir's Gate of Foswall 1756 *Dunb. Tests*, 110 [George McNab, cottar in]
Foswall-miln 1779 *Dunb. Tests*, 138 [Janet Paterson, relict of John Burgh, of]
Foswellbank 1829 Watson 1995 Sources
Foswellbank 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScG *fos* + ? ScG *coille*

'Wood stance'. The first element is clearly OG *fos* 'rest, stance, dwelling'. The second element is not clear, but it could be ScG *coille* 'woodland, forest' (Faskally near Pitlochry PER has the same elements (it is *Faskel* in 1451, *Foscailye* in 1505). The settlement of Foswall sits near the route from Cloan to Corb or Common of Dunning via Coulshill, which seems to have been a drove road and also a road for local trade in coal and lime (Haldane 1952, 1). See also comments at Cloan, above.

'A large two storey dwelling house with office houses attached, the whole in Very bad repair. Property of Bishop Austin, South America. Tenanted by Mr. Taylor' (OS1/25/7/72).

FOSWELL LOW WOOD AUA S NN964105 1 195m
Foswell Low Wood 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA CXVIII.NE

en Foswell + ScEng *high* + ScEng *wood*

The wood is not shown on the OS 1st edn 6 inch map of 1866.

GALLOWS KNOWE DNG R NO017142 1 70m
Gallows Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CIX

Sc *gallow* + Sc *knowe*

This site may have been the judicial sites for the parish of Dunning or one of the baronies contained within it. Nearby was the site of East Cuthel DNG, see also discussion there.

'Annexed to the Cattle Market An elevated part in the Cattle Market park where, it is said, the Barons Rollo administered feudal justice in days of yore & had Capital punishment carried into execution' (OS1/25/26/44).

GAP MOSS DNG R NN992112 1 345m
Gap Moss 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScEng *gap* + ScEng *moss*

The moss lies in a valley between Simpleside Hill and Craig Rossie.

'On the S. W. Side of the parish A Small extent of Marshy ground in an elongated form on the South Western boundary of this parish' (OS1/25/26/91).

GATESIDE DNG S NO022131 1 126m
Gaitsyde 1671 *Retours* PER no. 816 [terras de *Thaensland* et *Gaitsyde*]
Gateside 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *gate* + Sc *side*

Sc *gate* means 'road' and this settlement lay on what is now the B934 road between Pitmeadow and Marcassie Bridge. The name shows that the route of the road here was extant in the latter part of the 17th century.

'About ¼ Mile N. E. of Kippen mansion house A Small cotter's house having a Small garden attached, the property of Lord Rollo' (OS1/25/26/99).

GLEN BURN DNG R NN992102 1 292m
Glen Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *glen* + Sc *burn*

'In the S. W. Side of the parish A Small Stream of water rising on the South western boundary of the parish & running a Short way westward Joins Pairnie Burn' (OS1/25/26/93).

GLEN OF COULSHILL AUA R NN994096 1 336m
Glen of Coulshill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *glen* + Sc *of* + en Coulshill

‘A small and narrow glen which is watered by a burn of the same name, situated on the south western extremity of the Ph. of Auchterarder, and a short distance north west from Corb Law. Property of Bishop Aston’ (OS1/25/7/80).

GLENCLOCH BURN AUA W NN981090 1 248m
Glencloch Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Glencloch + Sc *burn*

Glencloch probably contains G *cloiche* ‘stone’, most likely meaning a standing stone, but I am unaware of any traditions regarding such a stone. Alternatively it could possibly refer to the stony nature of the burn or underlying geology of the ground nearby.

‘A large stream which joins the Coul Burn a short distance south of Coulshill, after a short course in a Northern direction’ (OS1/25/7/75).

GREEN HILL DNG R NN988122 1 367m
Green Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScEng *green* + ScEng *hill*

‘On the Western Side of the parish A Hill of considerable eminence: Situated on the north Side of the Ochil Hills forming one of the Range Covered chiefly with Rough pasture’ (OS1/25/26/88).

GREEN HILL DNG R NO015099 1 415m
Green Hill 1866

ScEng *green* + ScEng *hill*

‘In the Southern portion of the parish A small hill on the farm of Greenhill; covered with rough pasture’ (OS1/25/26/116).

GREENHILL DNG S NO019095 1 322m
Greenhill 1798 Seisins (Watson 1995 Sources) [the lands of the *Common of Dunning* now called *Greenhill*]
Greenhill 1801 Seisins (Watson 1995 Sources) [part of the *Thainsland* or *Glendunning* formerly called the *Common of Dunning* & now *Greenhill*]
Greenhill 1818 RHP6307 [Plan of proposed road between Yetts of Muckart and Dunning]
Greenhill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Green Hill

‘On Common of Dunning This name applies to a farm house. offices and a large tract of country originally called ‘The Common of Dunning’, attached. & the property of Christopher Kew Esq Dundee (OS1/25/26/128).

GREENHILL WOODS DNG V NO017097 1 376m
Greenhill Woods 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA CXIX.SW

en Greenhill + ScEng *wood*

GREEN LAW AUA R NN993074 1 476m
Green Law 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)
Green Law 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *green* + Sc *law*

‘Syme's Hill and Green Law are names for different parts of the same hill. The latter is Situated directly between the former and Cadgergate Head’ (OS1/25/7/74).

GREEN MOSS DNG R NN996115 1 386m
Green Moss 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc or ScEng *green* + Sc or ScEng *moss*

‘On the S. W. Side of the parish. on Piperstones Hill A Small extent of Marshy ground on the Ochill range which gives rise, Finally, to a Stream called Thorter Burn’ (OS1/25/26/92).

GREEN’S BURN AUA W NN975120 1 139m
Green’s Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

? pn Green or ScEng *green* (noun) + *Sc burn*

Green here could be a personal name or perhaps it could be functioning as a noun meaning ‘grassy ground’ (see *PNF* 5, 390).

‘A small stream rising in the ochils between Craig Rossie & Ben Effric, and flowing into the Pairney Burn immediately below Upper Coul It is on the Hon. Mrs Graeme’s Estate’ (OS1/25/7/55).

GREEN’S FALLS AUA W NN981075 1 401m
Green’s Falls 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

? pn Green + Sc or ScEng *fall*

According to the OS Name Book, this name seems to relate to a hill, and not, as might be suggested in the name, a waterfall: ‘This hill is Situated in the South of the parish of Auchterarder, and between the source of Glenclach burn and Cadgergate Head’ (OS1/25/7/63).

GREY STONE DNG A NO022118 1 251m
The Grey Stone 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

ScEng *grey* + ScEng *stone*

This is said in the OS Name Book to be: ‘A large Stone Said to have been erected in the place where Maormor (sic) of Athole was Buried; it is about seven feet high’ (OS1/25/26/102). It is not known where this tradition came from; it is not mentioned in either the *Old* or *New Statistical Account*. The stone is described by Canmore as ‘a standing stone 2.1m high with a triangular base 1.2 x 1.2 x 0.5m, the short side facing due north. It leans slightly to the west’ (Canmore ID26681/ NMRS no. NO01SW 11).

GUN WOOD DNG V NO001128 1 173m
Gun Wood 1977 OS 1:10,000 NO01SW

ScEng *gun* + ScEng *wood*

It is not known at this stage why this has the name Gun Wood. The wood is not shown on the OS 6 inch 1st or 2nd edition maps of the area; it is shown but not named on the 1:25,000 NO01 map published in 1956.

HADYDARN BURN AUA W NN978092 1 235m
Hady-darn Burn 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)
Hadydarn Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

A very difficult name, see comments under Hodyclach Burn below.

‘A small stream, which joins Coul Burn at Coulshill farm, after a course of about a mile in a northern direction’ (OS1/25/7/77).

HARE CRAIGS DNG R NO026111 1 278m
Hare Craigs 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *hare* or *hair* + Sc *craig*

‘Grey rocks’ or ‘boundary crag’. *Hare-stanes* (‘grey stones’) often appear as boundary stones, it seems that *hare* has developed the sense of ‘boundary’ (used adjectivally, as in ‘boundary stone’ or ‘boundary hill’), Hare Law,

Auchterderran parish, for example, lies right beside the Auchterderran /Ballingry boundary in Fife (*PNF* 5, 397). It is not clear if Hare Craigs is performing this boundary function and this needs more investigation.

‘In the S.E. portion of the parish A few scattered rocks at the west end of Balquhandy Hill’ (OS1/25/26/117).

HEART PLANTATION GDV R NN992065 1 1st edn OS
Heart Plantation 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

ScEng *heart* + ScEng *plantation*

The feature takes its name from the shape of a heart. The area is still clearly visible on Bing Maps Aerial view. Angus Watson states it was visible on John Bell’s map of Kinross-shire published in 1796, but it is not visible on the copy on the NLS website (Watson 1995, 81; Watson 1995 Sources).

‘In the N. eastern portion of the parish A small fir plantation on the right bank of Creich Burn between Ben Trush & Greenlaw Hill, so named from its being of the same shape as a heart’ (OS1/25/35/25).

HEATHERIE KNOWE DNG R NO018080 1 367m
Heatherie Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *heatherie* + Sc *knowe*

‘In the extreme S.W. portion of the parish A small hill on the farm of Littlerig; covered with rough pasture’ (OS1/25/26/139).

HEUCH OF COUL AUA R NN975122 1 133m
Heuch of Coul 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *heuch* + Sc *of* + en Coul

Sc *heuch* is ‘a steep-sided glen or ravine; a cleugh’ (*DOST*), and is described in the OS Name Book as ‘A remarkable rocky chasm on the north west side of Craig Rossie, through which flows the Pairney Burn’ (OS1/25/7/64).

HILL END AUA R NN980097 1 333m
Hillend 1783 Stobie
Hill-end 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)
Hill End 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *hill* + Sc *end*

‘A large hill situated a little north from Coul Hill. It affords excellent pasture for Sheep. Property of Bishop Aston’ (OS1/25/7/76).

HODYCLACH BURN AUA W NN986085 1 289m
Hody-clach Burn 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)
Hodyclach Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

This is a very problematic name (as is Hadyarn Burn above). Angus Watson suggests the first element might be ScG *coire* ‘corry, hollow on a hill’ (Watson 1995, 83-4), but it is unclear how he arrived at this. If the word is not Gaelic but Scots, then *hidie*, *hoddie* ‘carefully concealed; very suitable for hiding anything or anyone in’ might apply, but this meaning seems to be from the county of Angus (*SND*). The *-clach* element in this name must surely be ScG *clach* ‘stone, rock’. Along with Hadyarn Burn and Hoodiemart Burn, Hodyclach Burn is one of three which flow into the same 1.75 mile stretch of Coul Burn; Hoodiemart Burn meets Coul Burn at NN964109 near the settlements of Foswell House and Upper Cloan (Watson 1995, 83).

‘This burn, a tributary of the Coul, rises about twenty chains directly east from Cadgergate Head, flows northerly, and joins the Coul Burn about midway between the junctions of the Mortley and Craigly burns with the Coul Burn’ (OS1/25/7/73). See also Hadyarn Burn above.

HOLE OF KIPPEN DNG S NO018128 1
Holl of Kippen 1621 *Dunb. Tests*, 8 [Janet Balmain, spouse to John Flockard, in]
Hoill of Kippen 1658 *Dunb. Tests*, 56 [John Flockhart in]

Hole of Kippen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *hole* + Sc of + en *Kippen*

Sc *hole* here means a 'depression, hollow, or low-lying piece of ground' (Watson 1995, 82). It is described in the OS Name Book as 'a Servant's cottage, a Small garden & Suitable offices for the accommodation of Kippen' (OS1/25/26/97).

HOLOGROGIN AUA R NN982125 1 286m

Hologrogin 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *hollow* + ? Sc *grograne* or *grogane*

Sc *grograne* or *grogane* is 'a large or coarse grain' (*DOST*), and so this may have been a place where such grain was grown, although perhaps Angus Watson had the right idea when he said he had 'no sensible suggestion for '-grogin' in any language' (Watson 1995, 82).

This is said by the OS Name Book to be 'a hollow on Craig Rossie, Situated on its northern face and about midway between the foot and the summit of the hill' (OS1/25/7/61).

INNERGRAIN BURN GDV W NN975067 1

Innergrain Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *inner* + Sc *grain* + S *burn*

See Outergrain Burn GDV for discussion.

'In the NW portion of the parish. A Small Stream or tributary of Westplace Burn' (OS1/25/35/18).

JEANFIELD DNG S NN983139 1 57m

Jeanfield 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

pn *Jean* + ScEng *field*

It is not known who the eponymous Jean was. The settlement may have been earlier known as *Wellstrand* which is marked on Stobie's map of 1783 in around the same position.

'In the N. W. side of the parish Close to the boundary A neatly built farm house one Stories high having a Small garden Suitable offices & an arable farm attached It is the property of The Right Honorable, Lord Rollo' (OS1/25/26/19).

JEANFIELD PLANTATION DNG V NN986138 1

Jeanfield Plantation 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en *Jeanfield* + ScEng *plantation*

'A Small plantation of mixed wood joining the farm of Jeanfield' (OS1/25/26/19).

JOHN'S HILL DNG R NO001081 1 483m

John Hill 1783 Stobie

John's Hill 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

John's Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

pn *John* + Sc *hill*

It is not known who the eponymous John was. However, in 1579 John Nasmyth and John Broun (along with Christopher Knox) were chaplains and vicars at the metropolitan church of Glasgow and Culross ('capellanos et vicarius ecclesie metropolitane de Glasgow et Culros') (*RMS* iv no. 2911). John's Hill is only 1.6 km south-west of Chapel Hill which may have been part of the lands belonging to Glasgow Cathedral (see introduction above). The hill is described by the OS as: 'a pretty large conically Shaped eminence forming one of the range of the Ochills covered with rough pasture & lying on the Southern boundary of the parish' (OS1/25/26/137).

THE KAIMS DNG R NO024091 1 351m

The Kaims 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *the* + Sc *kame*

Sc *kame* is 'a long, narrow, steep-sided ridge, the crest of a hill or ridge' (*PNF* 5, 414).

'Two small ridges partly covered with Ledges of Rock; situated on the South side of Craig Bakie' (OS1/25/26/132).

KAY CRAIG AUA R NN974128 1 122m

Kay Craig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *kae* + Sc *craig*

'Jackdaw Crag'. According the OS Name Book this is 'a large Craig on the west side of the Pairney Burn. The rocks are about 100 feet high on the east side and almost perpendicular. The name is derived from old Scottish way of pronouncing Jack Daw' (OS1/25/7/59).

KELTIE BURN DNG W NO008144 1 50m

Keltie Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en *Keltie* + Sc *burn*

'Passing the E. Side of Keltie Castle A Small Stream of water rising at the northern base on the of the Ochill range of hills & running north through Keltie Wood & past the Castle falls into Duncrub Burn' (OS1/25/26/96).

KELTIE CASTLE DNG S NO007132 1 89m

Kelty 1443 *RMS* ii no. 270

Wilelmo Bonar de *Kelty* 1454 *Inchaffray Chrs* no. CXLVIII

Ninian Bonar de *Kelty* 1503 *RMS* ii no. 2720

Kelty c.1590 Pont 21 [Lower Glen Almond; Strathearn]

Keltie c.1609 *Inchaffray Chrs* Appendix no. XI

Keltie 1630 *Dunb. Tests*, 35 [Janet Cunninghame, spouse to John Allan, in]

Maynes of Keltie 1661 *Dunb. Tests*, 76 [Andrew Henderson in]

Keltie 1669 *Retours* PER no. 789

Keltie 1685 Adair [The Mapped of Straithern, Stormont, & Cars of Gourie with the rivers Tay and Ern]

Keltie 1684 *Dunb. Tests*, 71 [Andrew Grieg, tailor in, and Margaret Herdman, his spouse]

Keltie 1698 *Retours* PER no. 1030

Keltie 1699 *Retours* PER no. 1043 ['in the lands and barony of Keltie, with the mill' (in *terris et baronia de Keltie cum molendino*)]

Kelty c.1750 Roy

Keltie 1783 Stobie

Keltie Castle 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Celtic *caletō-dubron meaning 'hard water', has developed into names such as Callander, Calder/Cawdor and Kelty/Keltie (see Watson 1926, 441, 455–6). As Taylor states (*PNF* 5, 319), it is not clear what is hard about the water, but King (2008, 149) suggests that it may indicate the way in which the water flows, possibly in a hard or forceful way, with strong currents. Whatever the meaning, Taylor includes the name in a list of 'certain, probable or possible 'Pictish' names in his article 'Pictish Place-names Revisited' (2011, 112).

'In the centre of the parish. nearly ¼ mile N. of Baadhead A Substantially erected building, three Storys high of a rectangular form & the angles of the upper Story Castellated. It is the Property of Lord Rollo, Duncrub & occupied by one of his Servants' (OS1/25/26/96).

KELTIE LOCH DNG W NO003137 1 58m

Keltie Loch 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII & CXIX

en *Keltie* + Sc *loch*

ScG *loch* was borrowed into Scots, and the word order is Scots; a Gaelic name would have been *Loch Keltie.

KELTIE MILL DNG S NO005137 1

the Myllne of Kelty 1603 *Dunb. Tests*, 142 [David Pitkeathlie at]

the Mylne of Keltie 1617 *Dunb. Tests*, 36 [John Darling at]

the Milne of Keltie 1684 *Dunb. Tests*, 161 [Thomas Stalker, at]
Keltie Mill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CIX

en Keltie + Sc *miln* or ScEng *mill*

There has been a mill at Keltie since at least 1603 (see early forms of Keltie above).

‘In the N. portion of the parish A meal mill for the purpose of grinding Corn worked by water power, having a Small Cottage, a Couple of offices & a garden attached It is attached to the farm of Millhaugh & the property of Lord Rollo’ (OS1/25/26/65).

KELTIE MOSS DNG R NO002137 1 1st edn OS

Keltie Moss 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII

en Keltie + ScEng *moss*

See discussion under Cows Moss for the element moss.

‘A few chains N. W. of Keltie Mill in the Northern portion of the parish A Small enclosure of marshy ground partly upon the farm of Millhaugh which generally flooded in rainy weather’ (OS1/25/26/65). ‘In the N. W. portion of the parish about 30 chains N. E. of Rossie. A Small marsh in the Neighbourhood of Keltie Castle. It is flooded in rainy weather’ (OS1/25/26/21).

KELTIE WOOD DNG V NO008130 1 153m

Keltie Wood 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Keltie + Sc or ScEng *wood*

‘A little South of Keltie Castle A pretty large enclosure of plantation & natural forest trees on the east Side of Keltie Castle, the property of Lord Rollo’ (OS1/25/26/96).

KIPPEN HILL DNG R NO014130 1 171m

Kippen Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Kippen + Sc or ScEng *hill*

‘About 20 chains W. [West] of Kippen Mansion House A considerable hill on the estate of Kippen’ (OS1/25/26/98).

KIPPEN HILL PLANTATION DNG V NO016132 1 152m

Kippen Hill Plantation 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Kippen Hill + ScEng *plantation*

‘About 20 chains W. of Kippen mansion house A pretty large enclosure of plantation & natural forest trees, the property of James Graeme Esqr Kippen’ (OS1/25/26/97).

KIPPEN HOUSE DNG S NO018129 1 147m

Holl of Kippen 1621 *Dunb. Tests*, 8 [Janet Balmain, spouse to John Flockard, in]

Kippen 1625 *Retours* PER no. 341 [John Graham in the lands of Kippen, with the pendicle called Dowmyre’ (in terris de *Kippen*, cum pendiculo nuncupato *Dowmyre*)]

Hoill of Kippen 1658 *Dunb. Tests*, 56 [John Flockhart in]

Kippenes 1671 *Retours* PER no. 816 [Gavin Drummond in ‘lands of Easter and Wester Kippen and Hole of Kippen with the mill, in the barony of Duncrub’ (terris de *Eister* et *Wester Kippenes* et *Hoill de Kippen* cum molenino, infra baroniam de *Duncrub*)]

Kippens 1700 *Retours* PER no. 1130 [Robert Master of Rollo the barony of Duncrub ‘except the lands and mill of Kippens, Rig and Craigbaikie’ (excpetis terris et molendino de *Kippens*, *Rig* et *Craigbachy*)]

Quppon c.1750 Roy

Kippen 1783 Stobie [also shown is *M. Kippen* and *W. Kippen*]

Kippen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

ScG *ceap* + diminutive *-an*

In Kippen KPN STL it is likely that the derivation is ScG *ceap* with the diminutive ending *-an*, producing *ceapan*, and that it refers to one of the kiers, or small hills, found in the parish, perhaps the one nearest the old kirk, i.e Keir Knowe of Dasher (See McNiven 2011, 442). It is not known at this stage if this situation applies to Kippen DNG. Note that Angus Watson's earliest date of 1287 in his Ochils book (Watson 1995, 89) relates to Kippen KPN STL.

'Near the central portion of the parish A neatly erected dwelling displaying Some Style, two Stories high & having a Small garden, flower grounds & an arable farm attached It is occupied by James Graeme Esqr the propreitor' (OS1/25/26/97).

KIRKLANDS QUARRY DNG O NO014142 1 61m

Dunning Quarry 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CIX

Kirklands Quarry 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA CIX.SW

The quarry sat next to a settlement called Kirklands on OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CIX. These are presumably the lands belonging to the parish kirk of Dunning, or possibly Inchaffray Abbey.

'On the South Side of Kirklands A whinstone Quarry upon the farm of Kirklands & used for roads & building purposes &c' (OS1/25/26/43).

KNOWES DNG S NO020114 1 274m

Know 1783 Stobie

Knows 1787 *Dunb. Tests*, 10 [Andrew Bayne in *Knows*]

Knowes 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *knowe*

'Knoll, small rounded hill'.

'In the Southern portion of the parish A farm steading with arable and pastoral lands attached the property of Lord Rollo - and occupied by William Davidson' (OS1/25/26/113).

LADYWELLAUA S NN976136 1 60m

Ladyweell 1783 Stobie

Ladywell 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII

Sc *lady* + Sc *well* or *weel*

Place-names containing *Lady* often signify the Virgin Mary. This could be a settlement with a well dedicated to Mary; there is a well marked on the OS6 inch 1st edition map c.200 metres east-south-east at NN974135. Sc *weel*, a 'deep pool in a stream or river' (*SND*; *PNF* 5, 527) could be a possibility, but there appears to be no significant burn immediately nearby, and it may be that Stobie's form is an error.

'A farmsteading, dwellinghouse, one, offices, partly one and partly two storeys, the whole, slated and in good repair, the property of the Hon. Mrs Graeme, and occupied by Mr David Campbell' (OS1/25/7/34).

LAMB BURN DNG/AUA NO012069 1 290m

Lamb Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *lamb* + Sc *burn*

'In the extreme S.W. portion of the parish A Small Stream rising at the South Side of John's Hill, & running east along the boundary falls into the South Queich Water' (OS1/25/26/141).

LAMB HILL DNG R NO008067 1 422m

Lambhill 1783 Stobie

Lamb Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *lamb* + Sc *hill*

Stobie shows a settlement near the hill. Note that some of the early forms found in Watson (1995, 92) are for Lambhill Fossoway parish KNR (PER till 1891).

'In the extreme S.W. portion of the parish A conically Shaped eminence forming one of the Ochil range & covered with rough pasture' (OS1/25/26/141).

LATCH BURN DNG W NO015149 1 422m

Latch Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CIX

Sc *latch* + Sc *burn*

Sc *latch* is 'a small burn, especially one flowing through boggy ground; a mire, patch of bog' (CSD; SND).

'In the centre of the parish S. of Kirklands A Small burn forming upon the farm of Kirklands & running a Short way north, into Duncrub Burn' (OS1/25/26/49).

LAWBANK DNG NO001127 1 170m

Lawbank of Keltie 1673 (*Dunb. Tests* [Watson 1995 Sources])

Lawbank 1783 Stobie

Lawbank (Ruins) 1866 OS1/25/26/89

Sc *law* + Sc *bank*

Sc *law* is 'hill, hillock', but refers to conspicuousness rather than size (PNF 5, 421). The *law* in the name is Rossie Law DNG.

This place is shown but not named on the 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII; the OS Name Book states that 'this name is applied to a ruin on the farm of Baadhead' (OS1/25/26/89).

LAWBANK BURN DNG W NO007133 1 87m

Lawbank Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Lawbank + Sc *burn*

'In the centre part of the parish W. Side of Baadhead A Small Stream of water rising on the Ochill range & running a Short way North, falls into Keltie Burn' (OS1/25/26/95).

LEANHEAD AUA S NN974119 2 152m

Leanhead 1783 Stobie

Sc *lean* + Sc *heid*

Sc *lean* can be a variant of Sc *lane* 'narrow street, alley', but might be functioning here as Sc *loan* 'a green cattle-track or grassy by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like; a grassy strip leading to a pasture or other open ground, beginning at or near a farm, village or burgh as a green where the cattle were milked' (DOST). Another possibility is Sc *lane*, derived from ScG *lèana*, 'a marshy meadow', although this is found mainly in Galloway (CSD).

LEE BURN AUA W NN985102 1 234m

Lee Burn 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Lee Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *lee* + Sc *burn*

'Sheltered, protected from the wind burn'.

'A small stream rising a little to the north east of Muckle Law, joins the Pairney Burn a short distance east of Nether Beldhill' (OS1/25/7/80).

LITTLE LAW AUA R NN995087 1 443m

Little Law 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *little* + Sc *law*

According to DSL Sc *little* is often used in distinction to features containing Sc *meikle/muckle* 'big, great' in their names, and is 'common in farm-names, frequently of the lesser of two farms made up of unequal portions of an older settlement in the general agricultural reconstruction of the 18th and 19th c'. There is a Muckle Law AUA, q.v. below, just over 1 km north-west of Little Law. It is a curious fact that Little Law (443m) is actually taller than Muckle Law (398m), but the perception from the ground near the hills, and travelling from Coulshill to Corb or vice versa, must be that Muckle Law is larger. Cf Aonach Mòr and Aonach Beag 'Big and Little

ridge shaped mountain' respectively, near Fort William where Aonach Beag is actually taller than Aonach Mòr (Drummond 2007, 134).

A large hill which affords excellent pasture for Sheep, situated south of the Meikle Law. Property of Bisop Aston' (OS1/25/7/75).

LITTLE RIG DNG R NO014072 1 331m

Little Rig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *little* + Sc *rig*

'In the extreme S.W. portion of the parish A small ridge on the farm of Littlerig; covered with heathy pasture' (OS1/25/26/142).

LITTLERIG DNG S NO012070 1 289m

Little Rigg c.1750 Roy

Little Rigg 1775 Ainslie

Lit. Rig 1796 Bell

Littlerig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Little Rig

See also Muckle Rig below. In 1723 it was said that there is 'another Barony in the Paroch called Kippon...[which]...lyes a little be south of Dunning for the most part, and two rooms thereof on the south borders of the paroch among the Ochells: these two rooms are called the Ridge and Craighbakie' (*Geog. Coll.* i, 123).

'In the extreme S.W. portion of the parish A Shepherd's cot having a Small garden, & a couple of offices attached' (OS1/25/26/141).

LONG BURN DNG W NO018128 1 143m

Long Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

ScEng *long* + Sc *burn*

The burn is the longer of two burns which meet near Kippen House to form the Marcassie Burn.

'In the central portion of the parish S. of Kippen A Small Stream of water rising on the Ochill hills & running a short way north falls into Dunning Burn' (OS1/25/26/98).

MAGGIE WALLS WOOD DNG V NO003141 1

Maggie Walls Wood 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CIX

pn Maggie Walls + ScEng *wood*

This wood is described in the OS Name Book as 'a Small enclosure of mixed wood upon Duncrub grounds & the property Lord Rollo'. Within the woods was a 'small pedestal of rude masonry Surmounted by a Stone Cross Standing upon an elevation in Maggie Walls Wood to point or indicate the spot where a woman named Maggie Walls was burnt as a witch in 1657, as the following inscription upon the cross explains – 'Maggie Walls burnt here in 1657 as a witch'' (OS1/25/26/39).

MAILINGKNOWE DNG S NN996147 1 51m

Little Mailing 1686 *Retours* PER no. 954 [parte terrarum de *Wester Rossay* vocata *Little Mailing*]

Mailingknowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII

Sc *mailing* + Sc *knowe*

Sc *mailing* means a 'tenant farm (or rent paid for such)' and is connected with Sc *mail* 'rent' (*PNF* 5, 435). *Little Mailing* has been put here to show that the area probably was part of a holding called Mailing, itself a division of Wester Rossie (see 1686 form).

'About 20 chains East of Mailingknowe Wood A Small cot with garden attached Situated on the farm of Broadleys property of Lord rollo tenanted by Mr Murray' (OS1/25/26/18).

MALLER HILL AUA R NN964096 1 350m

Mailler Hill 1790 Seisins (Watson 1995 Sources)
Maller Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

? *Sc mailer, malar* + *Sc hill*

This name may derive from *Sc mailer, malar* ‘tenant farmer’. However, there is a ScG word found in Dwelly, who in turn derived it from Armstrong’s Gaelic Dictionary of 1825, which has a strong mid-Perthshire bias – *màlair*: ‘a renter; a cottager holding of a farmer’ and which is a loan-word into Gaelic form *Sc mailer*. The *màlair*, or cottager, depends not for his whole support on farm labour; but may derive his sustenance from any handicraft of which he is master: the farmer of whom he holds, however, expects his aid during the season of harvest. *Màlair* is also a cottager who builds his hut on a barren spot of ground, and digs and cultivates patches around it, for which he pays no rent for a certain number of years’ (Armstrong 1825, 374; Dwelly 1911, 626).

‘An eminence, situated a short distance south of the Black Maller, whose probable height is about 1000 ft’ (OS1/25/7/83).

MARCASSIE BRIDGE DNG O NO021131 1 117m
Marcassie Br 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en *Marcassie* + *ScEng bridge*
See *Marcassie Burn*, next entry.

‘Nearly ¼ Mile Northerly from Kippen mansion house A small stone bridge of one arch, over Long Burn on the road heading from Dunning to Muchart. The name *Marcassie* spelled according to the local pronunciation, as its meaning cannot be ascertained’ (OS1/25/26/99).

MARCASSIE BURN DNG W NO022140 1 68m
Marcassie Burn 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA CIX.SW

en *Marcassie* + *Sc burn*

W. J. Watson states that two places bearing this name in Glenmarksie in Ross and *Marcassie* in Moray are derived from ScG *marc* ‘horse’ and ScG *fasadh* ‘rest, stead,’ making *marcfhasaidh* ‘horse rest’ (Watson 1904, 163; Watson 1926, 500; Watson 2002 [1911], 111). It is surely significant that the place lay on the route from Dunning to Muckhart across the Ochils.

MARCH KNOWE DNG R NO026082 1 371m
March Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc march + *Sc knowe*

Sc march ‘boundary’ is undoubtedly the meaning of the first element here.

‘In the extreme S. W. portion of the parish A large Knowe situated on the boundary between the farms of Linnhill and Littlerig’ (OS1/25/26/138).

MARLPARK SPRING DNG W NO020125 1 181m
Marlpark Spring 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en *Marlpark* + *ScEng spring*

Marl, a combination clay and carbonate of lime, was used as fertilizer in fields. In the 1790s, the minister for Auchterarder parish wrote that ‘marl has been found in different parts of the parish but as parcels hitherto discovered have been in no great quantity, they have already been exhausted’ (OSA iv, 38). *Marlpark* was presumably a field-name and the spring was the beginning of a tributary of the Long Burn AUA (Watson 1995, 101).

‘About 28½ chains S. West of Pitmeadow A noted Spring from which issues a Stream which forms a tributary of the Long Burn’ (OS1/25/26/99).

MEADOWBANK DNG S NO006143 1 51m
Meadowbank 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CIX

ScEng meadow + *ScEng bank*

This appears to be the place named *Muir* on Stobie in 1783.

MILLHAUGH DNG S NO008140 1 56m

Mylnhauch of Rossy 1616 *Dunb. Tests*, 63 [Christian Gibson, sometime spouse to David Pitkeachlie, in]
Mylie-Hauche of Keltie 1629 *Dunb. Tests*, 79 [Katherine Herdman, spouse to John Pitkeathlie, in]
Milnehauch 1668 *Dunb. Tests*, 127 [Robert Morison, in]
Milnehauch 1670 *Dunb. Tests*, 79 [Margaret Hepburn in]
Millhaugh 1783 Stobie
Millhaugh 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CIX

Sc miln + Sc haugh

‘Mill water meadow’. *Sc haugh* is ‘level ground, usually on the bank of a river, river-meadow land’ (*PNF* 5, 398). Based on the early forms above, it is unclear if there were originally two Millhaughs, one for Rossie and the other for Keltie or whether there was one haugh-land and it was divided between the mills of Rossie and Keltie.

‘About ½ Mile S. of Duncrub A neatly erected farm house two stories high, having a Small garden Suitable offices & an arable farm attached. It is occupied by Walter Boag & the property of Lord Rollo’ (OS1/25/26/38).

MORTLEY BURN AUA W NN984087 1 275m

Mortley Burn 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)
Mortley Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Mortley + Sc burn

Mortley may derive from *Sc mort* + *Sc lea* giving something like ‘dead field’ or some such, meaning it was unproductive for crops. However, it may be that *mort* means here ‘the skin of a sheep or lamb that has died a natural death’ (*DOST*), and this may have been a field where such skins were gathered or processed.

‘A small stream which rises between Muckle Law and Little Law. It flows in a South-western direction and throws itself into Coul Burn half a mile South from Coulhill’ (OS1/25/7/77).

MOSSHEAD DNG S NN989144 1 62m

Moshead 1662 *Dunb. Tests*, 78 [William Henderson in]
Mosshead 1783 Stobie
Mosshead 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII

Sc moss + Sc heid

220 metres south-east of Mosshead is White Moss Loch and 800 metres north-east is White Moss Burn, suggesting this area was once known as White Moss.

‘In the N. East portion of the parish & W. Side of White Moss Loch A one Story dwelling house with Suitable offices garden & arable farm Attached property of Lord Rollo tenanted by A Nicol’ (OS1/25/26/17).

MUCKLE LAW AUA R NN986093 1 394m

Muckle Law 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc muckle + Sc law

‘Great or big hill’. This is named in contradistinction to Little Law AUA, q.v. above.

‘A large hill which affords excellent pasture for Sheep situated south of Hill-end. Property of B. Aston’ (OS1/25/7/76).

MUCKLE RIG DNG R NO021076 1 393m

Meickle Rigg c.1750 Roy
Rigg 1783 Stobie
Mickle Rigg c.1796 Bell
Muckle Rigg 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc muckle or meikle + Sc rig or en Rig

‘Big or great ridge, long narrow hill or strip of land’. See also Little Rig DNG and Littlerig DNG above. The OS Name Book has an entry for the settlement of *Mucklerig*, but there is no settlement of that name on the corresponding map. However, there is the remains of a settlement shown at NO020074 and it would appear this is *Mucklerig* (shown on Stobie as *Rigg*). It is described as ‘The remains of a couple of old houses which are now used as Sheep rees’ (OS1/25/26/140).

‘In the extreme S. W. portion of the parish An eminence forming one of the Ochill range & Covered with rough & heathy pasture. It lies on the Southern boundary of the parish & extends from Blairs Den to March Knowe’ (OS1/25/26/138).

NETHER BELDHILL AUA R NN979105 1 195m
Nether Bellshill 1783 Stobie
Nether Beld Hill 1829 Foswellbank (Watson Sources)
Nether Beldhill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *nether* + en Beld Hill

Sc *nether* is usually applied to the lower of two or more places containing the same name (*DOST*).

‘The remains of a dwellinghouse and offices situated at the vonfluence of Coul Burn with the Pairney. Property of the Hon. Mrs Graeme (OS1/25/7/79).

NETHER CLOAN AUA R NN962118 1 95m
Nether Cloan 1956 OS 1:25,000 NN91

Sc *nether* + en Cloan

This settlement is not shown on the 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII, and indeed no building is shown here until the OS 1:25,000 NN91 sheet was published in 1956.

NORTH HILL DNG R NO013095 1 417m
North Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc or ScEng *north* + Sc or ScEng *hill*

There is no South Hill nearby.

‘In the S. West portion of the parish An elongated form of an eminence Covered with rough pasture & forming one of the Ochil range’ (OS1/25/26/126).

OGLE HILL AUA R NN969115 1 242m
Ogle Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Ogle + ScEng *hill*

Ogle is from a Brittonic and Pictish word, **ogel*, meaning ridge or spur (see Rhys 2015, 298-308). For details of the archaeology of the fort see RCAHMS Canmore ID 26068.

‘This is the next hill of the Ochil range westward of Ben Effrey. Its Summit is nearly all covered with wood. Part of this hill is Mr. Smeaton’s property and part Mr. Halden’s’ (OS1/25/7/71).

OULTOUN OF BALYEOMAN AUA S NN989083 2 315m
Oultoun of Balyeoman 1783 Stobie

? Sc *oo* + Sc *toun* + Sc *of* + en Ballyman

‘Wool farm of Ballyman’. The *oul*-element in *Oultoun* seems to be a variant on Sc *oo* ‘wool’, which might suggest that by the time Stobie surveyed the area, it had turned into a sheep farm. See Ballyman AUA above for early forms of that settlement.

OUTERGRAIN BURN GDV W NN975069 1 368m
Outergrain Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *outer* + Sc *grain* + Sc *burn*

See also Innergrain Burn GDV, above. Just outside the study area and flowing ultimately into the River Devon, are Jamie's Grain Burn and Holegrain Burn, both in Glendevon parish. According to Angus Watson *Sc grain(e)* is a place where two burns converge and by extension the spur of ground between them (Watson 1995, 76-7). *DOST* simply states that *grain(e)* is the branch of a stream or arm of a loch.

'In the north end of the parish. A Small Stream rising at the north end of the parish & running a short way South west falls into the Westplace Burn' (OS1/25/35/10).

PAIRNEY AUA S NN976130 1 80m

Perny c.1260 Neville 1983 (vol. 2), no. 59 [original in National Records of Scotland, GD220/1/A/1/3/3 & 4]

Pronny 1268/9; *Inchaffray Chrs* appendix no. 5

Prony 1505 *RMS* ii no. 2835

Perny c.1590 Pont 21

Pernie 1612 *Dunb. Tests*, 79 [Giles Herdman, sometime spouse to Andrew Haulie, in]

Pirnie 1627 *Retours* PER no. 351

Pirne 1669 *Retours* PER no. 795

Pirny 1685 *Retours* PER no. 936

Parnie 1753 *Dunb. Tests*, 93 [Patrick Loutfoot, tenant in]

Parnie 1783 *Stobie*

Pairney 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

? Pict *pren* + ? locative suffix

'Tree place'. See Nicolaisen (2001, 212) for more details on this name and other places containing this element in Scotland. Apart from the 1268/9 and 1505 forms, the others show metathesis. It is not clear if these two forms have the 'tree' meaning; the *pron(n)* spellings may indicate that it is ScG *pronn* 'crumbly soil', but this name, and others that seem to contain the *pronn* element, including Kinpurney in Angus and Pronie, Prony, Tillypronie and Pitprone in Aberdeenshire, need more investigation (and Neville's earliest form checked) (Taylor 2011, 96-7).

'A farm house two Storeys high with suitable offices attached, slated and in good repair Tenant David Graham Proprietor The Hon. Mrs Graeme, Aberuthven Cottage, by Auchterarder' (OS1/25/7/59).

PAIRNEY BURN AUA W NN965137 1 42m

Pairney Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Pairney + Sc *burn*

'Formed by two small streams, the confluence of which, is about half a mile north of Corb Law. For about the first half mile of its course, it forms the boundry between the parishes of Dunning, and Auchterarder; and joins the Ruthven Water at Nether Coul' (OS1/25/7/33); 'Forming part of the parish boundary on the S. West Side A Stream of water rising on the South West boundary & forming the parish boundary westward for a Short distance enters the parish of Auchterarder & thence to the River Earn' (OS1/25/26/93).

PERK HILL DNG R NO001086 1 445m

Perk Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

? Sc *perk* + Sc *hill*

This name seems to be a dialectal version of Sc *park*. In *DSL* the entry for Sc *park*, quoting a source in 1701, has the following: 'that they call an Inclosure a Perk, in [Scotland]'.

'Nearly ½ mile S. of Corb Law Southern portion of the parish A considerable elevation forming the north side of a deep glen. it is close by Duncan's Hill covered with rough pasture & one of the Ochil range' (OS1/25/26/130).

PIPERSTONES HILL DNG R NN996117 1 383m

Piperstone Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Piperstones + Sc *hill*

Angus Watson thinks this may indicate a lost *Piper's Toun (Watson 1995, 111), but I can find no such name in the various sources I have looked at.

‘On the S. W. Side of the parish A considerable eminence Covered with heathy pasture & farming one of the Ochill range’ (OS1/25/26/92).

PITMEADOW DNG S NO024127 1 159m

- Petmady* c.1360 (Watson 1995, 113)
- Petmaddy* 1568 *Laing Chrs* no. 837
- Pitmedy* 1574 *Laing Chrs* no. 896
- Pitmuidy* c.1590 Pont 21
- Pitmedie* 1602 *Dunb. Tests*, 46 [Alexander Drysdale in]
- Pitmeddie* 1636 *Dunb. Tests*, 122 [Janet Mitchell, spouse to George Drysdail, in]
- Pitmadin* 1685 *Dunb. Tests*, 51 [John Fenton in]
- Pitmedie* 1686 *Retours* PER no. 954 [‘Pitmedow with the hill called Blaeberry Hill’ (*Pitmedie* cum monte vocato *Blaeberryhill*)]
- Pitmadie* 1700 *Retours* PER no. 1130 [‘Pitmedow with the hill called Blaeberry Hill’ (*Pitmadie* cum monte nuncupato *Blaeberryhill*)]
- Pitmedie* 1783 Stobie
- Pitincailow* 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX
- Pitmeadow* 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA CXIX.NW

ScG *pett* + ScG *madadh* or pn Matadín or Matadán

Angus Watson shows the earliest form of *Petmady* from c.1360 and there is a charter from that date in Neville (1983, no. 85 – now in the British Museum), but frustratingly she does not show the early form: the relevant part of the rubric reads; ‘Earl Malise IV grants to Monach of Strathearn the lands of Pitmeadow and the woods which pertain to them, namely the woods that lie to the east of the Dunning Burn as far as *Kerlynlyn*’. ScG *pett* ‘land-holding, unit of land’ is a borrowing from Pictish and should be seen not as an indication of Pictish speakers, but of the ‘extent of Gaelic-speakers in the tenth century’ (Taylor 2011, 79).

The specific element could be ScG *madadh* ‘wolf, dog, fox’, but it is unclear what that means unless it was a farm that kept hunting dogs or some such (it seems unlikely that wolves or foxes were welcome there!). This element may in fact actually be a personal-name Matadín or Matadán, a diminutive of Matad (*PNF* 4, 342, Jackson 1972, 66-7). Interestingly a Matad was earl of Atholl and died c.1152, and it could be there is a connection between him (or his son?) and the Grey Stone (see above), reputed to be ‘a large Stone Said to have been erected in the place where Maormor (sic) of Athole was Buried’ (OS1/25/26/102). There is a Balmeadie in Dunbog parish Fife which shows a remarkable similarity in the early forms as Pitmeadow, and it is thought Balmeadie is named after someone called Mathusalem, who witnessed charters by the earl of Fife in the third quarter of the 12th century (*PNF* 4, 342).

The *Pitincailow* form of 1866 must be an error by the engraver of the map; in the OS Name Book ‘authorities for spelling’ section it is three times shown as *Pitmeadow* (OS1/25/26/99).

‘In the central portion of the parish, nearly ½ Mile E. of Kippen A Substantially built farm house having a Small garden, Suitable offices & an arable farm attached. the property of Lord Rollo’ (OS1/25/26/99).

POTHILL AUA S NN961112 1 140m

- Pothill* 1498 *RMS* ii no. 2430
- Pothill* 1500 *RMS* ii no. 2523
- Pothall* 1505 *RMS* ii no. 2832
- Pothill* 1677 *Dunb. Tests*, 34 [Robert Crawford in]
- Pothill of Foswall* 1713 *Dunb. Tests*, 127 [Magnus Morison, in]
- Pathill* 1783 Stobie
- Pothill* 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *pot* + Sc *hill*

‘Hill with a pit or hollow’. Sc *pot* applies to natural or man-made holes or hollows and also to deep holes in a river or pool (Watson 1995, 115). Pothill sits nearly 200 metres west of the closest burn and so the name may refer to natural or man-made holes or hollows in the hill-side upon which Pothill sits.

‘A one storey farm house with office houses, slated and in good repair. Property of and tenanted by, Mr. Sheddán, Pothill, Nr. Auchterarder (OS1/25/7/72).

PRIEST KNOWE DNG R NO0101103 1 405m
Priest Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *priest* + Sc *knowe*

The juxtaposition between Priest Knowe and Chapel Hill DNG is quite striking, which suggests that either these lands belonged to the parish church of Dunning or else to a religious institution such as Inchaffrey Abbey or Glasgow Cathedral (see introduction).

'In the S. portion of the parish S W. Side of Eldrich Hill A small knowe covered with rough pasture; on the farm of Knowes' (OS1/25/26/116).

QUILTS DNG S NO024119 1 223m

Cultis 1530 RMS iii no. 973

Kilts of Pittmeadie 1738 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources)

Lit. Cuilts 1783 Stobie

Mickle Cuilts 1783 Stobie

Kelts 1818 RHP6307

Quilts 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScG *cuilt*

'Nook, secluded spot'. The name has the same meaning as *Cults* in Fife and Aberdeenshire (*PNF* 2, 117; Taylor 2011, 52).

'In the central portion of the parish A one Story dwelling house with Suitable offices Garden & Arable farm Attached property of Lord Rollo tenanted by John Callum' (OS1/25/26/102).

RISKFOOT DNG S NO000136 2

Riskfoot 1783 Stobie

Sc *risk* + Sc *foot*

Sc *risk*, *reesk*, *reisk*, 'a piece of untilled moor or marshy ground covered with natural grasses; moorish or marshy ground, covered with coarse grass or sedge; unproductive land' (*DSL*) is a loanword' from ScG *riask* 'sedge grass or land covered in sedge grass' (Watson 1995, 119; *PNF* 5, 479).

RISKHEAD DNG S NO000136 2

Riskhead 1783 Stobie

Sc *risk* + Sc *heid*

See preceding entry.

ROSSIE DNG S NN996134 1 72m

Rossi 1172 × 1173 RRS ii no. 136

Rossy c.1273 Neville 1983 no. 12

Eister Rossy 1579 RMS iv no. 2911

W. Rossy c.1590 Pont 21

E. Rossy c.1590 Pont 21

Rossy c.1590 Pont 22

Eister Rosse 1607 NRS GD56/44

West Rossie 1657 *Retours* PER no. 656

Westir Rossie 1671 *Retours* PER no. 816

Wester Rossay 1686 *Retours* PER no. 954 [parte terrarium de *Wester Rossay* vocata *Litle Mailing*]

Rossie 1700 *Retours* PER no. 1130

W. Rossy 1783 Stobie

E. Rossy 1783 Stobie

Rossie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII

G *ros* + locational affix

‘at promontory place’. Angus Watson states that ScG *ros* can mean ‘woodland’, but this seems unlikely in this case and the name clearly applies to the hill-fort of Rossie Law which juts out from the main branch of the Ochil Hills.

See also Craig Rossy and Rossie Law.

‘In the N.W. portion of the parish A neatly built farm house two Stories high having a Small garden Suitable offices & an arable farm attached. It is the property of the Right Hon. Lord Rollo’

ROSSIE LAW DNG R NN997 1 124 324m
Rossie Law 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

en Rossie + Sc *law*

‘On the Western Side of the parish A prominent conical hill on the farm of Rossie; having a Trigl [Trigonometrical] Station on its summit’ (OS1/25/26/88).

ROSSIEBANK DNG S NN992137 1 59m
W. Rossie 1783 Stobie
Rossiebank 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

This used to be West(er) Rossie, but at some point became named Rossiebank. Stobie names what is now the Tarnavie Burn, Rossie Burn.

‘In the N. W. portion of the parish A Substantially built house two Story high, having a Small garden Suitable offices & an arable farm attached It is occupied by Miss Smith & the property of The Right Hon. Lord Rollo’ (OS1/25/26/20).

ROWANTREE CRAIG GDV R NN976073 1 460m
Rowantree Craig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScEng *rowantree* + ScEng *craig*

‘In the north end of the parish. An elevated piece of ground lying at the north end of the parish’ (OS1/25/35/10).

RYECROFT AUA NN975125 1 152m
Ryecroft 1783 Stobie
Ryecroft 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *rye* + Sc *croft*

‘A small cotter house one storey high, thatched, and in good repair Proprietress The Hon. Mrs Graeme’ (OS1/25/7/55).

SCORES DNG S NO004118 2 264m
Scores of Keltie 1661 *Dunb. Tests*, 149 [William Robin in]
Scores of Keltie 1729 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources)
Scores 1783 Stobie

Sc *score* or Sc *scaur*

‘A crevice, cleft a gully in a cliff face’ or ‘a sheer rock, crag, precipice, cliff, a steep hill from which the soil has been washed away’ (*DSL*). Another possibility is ScG *sgòr* ‘a sharp steep hill’ or a ‘little steep precipitous height on another hill’ (Watson 1995, 123). Watson also states that a Scores Hill can be found on an estate plan of 1829 (Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)).

SCORES BURN DNG W NO006123 1 192m
Scores Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Scores + Sc *burn*

SCORES DEN DNG R NO007130 1 120m

Scores Den 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Scores + Sc *den*

Sc *den* is 'narrow or steep-side valley', usually one with a burn or river flowing through it (*PNF* 5, 351).

'In the central portion of the parish S. of Keltie Wood A Long Den or Ravine in which the Scores Burn winds its way through till it joins the Keltie Burn' (OS1/25/26/101).

THE SHIP DNG R NN987131 1 100m

The Ship 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScEng *the* + ScEng *ship*

See Tarnavie DNG below. The Ship is a narrow mound about 300 metres long that sits just a few metres north of the settlement of Tarnavie, q.v. below. 'Ternave is the most remarkable spot in this parish or neighbourhood. It is a hill, or mound of earth, resembling a ship with the keel uppermost. It occupies many acres of ground; is covered with a fine sward of grass, and strikes the eye at the distance of several miles. The name is evidently a corruption of Terræ navis; but whether given it by the Romans, or since they left the country, is uncertain' (*OSA* xix, 441-2).

'On the Western Side of the Parish. A small natural ridge on the farm of Rossie' (OS1/25/26/87).

SIM'S HILL DNG R NN999075 1 477m

Sim's Hill 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Sim's Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

pn Sim + Sc *hill*

It is not known who the eponymous Sim was, but a possibility might be James Sym who was resident in Coulshill before 1616 (*Dunb. Tests*, 67).

'This hill is situated on the south-eastern corner of the parish of Auchterarder. The ridge of this hill along a wire paling, forms part of the boundary of the parish' (OS1/25/7/74).

SIMPLESIDE HILL DNG R NN995108 1 432m

Temple side Hill 1783 Stobie

Simple side Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

It looks as if this hill may have been a property of the Knights Templar, one of the military orders set up to protect pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem in the 12th century. These properties were taken over by the Knights Hospitaller on the Templars' demise in the early 14th century. The Templars appear to have held land in Forteviot about 9 km to the north-west of Simple side Hill (*Knights of St John*, 223).

'In the S.W. Side of the parish An eminence of considerable magnitude Covered with rough pasture & forming one of the Ochill range' (OS1/25/26/94).

SKYMORE HILL DNG R NO020104 1 347m

Skymore Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

? ScG ? + ScG *mòr*

The word order of this place-name suggests a Gaelic origin, but the *sky*-element is obscure, although it can be found further south in the Ochils at Skythorn Hill on the boundary between Dollar and Glendevon parishes.

'In the Southern portion of the parish A lofty pastoral eminence situated on Cockerdfauld Farm, and is a component part of the Ochil Hills There is a Trigl. [Trigonometrical] on its summit' (OS1/25/26/115).

SLACK AUA R NN980127 1 168m

Slack 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *slak*

See next entry.

‘A hollow in Craig Rossie a short distance southward from Hologrogin. On its north side there is a large bed of corse stones. Mr. Hart [one of the authorities for spelling] resided on the farm of which Slack is a part, for upwards of thirty years. Slack is on Mr. Graham’s farm’ (OS1/25/7/62).

THE SLACK DNG R NN997122 1 281m

The Slack 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *the* + Sc *slak*

Sc *slak* or *slack* is ‘a hollow or depression in the ground; a valley between hills, lower (frequently boggy) ground between stretches of rising ground’ (*DSL*). Angus Watson gives the definitions ‘a saddle in a hill-ridge, a pass’ (Watson 1995, 126).

‘On the Western Side of the parish S. of Rossie Law A narrow pass between Rossie Law & Blackgoats Hill’ (OS1/25/26/88).

SMALL BURN AUA W NN984102 1 232m

Small Burn 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Small Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *small* + Sc *burn*

It is the smallest burn out of four running of Muckle Law and Little Law.

‘A small burn rising at the north of the Muckle Law, and after a short course throws itself into the Pairney Burn’ (OS1/25/7/79).

SNOWGOAT BURN DNG W NO009091 1 1st edn OS

Quarry Burn 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Snowgoat Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *quarry* + Sc *burn*

Sc *black* + Sc *goat* + Sc *hill*

The *goat* element refers to Sc *gote* ‘a trench, ditch, or watercourse’. See also Snowgoats Glen DNG, next entry and Blackgoats Hill DNG above.

‘In the S. W. portion of the parish A Small Stream rising at Snow goat Glen & running a few chains east falls into Corb Burn’ (OS1/25/26/125).

SNOWGOAT GLEN DNG W NO005094 1 442m

Snowgoat Glen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *snow* + Sc *gote* + Sc *glen*

See previous entry.

‘In the S. W. portion of the parish A Small hollow lying on the Side of Corb Law, covered over with rough pasture & a few Scattered rocks. There is also a Stream issuing from it which takes the Same Name’ (OS1/25/26/125).

STEELE’S KNOWE AUA R NN969080 1 485m

Steel’s Knowe 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Steel’s Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

pn Steel + Sc *knowe*

It is not known who the eponymous Steel was, but there were Steels in Kincardine, south of Auchterarder in the 17th century (*Dunb. Tests*, 161).

‘A conspicuous hill in the Ochil Hills situated at the extreme south of the parish. It is covered with excellent pasture for sheep’ (OS1/25/7/86).

STOBS DNG S NN994136 2 60m

Stobs 1783 Stobie

Sc *stobb* or pn *Stob*

According to *DOST* Sc *stob(b)* could be ‘used as a place and personal name element, apparently denoting originally the stump of a tree, or of a standing-stone or stone cross’. *Stob(b)* is also defined as ‘stake, post’ (*PNF* 5, 506). However, *Stob* is also a personal name, with people of that name in the Perth area in the 15th century (Black 1946, 750).

STRONE AUA R NN972090 1 357m

Strone 1829 Foswellbank (Watson 1995 Sources)

Strone 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

ScG *sròn*

‘Nose’. This is one of the many ScG terms for parts of the body that can be applied to the landscape. *Sròn* is often applied to a promontory or the ridge of a hill.

‘A conspicuous elevation situated a short distance south-east of Maller Hill, and is, perhaps, about the same height’ (OS1/25/7/83).

SWEEL BRIDGE DNG O NO020090 1 318m

Sweel Bridge 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc or ScEng *sweel* + Sc *brig* or ScEng *bridge*

Sc *sweel* refers to the swirling motion of water. Presumably in this case *sweel* refers to the water that is passed over by the bridge.

‘In the S. portion of the parish abt [about] ¼ mile S. from Common of Dunning A stone Bridge of one arch, situated a short distance South of Greenhill House’ (OS1/25/26/132).

TARNAVIE DNG S NN987130 1 98m

Tarnavie 1649 *Perth Rentall*, 92

Carnavie 1671 *Retours* PER no. 816

Tarnavie 1699-1701 Valuation Roll (Watson 1995 Sources)

Ternavie 1783 *Stobie*

Ternave 1791-99 *OSA* xix, 441

Ternavie 1842 *NSA* x, 717

Tarnavie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

ScG *tàrr* + ScG *neimhidh*

ScG *tarr* is a ‘paunch, belly’, with reference to the bulging spur of an eminence (Watson 1926, 248; Watson 1995, 130). *Neimhidh* is derived from Celtic *nemed* ‘holy place, shrine’ and later became ‘church-land’. However, it should not be automatically read that there was an ancient shrine here which was taken over by the Christian church, as some were apt to do (Watson 1926, 245-50; Barrow 1998). We would do well to heed Taylor’s caution and remember that *neimhidh* can also just mean ‘church-lands’, and we may be dealing with much later coinings (Taylor 2011, 100). Nevertheless, on the available evidence it is not clear if this ever was church lands and we may indeed be dealing with a *nemed*. There has been a reinterpretation of this name as Latin *terra navis* ‘land of the ship’, which then gave rise to the name The Ship DNG (q.v. above).

‘Ternave is the most remarkable spot in this parish or neighbourhood. It is a hill, or mound of earth, resembling a ship with the keel uppermost. It occupies many acres of ground; is covered with a fine sward of grass, and strikes the eye at the distance of several miles’ (*OSA* xix, 441).

‘On the Western Side of the parish Two cottages. for laborers on the farm of Rossie: having offices & gardens attached’ (OS1/25/26/87).

TARNAVIE BURN DNG W NN833144 1 50m

Rossieburn 1783 *Stobie*

Tarnavie Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII

en Tarnavie + Sc *burn*

The earlier name for the burn was Rossie Burn and this explains why Rossiebank DNG is so called.

‘In the N. W. portion of the parish A Small Stream rising on the western boundary of the parish & flowing eastwards joins Duncrub Burn’ (OS1/25/26/19).

THENSLAND DNG S NO019116 2 260m

Thainsland 1604 *Dunb. Tests*, 142 [Margaret Pitkeathlie, spouse to Thomas Flockart, in]
Thainland 1612 *Dunb. Tests*, 5 [Janet Anderson, sometime spouse to Loyilus Broun, in]
Thainsland 1615 *Dunb. Tests*, 90 [Isobel Law, spouse to Robert Mitchell, in]
Thainsland 1624 *Dunb. Tests*, 123 [Robert Mitchell, elder, in]
Thansland 1630 *Dunb. Tests*, 27 [Andrew Chalmers in]
Thensland 1665 *Dunb. Tests*, 27 [George Chalmers in]
Thaensland 1671 *Retours* PER no. 816
Thainsland 1685 *Dunb. Tests*, 135 [Margaret Nicoll in]
Thainsland 1685 *Dunb. Tests*, 15 [Archibald Bowie in]
Thanesland 1686 *Retours* PER no. 954 [terris de *Thanesland* alias vocatis *Edindonyng*]
Thainsland 1687 *Dunb. Tests*, 40 [Thomas Donaldson in]
Thainsland 1700 *Retours* PER no. 1130 [‘the lands of Thensland also called *Glendunning, and that part called Common of Dunning’ (terras de *Thainsland* alias *Glendonyng* nuncupatas, et illiam partem vocatam *Communiam de Donyng*)
Tensland c.1750 Stobie
Thensland 1783 Stobie
Thainsland 1801 Seisins (Watson 1995 Sources) [part of the *Thainsland* or *Glendunning* formerly called the *Common of Dunning* & now *Greenhill*]

Sc *thane* + Sc *land*

The first mention of a thane of Dunning is in the late 12th century and early 13th century when Anecol, thane of Dunning, is a witness to charters of Inchaffray Abbey (Neville 2005, 51), and whose sons gave their name to Balcanquhal (Strathmiglo FIF) (*PNF* 4, 664-6). The name of the title of thane survived into the family name of the owners of these lands: Alexander Thane, grandson of John Thane of Edyndonyng was granted the lands of *Edyndonyng*, *Cultis* and *Commoun-donyng* in 1530 (*RMS* iii no. 973).

THORNEY HILL AUA R NN974132 1 109m

Thorney Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII

ScEng *thorny* + ScEng *hill*

‘A small hill Situated on the north of the road leading from Auchterarder to Dunning, and about 1½ miles from the former place. It is on the Aberuthven estate’ (OS1/25/7/60).

THORTER BRIDGE DNG O NO022113 1 233m

Thorter Bridge 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Thorter (Burn) + ScEng *bridge*

Sc *thorter* means ‘lying across, crossing’.

‘About ¼ Mile N. of Cockersfauld Hill A small stone bridge of one arch, over Thorter Burn; on the Turnpike Road leading from Dunning to Muchart’ (OS1/25/26/114).

THORTER BURN [1] DNG W NO024113 1 208m

Thorter Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *thorter* + Sc *burn*

‘A burn which runs across or athwart’. It is not known at this stage what this burn is ‘lying across’ in terms of its position relative to other features.

‘In the S. portion of the parish E. Side of Eldritch Hill A small stream which forms the boundary between Cockersfauld and Knowes Farms. It takes its rise in Green Moss near Piperstones Hill about a mile above its junction with the Clatteringford Burn’ (OS1/25/26/114).

THORTER BURN [2] DNG W NO004118 1 265m

Thorter Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *thorter* + Sc *burn*

‘A burn which runs across or athwart’. It is not known at this stage what this burn is ‘lying across’ in terms of its position relative to other features.

TONGUEY FAULDS DNG R NO022084 1 303m

Tonguey Faulds 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *tongue* + Sc *fauld*

‘Tongue-shaped faulds or faulds on tongues of land’.

‘In the Southern portion of the parish W. side of Water of May This name applies to the continuation of Ferny Braes on the South side of the Water of May’ (OS1/25/26/131).

TREES DNG S NO024126 2 170m

Trees 1717 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources)

The Trees c.1750 Roy

Trees 1783 Stobie

Sc *tree*

It is not known what kind of tree this name applies to.

TULLYQUHANTRIE KNOWE DNG R NO223099 1 325m

Tullyquhantrie Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

en Tullyquhantrie + Sc *knowe*

This name seems to have the same second element as Pitquhantrie, now Craighead in Forteviot parish at NO087113, some 6 km east-north-east of Tullyquhantrie Knowe. Early forms of Pitquhantrie include *Petqwhonardy* in 1392 (*RMS* i no. 865) and *Petquhonordy* in 1463 (*RMS* ii no. 764). I wonder if Pitquhantrie, then, contains ScG *con* + ScG *àrd* + an affix, meaning ‘dog-height, height of (the) dogs’, or more probably the collective element *con* + *àird* ‘height’ ‘grouping or collection of heights’, see Watson (1904, 91, 176) for discussion of this latter meaning in place-names in Ross and Cromarty. Alternatively it may be a personal name, but this needs further investigation. Whatever the –quhantrie element means, the first element is ScG *tulach* ‘hillock, knoll’, but can often mean in place-names ‘a place of assembly’ (O’Grady 2008, 144-164).

‘In the Southern portion of the parish. north of Common of Dunning This name applies to a Small hill, or Knoll. Situated in the N. E. corner of Dunning Common’ (OS1/25/26/128).

TURF HILL DNG R NN998129 1 175m

Turf Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *turf* + Sc *hill*

Sc *turf* can also mean *peat*, and this may have been an area where peat for fuel was sourced.

‘On the Western Side of the parish A Small hill Situated on the North side of the Ochil Hill’ (OS1/25/26/89).

UPPER BELDHILL AUA R NN983106 1 275m

Upper Bellshill 1783 Stobie

Upper Beldhill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *upper* + en Beldhill

‘The remains of a dwellinghouse, and offices, situated a little south of Upperbeld Hill. Property of the Hon. Mrs. Graeme’ (OS1/25/7/79).

UPPER CLOAN AUA S NN968107 1 232m

Over Cloan 1855-6 Valuation Roll (OS1/25/7/72)

Upper Cloan 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *over* or *upper* + en Cloan

Sc *over* and *upper* are synonymous and simply refer to the higher of two or more settlements with the same name or origin.

‘A two storey farm house with office houses attached slated and in Good repair. Property of Mr. Halden, Tenanted by Peter Keorn’ (OS1/25/7/72).

UPPER COUL AUA S NN973120 1 138m

Upper Coul 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *upper* + en Coul

This seems to be the place named simply *Coul* on Stobie in 1783.

‘A farm house one storey high with attics, and offices attached slated and in good repair Tenant Alexander Cameron Proprietor P.B. Smeaton Esqr’ (OS1/25/7/55).

WAUGHENWAE KNOWE DNG R NO008121 1 280m

Wakenwae alias *Bushes* 1719 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources)

the town call’d *Wakenwae* 1719 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources)

Waken-wae alias *Bushes* 1721 Dunning Parish Register (Watson 1995 Sources)

Waughenwae Knowe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXIX

Sc *wak* + Sc *wae*

‘Wretched damp land’. Angus Watson thinks this could be a comment on the state of the land in this part of the study area. He surmises that the spelling *waugh* is influenced by Sc *waugh* ‘weary, worthless’ (Watson 1995, 138).

‘About ¼ mile N. of Black Hill of Kippen A Hill of considerable eminence forming one of the Ochil Hills chiefly covered with Rough pasture; on the farm of Baadhead’ (OS1/25/26/101).

WELLSTRAND DNG S NN992140 2 68m

King’s Well Stand 1749 Laing Chrs no. 3181

Wellstrand 1783 Stobie

Sc *well* + Sc *strand*

Sc *strand* is ‘a stream, brook; a flow of water from a well or spring’, and the settlement of *Wellstrand* sat next to a small burn that was the boundary between Auterarder and Dunning parishes and presumably at one point was on royal land if the earliest form is anything to go by.

WESTER KELTIE DNG S NO004135 1 85m

W. Keltie 1783 Stobie

Sc *wester* + en Keltie

‘About 10 chains S. of Keltie Mill A Couple of cotters houses, having a Couple offices & a garden attached upon the farm of Baadhead. They are the property of Lord Rollo’ (OS1/25/26/65).

WESTERDELE DNG S NO027103 2 328m

Westerdele 1783 Stobie

Sc *wester* + Sc *dele*

‘Wester portion’. According to Angus Watson this was formerly *Wester Balquhandy* (Watson 1995. 23).

WHITE CREICH HILL GDV R NN994065 1 428m

White Creich Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXXVII

ScEng *white* + en Creich Hill

See Black Creich Hill GDV, above, for discussion.

‘In the N. eastern portion of the parish A large hill to the north west of Ben Trush, it is also one of the peaks of the Ochil range’ (OS1/25/35/28).

WHITE MOSS LOCH DNG W NN992143 1 53m

White Moss Loch 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CVIII

en White Moss + Sc *loch*

See Mosshead DNG above for discussion and see appendix below for a perambulation charter of the area around 1273.

‘In the N. West portion of the parish near the Boundary about 15 acres of water Situated on the farm of Mosshead property of Lord Rollo’ (OS1/25/26/17).

WOLFS CLEUCH GDV R NN973071 1

Wolfs Cleuch 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA CXVIII

Sc *wolf* + Sc *cleuch*

‘Wolf ravine’. Sc *cleuch* can be ‘a gorge or ravine with steep rocky sides, usually the course of a stream’ (*DOST*). This is an indication that wolves once roamed the Ochils. The last wolf in Scotland appears to have been killed in the eighteenth century and so this name presumably pre-dates then.

‘In the north end of the parish. A Small ravine having a Stream running at its bottom & Situated on the west side of Westplace Burn Situated at the north end of the parish’ (OS1/25/35/10).

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Appendix

This charter relates to area around White Moss Loch.

Inchaffray Chrs. no. CII /102 = C. Neville PhD p. 189. Text silently emended according to *Inchaffray Chrs.* no. CII, with some footnotes added from that edition by Simon Taylor

Sir Malise son of earl Gilbert grants in alms to Inchaffray abbey a portion of land in his tenement of Rossie, by those marches which he himself perambulated in the presence of worthy men (the boundaries are described), which portion contains three acres and more, together with all its pertinents, including pasture for twelve cows, twenty sheep and one horse, and licence to take twenty cart-loads of peat annually. (c.1273).

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Malisius filius G quondam comitis de Stratheryn Miles eternam in domino salutem Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me caritatis intuitu pro salute anime mee. 7 antecessorum meorum 7 Malisii filij mei 7 heredum meorum 7 ceterorum successorum meorum dedisse concessisse 7 hoc presenti scripto confirmasse Deo 7 beate Marie 7 beato Iohanni apostolo et euangeliste de Insula Missarum et Abbati 7 conuentui eiusdem loci 7 eorum successoribus in puram 7 perpetuam elemosinam illam particulam terre in tenemento de Rossy per illas metas per quas ego coram fidedignis in propria persona perambulau. scilicet. a petario de Rossy qui Scocie⁴ dicitur Pethath sicut riulus dicti petarii descendit versus orientalem partem vsque ad viam que se extendit de Strathyn vsque ad Rossy et sic per illam viam versus austrum vsque ad aseruum lapidum / per me [factum]⁵ ibidem 7 sic similiter vsque ad alium aseruum per me factum et sic versus occidentalem partem per albam metam. scilicet. paruam semitam vsque ad dictum petarium 7 sic versus aquilonalem partem vsque ad exitum dicti riuli dicti petarij que quidem particula terre continuate continet in se tres acras terre 7 amplius Tenendam 7 habendam sibi 7 suis successoribus 7 eorum assignatis de me heredibus meis in puram 7 perpetuam elemosinam libere \7/ quiete inperpetuum cum pastura duodecim vaccarum 7 viginti ouium 7 vnus equi vna cum aysiamento sumendi in dicto petario singulis annis viginti karucas petarum vel si maluerint quater vigintj onera equorum cum ceteris aysiamentis omnimodis infra willam et extra prout liberius 7 quiecius aliquis miles aliquam elemosinam in toto rigno Scocie dare uel concedere potest Ego vero dictus M miles 7 heredes mei hanc elemosinam predictis religiosis et eorum successoribus collatam contra omnes homines 7 feminas inperpetuum warantizabimus protigemus et defendemus atque liberam 7 quietam ab omni onere exaccione 7 demanda seculari 7 seruicio penitus faciemus 7 obseruabimus In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui hijs testibus domino Patricio de Grahm domino N rectore ecclesie de Creffe filio meo Magistro Thoma decano Dunblanensis ecclesie Magistro Ricardo de Stryuyllyn eiusdem ecclesie canonico domino G persona de Comry domino I persona de Buffydir domino Donaldo decano de Metthel Willelmo clerico 7 multis alijs.

Part-translation (Simon Taylor):

Malise (Mael Ísu), knight, son of G late earl of Strathearn for salvation of his soul and of my predecessors and of Malise my son and of my heirs and of the rest of my successors has given to God, Blessed Virgin Mary and blessed John the Apostle and Evangelist of Inchaffray and to the abbot and convent of that same place and to their successors in pure and perpetual alms that piece of land in the tenement of Rossie DNG by those boundaries/marches along which I have perambulated in person in the presence of oath-worthy men, namely from the peat-moss of Rossie [cf White Moss Loch] which in Gaelic is called *Pethath* [or *Pethach*],⁶ as the burn of the said peat-moss⁷ descends towards the east (side) as far as the road which goes from Strathy AUA to Rossie,⁸ and so along that road southwards as far as a pile [more correctly *aceruum*] of stones [i.e. a cairn] made by myself there, and so similarly as far as another pile of stones made by me, and so towards the west (side) by the white boundary,⁹ namely the little path, as far as the said peat-moss, and so towards the north (side) as far as

⁴ *scotice*, IC. *scocie* is an error – by editor of *Inchaffrey Liber*?

⁵ [*factum*] ‘supplied in the former edition conjecturally’, *Inchaffrey Chrs*

⁶ Probably the Scottish Gaelic word for peat-moss, itself a loan-word from Pictish. I think this is the only place it occurs.

⁷ I assume this is the burn called on OS 6 inch 1st edn *Whitemoss Burn*.

⁸ This is presumably the track, still partly extant, from Strathy southwards via Westburn then across the railway – after which it disappears, to reappear at Mailingknowe then on by Broadleys?

⁹ See brief discussion in *PNF* 5, 530-1 and fn. 590.

the exit of the said burn of the said peat-moss,¹⁰ which piece of land contains within it continuously [i.e. in an uninterrupted block] three acres of land and more , to be held etc with pasturing of 12 cows and 20 sheep and one horse, along with the easement/privilege of taking in the said peat-moss every year 20 cart-loads of peat or, if they prefer, four times twenty horse-loads with all the other easements of every kind both within and outwith the vill/toun ...’

¹⁰ As far as where the said burn issues from the peat-moss, on its north-eastern side – i.e. where Whitemoss Burn flows out of White Moss Loch in a north-easterly direction?