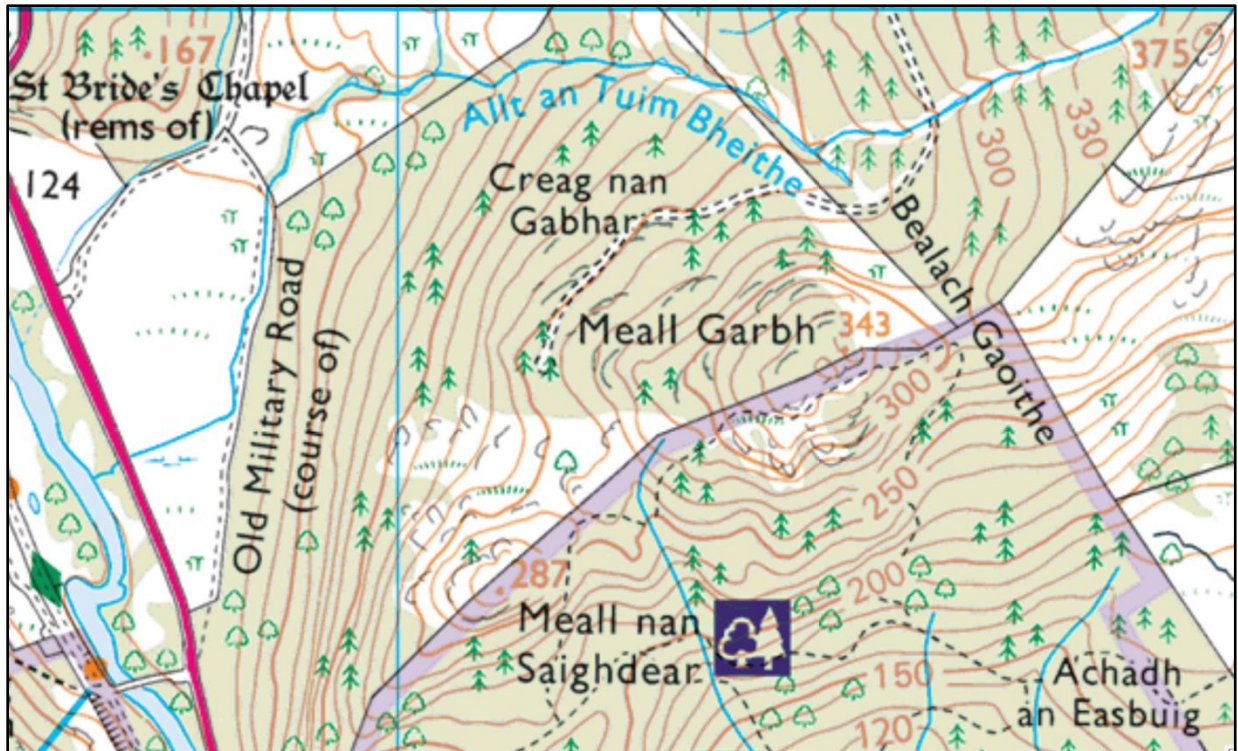


The Gaelic Place-names of Callander's Landscape



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Abbreviations

A	Antiquity
CLA	Clackmannanshire
CLD	Callander parish
CLP	Callander Landscape Partnership
DLE	Dunblane and Lecropt parish
en	existing name
G	Gaelic
KMA	Kilmadock parish
KXM	Kilmahog parish
LXY	Leny parish
P	Pictish
PER	Perthshire
PMH	Port-of-Menteith parish
S	Settlement
Sc	Scots
SSE	Scottish Standard English

In the first line of each entry the head-name four-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.

Note that in the analysis line, the Gaelic spellings conform to the modern spellings found in the SQA Gaelic Orthographic Conventions.¹ The modern forms of Gaelic personal names are taken from Colin Mark's *Gaelic-English Dictionary* (London, 2004).

A name preceded by * indicates a hypothetical unattested form.

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The Gaelic Place-names of Callander's Landscape

The basic aims of Callander's Landscape Gaelic place-names project were as follows:

- To deliver a report on, or create a 'Word Hoard' of, the Gaelic place-names of Callander, showing what they can tell us of past land use, the environment, and the Gaelic language in Callander and the surrounding area;

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

- To investigate whether there are place-names elements that are unique or nearly unique to Callander;
- To use the place-name data to support artistic interpretations of Callander's Gaelic landscape;
- To deliver workshops on the use and research of place-names to interested adults;
- To upskill volunteers in how to undertake place-name research;
- To deliver walks using place-names as a guide to understanding the local landscape.

Community Engagement

Community engagement is now considered an essential part of place-name studies. In academic circles this is now usually called Knowledge Exchange, and engagement with the local community is often where scholars will find answers to complex and perplexing questions they may have.

Community engagement took the form of a workshop in December 2019 with the aim of introducing people to the subject of place-names and how this work is carried out. This includes learning about:

- the language history that make up place-names in Callander – i.e. British/Pictish, Gaelic, Scots/Scottish English
- The processes by which scholars elucidate the etymology and meaning of a name – this is sometimes easier for some names than for others
- The different kinds of sources available, such as old maps and estate plans, parish accounts, medieval government and monastic records, among others. Awareness of the strengths and weaknesses of such documents are also discussed.

Introduction

Imagine there are no place-names. How would you find your way around? How would you book a holiday? How would you define your identity in relation to another place? Without place-names it is almost impossible to do any of these things. To go somewhere you need a place-name, or at least a name of some sort, whether it is Aberdeen or Granny's house. You could not book a flight anywhere without a place-name, and to say where you come from requires a place-name, whether that name is a country, city, or hamlet. Without place-names we are quite literally lost! Place-names have become markers in our mental map of the World, and we can use them to make sense of where we are. If we live in central Scotland watching a programme about the Cold War in the 1960s, for example, we know that London is to the south of us, Moscow is to the east, and Washington is to the west. Locally, we instinctively use place-names to find our way around, whether it is to visit shops in Stirling, or visit relatives in Strathyre, as I often do.

Originally, however, place-names meant something, and once we crack the code, as it were, inherent in each name, we can use them to tell us about the past. Many place-names in Scotland can be dated to the medieval and early modern periods, in other words before the industrial revolution of the mid to late 18th century. Take Perth, for example. That name tells the place-name scholar two immediate things: one is language; the other is environment. The language of the name is Pictish and so has to date before about 900 AD, because by that time Pictish was well on the decline due to political reasons and Gaelic had become the naming language of that area. The name itself means a 'wood' or 'copse'. This tells us that the surrounding area was devoid of trees, because you would not name a wood within a wood. But there are other *perths* in Scotland, there is Logie Pert near Montrose, and Partick in Glasgow and Larbert near Falkirk are also *perth*-names (Watson 1926, 356-7).

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 (2009) and Wainwright (1962), but it is also worth quoting at length from a study by Richard Jones and Della Hooke: 'The holy grail [of landscape studies] remains true interdisciplinarity, where the separate scholarly agenda of historians, geographers, archaeologists, onomasts (name scholars) 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 project, part of the Callander Landscape Partnership (known as Callander's Landscape), with the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park as the lead partner, looked at the place-names of an area some 14 km by 8 km with Loch Lubnaig and the River Teith flowing through the centre. The main focus is on the landscape on either side of this water-system, which itself is divided into two by the Highland Boundary Fault; the area to the north of the fault is classic Highland scenery, a high craggy mountainous landscape intersected by steep-sided glens; the area to the south is a contrast of gently rolling hills and plains. It was decided to look at about 150 of the Gaelic place-names in the area using current OS Explorer 1:25,000 scale maps as the base. There are two maps which cover the area – namely, OL46 (formerly E365), and E366. These were supplemented by the OS 6 inch 1st edition map for some historic names, plus other place-names of interest, including names which help illustrate the history of the medieval church in the area. It was also decided the topographical names – hills, burns, plains, and the like – be examined using John Murray's categories of names (Murray 2014; and see below). It is clear from this survey that the Callander's Landscape boundary is very much a Gaelic landscape, for the vast majority of the place-names are in Gaelic; Scots or Scottish Standard English place-names are quite rare. Even more rare are place-names of the British language (see the section on language below for more a detailed definition of this language). Most of the Gaelic and British settlement-names are rendered in English orthography and can be difficult to interpret from their current spellings; the topographical features are mainly given in Gaelic orthography. 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 and nineteenth centuries, as many parts of Menteith and neighbouring areas, like much of Highland and Island Scotland, was cleared of people to make way for sheep or sporting estates (Richards 2000; Devine 2018; Taylor 2016).

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, 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. Time constraints and social distancing restrictions due to the COVID-19 outbreak have been such that I have been unable to carry out this kind of research for the upland areas, however I did manage to gain pronunciations of many of the settlement-names when I studied the area for my PhD.

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 Robert Gordons's *A map of the basin of the River Forth, down to the widening of the estuary near Alloa* (1636-52; hereafter Gordon 51) and John Stobie's *the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan* (1783). General William Roy's Military map of c.1750 is limited in that it contains far fewer place-names than Stobie but was nonetheless valuable in many 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 when looking at Stobie 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. It should be noted that the Ordnance Survey Name Books are only available for the area immediately around Callander; the Name Books for the rest of Callander parish were destroyed when the German Luftwaffe bombed the Ordnance Survey headquarters and stores in Southampton on the night of November 30th 1940.

Documentary sources

The 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*). Other sources included MacFarlane's Geographical Collections (*Geog. Coll.*), the *Old and New Statistical Accounts* (*OSA* and *NSA*), 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 (complete with spelling and grammatical errors) showing the situation when Menteith was surveyed in 1860s. In the National Records of Scotland there are large numbers of documents, including estate plans, relating to Menteith, and although I did not look at them for this project, partly due to time constraints and also due to the general lockdown caused by COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020, the notes I had taken during my PhD were able to compensate.

Gaelic Place-names in Callander: A Thematic Overview

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 an area can uncover many aspects of this district'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 British/Pictish, Gaelic, and Scots. It is hoped that this survey will form the basis of a fuller survey of Menteith as part of volume 1 of the place-names of Perthshire, which would be published under the auspices of The Survey of Scottish Place-Names, much like the *Place-names of Fife* and the *Place-names of Kinross-shire*.

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:²

- landforms – mountains, hills, hollows, valleys
- hydronymy – river and loch-names
- climate, season, sound and time
- landcover and ecology – flora and fauna (i.e. wild animals and birds)
- agriculture – crops, domestic and farm animals
- buildings and settlement
- church and chapel
- archaeology and cultural artefacts
- people and occupations
- events, administration, justice, and hunting
- legend and the supernatural
- routeways
- colours

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). Note that in the analysis below details of many of the names discussed can found in more detail in the survey following. Assume all elements are Gaelic unless otherwise stated. In the main text the Gaelic forms of names are italicised where possible.

Many, if not all, of these categories can be found in the CLP area. Like much of Scotland, both Highland and Lowland, the area around Callander experienced a movement of people off their ancestral lands where their families had been settled for generations and out into villages, towns, and cities across Scotland, as well as emigration to England and overseas, as the area was 'improved' and cleared of people during what has become known to posterity as the 'Clearances'. Fortunately, unlike other upland areas, such as the Ochil Hills, the Ordnance Survey³ charted the area at a time when many of the place-names were still in the memories of

² I have adapted some of these categories slightly.

³ It is surely one of the great ironies of history that despite the best efforts of the British state from the reign of James VI onwards to eradicate the Gaelic language, it was an arm of that very state, the Ordnance Survey, that

Gaelic-speaking people who lived in the area, and consequently much of the vivid culturally- and agriculturally-named landscape has been saved, and there is a great deal of material to help us capture the remnants of past uses of the land in the CLP area. Fuller details of all the place-names mentioned in this brief synopsis can be found in the survey following on from it.

Language

Underpinning a study in place-names is, of course, 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 2009). 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 British, Gaelic, and then Scots. Despite the existence of documentary evidence of Norse activity in Menteith in the mid-13th century (Cowan 1990, 121 quoting *ER* i, 24), there is no evidence of any permanent Norse settlement, as least so far as the place-names are concerned. 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, and most of those are in Scottish Standard English. If we are not sure when Gaelic began, then we can say that demise as the everyday language of Callander and Menteith probably began with the arrival of Anglo-Norman lords in the 12th and 13th centuries. Over the next few centuries Scots speaking nobles and landowners gained much of Menteith, including the Livingstons of Callendar near Falkirk, who seem to have influenced, at least in part, the change of Callendreth to Callander in the mid-16th century (Watson 1926, 106). The Scottish Crown had many lands in the area, including Glen Finglas; the Scots speaking officers of the Crown were responsible for first writing down many of the places we see today. Another dynamic in the decline would have been the activities of the Church, with a major centre at Inchmahome, which had the rights to the kirk at Callander from 1238. However, even in as late as 1564 we encounter people in the Lowland area who cannot speak Scots. In a dispute over her lands, Jonet McLachlane, a monolingual Gaelic-speaking heiress from Letter in the northern part of Port-of-Mentieth parish, chose to have Robert Buchannan of Leny ‘sworne lelalie [lawfully] to interpret the erss [Irish] tounge and leid [language] in scottis be ressonne scho spak in the erss leid’ (NRS GD112/1/155).⁴

Another factor in the decline of Gaelic was undoubtedly the military roads built by General Wade and others during the Jacobite Rebellions. These roads assisted with trade, droving, recruitment into the British Army and the service of the Empire, and, along with the railways in the 19th century, helped facilitate tourism. This contact with the Lowlands to the south accelerated the decline of Gaelic. We can get an idea by looking at the Annexed Estate paper and the *Old* and *New Statistical Accounts*, all of which are detailed in the Appendix to this report. Despite this, however, some of the place-names – such as *Meall nan Saighdear* ‘lumpy hill of the soldier’ and *Drochaidein Ban* ‘small white bridge’ – a bridge on Wade’s Road from Callander northwards via Loch Lubnaig – must have been named at the time of the Jacobite rebellions, showing that Gaelic was still a vibrant naming language in the 18th century. We must remember that the population of this area was much more spread out than it is today and the glens would have been teeming with people who would have used Gaelic in their everyday lives. In 1775 the Annexed Estate papers show a sizeable Gaelic speaking population in the area, including at Bochastle, where there were 84 people staying at the settlement there; 35 were monolingual Gaelic speakers.

was instrumental in helping not only the place-names survive, but be concerned enough to go to great lengths to getting the orthography and spelling correct.

⁴ My thanks to Norval Smith of the University of Amsterdam for this reference.

The Ordnance Survey has undoubtedly helped preserve the place-names of Callander and the rest of the Highlands, and their survey in Menteith in the 1860s still forms the basis for the vast majority of the place-names on current maps. However, much has been lost. When the great place-name scholar, W.J. Watson was collecting the stories and pronunciations of Gaelic place-names in Menteith, he used local knowledge, but was aware it was fast disappearing: ‘the Gael is acquainted with the name of each place in the region to which he belongs, not as they have been mangled by the English language, but as they have been transmitted of old. ‘I am familiar,’ said Parlan MacPharlain to me as we sat on Loch Venachar side, ‘with every stone and ditch and hillock between Callander and Inversnaid.’ And he spoke truly. Parlan has died, and there’s no one to replace him’ (Newton, 2009, 297).

Landforms – mountains, hills, hollows, valleys

The landscape was formed by the Highland Boundary Fault (HBF) which bisects the area, and by the movement of ice during the most recent ice ages. The HBF is the remains of an ancient sea called by geologists the Iapetus Ocean which was located between three main tectonic plates called Baltica, Avalonia and Laurentia. The sediments between Avalonia and Laurentia were pushed up and metamorphosed to give the Highlands, during a mountain building episode about 390 million years ago. The Highland Boundary Fault, which is so well seen at Callander, happened sometime later, although there is much that is unknown about the timings, duration, and degree of displacement of this complex geological feature. The rocks would originally have been deposited as sediments in an ocean basin, but metamorphism has twisted them into all sorts of orientations, and led to rocks such as shales becoming slates, sandstones becoming quartzites, with schists representing grain sizes in between.⁵

This dramatic landscape is reflected in the place-names, particularly in the Highland part of the study area. 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. Gaels have a profusion of names for hills and valleys and their vocabulary is well used even among the settlement-names in the CLP area. Here there are many of the different Gaelic words for hills, including *beinn*, *meall*, and *creag*. Another common landform element is *coire*. Ardchullarie and Ardnandave both contain G *àird* ‘height’ or ‘promontory’. Ardnacreggan, a modern house name, and Ballachraggan both contain G *creagan*, a diminutive or plural of G *creag* ‘rock, crag’, and Ballachraggan sits between two rocky outcrops. *Creag* is quite productive in the CLP area, occurring at least seventeen times, including *Creag na h-Iolair* ‘crag of the eagle’ on the slopes of Ben Ledi and *Creag a’ Chaibeil* ‘crag of the chapel’ near St Bride’s Chapel’. Callander Craig contains Scots *craig*, a borrowing from Gaelic *creag*, in the same way that other Gaelic elements like *gleann* and *loch* were borrowed into Scots as *glen* and *loch*. Another productive element in the CLP area is G *tom* ‘knoll, small hill’. This occurs at least 13 times, including Tombea (in Gaelic *Tom Bheithe*) ‘birch hill’, a now lost settlement near Anie, and Thomasgreen, on the hills near Braeleny, probably for *Tom an Sgrìodain* ‘hillock of the scree or stoney ravine’. Among the higher hills *meall* ‘lump’ is common in much of Perthshire and occurs six times in the CLP area. *Meall Biorach* is the pointed lumpy hill, and *Meall Odhar* is the ‘yellow lumpy hill’. That most iconic of Scottish hill-naming elements *beinn* ‘mountain, peak’ and anglicised as *ben*. It is usually reserved for large or dominant hills. Its etymology means ‘horn’ in the sense of ‘jutting out’. The element is surprisingly not that common in the CLP area occurring only in *Beinn Bhreac* ‘speckled mountain’ and in Ben Ledi and Ben Gullipen. Another hill-element is *stùc* ‘pinnacle’. It is most famously found in *Stùc a’ Chroin*, the mountain about nine km north of Callander, and just outside the CLP area. Within the area are *Stùc Dubh* and *Stùc Odhar* ‘black pinnacle’ and ‘dun-coloured pinnacle’ respectively. The

⁵ My grateful thanks to James Westland of mullgology.net for his help in understanding this complex geology.

opposite of peaks are of course hollows. And there is one element that abounds in the CLP area, and indeed across the Highlands, and that is *coire*, a word ultimately meaning ‘cauldron, kettle’, and referring to land which has been scoured and hollowed out by glaciers during the Ice Ages. The element occurs thirteen times in the CLP area including at Coireachrombie, in Galeic *Coire a’ Chrombaidh* ‘corrie of the Crombie’ (where Crombie means ‘bent place’), perhaps referring to a bend in an adjacent burn. Nearby is *Coire Carnach* ‘Corrie of Chaoruinnach’, a corrie on the lands of the settlement of Chaoruinnach ‘rowan tree place’, near the farm of Stank. *Coire Molach* is ‘rough or hairy corrie’ perhaps alluding to a heather covering of its slopes. *Coire Buidhe* is ‘yellow corrie’, due to the vegetation or perhaps to the underlying geology.

Hydronomy – river and loch-names

While the mountains loom large, the areas where most people live are largely dominated by water. Two river systems, the *Garbh Uisge* and *Eas Gobhain*, meet just to the west of Callander. These rivers flow out of two lochs – the *Garbh Uisge* flows out of Loch Lubnaig ‘loch of place of curves or bends’, from G *lùb*, OI *lúb* ‘bend, twist’, referring to its boomerang shape. *Eas Gobhain* flows out of Loch Venachar ‘horned loch’; the name contains G *beann* ‘horn or point’, referring to the shape of the loch at its eastern end. *Garbh Uisge* is ‘rough water’ and it is certainly that when in spate, especially at the Falls of Leny. Along its course are the spectacular Falls of Leny; it presumably had a Gaelic name, but I have not come across one. *Eas Gobhain* is ‘smith’s cascade’, perhaps due to a legend. The two rivers meet in a flat, easily flooded area just below the HBF at Leny, deriving from G *Lánaidh* ‘damp meadow; swampy plain’, and when the two rivers are swollen by heavy rain or snowmelt, the name Leny is apt. An early name, probably Brittonic or Pictish, is the Keltie Water. This has the old Celtic **caled* ‘hard’ at its root. Quite what is ‘hard’ about such rivers is difficult to say (it is more commonly found in Calder/Cawder river-names which are found throughout Scotland). Is it because they are particularly rocky? Or is it to do with the force of flow of such rivers as the punch their way through the landscape? It is notable that the Keltie Water flows through a steep-sided glen which contains the Bracklinn Falls. As well as being in river-names like Calder, **caled* is also the root of the Caledonian tribe and may be in the name Callander itself. A common element throughout Scotland where Gaelic was the dominant language is *allt* ‘burn, stream’. It only occurs four times in the CLP area, but there are at least another sixteen in the rest of Callander parish, plus another three over the border in the uplands of Kilmadock parish. The CLP four are *Allt Gleann Baile Mhuilinn*, now Milton Glen Burn, but still an *allt* in the 1860s; *Allt an Tuim Bheithe* ‘burn of the birch hill’; *Allt an Luirge* ‘burn of the staff’; and *Allt nan Sliseag* ‘burn of the slices’, a reference perhaps to a legend of Fionn mac Cumhail (see discussion in the section on *Legends and the Supernatural* below). Waterfalls are indicated by the names *Spùt Ban* ‘white spout’ and *Spùt Leacach* ‘flagstone waterfall’, specifying the geology here. *Steall Buidhe* ‘yellow spout’ is in Stank Glen. *Sruth Geal* ‘white torrent’ flows from near *Uamh Mór* in the uplands of Kilmadock parish to near Dalvey where it reaches the Keltie Water. This watercourse marks the boundary between the parishes of Callander and Kilmadock. *Allt an Dubh Shruith* ‘burn of the black torrent’ flows just below *Creag an Fhithich* ‘crag of the raven’ which marks the boundary between Callander and Balquhider parishes. In Port of Menteith parish is *Tiobart an Reil* ‘the well of the star’ and although not the name of an event, it has become associated with a battle between the Grahams of Menteith and the Stewarts of Appin shortly after the Battle of Pinkie in 1547; the name itself relates to a legend where if someone went the well on a particular night when a certain star was shining on the well, that person would be able to understand the speech of every creature in the world (see NSA x, 1103; Newton 1999, 158-161).

Climate, season, sound and time

The climate in the CLP area is probably best described as variable, but by being among some of the highest areas in Britain, it must also have been among the coldest and wettest of places. Knowing when to grow crops and perhaps places in which to avoid certain activities at times of inclement weather – such as low ground when it floods – would have been essential, other names may have signalled the beginning of planting and other activities during spring and summer. Names in this category are few in this area, but on the northern slopes of Ben Ledi are *Coire na Fuaire* ‘corrie of the cold’ and *Creag Coire na Fuaire* ‘Crag of Coire na Fuaire’, suggesting that the area did not receive much sunshine, especially in the winter months. Place-names containing Gaelic *dubh* ‘black, dark’ may also indicate that do not receive much light, although some of these may have been named in comparison to paler areas. One place that did catch the sun was Greenock, now Braes of Greenock, a settlement about 3 km due south of Callander. Deriving from G *grianag* ‘sunny knoll’, the settlement lies on a south-facing slope. Wind is often a problem in Scotland and *Bealach Gaoithe*, on the hills above the Falls of Leny, means ‘windy pass’; the *bealach* probably makes a perfect funnel for the north winds flowing over Loch Lubnaig.

Landcover and ecology – flora and fauna

Place-names are a great indicator of past plant and animal life, indeed without them it is possible we would probably not know of the distribution of certain species. Leny in Gaelic is *Lánaidh* meaning a ‘damp meadow; swampy plain’. The area around the old church of Leny is frequently flooded in winter. At the eastern end of Callander, on the banks of the River Teith, is Lagrannoch for *lagraineach* ‘ferny or bracken hollow’. Some settlement-names contain the names of plants and trees – *A’ Chrannach* seems to mean ‘tree place’, although which type is unknown – there are no trees shown on earlier maps, but there may be the memory of trees here in times past. *Cnocan na Craoibhe* ‘small hillock or mound of the tree’ is in the grounds of Leny House. More specific is Chaoruinnach (modern *Caorannach*) a settlement shown on the OS 1st edn OS map near Stank; the name means ‘mountain ash/rowan tree place’ and is shown as *Kerynagh* in 1451 (*ER* v, 476). Nearby is *Coire Carnach* ‘corrie of Chaoruinnach’ meaning it was on the lands belonging to the settlement. Tombea was a settlement and mill just south of St Bride’s Chapel whose remains have probably been obliterated by the predecessor of the A84 road; flowing into the *Garbh Uisge* nearby is *Allt an Tuim Bheithe* ‘burn of the birch hill’ – Tombea, on record from at least 1636 (*Dunb. Tests.*, 106 with a certain Finlay M’Kinlay resident) is the Anglicised version of G *Tom Bheithe*. In the hills above Leny is *Creag Bheithe* ‘birch crag’. Two names show extended woodlands – Coillhallan Wood, to the south of Callander, seems to contain G *coille* ‘woodland’ with a name *Calen*, which is frequently found alongside Callander in early documents from 1451. It is not properly understood what *Calen* represents but could be the personal name *Cailean*, a name most notably found among the Campbells. *Coille a’ Bhròin* ‘wood of sorrow, lamenting’ on the northern shore of Loch Venachar, will be more fully discussed under the heading of legends below.

While wild animals are not found much among the settlement-names, Coillechat ‘cat wood’ is one, and while we often assume these names relate to wildcats, they may instead refer to domesticated cats. Another name containing cat is *Sgairneach a’ Chait* ‘large stony heap of the cat’, near Ardnandave Hill. Brackland/Bracklinn has nothing to do with a speckled pool, but rather the earliest forms (*Brathuli* 1261, *Broculy* 1267, and *Broculli* 1330) possibly point to it being for *broc thulaich* ‘badger hillock’. Near Leny is *Tuim Bhroc* ‘badger hill’; one of the small burns immediately west of Tuim Bhroc, may originally have been called *Allt an Tuim Bhro(i)c* and this has influenced the name of the hill. Most, but not all, names associated with wild animals in the CLP area are of deer or birds. Anie is for *Àth an Fheidh* ‘ford of the deer’ and the Gaelic version of the name is found in *Tom Àth an Fheidh*. The above mentioned

Ardnandave is *Àird nan Damh* ‘height of the stags’. *Creag an t-sionnaich* ‘crag of the fox’ is near Stank. On the opposite side of the Garbh Uisge is *Creag nan Gabhar* ‘crag of the goats’, while *Meall nan Gabhar* ‘lumpy hill of the goats’ is a hill above Ardchullarie More. Two identical names almost facing each other across Loch Lubnaig are *Bealach nan Searrach* ‘pass of the colts’. These names remind us of the importance of horses in earlier societies, and perhaps should come under the category agriculture. However, we know from other areas, such as Badenoch, that semi-wild herds roamed there in the 18th century (Taylor 2016, 67). Birds are common in Gaelic place-names and there are at least five in the CLP area. *Coire nan Eun* ‘corrie of the birds’ sits above the Falls of Leny. In some Gaelic dialects, such as Arran, *eun* can be a word for eagle (Fraser 1999, 157). The more usual word for eagle in Gaelic is *iolair* and this can be seen in *Creag na h-Iolair* ‘crag of the eagle’, a crag at the head of Stank Glen. On the western edge of the CLP area, overlooking Glen Finglas is *Sgòrr an Fhithich* ‘rocky peak of the raven’. Three km to the north is *Bioran na Circe* ‘point of the hen’, while waterfowl could be found at *Bealach nan Lachan* ‘pass of the wild ducks’. On the southern slopes of *Beinn Bhreac* is *Sròn a’ Choire Nathrach* ‘promontory of the adder corrie’.

Agriculture – crops, domestic and farm animals

Agriculture was the mainstay of life in the middle ages and beyond, as indeed it had been for many centuries before that. Humans have been living in the CLP area for at least six millennia as evidenced by the Neolithic settlement at Claish (see Barclay, Brophy, and MacGregor 2002), and many generations worth of knowledge of recognising the best places where to plant crops, milk and graze cows, collect peat, where to practice transhumance, and a myriad of other concerns had gone into enabling survival in this harsh environment. Usually in an upland area, the majority of place-names that come under the category ‘agricultural’ are of a pastoral nature; that is not quite the case with the CLP area, perhaps because the area is very craggy. We know that the hills to the north of Callander were grazing lands for the barony of Callander in 1775, nevertheless the lack of names of a pastoral nature is quite striking. Unlike in the Lowlands, grazing for sheep is not much attested in the place-names of the CLP area (although *Creag na h-Olla* ‘crag of the wool’ is one), probably because large scale sheep farming had only become established as recently as the 1770s, when the number of sheep in the parish increased from 1,000 to 18,000 (OSA xii, 161); most of the agricultural place-names then are of a pre-clearance nature. Some of the settlement-names contain agricultural elements, and indeed, elements such as *baile* found in Balvalachlan, Balgibbon, and Balmeanoch, are themselves indicative of arable farming. Auchleshie and Auchenlaich both contain Gaelic *achadh* ‘field’, and later became the sites of permanent settlement, perhaps with population expansion. Temporary settlements in the form of shielings could be found at Arivurichardich in Gaelic *Àirigh Mhòr a’ Cheàrdaich* ‘the big shieling of the smithy’. *Àirigh* is the usual Gaelic word for shieling in southern Perthshire; its meaning is uncertain, but it seems to have to do with the activities that went on at shielings (Bil 1992, 388-9). Another shieling can be found at *Airigh Coire a’ Molach*; near it is *Bealach na h-Imrich* ‘pass of the flitting’ where the women and children and the animals of their would move to the shielings in the summer months while the crops ripened. One place-name may contain a crop – Coilantogle seems to be *Cùil an t-Seagail* ‘nook of the rye’.

Other settlements, initially of a temporary nature, were established near water-meadows or haughlands. These are level areas beside the river, which are prone to flooding and so enriched by nutrients making them suitable for grazing or growing hay for winter feed. However, in some places their fertility ensured that they became permanent settlements, or at least gave their names to permanent settlements nearby, and usually contain the element *dail*, a borrowing from Pictish *dol*. These can be found at Dalvey, Dalvorich, and Dail an Dubh Shruith. On the assumption that many of these places produced crops of some kind, they would have needed a

mill to process that grain. We know, for instance, from documentation that there was a mill at Milton, earlier *Ballynmolyn* in 1451, but otherwise mill place-names are rare in the CLP area. Mills 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 laird'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). Gaelic *gart* is 'an enclosed field or settlement', often won out of what medieval people called waste or unproductive land for arable agriculture (McNiven 2007). There is a place called Gart on the eastern edge of the modern town of Callander, Gartchonzie possibly containing *G còinneach* 'mossy, foggage' is on the western edge, while a lost gart-name Gartochosh was near the golf course to the north of the town. Gartenjore, a lost settlement above Portnellan is discussed in *Church and chapel* below.

Buildings and settlement

There is one of two Gaelic habitation elements to be found in the study area: *baile* 'land-holding, farm-toun' and *taigh* 'house', which is found in Tynaspirit and discussed in *Legends* below. *Baile* in much of the Lowlands can most likely be dated to a fairly short time-frame, perhaps in the 12th and 13th centuries (see *PNF* 5, 226 for dating of *baile*-names in Fife). However, in an area where Gaelic was spoken over a much longer time-frame, as in the CLP area and the Highlands in general, we may be looking at *baile* being in use until fairly recently, for example I can only find Balmeanoch, now found only in Balmeanoch Woods near Leny House, as *Bellimannoch* in 1675 (*Dunb. Tests.*, 21). This name is the equivalent of Scots Middleton, and was the middle-toun of an existing place, namely Leny. There are two other places in Menteith containing *baile meadhanach* – one near Buchlyvie KPN, and the other near Rusky PMH. These seem to be late formations of *baile* names despite them all being in the lowland parts of Menteith, and are perhaps indications of a vibrant Gaelic language still being spoken in the later Middle Ages at a time when we might have expected Scots to have taken over. The earliest *baile*-name is now, and quickly became, a *toun*-name: Milton of Callander, situated almost halfway along the northern shore of Loch Venachar, is on record as *Ballynmolyn* in 1451 (*ER* v, 476) – it is *Mytloune* from 1461 (*ER* vii, 51) and thereafter, but Milton Glen Burn is still called *Allt Gleann Baile Mhuilinn* in 1866 (OS 6 inch 1st edn), suggesting that this is what it was called by the local Gaelic speakers at that time. There are four *baile*-names in total in the area, but the other three contain, or seem to contain, personal names and will be discussed below under the section *people and occupations*.

Church and chapel

It has long been recognised by historians and archaeologists that place-names are an important resource for studying many aspects of the medieval church in Scotland. Place-names can shed light on a wide variety of topics that fall under the category of religion. It is often unclear how the medieval Church interacted with the laity and the land at parish level and place-names are one way of helping us understand more about that interaction, indeed, if it was not for place-names our understanding of Christianity in Scotland would be so much poorer. We do not know when Christianity reached Menteith, but the dedications of the local churches and chapels suggest it was relatively early. A word of warning! Place-names containing the names of saints can be notoriously difficult and complicated, even for experienced place-name scholars. Many place-names with saints' names attached comprise *G mo* 'my', an 'element that occurs regularly in affectionate or devout forms of names for saints, known as 'hypocorisms' or 'hypocoristic forms'. It causes lenition of the first letter of the following part of the name, which is often a shortened version of the saint's real name. This can make some saints' names very hard to recognise, though some remain fairly transparent. More information details in relation to the medieval church in Menteith, including the CLP area, can be found in my article

in the *Journal of Scottish Name Studies* (McNiven 2014); the section below is a summary of this. The church at Callander was dedicated to St Kessog and the mound on the northern side of the River Teith near the bridge is called *Tom ma Chisaig* ‘St Kessog’s hillock’. Kessog is especially associated with Luss, where he was supposedly martyred and buried, and there are places in nearby Glen Finglas dedicated to him – Glen Casaig and *Cladh nan Casan* ‘burial ground of Kessog’s people’. Leny Kirk was dedicated to Fillan, however, there are no place-names specific to him in the area. Kilmahog is one of two *kil*-names in Mentieth (the other is Kilmadock). *Kil*- is derived from Gaelic *cill* ‘cell, church’. The second element is more difficult, but the saint’s name could be Cuaca, a saint from Meath in Ireland, or perhaps Machutus, a British saint whose name is found in Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire. A further Gaelic saint, Brigit (Bridget) of Kildare in Ireland, is found in St Bride’s Chapel at the southern end of Loch Lubnaig, although the name itself is not Gaelic. This small graveyard was found to have two stone cross slabs during excavations in the 20th Century; they have been dated to the 11th and 13th Centuries. Near here are two place-names indicating the chapel – *Àth a’ Chaibeil* ‘ford of the chapel’ and *Creag a’ Chaibeil* ‘crag of the chapel’. Three officials of the medieval kirk can be found in place-names – *Achadh an Easpuig* ‘field of the bishop’ on the hill above the Pass of Leny, might be a field that provided payment to the bishop of Dunblane. On the western side of Loch Lubnaig is a hill called *Maol an t-Sagairt* ‘bare or bald hill of the priest’, although recent planting means the hill is not bald anymore! On the hillside above Loch Venachar stood the now lost settlement of *Gartenjore*. The name is Gaelic *Gart an Dèoraidh* ‘enclosed field or settlement of the relic-keeper’. A charter of 1572 tells us that ‘the lands of *Garrindewar* [were] founded for the ringing of a bell before dead people in the parish of Kilmahog in the time of papistry’ (RMS iii, no 2092; see also Márkus 2009, 125, 139–40). A further lost place-name tells us about the lands that belonged to the local priest; in 1562 a document tells us of the barony of Callander including ‘the tua Iberts’ (*Assumptions*, 348). Deriving from Old Gaelic *idbart* or *idpart*, and so Gaelic *iobairt* ‘offering, sacrifice’, but not a druidical sacrifice as can sometimes be seen in older literature, rather it is a sacrifice of land by a landowner to the kirk. The Iberts whereabouts are now unknown, but there is a house on the southern side of Callander called the Old Manse, and next to it is Churchfields (NN629075). There are not many place-names from the later Protestant kirk in Scotland, but one might be *Tom an Fhacail* ‘hillock of the word’ above Leny House, and this may be where preaching was heard either just before the Reformation of 1560 by Protestant ministers, or possibly by Covenanting ministers after the restoration of the Crown in 1660. Another possibility is that this is where preaching took place after the Disruption of 1843 when the Free Church of Scotland broke away from the established Kirk. *Coire an Fhaidhe*, on the eastern face of Ben Ledi seems to mean ‘corrie of the prophet or seer’, but whether this relates to Christian or pagan belief is not clear.

Archaeology and cultural artefacts

Place-names can inform researchers a great deal about archaeology. However, before going into what they can tell us, we need to be aware that there are basically two types of archaeological place-names (Taylor 2003, 50): one refers to those features that were built at the time of naming, for example *Bothan na Plaidhe* ‘bothy of the plague’ on the hills above the Bracklinn Falls, which seems to have been a place specifically built to isolate plague victims. It is not known when it was built. The second category refers to features that were already part of the landscape when they were named – an example is Bochartle, from G *Both Chaisteil* ‘castle hut’ (although the early forms – *Montcastell* in 1451; *Mochastir* in 1452; it is not until the mid-17th century that *Bochassill* appears – suggest the first element is G *moine* ‘bog’), and applying to the Roman fort on the flat plain near where the *Garbh Uisge* and *Eas Gobhain* rivers meet. The Gaelic element *caisteal* is often applied to a fort (whether Iron Age, early

Medieval, or Roman) in low-lying areas, sometimes in contradistinction to *G dùn*, the usual element for a hill-fort (see McNiven 2013, 71-2 for a discussion of the Gaelic terms of hills-forts). There are two places containing the element *dùn* ‘fort’. Dunmore, *dùn mòr* ‘big fort’, sits 2.5 km west of Callander, the steep eastern face overlooks the remains of the Roman fort at Bochastle. Dunmore is an excellent example of an indigenous fort with four embankments encircling three sides of the fort to the north, west and south; the name as we have it is Gaelic, but it may have had an earlier Brittonic/Pictish name such as **Din Mor* (*Din Mawr* in modern Welsh).⁶ Near the foot of the fort sat the now lost place-name *Tarandoun*, probably for Gaelic *Tòrr an Dùin* ‘conical hill of the fort’. At the eastern end of Callander is the farm of Auchleshie, which might be for *Achadh na Lise* ‘field of the fortified place’. If *lios* is the specific (*lise* is the genitive of *lios*), then it may refer to the fort lying 500 metres to the west-north-west on a 132 metre hill overlooking the farm of Auchenlaich.

People, occupations and industry

There are several place-names in the CLP area that contain personal-names or professions. Smiths could be found, or are least have lands, at Arivurichardich in Gaelic *Airigh Mhòr a’ Cheàrdaich* ‘the big shieling of the smithy’ and the area seems to have been part of the grazing lands of the barony of Callander; at *Coire na Ceàrdaich* ‘cairn of the smithy’ on the high ground near *Beinn Each* ‘horse mountain’; *Eas Gohainn* is ‘smith cascade’, but this may be a name that more properly come under the *Legends and the supernatural* below. Other industrial place-names include *Bealach nan Sgliat* ‘pass of the slates’, north-west of Anie, and *Creag nan Sgliat* ‘crag of the slates’ near Coireachrombie remind us that mining for slates took place on the HBF and *Coire na Meine* ‘corrie of the mine’ may also have been a place where such activity took place on Ben Ledi. We know that slate from nearby Aberfoyle went to furnish the roofs of the castles at Stirling and Doune (AMW ii, 168; NRS GD220/6/1808). Often place-names contain surnames – Balvalachlan, south of Callander, is the *baile* or farmstead of someone called MacLachlan or MacLauchlan. The earliest spelling of the name is from 1662 (*Balclaichling*, *Retours* PER no. 708), and John MacLauchlan lived on the farm in 1775 (NRS E777/313/2). The genitive singular of *G mac* ‘son’ is *mhic*, which comes through in the current spelling of the name as ‘v’. Balgibbon on the western edge of Callander may contain the personal-name Gibbon which is a diminutive of Gibb, i.e. Little or Wee Gibb; Gibb itself is a pet-name of Gilbert. We don’t know who Gibbon was but the name occurs in medieval documents in Perthshire (see survey below for details). Alternatively, the *-gibbon* element may simply be *G gibein*, gen. *gibein* ‘hunch on the back [shaped rise]’. Balvorist on the Braes of Doune is probably for the *baile* or farmstead (or possibly *bealach* ‘a pass’) of someone called Maurice or Muiredhach, which occurs often in Menteith. A Donald M’Vorest (no date) and a Mary M’Vorest (1733) are mentioned in the *Dunblane Testaments* residing in Callander and Brig o’ Turk respectively (*Dunb. Tests.* 112). A burn which flows into the Brackland Burn near West Bracklinn is called *Eas Uilleam* ‘William’s waterfall’ but it is not known who the eponymous William was.

Events, administration, justice, and hunting

Events are very rare in CLP place-names, but one notorious place-name is *Lochan nan Corp* ‘small loch of the bodies’ on a saddle between Ben Ledi and *Bioran nan Circe*. This is supposed to have been a place where a party of people met their deaths as they travelled from Glen Finglas to St Bride’s Chapel and fell into the ice-covered lochan. The event gave rise to the nearby place-name *Bealach nan Corp* ‘pass of the bodies’. A name like *Meall nan Saighdear* ‘lumpy hill of the soldiers’ suggests that the area was caught up in the Jacobite Rebellions and the

⁶ My thanks to Guto Rhys for this information.

aftermath.⁷ The name probably relates to a watch place manned by soldiers, i.e. Redcoats of the British Army, and indeed much of the area was run by the Annexed Estate Commission until it was disbanded in 1784. The authority of the local lords was needed for the landscape to be organised for humans to live in and the administration of that landscape can also be expressed in place-names. Boundaries were important and medieval people often went to great lengths to mark and justify these boundaries. There are some names in Menteith in general containing *G crìoch* ‘boundary’, including *Allt na Criche* in the hills above Callander; this means ‘burn of the boundary’ and marked the boundary between the estate of Leny and the barony of Callander. It was probably also the boundary between the parishes of Leny and Callander in the Middle Ages. Hunting was a favourite sport of the upper echelons of society in Menteith, and *Coire nan Saighead* ‘corrie of the arrows’ may have been a deer trap where the nobles dispatched their prey which had been driven towards them. On the opposite side of Loch Lubnaig from *Coire nan Saighead* is *Creag na Comh-sheilg* ‘crag of the joint hunting’ on the boundary between the parishes of Callander and Balquhiddy (and between the earldoms of Menteith and Strathearn). Some of the hills which are named after deer, such as Ardnandave, in Gaelic *Àird nan Damh* ‘height of the stags’, on the high ground between Loch Lubnaig and Glen Finglas, the latter being a favourite hunting ground of the Scots royalty before the Union of Crowns in 1603, and while not strictly hunting-names, they may have been named to indicate a place where deer congregated. A place where people met was *Tom a’ Mhoid* ‘hill of assembly’ on the slopes above the eastern side of Loch Lubnaig. In many places, such as near Port-of-Menteith where there is Tamavoid, this name can mean a ‘court-hill’, where local disputes between the people who worked the land could be resolved. *Tom a’ Mhoid* on Loch Lubnaig-side, however, may simply have been a place where hunters met to chase deer on the estate of the Stirlings of Keir (near Dunblane), who owned this area in the Middle Ages.

Legend and the supernatural

Non-Christian belief was also important to the Gaels. We might wonder how many legendary place-names have been lost due to clearance in the 18th century and before the Ordnance Survey were active in the area, but generally in areas where Gaelic prevailed for longer many more such names survive. Chaoruinnach, a settlement that stood near Stank, contains *G caorainn* ‘rowan tree’, which are often found in legends and myths in Gaelic tales, particularly those of Fionn Mac Cumhaill and Cúculainn, the legendary Irish heroes whose exploits were also celebrated among the Gaels of Scotland. The rowan tree was believed to ward off evil spirits. The exploits of Fionn Mac Cumhaill are found in a small number of place-names in the CLP area. For many Highlanders Fionn mac Cumhaill and his band of warriors were popular role models and heroes of Gaelic culture, and for some Gaels Fionn was even an ancestor (Newton 2009, 2). The Fian were seen as protectors of Gaeldom from invaders such as the Vikings, but the Fenian ballads also provided inspirational tales for young Gaelic warriors to aspire to (Newton 2009, 175). Fionn mac Cumhaill was held to be ruler over all rulers, a mighty horseman, a leader of battles, but he is also generous to the ordinary folk (Newton 2009, 327). Gaels considered the place-names in the Highlands dedicated to Fionn as ‘suitable evidence for the historicity of the Fian’ (Newton 2009, 227). Two place-names seem to relate to Fionn mac Cumhaill are Ben Gullipen and *Allt nan Sliseag*. There are at least six other hills in Scotland with Gullipen (or a variant) in its name, the most famous being Ben Gulabin in Glenshee in eastern Perthshire. Here exploits of Fionn and his Fenian band have been commemorated in landscape of the area (McNiven 2014). Ben Gullipen is where Fionn’s friend and wife’s lover, Diarmaid, died after standing on the poisoned hair of a boar. The name

⁷ A Jacobite backword recovered from the ‘River Leny’ is held at the National Trust for Scotland’s Culloden centre, but it is not clear if it dates from after the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715 or possibly the Battle of Falkirk in 1746. My thanks to Dr Ross Crawford for this information.

is meant to mean ‘snouty mountain’ due to its resemblance to a pig’s nose (Meek 1998, 153-8). *Allt nan Sliseag* is ‘burn of the shavings’ and may relate to a tale where Diarmad was making a living by carving wooden bowls when Fionn discovered him and called him in with the *faghaid* (the hunting cry of the Fianna). At this point, he convinces Diarmad to hunt the boar during which he dies. Ben Gullipen, the site of the hunt, is just across from *Allt nan Sliseag*. The Gulabin names are always connected with a second toponym that fits with the legend, usually a torc or muc name (and there is a Dùn nam Muc from memory near Callander). *Allt nan Sliseag* fits with this being a ‘node’ for the story (Roddy MacLean pers. comm.; see also Campbell 1862, 39-49).⁸ *Allt nan Sliseag* falls into the *Garbh Uisge* at *Linne Lag na Caillich* ‘pool of the hollow of the old woman’.⁹ Midway along the northern shore of Loch Venachar is *Coille a’ Bhròin* ‘wood of lamenting’. The story behind the name is that a kelpie or water-horse (in Gaelic *Each Uisge*) carried off fifteen local children who were playing in the water at Easter (Westwood and Kingshill 2011, 91, 364, quoting Leyden 1800, 13). There are some names that contain G *cailleach* ‘hag, old woman’, including *Eas na Caillich* ‘waterfall of the Cailleach’ on the hills above Callander, and *Linn Lag na Caillich* ‘pool of the hollow of the Cailleach’ near Kilmahog. Pete Drummond speculates that some *cailleach* place-names might commemorate Cailleach Bheur, a legendary figure who wandered the hills calling the deer hinds to her with her siren voice so she could milk them (Drummond 2007, 188). The Cailleach could often be associated with the stories of Finn mac Cumhaill in Scottish Gaelic folklore and it may be significant that *Allt nan Sliseag* flows into *Linn Lag na Caillich*.¹⁰ A more modern legend perhaps is *Tom na h-Ulaidhe*, on the eastern side of Loch Lubnaig is ‘hillock of the treasure’, unfortunately the OS Name Book is lost for this area, but in the parish of Moy and Dalarossie in Inverness-shire there is a similarly named hill and ‘it was believed to contain treasure placed there by parties when on their way to the field of Culloden and from this circumstance takes its name. It means the Hillock of the Treasure’ (OS1/17/5/50). Might the Loch Lubnaig hillock have been named for the same reason? *Tighnaspirit*, on the road between Callander and Doune is often held to be a place where alcohol was distilled, but nearby is a Scots name – Bogle Burn. A *bogle* seems to have been a mischievous ghost. Could the two places be connected, even in different languages? The highest points on the Braes of Doune are *Uamh Mhòr* and *Uamh Bheag* ‘big cave and little cave’. There is a legend associated with a giant (see Newton 1999, 82-7) which relates also to the gift of the lands of Brackland. Walter Scott mentions this giant too and also has the cave as a den for rustlers in footnotes in *Lady of the Lake* (Scott 1810, 294).

Routeways

In order to go into and through the CLP area and beyond there must have been routeways, and a small number of place-names refer to these. There are at least ten place-names containing the Gaelic element *bealach* ‘pass’ – including *Bealach na h-Imrich* ‘pass of the flitting’, indicating the movement of milk-cows and women and young people at ‘the big flitting’ to the shieling grounds once the men had prepared them for use and habitation; the men returned to the settlement to harvest the crops (Fenton 1980, 101; Fenton 1999, 135). Ballochallan is an Anglicised name - *Bealach Àilein* ‘meadow pass’, from Gaelic *àilean* meaning ‘green, plain, meadow’. This place sits on a flat plain about three km to the south east of Callander, and just 300 metres west of the place-name Straid, Gaelic *sràid*, meaning ‘street, road’. Straid is about five km from the Roman fort at Bochastle and eight km from the Roman fort at Doune, and so

⁸ My thanks to Dr Ross Crawford for this reference.

⁹ G *cailleach* can mean ‘hag, old woman’, and also ‘nun’. However, the latter meaning should only be considered where there is evidence of a nunnery or other such institution of female religious orders.

¹⁰ One of our volunteers, Ross Wood, has looked into the Cailleach in much more detail than this and it is hoped something more substantial may arise from his fantastic work.

may indicate a Roman road or other paved road (c.f. Barrow (1992, 210) where he writes of Old English *straet* as being a possible indicator of Roman roads). More modern is *Drochaidein Bàn* ‘small white bridge’, part of a network of bridge built on roads constructed by General Wade around 1730. Not all rivers and burns were crossed by bridges – Anie is in Gaelic *Àth an Fheidh* ‘ford of the deer’ and is also on the original route of Wade’s road as it crossed the Anie Burn. More precarious crossings are to be found in the Garbh Uisge as it exits Loch Lubnaig – *Àth a’ Choire* ‘ford of the corrie’, near Stank, and *Àth a’ Chaibeil* ‘ford of the chapel’ near St Bride’s Chapel.

Colours

Many place-names contain colours and texture in their names and the CLP area is no exception. Gaelic has a wider range of colours than English or Scots – think of the numerous Green Hills in Britain or even the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia; Gaelic is more nuanced and may relate to the geology or the vegetation of a feature. *Glas* and *uaine* both mean ‘green’, but *glas* is a more grey-green; *uaine* more a vivid green. In some places, however, *glas* was applied to ‘unripe corn or the new shoots of grass in spring’ (Murray 2014, 197). There are six colours represented in the place-names of the CLP area – *Ardchullarie* (*Àird Chùil Odhair* in Gaelic), *Meall Odhar*, and *Stùc Odhar* contain *G odhar* ‘dun coloured, sallow’. *Cnoch Dubh*, *Tom Dubh*, and *Stùc Dubh* are all ‘black or dark’ hills; *Meall Liath* is ‘grey lump’; *Creag Gorm* is ‘blue crag’, while Drumbane is in Gaelic *druim bàn* ‘white ridge’ and *Sruth Geal* is ‘white current or burn’. The most common colour is *G buidhe* ‘yellow’ and is found in *Coire Buidhe* ‘yellow corrie’ and *Creag a’ Choire Bhuide* ‘rock of Coire Buidhe’, *Mullach Buidhe* ‘yellow summit’ and *Steall Buidhe* ‘yellow spout’.

Conclusion

Researchers into medieval and later 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 alone. 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 rural society in the past. 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 historic rural Scotland. Much more research is needed into the place-names of Scotland, but hopefully it can be seen that place-names have a great deal to offer in helping us understand past landscapes and languages.

Survey of the Gaelic Place-names of Callander's Landscape

ACHADH AN EASBUIG CLD, LXY R NN599092 1 150m SEF

Achadh an Easbuig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *achadh* + G *an* + G *easbaig*

Achadh an Easbaig ‘field of the bishop’. The earliest reference is from 1866, but the name may date to at least 1237 when Pope Gregory assigned to the bishop of Dunblane ‘if it can be done without grave scandal, a quarter of the [teinds] of all the parish churches of the Diocese of Dunblane’ (Theiner 1864. no. XC; Cockburn 1959, 50). An alternative might be that it was lands belonging to Giolla Espuig Mór of Leny mentioned in a charter of Alexander II to Alan and Margaret of Leny in 1237 (Leny Charter Alexander II). See also *Church and chapel* above.

A' CHIOCH CLD R NN578089 1 390m

A' Chioch 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *an* + G *cìoch*

‘The Breast’. Gaelic often uses the human body as a metaphor for landscape features, but they are rare in the CLP area.

A' CHRANNACH CLD R NN644095 1 348m

Cruinneach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

A' Chrannach 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA

G *an* + G *crann* + G *-ach*

‘The tree place’ or ‘the plough place’. G *crann* can mean ‘plough’ or ‘tree’ according to Dwelly. The area is now planted with modern forestry, however, there is no sign of trees on the the 1st or 2nd edn OS maps, although the name may contain a memory of this neighbourhood containing trees. Alternatively, the area may have been a tract of arable land on the hills above Callander. Three km to the north-north-west is *Tom an Eòrna* ‘hill of the barley’ showing that there was probably a spot of arable land nearby.

The earliest spelling is G *Cruinneach*, meaning ‘dew, mist, fog’.

AIRIGH COIRE A' MHOLAICH CLD R NN606121 1 380m

Airidh Coire a' Mhullaich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Airidh Coire a' Mholaich 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA

Airigh Coire a' Mholaich 1977 OS 1:10,000 NN61SW

G *àirigh* + en Coire a' Mholaich

‘Shieling of Coire a' Mholaich’. See below for Coire a' Mholaich CLD.

ALLT AN TUIM BHEITHE CLD W NN586094 1 120m

Allt an Tuim Bheithe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA .

G *allt* + G *an* + en Tom Bheithe

ALLT NA LUIRGE CLD W NN610096 1 205m

Allt na Luirge 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *allt* + G *an* + G *lorg*

‘Burn of the staff’. It is not known what kind of staff is meant here.

ALLT NAN SLISEAG CLD W NN603085 80m

Allt nan Sliseag 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *allt* + G *an* + G *sliseag*

‘Burn of the shavings’. See *Legends and the supernatural* above for discussion of this name.

AM FIREACH BQR R NN561131 1 540m

Am Fireach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *an* + G *fireach*

‘The upper slope’. The feature sits at the top of a long slope stretching from Loch Lubnaig to the plateau reaching to Ardnadave Hill.

AN CUNGLACH CLD R NN553096 1 528m

An Cunglach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *an* + G *cunglach*

‘The narrow defile’. This is possibly a pass from the lands of Leny into the Anie area.

ANIE CLD S NN588101 1 150m SWF

Annie craig 1625 AMW ii, 163 [Item to John Naper and John Middiltoune querriouris (quarriers) at the agreeing with thame for furneissing of skailyie (slates) out of the *Annie craig* to the castle of Stirling to thame to drink xxiii s]

Brae of Anney 1679 *Dunb. Tests.*, 106 [Finlay M’Kinlay in]

Annie 1680 *Dunb. Tests.*, 106 [Donald M’Kinlay in]

Nethie Anie 1686 *Dunb. Tests.*, 106 [Donald M’Kinlay in]

Over Anny 1686 *Dunb. Tests.*, 106 [John M’Kinlay in]

Over Anie 1688 *Dunb. Tests.*, 170 [Andrew Thomson in]

Lower Anie 1783 Stobie

Up’ Anie 1783 Stobie

Aney 1791-99 OSA xi, 581, 586, 612 [‘Aney, *à-n-eih*, the ford of the deer’]

Aney 1837 NSA x, 352 [‘There are also slate-quarries wrought in the parish; one on the farm of *Aney*, the property of Mr Stirling of Keir’]

Anie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *àth* + G *an* + G *fiadh*

Àth an Fhèidh ‘ford of the deer’. *Fèidh* is the genitive sg. form of *fiadh* ‘deer’. Angus Watson suggests that Anie may derive from *annaid* ‘(old) church, mother church’ (Watson 2002a, 47). While the site of St Brides Chapel could be seen to lend support for that view, the place-name *Tom Àth an Fhèidh* 700 m north (NN588109) makes it more likely that we are looking at ‘ford of the deer’ rather than ‘mother church’, and this interpretation is corroborated by the modern pronunciation of the name, with stress on the final syllable. *Tom Àth an Fhèidh* seems to mark the boundary of the lands of Anie. *Up’ Anie* is marked on Stobie, presumably this is the site of the present Anie; *Lower Anie* is marked nearer to St Bride’s Chapel. The ford crossed the Anie Burn at NN588100, just to the south-west of the present farm, and was on the Old Military Road marked on the 1:25,000 Explorer map. See also *Landcover and ecology* and *Routeways* above.

The name is spelled *an ànaidh* or *an àthanaisd* in Watson's notes (Coll-97/CWP/69).

/a'ni/

ARDCHULLARIE MORE CLD S NN581135 1 123m SWF

Ardquhowloure 1462-3 *Laing Chrs.* no 151 [John Stewart, lord of Lorne's lands of *Strathir* namely *Ardquhowloure*..lying in the earldom of *Strathern*]

Ardquhilloure 1533 *Fraser Stirling*, 351

Ardwhillery 1740 *Dunb. Tests.*, 106 [John M'Kinlay in]

Aldchulery c.1750 Roy

Ardwillary c.1755 NRS E729/2/202

E. Ardchullarie 1783 *Stobie*

Ardhùllary 1791-99 *OSA* xi, 612

Ard-chullerie 1806 *Graham, Sketches*, 7

Ardchullerie 1812 *Graham, Sketches*, 21

Ardchullarie More 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *àird* + G *cùil* + G *odhar*

Àird Chùil Odhair 'promontory of the dun-coloured nook'. Angus Watson (2002, 30) has 'G *àird* 'point, promontory' as the first element; the contours form a modest promontory at the site of the present dwelling. The two earliest forms suggest *chùil odhair* '(of) dun-coloured nook' for the remainder, perhaps as an e.n.' (see also Watson's discussion on *cùil*, (Watson 2002, 453-4), where he has 'cùil G f 'corner, nook'). The lands of *Ardchullarie* were split in two at some point, but this may have been a reflection of the natural situation in any case, for the *Ardchullarie Burn* runs through the middle of the territory leaving *Ardchullarie More* on the southern side of the burn *Archchullarie Beg*¹¹ was on the northern side. More than that however, *Ardchullarie More* was in *Menteith*, while *Ardchullarie Beg* was in *Strathearn* because the *Ardchullarie Burn* was the boundary between CLD and BQR. The form found in Roy refers presumably to **allt chùil odhair* 'stream of the dun-coloured nook' or **allt chùl àraigh* 'stream of the back shieling', although the latter may be a later reinterpretation. The Roy form could suggest we are dealing with an existing name **Cullarie*: so we may have 'promontory of **Cullarie*' and 'burn of **Cullarie*'. See discussion in *Colours* above.

The name is spelled *Ard-chuilieirigh* in Watson's notes (Coll-97/CWP/69).

/,ard'hulərɪ 'mor/¹²

ARDNACREGGAN CLD S NN621084 1 140m SWF

Ardnacreggan 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA

G *àird* + G *an* + G *creagan*

This is a modern settlement, but it is not clear if the name is modern too, as it first appears on the OS 6 inch 2nd edn map.

ARDNANDAVE HILL CLD R NN567125 1 715m

Ardnandave Hill 1901 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en *Ardnandave* + SSE *hill*

¹¹ Now lost, but marked 'Ruins of' on 1st edn. 6 inch OS map, sheet .

¹² My thanks to Lindsey Tindall of Strathyre for this information. Mrs Tindall informs me that this is the usual Strathyre pronunciation of *Ardchullarie*. Strathyre BQR is 4 km north-west of *Ardchullarie More*.

Ardnandave can be analysed as G *àird* + G *an* + G *damh* giving *Àird nan Damh* ‘Height of the stags’.

The name is spelled *Ard nan Damh* in Watson’s notes (Coll-97/CWP/70).

ARIVURICHARDICH CLD S NN642137 1 326m SWF

Arivouricherdich 1775 NRS E777/313/2

Arivurichardich 1783 Stobie

Ari-vuri-cheardich 1791-99 OSA xi, 615

Arivurichardich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *àirigh* + G *mòr* + G *an* + G *ceàrdach*

Àirigh Mhòr a’ Cheàrdaich ‘The big shieling of the smithy’. G *ceàrdach* ‘smithy’ is fem., but the early forms suggest it is being treated as masc., i.e. *a’ Cheàrdaich* rather than na *Ceàrdaich*. The middle *i* (between *vur* and *chardich*) may represent the definite article. This was part of the uplands of the barony of Callander, and seems to have been part of the grazing lands of the barony. See also discussion in *Agriculture* above.

/ˈarɪ vʊrɪˈardɪx/

ÀTH A’ CHAIBEIL CLD W NN584098 1 120m

Àth a’ Chaibeil 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *àth* + G *an* + G *caibeal*

‘Ford of the chapel’. The chapel in the name is the nearby St Bride’s Chapel, see below and in the discussion on *Church and chapel* above.

ÀTH A’ CHOIRE CLD W NN584104 1 123m

Àth a’ Choire 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *àth* + G *an* + G *coire*

‘Ford of the corrie’. The *coire* in the name probably refers to Stank Glen.

AUCHENLAICH CLD S NN647071 1 E366 82m SEF

Auchinvaik 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)

Achlawich 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156v

Achlaich 1672 *Dunb. Tests.*, 8 [Margaret Balfour in]

Auclaich 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 94 [Donald M’Arthur in]

Auclaich 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 110 [Duncan M’Nab in]

Auchinlaich c.1755 NRS E729/2/21

Auchinlauch 1783 Stobie

Achinlaich 1791-99 OSA xi, 590

Ach-an-lavich 1791-99 OSA xi, 615

Auchinlaich 1837 NSA x, 352

Achinlaich 1837 NSA x, 355

Auchenlauch 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Auchenlauch 1895 OS 1 inch 2nd edn 39

Auchenlaich 1904 OS 1 inch 3rd edn 39

Auchenlaich 1924 OS 1 inch popular edn 66

G *achadh* + G *an* + ? G *laogh*

Achadh an Laoigh or *nan Laogh* ‘field of the calf or calves’? The earliest form looks like it contains a transcription error *v* for *l*. The specific seems to have been assimilated to Sc *laich* ‘low-lying ground’. However, a place called Achloa in Glenlyon, 3 km north east of Fortingall, might offer another possibility; it is mentioned by Watson as being *Achadh Laogh* ‘calves’ field’; early forms include *Achleys* and *Auchinleys* (Watson 2002 [1930], 196). See also discussion in *Agriculture* above.

The name is spelled *Ach an làmhach* in Watson’s notes (Coll-97/CWP/69).

AUCHLESHIE KMA S NN655076 1 E366 86m

Achynlessy 1461 *ER* vii, 53 [molendini de *Achynlessy*]
Achlessy 1471 *ER* viii, 67 [*Achlessy*...molendini de *Achlessy*]
Achinlessy 1478 *ER* viii, 531 [*Achinlessy*...molendini de *Achinlessy*]
Achlesse 1480 *ER* ix, 564 [*Achlesse*...molendini de *Achlesse*]
Achlesse 1484 *ER* ix, 597
Achlesse 1486 *ER* ix, 625
Achlesse 1488 *ER* x, 636 [*Achlesse*...molendini de *Achlesse*]
Achlesse 1494 *ER* x, 723 [*Achlesse*...molendini de *Achlesse*]
Auchinlessy 1499 *ER* xi, 415
Auchinlossy 1502 *ER* xii, 633
Auchinlessy 1508 *ER* xiii, 630
Auchinclesh 1509 *ER* xiii, 635
Auchlesch 1541 *ER* xvii, 717
Auchlosche 1561 *RSS* v no. 900
Auchlesche 1565 *RSS* v no. 2597
Auchinleshe 1572 *RMS* iv no. 2101
Auchlesse 1573 *RSS* vi no. 1836
Auchlenshee 1598 *RMS* vi no. 809
Achaleshy 1630-50 Sibbald *TNS* 156v
Auchlessie 1649 *Perth Rentall*, 80
Auchleshie 1701 *Dunb. Tests*, 22 [Robert Buchanan, son to Arthur B., of]
Achlessie 1724 *Geog. Coll.* i, 338
Achlishie 1775 *NAS* E777/313/2
Auchleshie 1783 *Stobie*
Auchleshie 1866 *OS* 6 inch 1st edn *PER & CLA*

G *achadh* + G *an* + ? G *lios*

Achadh na Lise? ‘field of the fortified place’? If *lios* is the specific, then it may refer to the fort lying 500 m to the west-north-west. The ending could be from gen. sg. *lios*a. However, we wouldn’t expect the palatal *s* to develop. It might have developed an alternative gen. containing palatalisation, Cox in *Brìgh nam Facal* gives both *lios*a and *lise* as gen. sg. (also both m. and fem.). For the frequently-occurring *e* in the specific cf Lesmahagow (Taylor 2009, 71-4), and Auchterless ABD (MacDonald 1987a, 40). See also discussion in *Agriculture* above.

/ɔx'li/ or /ɔx'le/

BALLANTON CLD S NN635074 2 X 70m

Ballanton 1775 *NRS* E777/313/105

G *baile* + G *an* + G *tòn* or pn Ballone + Sc *toun*

There are two other place-names with a similar name Ballinton KMA and Balanton AFE. It is likely that Balanton AFE is *Baile an Tòn* ‘farm of the arse-shaped hill’, but Ballinton KMA is situated in the midst of a large cluster of Sc *toun*-names and it may be that is a personal name Ballone plus Sc *toun*. see NAS GD430/61 (dating to 1532) which is a ‘charter by Robert, Commendator of Inchmahome and the convent thereof in favour of Master Francis Ballone, priest of St Andrews diocese, of an annual pension of £20 Scots from teind sheaves of lands of Broich, Deanston and Cambuswallace, in parish of Kilmadock’. A ‘Dene Andrew Ballone’ was the ‘superior’ of Inchmahome prior to the Erskines becoming commendators in 1529 (Dilworth 1986, 64).

BALGIBBON CLD S NN640076 1 E 365 85m SEF

Balligibbone 1667 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [John Roy M’Arthur in]
Balgibbon of Callander 1753 *Dunb. Tests.*, 54 [Patrick Ferguson in]
Balligibbon c.1755 NRS E729/2/23
Ballgibbon 1775 NRS E777/313/105
Balgibbon 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *baile* + pn *Gibbon*

‘Tounship or farmstead of Gibbon’. The *-gibbon* element is probably the same as that in Arngibbon KPN. This was one of the farms that came to make up the present town of Callander in the eighteenth century (see CLD Introduction). Black (1946, 297) has Gibbon as a ‘diminutive for Gibb ... + French diminutive suffix *-on*’; while he has Gibb as ‘a pet or diminutive form of Gilbert’. According to Black, Gibbon was ‘an especial favourite in Perthshire at an early date...’ (ibid). The name was not unknown in Perthshire; a Gibun de Munfichet¹³ witnessed a charter of Robert, earl of Strathearn in 1233 x 1235¹⁴ (*Lind. Cart.*, no. XXVII), while Gibun de Haya witnessed a charter of Alexander, abbot of Coupar Angus in 1220 (*Coupar Angus Chrs*, no. XXVI). These two names may be based on the Old French name Giboin.¹⁵ It is tempting to see Arngibbon as the ‘portion of Gilbert (de Camera)’, who was prior of Inchmahome between 1450 and 1468x69 (Watt and Shead 2001, 109), but this is mere conjecture, as is wondering whether Balgibbon CLD belonged to him also. Another possibility is Gilbert of Glenkerny, i.e. the lordship of Glencarnie, Duthil parish MOR (Ross 2003, 161), who was given half the lands of *Broculy* or Bracklinn in 1267 (Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 217; see Bracklinn below); Bracklinn is 2.5km north-east of Balgibbon. It is notable that there were people with the surname MacGibbon in the area: John Macgibbon is mentioned at Gart in 1629 (*Dunb. Tests.*, 50) and Janet N’Gibbone of *Brae of Lennie* is mentioned in 1663 (*Dunb. Tests.*, 133).

Another possible meaning for the specific is G *gibein*, gen. *gibein* ‘hunch on the back [shaped rise]’. W.J. Watson has Balgibbon in Dwelly as *Bail’ a’ ghibein* (Dwelly 1902-12, 1006), and the name is spelled *Baile Ghibeain* in Watson’s notes (Coll-97/CWP/70). The name still survives the Callander street-name Balgibbon Drive and as the name of a hole on the golf course. See also discussion in *Buildings and settlement* above.

BALVALACHLAN CLD NN634060 1 66m

Balclaichling 1662 *Retours* PER no. 708

¹³ Munfichet or Montfiquet is the original spelling of the Muschets of Kincardine in Menteith. The Montfiquets came to Scotland via Normandy around 1165 (Black 1946, 662); they were granted Kincardine in 1189 x 1195 (*RRS* ii, no 334).

¹⁴ The charter was also witnessed by Clement, bishop of Dunblane, who was elevated to that post in 1233, and G. (Gilbert), archdeacon of Dunblane, who was last heard of as being in that post on 7th May 1235.

¹⁵ My thanks to Dr Matthew Hammond for this suggestion.

Balclachling 1675 *Retours* PER no. 880
Ballichlauchlane 1685 *Dunb. Tests.*, 110 [John M'Nie in, and Janet Neill, his spouse]
Balivicklauchlane c.1755 NRS E729/4/54
Balvicklauchlane 1765 NRS E729/8/68
Bailivichlachlan 1775 NRS E777/313/117
Ballachlachlin 1783 Stobie
Boglot 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA
Boglot 1927 OS 1 inch popular edition 62
Balvalchlan 1954 OS 1 Inch Seventh Series 54

G *baile* + pn MacLauchlan

Baile Mhic Lachlainn 'farmstead of a person called MacLauchlan'.¹⁶ Fourteen new farms or lots were proposed in the area to the south of Callander by the surveyors of the Annexed Estates, the body set up to improve the estates of those who had their lands forfeited after the '45 Rebellion and to discourage further rebellion. The 1775 form comes from John Leslie's plan and covers the proposed enclosure of Lot 9,¹⁷ a 90 acre farm occupied by John Ferguson and John MacLauchlan. The *Boglot* entries are a bit puzzling, but may have been a name change perhaps after the last mentioned John or his heirs had died; the nearby lands of *Greenock* were marked on the Annexed Estate plan as *Greenock Moss* (NRS E777/313/2). With regard to the earliest forms, it is interesting that Black (1946, 533) shows spellings from the seventeenth century showing *M'Clachlane* or *McClauchlan*. The forms for c.1755, 1765 and 1775 show the genitive singular *mhic*, which comes through in the current spelling of the name as 'v'. See also discussion in *Buildings and settlement* above.

In Watson's notes *Boglot* is tentatively spelled *am Bogladh* (Coll-97/CWP/69).

/ˌbalvəˈlaxlən/

BALVORIST KMA S NN672070 1 E366 150m SWF

Bellitmorych 1461 *ER* vii, 53
Bellikmorik 1471 *ER* viii, 67
Bellikmorik 1478 *ER* viii, 531
Ballermorik 1480 *ER* ix, 564
Ballemorik 1484 *ER* ix, 597
Ballemorik 1486 *ER* ix, 625
Ballemorik 1488 *ER* x, 637
Balmorich 1494 *ER* x, 723
Balmorische 1499 *ER* xi, 415
Balmoriche 1502 *ER* xii, 633
Balmoris 1528 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 380
Ballemorist 1529 *RMS* iii no. 854
Ballemorist 1529 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 392
Ballemorist 1529 *RSS* iii no. 854
Ballemorist 1531 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 395
Ballemorist 1532 *RSS* iii no. 1123
Wester Ballemorist 1532 *RSS* ii no. 1146
Ballemorist 1550 *RMS* iv no. 536
Ballemorist 1561 *RMS* iv no. 1392

¹⁶ Or a variant spelling of that name. See Black (1946, 533), under *MacLachlan*.

¹⁷ The area between what is now the farm of Callandrade and Greenock Burn was divided into twelve lots by the surveyors for the Annexed Estates.

Ballemoreis 1561 RSS v no. 900
Ballivorist 1564 RMS iv no. 1513
Ballemoreis 1565 RSS v no. 2597
Ballemoreis 1573 RSS vi no. 1836
Ballivorist 1581 RMS v no. 280
Balleivorist 1587 RMS v no. 1429
Ballemoreist 1611 RMS vii no. 465
Balmorist 1675 *Retours* PER no. 877
Ballvorust 1783 Stobie
Balvorist 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *baile* + ?

Two of the earliest forms (1471 and 1478) have *Bellik-* as the generic, which could suggest *bealach* ‘pass’ (the 1461 form has *Bellit-*; the *t* could be a scribal error for *c*). The specific could be the personal-name Maurice or Muiredhach, which occurs often in Menteith. A Donald M’Vorest (no date) and a Mary M’Vorest (1733) are mentioned in the *Dunblane Testaments* residing in Callander and Brig o’ Turk respectively (*Dunb. Tests.* 112). The early forms show an *-ych/-ik/-ich* ending, while later we have an *-ist* ending, which also occurs in another *Balvorist* shown on Stobie southeast of Lake of Menteith between Cardross and Arnclerich PMH. See also discussion in *Buildings and settlement* above.

/bəl'vuriʃ/¹⁸

BALLACHRAGGAN KMA S NN676064 1 E366 140m NWF

Ballecragan 1461 ER vii, 53
Balneregane 1471 ER viii, 67
Balcregan 1478 ER viii, 531
Balneregane 1480 ER ix, 564
Balneregane 1484 ER ix, 597
Balneregane 1486 ER ix, 625
Ballegregan 1488 ER x, 636
Ballechragane 1491 RMS ii no. 2035
Ballegegan 1494 ER x, 723
Ballegreganne 1499 ER xi, 415
Ballechragane 1528 RMS iii no. 607 [terras de Agglistechynauch, *Ballechragane* et *Gartincabir*]
Balinthragane 1532 RSS ii no. 1146
Ballecraggane 1538 RMS iii no. 1498 [terras de Agglische-chynnauche, *Ballecraggane*, et *Gartincabire*]
Ballincragan 1550 RMS iv no. 536
Ballachragane 1561 RSS v no. 900
Ballachragane 1565 RSS v no. 2597
Ballathragane 1573 RSS vi, no. 1836
Ballecragane 1595 *Retours* PER no. 54
Ballichragan 1670 *Retours* PER no. 809 [terras de Eglishaynauch, *Ballichragan*, et *Ballicavis*, unitis in tenandriam de *Craigtoune*]
Balcraigan c.1750 Roy 75

¹⁸ Information on pronunciation from Mr Campbell Millar [age 50+?] of Ballachraggan, whose father always pronounced it that way. Mr Millar’s family have farmed at Ballachraggan for several generations.

*Balloohriaggan*¹⁹ 1783 Stobie
Ballachraggan 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *baile* + G *an* + G *creagean*

Baile nan Creagan ‘tounship of the crags’. The modern farm sits between two out-crops in a largely peat/heath landscape. Some of the earliest forms contain the definite article, and the specific-initial ‘g’ could represent nasalisation of *c* following genitive plural article. It is not clear, however, whether we can rule out *bealach* as the generic in some of these forms, perhaps as a generic substitution. There may also be variation with *Baile a’ Chreagain* ‘tounship of the little rock’. See also discussion in *Buildings and settlement* above.

/baləˈxragən/

BALAMEANOCH CLD, LXY S NN614087 2 87m

Bellimannoch 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 21 [Elizabeth Buchanan, and Donald Stewart, her husband, in]

Balmeanoch 1783 Stobie

Balmanoch 1843 RHP 1442/1

Balameanoch Woods 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *baile* + G *meadhanach*

‘Middle farmstead or settlement’. *Baile Meadhanach*. The settlement of Balameanoch is now lost, but it sat a short distance to the south-east of Leny House. See also discussion in *Buildings and settlement* above.

BALAMEANOCH WOODS CLD, LXY S NN622089 1 SWF

Balameanoch Woods 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en Balameanoch + SSE *wood*

‘A large extent of wood (principally fir) situated on the east of the T.P. road from Callander to Lochearnhead and extending from Eas Dearg to Callander Craig. Property of J.B. Hamilton Esqr Leny House’ (OS1/25/12/9).

BALLOCHALLAN KMA S NN653056 1 E366 70m SWF

Ballachallane 1565 RMS iv no. 1622 [*Cammis-Wester* alias *Ballachallane*]

Ballichallin 1608 RMS vi no. 2180 [*Cambusbeg-Westir* alias *Ballichallin*]

Ballichallon 1613 RMS vii no 797 [*Cammusbeg-Wester* vocatas *Ballichallon*]

Ballachan 1724 *Geog. Coll.* i, 338

Ballachallan c.1750 Roy 70 [House of *Ballachallan*]

Ballachalan 1775 NAS E777/313/2

Ballachallan 1783 Stobie

Ballachallan 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Ballochallan 1979 OS 1:10,000 NN60

G *bealach* + G *àilean*

Bealach Àilein ‘meadow pass’. Dwelly has the G m. noun *àilean* meaning ‘green, plain, meadow’. This place sits on a flat plain about three km to the south east of Callander, and just

¹⁹ This should presumably be *Ballachriaggan*. This kind of misreading or misspelling by the draughtsman or engraver is a fairly common occurrence in Stobie’s maps.

300 metres west of the place-name Straid ‘[Roman?] road’, and was probably on or part of the main route from Doune to Callander and the North. See also discussion in *Routeways* above.

/ˌbaləxˈalən/

BEALACH GAOITHE CLD R NN596096 1 290m
Bealach Gaoithe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *bealach* + G *gaoth*
‘Wind pass’. See also discussion in *Climate, season, sound and time* and *Routeways* above.

BEALACH NA-CLOICHE CLD R NN600100 1 390m
Bealach na Cloiche 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *bealach* + G *an* + G *clach*
‘Pass of the stone’.

BEALACH NA H-IMRICH CLD R NN599116 1 510m
Bealach na h-Imrich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *bealach* + G *an* + G *imrich*
‘Pass of the flitting’. One of three passes called Bealach na h-Imriche in Menteith. These may indicate the movement of people, possibly women as they relocated due to marriage, or perhaps more likely, the movement of milk-cows and women at ‘the big flitting’ to the shieling grounds once the men had prepared them for use and habitation (Fenton 1980, 101; Fenton 1999, 135). Alternatively, they may relate to the period of the Highland Clearances in this area towards the end of the eighteenth century, in which case they are obviously late place-name formations. See also discussion in *Agriculture* above.

BEALACH NAM BIODAG CLD R NN591094 1 260m
Bealach nam Biodag 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *bealach* + G *an* + G *biodag*
‘Pass of the daggers’. It is not known why this place is so named, but a battle or a hunting event may be possible.

BEALACH NAN CORP CLD R NN557106 1 652m
Bealach nan Corp 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *bealach* + G *an* + G *corp*
‘Pass of the bodies’. See Lochan nan Corp below for the explanation of this name.

BEALACH NAN LACHAN CLD R NN623101 1 283m
Bealach nan Lachan 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *bealach* + G *an* + G *lach*
‘Pass of the wild ducks’.

BEALACH NAN SEARRACH CLD R NN577125 1 490m
Bealach nan Searrach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G bealach + G an + G searrach

‘Pass of the colts’. This *Bealach nan Searrach* is on the west side of Loch Lubnaig.

BEALACH NAN SEARRACH CLD R NN598129 1 530m

Bealach nan Searrach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G bealach + G an + G searrach

‘Pass of the colts’. This *Bealach nan Searrach* is on the east side of Loch Lubnaig, but is almost at the same latitude as the *Bealach nan Searrach* CLD (above) on the western side of Loch Lubnaig.

BEALACH NAN SGLIAT CLD R NN599121 1 477m

Bealach nan Sgliat 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G bealach + G an + G sglèat

‘Pass of the slates’. Dwelly has *sgliat* as an alternative spelling of *G sglèat* ‘slate’. According to *OSA*, ‘slates are found in different places of this district. The best are the azure blue slates of *Aney*, on the property of Mr. Stirling of Kier, which rise of a proper breadth, ring well, stand the carriage, and resist the influence of the weather for any length of time. The inferiority of the slate at *Kerinoch*, on the property of Mr. M’Nab of M’Nab, is chiefly owing, not to any want of metal, but to their being less beautiful, and smaller in the size. The purple slates at *Tombea*, the property of Mr. Drummond of Perth, being less durable than the other two kinds, sell at the 25s, the 1000, while the others are sold at 21 s., especially the first. Very fine flags, of a gray colour, are found at Brackland, on the property of the Earl of Moray, which rise frequently 6 feet square, not above 1½ or 2 inches thick, and very smooth; yet, from their toughness, they are easily carried to a distance, and used for malt kilns, floors and pavement. Before the discovery of blue slate in this country, these flags were used for covering houses; particularly *Doune Castle*, built by Murdoch Duke of Albany, besides several others (*OSA* xi, 586).

BEINN BHREAC CLD R NN606141 1 703m

Beinn Bhreac 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G beinn + G breac

‘Speckled mountain’. Gaelic can be more descriptive than English when it comes to describing shade or texture in the landscape, but there are not many such names in the CLP area.

BEN GULLIPEN PMH R NN596045 1 414m

Ben Gullipen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G beinn + G gulba

‘Mountain of snout’ (Meek 1998, 154). See the section *Legends and the supernatural* above for more details.

‘A considerable high hill forming part of a nameless range which extends from the Lake of Menteith of the farm of N. Glenly to the parish boundary of Callander on the north east’ (OS1/25/69/21).

BEN LEDI CLD R NN562097 1 879m

Bin-lydy 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 131v

Bin-lydye c.1636-52 NLS Adv.MS.70.2.10 (Gordon 51)
Ben Ladhia c.1750 Roy
Beannladia 1775 NRS E777/313/3
Bein ladhia 1775 NRS E777/313/122
Ben-ledi 1783 Stobie
Ben-ledi 1791-99 OSA xi, 577
Ben-le-di 1791-99 OSA xi, 580 ['contracted for *Ben-le-Dia*, the Hill of God']
Benledi 1810 Scott, *Lady of the Lake* canto I, verse vi [When rose *Benledi*'s ridge in air]
Benledi 1837 NSA x, 349
Ben Ledi 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *beinn* + ? G *leathad* + ? suffix

'Slope mountain' based on G *leathad* or *leitir* has been suggested by Drummond (2007, 154), but this does not fit the early forms. John Leslie, the Annexed Estate surveyor, writes 'Near [Callander] is the lofty mountain *Beannladia* (i.e. Hill of God)'; this is the position taken by the ministers of Callander in *OSA* and *NSA*: 'The most conspicuous mountain is *Benledi*, contracted for *Beinn-le-Dia*, the hill of God. This name was probably given to the mountain by the Druids, who had a temple on the summit of it, where the inhabitants in the vicinity assembled for devotion once a year, and it is said that this meeting continued three days' (*NSA* x, 349). However, this is certainly wrong and is in fact a facile folk etymology, reading it as *le Dia* or *la Dia* meaning 'with God'; the stress is on the first syllable making a nonsense of the *le Dia* derivation, where the stress is on the second syllable (Drummond 2007, 154). The meaning of *Ledi* is unknown, its Gaelic form is *Beinn Lididh* or *Beinn Leididh* according to Robertson's notes (King 2019, 329), while Watson has it as *Lidi* in Dwelly.²⁰

BIORAN NA CIRCE CLD R NN558117 1 722m

Bioran na Circe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *bioran* + G *an* + G *cearc*

'Point of the hen'. 'Hen' in this case may mean grouse.

BOCHASTLE CLD S NN611076 1 73m

Montcastell 1451 *ER* v, 476
Mochastir 1452 *RMS* ii no. 567
Muntcastell 1453 *ER* v, 597
Moncastel 1456 *ER* vi, 357
Moncastel 1461 *ER* vii, 52
Mochastir 1474 *RMS* ii no. 1173
Mochastir 1502 *RMS* ii no. 2657
Monquhassill 1530 *RSS* ii no.700
Mocastell 1543 *Dunb. Tests.*, 21 [Patrick Buchanan, alias Walterson, at]
Mooquhassill 1561 *RSS* v no. 900
Eistir Mooquhassill 1565 *RSS* v no. 2597
Monquhastell 1590 *Retours* PER no. 1058
Bochassill 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 131v
Bochassill c.1636-52 NLS Adv.MS.70.2.10 (Gordon 51)
Mochastyre 1640 *Retours* PER no. 494
Mochaster 1669 *Dunb. Tests.*, 24 [Colin Campbell of]

²⁰ My thanks to Professor Thomas Clancy of the University of Glasgow and Dr Jake King of Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba for their help with this problematic name.

Mochaschyre 1670 *Retours* PER no. 806
Mochastell 1674 *Dunb. Tests.*, 114 [Gregor Malloch, alias M'Grigor, in]
Mochaster 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 164 [Katherine Stewart in]
Moquhastle 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 107 [Elizabeth M'Laren, spouse to Robert M'Grigor, in]
Mochastell 1676 *Dunb. Tests.*, 120 [Katherine Millar in]
Mochastell 1680 *Dunb. Tests.*, 21 [John Buchanan in]
Bochastle c.1755 NRS E729/2/26
miln of Bohastill c.1755 NRS E729/2/207
Bochastle c.1775 NRS E777/313/2
Bocastle 1791-99 OSA xi, 607
Bocastle 1810 Scott, *Lady of the Lake* canto V, verse xii [On *Bochastle* the mouldering lines,/ Where Rome, Empress of the world,/ Of yore her eagle's wings unfurl'd]
Bochastle 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

? G *both* + G *caisteal*

*Both Chaisteil*²¹ 'castle hut'. Watson (1926, 240) suggests that the forms with initial *m* are the result of nasalisation or eclipsis due to the OG preposition *i* or *an*, 'in'. An initial *b* in these circumstances becomes *m*, while the lenited 'c' in most of the forms point to G *caisteal*, 'castle'; the 'castle' in this case being the remains of a Roman fort 200 m north-east.

However, the first element could be G *mòine* 'moss' which would suit the location between the *Garbh Uisge* and *Eas Gobhain* rivers which would have been regularly flooded in the past.²² The medial *t* in some early forms could be a vestige of the old Gaelic gen. sg. definite article *ind*. The element *Both* appears very late, it could be either re-interpretation (so generic element substitution) or generic element variation between *mòine* and *both*.

Caisteal is a fairly common element for fortifications of varying dates, i.e. Iron Age, Roman, and early Medieval, that are not *normally* classed by archaeologists as hill-forts. Drumquhassle *druim chaisteil* near Drymen, is named after the remains of a nearby Roman fort, and there are a number of broch-like structures in Glenlyon PER and near Pitlochry PER that have *caisteal* in their names (McNiven 2013, 71-2). The more usual element for a hill-fort in many parts of Scotland is G *dùn*, and one km west of Bochastle is Dunmore, a hill-fort of seemingly dating to the Iron-Age (see also Dunmore below).

An indication of the pronunciation can be seen in one of the c.1755 forms, where William Monteith, factor for the annexed estate of Arnprior, produced a report on the estate of Strathyre; here it is *Bohastill* (NRS E729/2/207).

'The property of the Earl of Murray a short distance N. East of the house are the remains of a large bank of earth or mound called the moulding lines in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*' (OS1/25/12/5)

/bo'hasil/

BOTHAN NA PLAIGHE CLD S NN651097 1 E366 315m SEF

Bothan na Plàighe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *bothan* + G *an* + G *plàighe*

'Hut of the plague'. See *Archaeology and cultural artefacts* in the introduction.

BRACKLAND CLD S NN663085 1 157m

²¹ This is how Charles M. Robertson spelled it (King 2019, 329).

²² Indeed, the area still floods regularly today.

Brathuli 1261 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 214 [mentioned in an inspeximus of Henry III of England of a charter of William I of Scotland dated to 1213].

Broculy 1267 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 217 [confirmation by William I of a gift by Walter Stewart, earl of Menteith, to Gilbert of Glenkerny²³ of ‘half of the farm-stead of *Broculy* with pertinents, namely that half which lies in part towards the marches of *Eglysdissentyn*’ (medietate ville de *Broculy* cum pertinenciis, videlicet, illa medietate que iacet in parte uersus marchias de *Eglysdissentyn*)]

Broculli 1330 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 229 [‘the whole lands of Easter Brackland in Menteith’ (totam terram de *Estir Broculli* in *Mentethe*)]

Brokcley 1480 ER ix, 564

Broklen 1483 ER ix, 597

Broklen 1486 ER ix, 625

Braklane 1500 RSS i no. 495

Brokle 1509 RMS ii no. 3363 [‘half the lands of Brackland’ (terrass dimedietatis de *Brokle*)]

Brokland 1528 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 380

Brokland 1529 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 392

Brokland 1529 RMS iii no 854

Brokland Eister 1531 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 395

Brokland 1532 RMS iii no. 1123

Brokland 1550 RMS iv no. 536

Eister Brokland 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)

Westir Brokland 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)

Brokland 1561 RMS iv no. 1392

Brakland 1565 RSS v no. 2597

Braikland 1573 RSS vi no. 1836

Brakland 1579 RMS iv no. 2902

Brokland 1602 *Retours* PER no. 98

Brokland 1611 RMS vii no. 465

Brakland 1611 RMS vii no 510

Brokland 1618 RMS vii no. 1809

Brackland 1630 *Retours* PER no. 400

Brokland 1650 RMS ix no. 2157

Brockland 1665 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [Janet M’Bae in]

Wester Brokland 1667 *Dunb. Tests.*, 101 [Donald M’Grewer in]

Brockland 1667 *Retours* PER no. 763

Brackland 1668 *Retours* PER no. 774

Wester Bracland 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 157 [Andrew Simpson in]

Brochlands 1675 *Retours* PER no. 877

Brockland 1678 *Dunb. Tests.*, 56 [John Fisher in]

Brackland 1685 *Dunb. Tests.*, 45 [Patrick Drummond in]

Brackland 1686 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [John M’Arthur in]

Brackland 1734 *Dunb. Tests.*, 108 [Agnes M’Lauchlan, relict of Donald M’Arthur, in]

Braikland of Callander 1742 *Dunb. Tests.*, 108 [Annapell M’Lauchlan, relict of John Ferguson, in]

Bracklands 1783 Stobie [*E. and W. Bracklands* shown]

Brackland 1789 *Dunb. Tests.*, 110 [Mary M’Nab in]

Brackland 1791-99 OSA xi, 586

Brackland 1837 NSA x, 352

²³ See Balgibbon CLD for location of Glenkerny.

Brackland 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA [*Wester, Middle and Easter Brackland* shown]

The early forms make a derivation difficult. It is unlikely that it is G *breac* + G *linne* ‘speckled pool’ or Sc *brack* + *land* ‘land of the ground broken up for cultivation’. The earliest form from 1261 may have a ‘c’ rather than a ‘t’. The fairly consistent ‘o’ from 1267 to 1675 may mean the name contains G *broc* ‘badger’. Dwelly has an obsolete meaning of *broc* as being ‘grey, dark grey’. *Broc* may be functioning as an adjective, i.e. ‘badger-coloured’, it would regularly cause lenition if it comes before the noun it is qualifying, regardless of gender of that noun. OG *brocc* ‘badger’, is found in noun + noun compounds, including names, e.g. Brocros (Hogan 1910, 128). The second element, then, could be G *tulach*, so the early forms may be for *broc thulaich* ‘badger-coloured, grey mound’ or ‘badger hillock’. Brackland is in the barony of Doune in *ER*, but was part of the ‘tak of the paroch kirk of Callander’ in the *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349).

It is notable that there are differences in how the OS spells the name: the famous Bracklinn Falls, which are nearby, are named *Falls of Brackland* in 1st edn OS 6 inch map in 1866, and they are crossed via the *Bridge of Brackland* and both are in the *Brackland Glen*. On the present 1:50,000 Landranger map the farms are all Brackland with their respective prefixes of Wester, etc, but the falls are Bracklinn Falls. On the present 1:25,000 Explorer the farms are all Bracklinn with their respective prefixes of Wester, etc, while the Bridge of Brackland crosses the Bracklinn Falls that flow through the Brackland Glen. Furthermore, the Bracklinn Falls are on the Keltie Water, not the Brackland Burn! The current farmer has always known it as Bracklinn, which it was when his father farmed here in the 1950s.

The name is spelled ‘*Braclan* (a flat)’ in Watson’s notes (Coll-97/CWP/69).

/ˈbraklɪn/²⁴

BRACKLAND BURN CLD W NN653078 1 E368 85m

Brackland Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en Brackland + ScEng *burn*

‘A large stream, a continuation of Allt Ruith an Eas, rising on Meall Clachach. It receives this name [as] it enters Eas Fiadhaich and retains it till its junction with Keltie Water near Tigh an Loin’ (OS1/25/12/24).

BRACKLAND GLEN CLD R NN649082 1 E366 130m

Glen of Brackland 1837 NSA x, 353

Brackland Glen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en Brackland + ScEng *glen*

‘A winding glen, through which the Keltie Water flows, having its northern end at the Falls of Brackland and stretching southwards about three quarters of a mile. It is very steep, totally inaccessible in some places, and has its sides covered with wood’ (OS1/25/12/23).

BRACKLINN FALLS CLD W NN045084 1 E366 143m

Bracklinn 1810 Scott, Lady of the Lake Canto II, verse xiv

Falls of Brackland 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Brackland Falls 1927 OS 1 inch ‘Popular’ edn 62

²⁴ From farmer at West Brackland/Bracklinn.

Bracklinn Falls 1956 OS 1:25,000 NN60

en Brackland + ScEng *fall*

For Bracklinn see Brackland CLD above. In his *Lady of the Lake*, Sir Walter Scott writes of 'Bracklinn's thundering wave' (Canto II, verse xiv) and 'Bracklinn's chasm, so black and steep,/ Recieves her roaring linn' (Canto VI, verse xviii). They are described in the OSNB as 'a succession of small waterfalls, six in number, formed by Keltie Water, in a ravine about a mile from the village of Callander. The descent in all is about eighty feet. On either side the rocks are perpendicular and fringed with trees, those on the east being intermingled with firs' (OS1/25/12/23).

OSA has a fantastic description of the glen and its falls – 'In the glen betwixt *Brackland* and *Achinlaich*, there is a bridge on the water of *Kelty*, confining of 2 sticks, covered with a few branches of trees and some turf, which is abundantly romantic and dangerous. The sticks are laid across the chasm, with their ends resting on the rocks, which project on opposite sides, about 50 feet high, above a deep pool: On the one hand, the white cascade precipitates itself, from a height above the bridge, with a tremendous noise, occasioned by the conflict of the rocks, the narrowness of the passage, and the lofty column of water, whose spray often wets the clothes of passengers. On the other hand, the winding glen, which deepens as it descends, the gloominess of the hanging rocks, of the shading trees, and black pools, strikes with terror and with awe. Yet the people of the adjacent farms, from the mere force of habit, pass and repass with very little concern ; although though the very act of looking down, when there is a flood in the water, muft fill the head of a stranger with a swimming giddiness, owing to the altitude of his situation, the dening roar of the torrent, the gloomy horror of the glen, and the whirling of the pool below, into which the cascade falls, rolling, tossing, thundering down' (OSA xi, 590-1).

BRAES OF GREENOCK CLD S NN630053 1 100m SEF

Braes of Greenock 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Sc *brae* + Sc *of* + en Greenock

See Greenock below.

CAISTEAL BRISTE CLD A NN61782 1 71m (site of Leny Castle)

the old Castel of Leny 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156V

Caisteal Briste 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *caisteal* + G *briste*

'Broken castle'. A morainic mound said to be site of the old casltle of Leny, which appartenly burnt down after the battle of Flodden in 1513 (RCAHMS Canmore NMRS No. NN60NW 9). 'A small knoll, planted with woods situated between Trean and the T.P. road. Old Leny Castle was situated on this knoll, but it was burnt after the battle of Flodden, - 1513 – and never afterwards rebuilt. Not a trace of it now remains. Means broken or brushed castle. Property of J.B. Hamilton Esqr Leny House' (OS1/25/12/9).

CALLANDER CLD PS NN628079 1 73m

Ecclesie de *Callander* 1238 *Inchaffray Liber* xxxii [taken from MacGregor Stirling (1815, 113-116)]

vicarage of *Kalendrech* 1438 CSSR iv no. 464

vicarage of *Kalendich* 1438 CSSR iv no. 466

Calendrate 1451 *RMS* ii no. 465 [terras de *Calyn* et *Calendrate* cum molendino et piscatura earundem, in comitatu de *Mentheth*, vic. *Perth* ‘the lands of *Calyn* and *Callander* with the mill and fishings of the same in the lordship of *Menteith*, sheriffdom of *Perth*’]

Calindrade 1457 *RMS* ii no. 606 [terras de *Calyn*, et *Calindrade*. (James II confirms charter to James, Lord Livingstone of the barony of *Calentare*, i.e. *Callendar*, *Falkirk*)]

Calendrate 1498 *ER* xi (*Calan* et *Calendrate* index in *Libri Responsionum*)

Calendrath, vic. *Perth* 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3399 [terras duarum partium de *Calen* et *Calendrath*, vic. *Perth*]

Calantreth 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3404 [terras de *Calen*, *Calantreth*, et *Dowglas*, cum pendiculis, le outsettis, tenentibus, etc, vic. *Perth*. (James IV grants barony of *Kalendare* to William Lord Livingstone)]

Calendreth 1551 *RSS* iv no. 1370

the parish kirk of *Callander* 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 295)

the vicarage of *Callendrech* 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 335)

the parish kirk of *Callendrech* 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 348)

Callender 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349) [Tak of the parochie kirk of *Callender*]

Eister Callender...Myddell Callender...Westir Callender 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)

Calyndrade 1566 *RSS* v no. 2823 [*Kaling* et *Calyndrade* et de *Douglas* ac de *Terynteray*]

Callenteich 1593 *RPC* v, 41

Calyndrade, *Callendraith* 1594 *RMS* vi no. 118 [terras de *Caling* et *Calyndrade...pro* advocacione ecclesie de *Callendraith*]

minister de *Callindreth* 1615 *RMS* vii no. 1222

tour of *Kalendar* 1630-50 Sibbald *TNS* 131v²⁵ [the tour of *Kalendar* 4 house high]

the kirk of *Callander* 1649 *NRS*. PA2/24, f.270r-270v

Callander 1654 *Blaeu Atlas* (2006 edition), Map 1

Callendar 1654 *Blaeu Atlas* (2006 edition), Map 2

Callindrade 1662 *Retours PER* no. 708 [*Calling*, *Callindrade* et *Dowglas... terris terrisque* dominicalibus de *Callindrade... villa et terris de Eister Callindrade... baroniam de Callindrade*]

Callander 1672 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [John McBae in]

Callindrade 1675 *Retours PER* no. 880 [terris de *Calling*, *Callindrade* et *Douglas*, viz terris dominicalibus de *Cullindrade* (sic)... *Eister Callindrade* et *Garth... baroniam de Callindrade*]

Calendar 1685 *NLS Adv.MS.70.2.11* (Adair 3) *A Mape of the countries about Stirling*

Callendar 1699 *Dunb. Tests.*, 13 [John Black, sometime servitor to Mr. George Drummond, of]

the Boat of Callander 1740 *Dunb. Tests.*, 108 [Walter and Lauchlan M’Lauchlan both at]

Callander 1749 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [Mr. John M’Callum, minister of]

Callender c.1750 Roy

Mains of Callander 1765 *NRS* E729/8/68

Callander 1775 *NRS* E777/313/2

Callander 1783 Stobie

Callander 1791-99 *OSA* xi, 574

Callander 1837 *NSA* x, 349

Callander 1800 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [John M’Arthur, slater in]

Callander 1866 *OS* 6 inch 1st edn *PER & CLA*

²⁵ The ‘tour’, or tower, of *Callander* lay on the south bank of the River Teith at approx NN629076 (see RCAHMS Canmore NMRS no. NN60NW 8).

G ?

Watson (Watson 2002 [1913], 130) has *Calasraid* ‘harbour-street’ ‘ferry-street’, which is almost what the minister for Callander has in *OSA*.²⁶ By the time Watson wrote *CPNS* in 1926, he stated that ‘Callander on Teith...is a transferred name from Callander (sic)²⁷ near Falkirk’ (Watson 1926, 106), and it is probably the case that from at least the sixteenth century the form of the Menteith name has been influenced by Callendar STL. It is notable that Watson states that Callender on Speyside (Woods of Callender is at NJ146366, midway between Grantown-on-Spey and Charlestown of Aberlour) is derived from old Celtic **caled* ‘hard’. Quite what is ‘hard’ about such rivers (Calder/Cawder river-names are found throughout Scotland) is difficult to say. Is it because they are particularly rocky? Or is it to do with the force of flow of such rivers as the punch their way through the landscape? As well as being in river-names like Calder, **caled* is also found in names such as Callander, Keltie, and is the root of the tribe Caledonians. Callander is near the Keltie Water, just as is Callander near Crieff; the Keltie Burn flows just 400 metres east of Mains of Callander. There is much thinking to be done on this puzzling name yet!

The earliest form dating to 1238 may be a transcription error. This comes from a charter concerning the foundation of Inchmahome Priory printed in the *Inchaffray Liber*, which in turn comes from Rev MacGregor Stirling’s *Notes on the Priory of Inchmahome* (MacGregor Stirling 1815); MacGregor Stirling had seen the original charter, now lost (see Hutchison 1889, 136, note 1 for details of this charter). Given that he was responsible for the ‘Isle of (my) Rest’ derivation for Inchmahome, perhaps we should not be too confident in his transcription of *Callander* in his book.

The early *Calen/Caling* forms may relate to the original name of the estate, which may have straddled the River Teith. *Calendrate* etc may have been a subdivision of this estate, and the *sraid* element, also found in Straid KMA, perhaps relating to a potential Roman road between the Roman forts at Doune and Bochastle. Some of the early forms contain *-drate*, which might be for *drochaid* ‘bridge’ (c.f. Poldrait *Poll (na) Drochaid*, Glasgow (Taylor 2007a, 3) and Ballindrate, Co. Donegal (Flanagan and Flanagan 1994, 74)). The *Calen-* element, although obscure, seems to be found in nearby Coilhallan Wood to the west of the modern town, probably G **coille chailin* or *chalan* or some such.²⁸

/ˈkaləndər/

CALLANDER CASTLE CLD S NN629075 1 71m

Old Castle 1775 NRS E777/313/3

Old house and gardens of Callander 1775 NRS E777/313/104

castle 1791-99 [

castle of Callander 1837 NSA x, 355 [There are still seen at the manse, the remains of the *castle of Callander*]

Callander Castle (site of) 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en Callander + ScEng *castle*

The annexed estate report of 1775 states that ‘At East Mains was the original seat of the Earls of Callander where the Old Castle stood till within these three years past’ (NRS E777/313/3). It was stated in the late eighteenth century that ‘There are the remains of an old *castle* at the

²⁶ ‘...*Calla-straid*, which is the Gaelic name given to it by the common people: *Calla*, signifying the landing place at the Ferry, where the village is built; and *Straid*, the street or avenue leading from the castle of Callander to the same ferry.’

²⁷ Now normally spelled *Callendar*.

²⁸ My thanks to Jake King for bringing this to my attention.

manse of Callander, which was built or repaired by in 1596, by Livingston Earl of Linlithgow ... It was forfeited in the reign of James I or II, and given to the Livingstons ... they either enlarged or rebuilt the castle, and inscribed the name of the own family, and the year, on the door-head. This land was sold to the family of Perth, about the year 1630' (*OSA* xi, 608-9). In a footnote to the above the minister for Callander states that the 'this castle was mostly taken down in 1737' (*OSA* xi, 609). 'The site of this castle is situated on the south bank of the River Teith and is within a few yards of the Manse. There are no vestiges now remaining. Several human bones were unearthed a few years ago by the workmen who were employed in levelling the site. The date of its erection is not authentically known' (OS1/25/12/35).

CALLANDER CRAIG CLD R NN630088 1 300m

Craigmoir of Kalendar 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156v

Crag of Callander 1837 NSA x, 350

Callander Craig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en Callander + ScEng *craig*

'A very conspicuous range of rocks about a mile in length, situated immediately north of the village of Callander. It extends in a direction east and west, its west end being partly covered by a fir plantation stretching from the back of the village to the foot of the craig' (OS1/25/12/10).

CALLANDRADE CLD S NN624074 1 80m

Callander Cottage 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Callendrade 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA

Callendrade 1948 OS 6 inch PER & CLA

There are two places within 200 m of each other called Callandrade and Callandrade Cottage on the current OS 1:25,000 Explorer map. On the OS 6 inch 1st edn, they are *Callander Cottage* and *West Mains* respectively. *West Mains* is shown on the Annexed Estate plan NRS E777/313/2, and this may be *Westir Callander* mentioned under Callander above in the *Books of Assumption of the Thrids of Benefices* from the 1560s. *East Mains*, presumably *Eister Callander* in the 1560s, is shown on NRS E777/313/14 just along from *West Mains* and is shown on the other side of what is now the A81 road from *West Mains* on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map. John Leslie wrote in 1775 that 'At *East Mains* was the original seat of the earls of Callander where the Old Castle stood til within these last three years bypast' (NRS E777/313/3). Stobie has a 'Big Hoose' symbol called *E. Mains* there. The modern names may be antiquarian re-namings. See discussion of Callander, above.

CALLANDRADE COTTAGE CLD S NN624074 1 80m

West Mains 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Callander Cottage 1956 OS 1:25,000 NN60

en Callendrate + SSE *cottage*

CAMBUSBEG KMA S NN660051 1 E366 70m SWF

Cammysbeg 1461 ER vii, 53

Cammisbeg 1484 ER ix, 597

Cammisbeg 1486 ER ix, 625

Cammisbeg 1488 ER x, 636

Cammusbeg 1494 ER x, 723

Cammusbeg 1499 *ER* xi, 415
Cammisbeg 1499 *ER* xi, 417
Cammisbeg 1502 *ER* xii, 633
Cambusbeg 1509 *RSS* i no. 1884
Cambusbeg 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3411
Cammysbeg 1527 *RMS* iii no. 456
Cammisbeg Estir 1561 *RSS* v no. 900
Cammisbeg 1565 *RSS* v no. 2597
Cammis-Eistir alias *Cammisbeg* 1565 *RMS* iv no. 1622
Cambisbeg 1565 *RMS* v no. 1429
Cammisbeg 1573 *RSS* vi no. 1836
Cambisbeg 1592 *NAS*, PA2/14, ff.74v-80r
Camisbeg-Wester 1597 *RMS* vi no. 569
Cambusbeg 1602 *Retours* *PER* no. 97
Cambusbeg-Westir alias *Ballichallin* 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2180
Cambisbeg 1611 *RMS* vii no. 465
Cammusbeg-Wester vocatas *Ballichallon* 1613 *RMS* vii no 797
Cambesbeg 1628 *RMS* viii no. 1239
Cambusbeg 1653 *Retours* *PER* no. 616
Cambusbeg 1686 *Retours* *PER* no. 949
Cambusbeg 1783 *Stobie*
Cambusbeg 1866 *OS* 6 inch 1st edn *PER* & *CLA*

G en **Cambus* (1)+ G *beag*

Camas Beag ‘small *Cambus*’. The *camas* generic may relate to the large semi-circular bend in the River Teith between Callander and *Cambusbeg* or a large bend in the Kelty Water near where *Cambusmore* (see below) sits. This is a sub-division of what was presumably a place called **Cambus* or **Camas* analogous with the Scots affixes *Easter*, *Wester*, *Upper*, *Nether*, etc., found in place-names. Note that in 1565 *Cammis-Eistir* was *Cambusbeg*, while in 1608 *Cambusbeg-Westir* was *Ballachallan*. This is one of two areas on the north bank of the River Teith that that derives from G *camas*. Another area c.4 km south east of *Cambusbeg* contains a number of ‘*Cambus*’ names, but this time in Scots, such as *Burn of Cambus* and *Carse of Cambus*.

/,cambəs'beg/

CAMBUSMORE KMA S NN652061 1 E366 75m

Cammismore 1529 *RMS* iii no. 847
Cammismoir 1543 *RSS* iii no. 303
Cammismoir 1561 *RSS* v no. 900
Cammismoir 1565 *RSS* v no. 2597
Cammismoir 1573 *RSS* vi no. 1836
Cammysmore 1580 *Fraser, Menteith* ii, 380
Cammismoir 1621 *RMS* viii no. 172
Cammisbarclay alias *Cammismore* 1622 *Retours* *PER* no. 1111
Cammis-Barclay alias *Cammismoir* 1627 *RMS* viii no. 1164
Cambusmoir 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1809
Cammis-Barclay alias *Cammismoir* 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1840
Cammis-Barclay alias *Cammismoir* 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1861
Camismoir 1646 *Retours* *PER* no. 558

terrarium de *Cambusbarclay* alias *Cambusmoir* 1648 *Retours* PER no. 581
Cambus-Barclay nuncupatis *Cambusmoir* 1686 *Retours* PER no. 949
the Tower of *Cambusmore* 1724 *Geog. Coll.* i, 338
Cambsmore Castle c.1750 Roy 70
Cambusmore 1783 Stobie
Cambusmore 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

En Cambus (1) + G mòr

Camas Mòr ‘big Cambus’. See *Cambusbeg* above for fuller analysis of the element *camas*. This was also known as *Cambusbarclay* until at least 1686. MacKay (2003, 32) mentions that ‘*Cambusmore* is mentioned in a charter of 1485’, but I have been unable to locate it.

/,cambəs'mor/

CHAORUINNACH CLD S NN582104 1 130m

Stankkerynagh 1451 *ER* v, 476
Kerenach 1461 *ER* vii, 52
Karenoch 1530 *RMS* iii no. 933
Kerenoch 1535 *RMS* iii no. 1497
Kirmache 1596 *Retours* PER no. 1081 [There has been a probable minim confusion here and it should be *Kirinach*; cf the 1682 form below.]
Kerenoch 1622 *Retours* PER no. 1111
Kiurnach 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 144r
Kerynock 1682 *Retours* PER no. 914
Curanoch c.1755 NRS E729/2/202
Corinoch 1765 *Dunb. Tests.*, 106 [Archibald M'Laren in]
Kerinoch 1791-99 *OSA* xi, 586
Kerinoch 1837 *NSA* x, 352 [There are also slate-quarries wrought in the parish; one on the farm of *Aney* ... another at the base of *Benledi*, the property of Mr Urquhart of *Kerinoch*]
Chaoruinnach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G caorann + G –ach

Caorannach ‘mountain ash/rowan tree place’. The last form contains *caorunn* ‘mountain ash; rowan tree’. The name is found in Coire Carnach at NN572098. See also *Stank* CLD, below, in connection with earliest form.

CLAISH FARM CLD S NN637067 1 70m

Clasche 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)
Clash of Callander 1682 *Dunb. Tests.*, 105 [Elsbeth Mackieson, and Patrick Smyth, her husband, in]
Clash of Callander 1731 *Dunb. Tests.*, 52 [Isobel Ferguson in]
Clash c.1755 NRS E729/2/21
Clash 1765 NRS E729/8/68
Clash of Callander 1779 *Dunb. Tests.*, 116 [George Maxwell in]
Claish 1783 Stobie
Clash 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G clais

Clais ‘furrow; hollow’. Barony of Callander. This place is not shown as Clash (or similar) on the Annexed Estate plan NRS E777/313/2, but seems to be named ‘Lot 4’. The remains of a Neolithic timber house/hall were found near here (for details see Barclay et al 2002; Brophy 2006).

/klaʃ/

CNOCAN NA CRAOIBHE CLD 1 NN613087 90m

Cnocan na Craoibhe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *cnocan* + G *an* + G *craobh*

‘Small hillock or mound of the tree’.

CNOC DUBH CLD R NN617104 1 343m

Cnoc Dubh 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *cnoc* + G *dubh*

‘Black hillock’.

‘A small knoll covered with heathy pasture and furze, situated between Callander and the eastern end of Callander Craig. Means Black Knole’ (OS1/25/12/19).

COCK HILL CLD R NN615053 1 240m

Cockhill 1837 NSA x, 359

Cock Hill 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

This may be a possible *comhdhail* site according to Barrow, since a fair, called the Cockhill Fair, was held here annually on May 16 (Barrow 1992, 228; Black 1999, 18). The minister for Callander, writing in NSA in 1837, states that ‘There are several fairs held in the parish, one in the month of May for black-cattle, sheep and horses. This fair is called Cockhill, from its being held on a hill of that name’ (NSA x, 359). ‘A hill of a ridge like shape situated on the north of the parish road leading from Callander to the Port of Monteith’ (OS1/25/12/2).

COILANTOGLE CLD S NN594068 1 110m SEF

Cultyntogill 1451 ER v, 476

Colletogill 1461 ER vii, 52

Colydoglen 1480 ER ix, 561

Coilyedochlen 1486 ER ix, 622

Colyedochlen 1488 ER x, 644

Colyedogle 1494 ER x, 724

Calyedochill 1499 ER xi, 416

Cultinogill 1502 ER xii, 634

Cultintogill 1528 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 380

Cultentogill 1529 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 392

Cultintogille 1529 RMS iii no. 854

Cultintogille, 1529 RSS iii no. 854

Cultintogill 1531 Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 396

Cultintogille 1532 RMS iii no. 112

Colintogall, 1572 RSS vi no. 1654

Collintogill 1602 *Retours* PER no. 97

Coulin-teugle 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 131v

Cullintogill 1653 *Retours* PER no. 616
Cullintogill 1675 *Retours* PER no. 877
West Cullingtogill 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 132 [Janet N'Arie in]
Cullintogle 1735 *Dunb. Tests.*, 162 [Andrew Stewart in]
Cuilanteogle 1783 Stobie
Coilantogle 1866 1st edn OS 6 inch sheet

G *cùil* + G *an* + G *seagal*.

Cùil an t-Seagail 'nook of the rye'. The current form, containing *coil*-, presumably for G *coille* 'wood', may be a later reinterpretation. The forms in *ER* ix –xi (1480 – 1499) are best seen as written by someone who misunderstood what was being said or had been written. The only way it is possible to tell that *Colydoglen* and the other early forms are in fact Coilantogle is by its place in the list of rentals, and the consistent rent throughout of 'iii l, vi s, viii d, ii bolle ordeì, ii mutones', although note the rent asks for two bolls of barley (ii bolle ordeì), not rye.

The name is spelled *Cùil an t-seagail* in Watson's notes (Coll-97/CWP/70).

/,kolan'togil/

COILANTOGLE FORD CLD W NN597065 1 85m

Coilantogle ford 1810 Scott, *Lady of the Lake* Canto V verse xi
Coilantogle Ford 1866 1st edn OS 6 inch sheet

en Coilantogle + ScEng *ford*

A ford on the Eas Gobhain near where the river exits Loch Venachar. This was the scene of a combat between the two main protagonists in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. The ford is marked 'disused' on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map; this is probably due to the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks built at Loch Venachar in the nineteenth century as part of the water supply for the growing city of Glasgow. 'There is no ford here now but still the place is well known the name. Since the building of Gartchonzie Bridge about ½ a mile to the north the Ford has become disused' (OS1/25/12/6).

COILHALLAN WOOD CLD V NN615070 1 120m

Coilhallas Wood 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA

G *coille* + ? en Calen

This may contain the *Calen/Calyn* of seen in the early forms of Callander CLD. and discussion under Callander CLD. 'A large wood on the south side of the River Teith. It is chiefly oak and is cut down every 21 years for its bark' (OS1/25/12/5).

COILLE A' BHRÒIN CLD R NN566063 1 200m

Corlevrann 1800 Leyden, *Journal of a tour*, 13
Coillebhroine 1812 Graham, *Sketches*, 95
Coille a' Bhroin 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coille* + G *an* + G *bròn*

'Wood of the sorrow or mourning'. According to Patrick Graham the derivation for this wood is 'wood of lamentation'. The name supposedly originates from a legend where some local children were lured into Loch Venachar by a kelpie and drowned (Graham 1812, 95; Westwood and Kingshill 2011, 91). See *Legends and the supernatural* in the introduction.

COILLECHAT KMA S NN687037 1 65m

? *Kylqwat* 1391 *CDS* iv, 391
Calzechat 1498 *RSS* i no. 201
Cailzechat 1508 *RSS* i no. 1681
Calzechat 1508 *RMS* ii no. 3225
Calyechat 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3500
Calyequhat 1517 *RMS* iii no. 136
Calyequhat 1526 *RMS* iii no. 397
Culzechat 1530 *RSS* ii no. 673
Calyequhat 1531 *RMS* iii no. 1081
Calyquhattis 1536 *RMS* iii no. 1560
Calzechuattis 1539 *RMS* iii no. 1895
Calleguattis 1542 *RMS* iii no. 2825
Calyequhat 1547 *ER* xviii, 413 [*Estir Calyequhat*]
Calyequhat 1566 *ER* xix, 553 [*Eister Calyequhat*]
Calyquhat 1595 *RMS* vi no. 211
Cullyechat 1615 *RMS* vii no. 1191
Calyiechat 1617 *RMS* vii no. 1582 [*Eister Calyiechat*]
Calyechatt 1626 *RMS* viii no. 782
Kailly-chat 1630-50 *Sibbald TNS* 157r
Calyechatt 1662 *Retours* *PER* no. 693
Cailichat 1724 *Geog. Coll.* i, 338
Callachatt c.1750 *Roy* 75
Calichat 1783 *Stobie*
Coillechat 1866 *OS* 6 inch 1st edn *PER* & *CLA* [*Wester Coillechat* also shown]

G coille + G cat

Coille Chait or *Chat* ‘cat wood’ or ‘cats’ wood’ or *Coille a’ Chait* ‘wood of the cat’. Cat here could mean the wildcat, or possibly simply the domestic cat. The *z* (originally a yogh) is being used to signify the palatalisation or slenderisation of the preceding *l*. It is relatively common in Scots spellings of Gaelic-derived words and names. Mackay states *Coillechat* is pronounced as ‘killyhat’ (2003, 48). This is one of several properties which belonged to the *Muschets* of *Kincardine* or *Burnbank*. It was not part of the *Stewartry* of *Menteith* and therefore does not appear in earlier volumes of the *Exchequer Rolls*, despite the fact that *Ballachraggan* and *Calziebohalzie*, the lands on either side of *Coillechat*, often do.

/ˌkɒlɪˈhæt/

COIRE A’ CHAMALAIÐ CLD R NN604106 1 377m

Coire a’ Comhbhualaidh 1866 *OS* 6 inch 1st edn *PER* & *CLA*
Coire a’ Chamalaid 1901 *OS* 6 inch 2nd edn *PER* & *CLA* .SE

G coire + G an + G ?

OS 1st edn seems to show *G comh* + *G bualaidh* ‘joint cow-stall’.

COIREACHROMBIE CLD S NN584095 1 130m

Corycrommy 1451 *ER* v, 476
Correquhormie 1461 *ER* vii, 52
Correquhorumby 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3411
Corriequhrumby 1528 *Fraser, Menteith* ii, 380

Correquhorumby 1532 RMS iii no. 1150
Correquhorumby 1535 RMS iii no. 1497
Correquhombie 1629 *Retours* PER no. 373
Corachrombie 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 108 [Nicol M'Laren in]
Corychrombie 1775 NRS E777/313/122
Corriechrombie 1783 Stobie
Coireachrombie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *an* + G *cromb* + locative ending

Coire a' Chrombaidh 'corrie of *(the) Crombie? (where Crombie means 'bent place'). See PNF i, 545-8 for discussion on Crombie in Fife. The c(h)rombie here may refer to the unnamed burn which flows past Coireachrombie or perhaps to Loch Lubnaig, which itself contains the G element *lùb*, 'bend'. The *coire* seems to be near the upper reaches of the unnamed burn flowing past the settlement. On the OS 6 inch 1st edn map *Corieachrombie Ford* is shown opposite the modern settlement.

The name is spelled *Coire Chrombaidh* in Robertson's notes (King 2011, 172).

/ˌcɔɪəˈxrɒmbɪ/

COIRE AN DUBH SHRUITH BQR R NN571121 570m
Coire an Dubh Shruith 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *an* + G *dubh* + G *sruth*

'Coire of the black stream'. From this *coire* runs *Allt an Dubh Shruith*, which flows into Loch Lunbaig at *Dail an Duch Shruith* at NN578133.

COIRE AN FHAIDHE CLD R NN563100 1 750m
Coire an Fhaidhe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *an* + G *faidh*

'Corrie of the prophet or seer'. See *Church and chapel* in introduction.

COIRE BUIDHE CLD R NN610152 1 586m
Coire Buidhe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *buidhe*

'Yellow corrie'.

COIRE CARNACH CLD R NN573099 1 430m
Coire Carnach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + en Chaoruinnach

'Corrie of Chaoruinnach'. See Chaoruinnach CLD for discussion.

COIRE CLACHACH BQR NN565129 R 1 550m
Coire Clachach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *clachach*

'Stony corrie'. See *Allt a' Choire Chlachaich* in (A. Watson 2002, 53).

COIRE MOLACH CLD R NN602118 1 500m
Coire Molach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *molach*
‘Stormy or rough corrie’.

COIRE NA CEÀRDAICH CLD R NN611149 1 651m
Coire na Ceàrdaich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *an* + G *ceàrdach*
‘Corrie of the smith or tinker’. See *People, occupations, and industry* in the introduction.

COIRE NA FUAIRE CLD R NN559105 1 700m
Coire na Fuaire 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *an* + G *fuair*
‘Corrie of the cold’.

COIRE NA MEINE CLD R NN568097 1 700m
Coire na Meine 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *an* + G *mèinn*
‘Corrie of the mine or ore’. See *People, occupations, and industry* in the introduction.

COIRE NAN EUN CLD R NN590090 1 200m
Coire nan Eun 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *an* + G *eun*
‘Corrie of the birds’.

COIRE NAN SAIGHEAD CLD R NN605154 619m
Coire nan Saighead 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *coire* + G *an* + G *saighead*
‘Corrie of the arrows’. See *Events, administration, justice, and hunting* in the introduction.

CRAG A’ CHABEIL CLD R NN585098 1 140m
Creag a’ Chaibeil 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *caibeal*
‘Crag of the chapel or burial ground’. See St Bride’s Chapel below and *Church and chapel* in the introduction.

CREAG A’ CHOIRE BHUIDHE BQR NN573126 R 358
Creag a’ Choire Bhuidhe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + en *Coire Buidhe*
‘Rock of Coire Buidhe’. *Coire Buidhe* ‘yellow corrie’ sits a few metres to the north-west of *Creag a’ Choire Bhuidhe*.

CREAG A' GHEATA BQR NN583149 R 558m
Creag a' Gheata 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *Creag* + G *an* + G *geata*
'Rock or crag of the gate', perhaps used figuratively for the col between this hill and Meall Mòr NN582157, or it may be a hill overlooking the entrance to the route between Loch Lubnaig to Loch Earn via Glen Ample.

CREAG AN FHITHICH CLD R NN575123 1 500m
Creag an Fhithich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *fitheach*
'Crag of the raven'.

CREAG AN T-SIONNAICH CLD R NN582101 1 150m
Creag an t-Sionnaich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *sionnach*
'Crag of the fox'.

CREAG BHEAG BQR R NN580128 1 200m
Creag Bheag 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *beag*
'Little crag'.

CREAG BHEITHE CLD R NN603102 1 400m
Creag Bheithe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *beithe*
'Birch crag'.

CREAG CHROM CLD R NN580113 1 250m
Creag Chrom 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *crom*
'Bent crag'.

CREAG COIRE NA FUAIRE CLD R NN562106 1 600m
Creag Coire na Fuaire 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + en Coire na Fuaire
'Crag of Coire na Fuaire'. See Coire na Fuaire CLD above.

CREAG GHORM CLD R NN560097 1 700m
Creag Ghorm 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *gorm*
'Blue crag'.

CREAG GOBHLACH CLD R NN576109 1 450m

Creag Ghobhlach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Creag Ghobhlach 1977 OS 1:10,000 NN51

Creag Gobhlach 2001 OS

G *creag* + G *gobhlach*

‘Forked crag’.

CREAG NA CAORACH CLD R NN573101 1 420m

Creag na Caorach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *caorach*

‘Crag of the sheep’.

CREAG NA COMH-SHEILG CLD R NN580124 1 350m

Creag-na-callich 1783 Stobie

Craig-na-co-heilg 1791-99 OSA xi, 583 [*Craig-na-co-heilg* the rock of the joint hunting]

Creag na Comh-sheilg 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *comh* + G *sealg*

‘Crag of the joint hunting’. See *Events, administration, justice, and hunting* in the introduction.

CREAG NA H-AIRIGHE CLD R NN575118 1 470m

Creag na h-Airidh 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *àirigh*

‘Crag of the shieling’. See *Agriculture* in the introduction.

CREAG NA H-IOLAIRE CLD R NN564115 1 600m

Creag na h-Iolaire 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *iolaire*

‘Crag of the eagle’.

CREAG NA H-OLLA CLD R NN581114 1 200m

Creag na h-Olla 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *olla*

‘Crag of the wool’.

CREAG NAN GABHAR CLD R NN592096 1 250m

Creag nan Gabhar 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *gabhar*

‘Crag of the goats’.

CREAG NAN SGLIAT CLD R NN580096 1 275m

Creag nan Sgliat 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *creag* + G *an* + G *sgliat*

‘Crag of the slates’. See Bealach nan Sgliat CLD above.

CÙL NA STAIDHREACH CLD R NN606089 1 150m
Cùil na Staidhreache 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G cùl or *cùil* + *G an* + *G staidhreach*
‘Back or corner of the stairs’.

DAIL AN DUBH SHRUTH BQR R NN579133 120m
Dail an Dubh Shruith 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G dail + *G an* + *G dubh* + *G sruth*
‘Water-meadow of the black burn’.

DALVEY KMA S NN653071 1 E366 80m
Dalvey 1783 Stobie
Dalvey 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G dail + *G beithe*
Dail Bheithe ‘birch haugh’.

/dəl' ve/

DALVORICH KMA S NN650066 1 E366 75m SWF
Dalverich 1783 Stobie
Dalvorich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G dail + ?

This specific of Dalvorich has similarities to the specific in the early forms of Balvorist KMA, q.v. above. We could be dealing with the name Maurice here or rather a Gaelic adaptation of it, c.f. Balvorist KMA, above. One possibility is that it is one the earls of Menteith immediately prior to Walter Comyn becoming earl in 1238 (see McNiven 2011, Chapter 4). Another possibility is a saint's name, Muireadhach, cf. Kilmorich, now part of Lochgoilhead in Argyll (Watson 1926, 293). See also Balvorist PMH.

/dəl' vɔɾɪx/

DROCHAIDEIN BAN CLD R NN587124 1 140m
Drochaidein Bàn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G drochaid + *G bàn*
‘Small white bridge’.

DRUMBANE KMA S NN664065 1 124m
Drumbane 1783 Stobie
Drumbane 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA [*Upper and Nether Drumbane* shown]

G druim + *G bàn*

Druim Bàn. The conventional rendering might be ‘white or fair ridge’, and it could have been coined as a topographical name in Gaelic, which only later became a settlement-name, but not

necessarily in the Gaelic-speaking period. Ansell (2008, 4) states the element *-ban* in the now lost *Keresban* AYR is ‘most likely G *bàn* ‘white’’. However, a number of dictionaries have alternative meanings that might be relevant here. Dwelly has *bàn* meaning ‘waste’, while Mark (2004) has ‘fallow’ or ‘empty, unoccupied’, and *DIL* has ‘untilled land’.

/drʌmˈben/

DRUMDHU WOOD CLD V NN643075 1 85m

Drumdhru Wood 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA

en Drumdhru + SSE wood. Drumdhru is G *druim* + G *dubh* ‘Black wood’. The dubious spelling of *dhu* rather than *dubh* is designed to give a more ‘authentic’, if erroneous Gaelic feel to the name.

DULLATER PMH S NN584051 1 89m

Dowlettir 1451 *ER* v, 475

Dulettir 1452 *RMS* ii no. 567

Dowlater 1453 *ER* v, 597

Duletterestir 1454 *ER* v, 676

Dulatyr 1461 *ER* vii, 52

Dulettir 1471 *ER* viii, 66

Dullatir 1480 *ER* ix, 563

Duletter 1502 *RMS* ii no. 2657

Dulatar 1525 *RMS* iii no. 296

Duflettir 1526 *RMS* iii no. 345

Dufletter 1541 *RMS* iii no. 2307

Duflettir 1542 *RSS* iii no. 2811

Duflettir 1572 *RSS* vi no. 1627

Dullatter Eister 1570 *RSS* vi no. 1654

Dulettir 1601 *RMS* vi no. 1277

Dowletyr 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 131v

Dulleter 1649 *Perth Rentall*, 76 [Colin Campbell of *Mochaster*, for *Easter Dulleter*... Archibald Stirling, for *Wester Dullater*...]

Dullater 1679 *Dunb. Tests*, 132 [Katherine N’Cullo and Patrick Ferguson, her husband, in]

Dullator 1687 *Dunb. Tests*, 164 [John Stewart in]

Duleter c.1750 Roy

Dullater 1783 Stobie

G *dubh* + G *leitir*

Dubh-Leitir ‘dark hill-side’. G *leitir* is a ‘slope’, and ‘always slope towards water, stream or loch’ (Watson 2002, 185); in particular, they are often found on steep slopes in U- or V-shaped valleys (Fraser 2008, 185-6). The name refers to the settlements at the foot of north-facing slopes of Ben Gullipen and Beinn Dearg.

DUNMORE CLD A NN601075 1 190m

Dun bo chaistil 1837 *NSA* x, 354 [*Dun bo chaistil* ‘hill of the castle’]

Dun of Bochastle 1837 *NSA* x, 355

Dunmore 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Dunmhor 1898 Walker (1898, 4)

G dùn + G mòr

Dùn Mòr ‘great or big fort’. Stobie (1783) shows *Old Castle* at this point. The 1837 form suggests a probable antiquarian connection with said Roman fort at Bochastle CLD (see above). This form comes from the minister of Callander, whose Gaelic is suspect, ‘A mile west of Callander, there are the remains of a fortification on top of a hill, called *Dun bo chasitil*, the hill of the castle’ (NSA x, 354). The correct form, had the fort been called it, would be *Dùn both chasiteil* ‘hill-fort of the hut of the castle’. Details of the fort can be found at RCAHMS Canmore, NMRS no. NN60NW 7. No indication of a date for the fort is given there; however, hill-forts on the northern edge of the Ochil Hills around Forteviot and Dunning, investigated as part of the University of Glasgow’s SERF project, have so far yielded C14 dates of late Bronze early iron Age (Steve Driscoll pers. comm. 24th Sept 2013). It was doubtless a very important fort, and perhaps the reason why the Romans built their fort nearby. ‘A small but tolerably high hill on the farm of Tarandoun. On its summit is a very entire fortification which is defended on the N. & N.W. and S.W. sides by three tiers of ramparts or mounds and the east by the natural face of the hill which is inaccessible, rough and rugged with outcropping rock. Concerning it there are no traditions in the locality father than the authorities attribute it to the Roman period. But its shape and form is more in keeping with the ancient British fortifications. In the centre of it, a well is visible which is nearly filled’ (OS1/25/12/3).

EAS FIADHAICH CLD W NN662091 1 E366 175m

Eas Fiadhaich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G eas + G fiadhaich

‘Wild or angry waterfall’. ‘A glen nearly three quarters of a mile in length and of varied breadth, through which flows Brackland Burn. It is partially covered with wood and is, in some places, almost inaccessible. Means Wild Glen. Property of the Earl of Moray. Eas not applied to the glen but to the stream with its high precipitous banks. Eas, A waterfall, A stream with high precipitous banks²⁹ (OS1/25/12/21).

EAS GOBHAIN CLD W NN622076 1 65m

Eas-gobhain 1837 NSA x, 357 [‘the river which flows out of Loch Venachoir on the south side of *Benledi*, *Eas-gobhain* (the waterfall or cataract of the Smith)’]

Eas Gobhain 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G eas + G gobha

‘Smith waterfall’. *Eas Gobhainn*. ‘A considerable river flowing from Loch Vennachar in an easterly direction, it is joined by another equally as large near Callander which is called Garbh Uisge from thence it flows southerly and is called the River Teith to its junction with the River Forth near Stirling’ (OS1/25/12/5). However, also noted in the same OSNB was the following ‘This river is not known by the name ‘Eas Gobhain’ by any person in the neighbourhood’ (OS1/25/12/5).

EAS NA CAILLICH CLD W NN639099 1

Eas na Caillich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G eas + G an + G cailleach

‘Waterfall of the hag or old woman’. Nearby is Coire Eas na Caillich. See *Legends and the Supernatural* for discussion of Cailleach.

²⁹ The last two sentences written in pencil in a different hand.

EAS UILLEAM CLD W NN685087 1 115M
Eas Uilleam 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *eas* + pn Uilleam

‘William’s waterfall or cascade’. It is not known who the eponymous Uilleam was.

‘A deep but narrow glen having its southern end close to Spout an Leachaich and extending northwards, nearly a quarter of a mile. Its sides are covered with natural wood for the whole of its length. Means William’s Glen’ (OS1/25/12/22).

FALLS OF LENY CLD W NN592088 1 100m
Falls Of Leny 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

ScEng *fall* + ScEng *of* + en Leny

GARBH UISGE CLD W NN622076 1 65m
Garwisk 1530 RSS ii no. 700 [unacum piscaria aque de *Garwisk* ‘with a fishing on the water of Garbh Uisge’]
Garveisk 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 131v
Garveuisk fl. c.1636-52 NLS Adv.MS.70.2.10 (Gordon 51)
Garbh-uisge 1837 NSA x, 351
Garbh Uisge 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *garbh* + G *uisge*

‘Rough water’. The name is very apt on days when Loch Lubnaig is higher than normal due to heavy rainfall or snowmelt, causing the Garbh Uisge to flow at a much faster rate. In 1837, the minister for Callander described the river as ‘that which comes from Loch Lubnaig on the north side [of the River Teith] called ... in Gaelic, *Garbh-uisge*, the rough or rugged water’ (NSA x, 351).

GART CLD S NN640065 1 63m
Garth 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)
Gort 1629 *Dunb. Tests.*, 50 [Janet Ewing, daughter to Donald Ewing, in, sometime spouse to John Macgibbon, sometime in *Leannie*]
Gairt 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156v
Garth 1675 *Retours* PER no. 880
Cart 1662 *Retours* PER no.708
Gart of Callander 1700 *Dunb. Tests.*, 108 [Duncan M’Lauchlan in]
Gart of Callander 1741 *Dunb. Tests.*, 98 [Andrew M’Farlane in]
Gart c.1755 NRS E729/2/21
Gart of Callander 1765 *Dunb. Tests.*, 21 [John Buchanan in]
Gart 1765 NRS E729/8/67
Gart 1775 NRS E777/313/104
grazing of *Gart* 1775 NRS E777/313/2
Gart 1783 Stobie
Gart 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *gart*

Gart ‘enclosed settlement or field’. This is one of a large number of *gart*-names to be found between medieval Fife and the River Clyde (McNiven 2007, 61-2). It is unusual to find *gart* as

a simplex, and indeed there appears to be only two others in this fairly large distribution area; Gart, now Garden, in CUS FIF (Taylor *PNF* i, 244) and Garth in DNY STL (Reid 2009, 58).

The grazing of Gart, mentioned in 1775, lay in the hills above Callander town on the boundary of CLD, north-west of Thomasgreen CLD.

/gart/

GARTCHONZIE CLD S NN605071 1 79m

Eister Gartquhone 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)

Wester Gartquhone 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)

Garve-choynie 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 131v

Garvechonyie c.1636-52 NLS Adv.MS.70.2.10 (Gordon 51)

Gartcomie 1662 *Retours* PER no. 708 [villa et terris de *Gartcomie* cum molendino]

miln of Gartchonzie c.1755 NRS E729/2/19

Gartchonzie Mill 1765 NRS E729/8/61

Gartchonzie 1775 NRS E777/313/2

Carhonie 1810 Scott, *Lady of the Lake* Canto V, verse xviii [And up *Carhonie*'s hill they flew]

Easter Gartchonzie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

Wester Gartchonzie 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *gart* + pn *Coinneach*, gen. *Choinnich* ? or *còinneach* ?

Gart Choinnich or *Chòinnich* 'Kenneth's enclosed field or settlement' or 'mossy, foggage enclosed field or settlement?'. The specific may be the saint's name *Coinneach*, earlier *Cainnech* (see A. Watson 2002, 149, for his discussion of this term with *Dalchonzie* COM, PER). *Gart* + personal name is not common, but see *Gartfinnan* CLA and *Gartwhinzean* KNR, where the specific may be *Finnan* in both cases (McNiven 2007, 71, 74). An alternative explanation for the specific could be G *còinneach* 'mossy, foggage', c.f. Ben Chonzie *Beinn na Còinnich* 'mossy mountain' in Drummond (2007, 206), and *Còinneach Bhlàr* CLD 'foggage plain'. NGR is for Easter Gartchonzie.

This is spelled *Gar-choinnidh* in Watson's notes (Coll-97/CWP/69).

/gart'hɒnzɪ/³⁰

GARTENJORE CLD S NN586066 2 130m SEF

Garyndewyr 1539 *RSS* ii no. 2898

Garrindewar 1572 *RMS* iv no. 2092

Carnedewar 1640 *Retours* PER no. 494

Gartenjore 1775 NRS E777/313/176

G *gart* + G *an* + G *deòradh*

Gart an Deòraidh 'enclosed settlement or field of the relic keeper'. See section of *Church and chapel* above, plus Márkus (2009a), Watson (1926, 264-6) and Taylor (2001, 186) for discussions on dewars, and McNiven 2007 for discussion of the element *gart*.

GARTOCOSH CLD V NN635070 2 X 100m

Gartocosh 1775 NRS E777/313/104

³⁰ Pronunciation from the owner of Easter Gartchonzie.

G *gart* + G *an* + G *cas*

‘Enclosed field or settlement of the foot’. This name only appears on the Annexed Estate place; it lies to the north of the modern town of Callander, possibly on or near the golf course.

GREENOCK CLD S NN631054 1 101m

Grenok 1526 RMS iii no. 397

Grenock 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349)

Grineok 1587 RMS v no 1429

Greneok 1602 *Retours* PER no. 93

Grenock 1618 *Dunb. Tests.*, 85 [Margaret Keir in]

Grinok with the burn of *Alt-Whurr* 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156v

Gernock 1653 *Retours* PER no. 616

Grenock 1662 *Retours* PER no. 708

Greinock 1675 *Retours* PER no. 877

Greinock 1675 *Retours* PER no. 880

Greenock 1672 *Dunb. Tests.*, 30 [Patrick Clark in]

Greenock 1673 *Dunb. Tests.*, 91 [John Leith in]

Greinock 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 133 [Janet N’Farland and John Clerk in]

Greenock 1710 *Dunb. Tests.*, 30 [Patrick Clark in]

Greenock of Callander 1733 30 [Robert Clark in]

Greenoch c.1755 NRS E729/2/23

Greenock 1765 NRS E729/8/66

Greenock moss 1775 NRS E777/313/2 [casting peats in *Greenock moss*]

Greenock 1783 Stobie

Braes of Greenock 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *grianag*.

Grianag ‘sunny knoll’. The early forms could suggest OG or MG *grianóc* ‘sandy place’, however, it is also possible that it represents an adjectival form *grianach* ‘sunny (place)’ The name probably alludes to the settlement being on a south-facing slope, see Watson (1926, 201) for a short discussion of this name.

/ˈgrɪnɒk/

GREENOCK BURN CLD W NN641051 1 70m

Grinok with the burn of *Alt-Whurr* 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156v

Greenock Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en *Greenock* + ScEng *burn*

The *Greenock Burn* seems to have been called *Alt-Whurr* (G *Allt Odhar* ?) at least in the first half of the seventeenth century. ‘A middling sized burn, which has its source a little to the west of *Braes of Greenock*, and flows in an easterly direction untill it joins the ... *Torry Burn*’ (OS1/25/12/27).

IBERT CLD S NN627078 2 70m

Ibertis 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 349) [the tua *Ibertis*’, 1 b meal]

OG *idbard*; G *iobairt*

Iobairt ‘offering or sacrifice’. This is the only reference to the existence of an *Ibert* in CLD. The NGR is for a building called *Mansefield CLD*, next to the site of the old kirk near *Tom ma*

Chisaig (NN626078). Watson (1926, 254) points out iobairt is ‘an offering or gift of land to a church’.

KELTIE WATER CLD W NN650048 1 55m

Kailty 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156v

water of Kelty 1791-99 OSA xi, 590

the burn of Kelty 1791-99 OSA xi, 607

Keltie 1837 NSA x, 352 [at (the bridge of Brackland) the river takes the name of *Keltie*]

Keltie Water 1775 NRS E777/313/104

Keltie Water 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en Keltie + ScEng *water*

Keltie itself derives from G *cailtidh*, ultimately from an Indo-European root *caletō-* meaning ‘hard’. In the seventeenth century there was the presumably settlement name of *Innerchailty* (Sibbald TNS 156v). See also Callander, above, and *PNF* i, 173-4 for discussion of Kelty FIF.

‘A large stream which rises in the moors, east of the village of Callander and flowing southwards through Brackland Glen, joins the River Teith near Cambusmore. Its banks are generally high and the current rapid’ (OS1/25/12/24).

KILMAHOG KXM, CLD S NN609082 1 76m

*Kilma[hu]g*³¹ *CPL* i 1259, 367 [‘Indult to Robert, bishop elect of Dunblane, in consideration of the smallness of his episcopal income, to hold to his uses the church of *Kilma[hu]g*, in his diocese, of his patronage, value 10 marks, on the death or resignation of the rector’].

Kylmahug 1494 Fraser, *Grandtully* i, no. 25

Kilmahug 1529 RMS iii, no. 763 [D. Walt. Menteith vicario de *Kilmahug*]

Kilmahug 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995), 295 [The parish kirk of *Kilmahug* extending to 100 merks]

Kilmahug 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995), 348 [£37 13 s 4 d out of the kirk of *Kilmahug*]

Kilmahug 1572 RMS iv, no. 2092 [parochiam de *Kilmahug*]

Kilmahuig 1593 RPC v, 41

Kilmahug 1599 RMS vii no. 243 [Apud ecclesiam de *Kilmahug* in vicecomitatu de Menteith]

Kilmahwg 1620 RMS viii, no. 172 [parochia de *Kilmahwg*]

Kirk of Kilmahugg 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 131v

Kilmahugg c.1636-52 Adv.MS.70.2.10 (Gordon 51)

Kilmachage 1649 NRS. PA2/24, f.270r-270v [...the pertinentis, lyand within the parochine of *Kilmachage* and annexit to the kirk of *Callander*]

Kilmahug 1654 *Bleau Atlas* Map 1

Kilmahong 1669 NRS. PA2/29, f.115v-116 [...of other tuo fairs yeerly, one upon the fifteinth day of November called St Mahans day, which wes of old kept at the kirk of *Kilmahong*]

Kilmahoug 1681 *Dunb. Tests.*, 64 [John Gillespie in]

³¹ *CPL* has *Kilmaling*, but note Cockburn (1959, 70), quotes the above, but in an endnote on page 80 writes the following important information:

‘C[alendar of] P[apal] R[egister] 1 367. There is no such parish in the diocese [of Dunblane]. I thought at one time that the chapel at Malling, attached to, and near, Inchmahome Priory was meant, but it was not in the Bishop’s patronage. I finally concluded that this word was a misreading of Kilmahug, near Callendar. From Mr Peter D. Partner, whose assistance I asked while he was working in the Vatican Library, I received this confirmation, 9 Sept. 1954: ‘I have consulted the original register and I find that your conjecture is perfectly right. The word, quite clear, and repeated twice, is KILMAHUG’.

Killmachog c.1750 Roy
Kilmahog 1772 *Dunb. Tests.*, 30 [John Clark merchant in]
Kilmahog 1775 NRS E777/313/122
Kilmahog 1783 Stobie
Kilmahog 1791-99 *OSA* xi, 575
Kilmahog 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *ceall* + saint's name

'Church of my ?'. One of two *cill*-names in Menteith, along with Kilmadock KMA, with Kilbryde DLE nearby. See *Church and chapel* above.

/,kılma'hɔg/

LAGRANNOCH CLD R NN641072 1 65m

Lagrannich c.1750 Roy
Lag Rannoch 1775 NRS E777/313/104
Lagrannoch 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *lag* + G *raineach*

'Ferny or bracken hollow'. This place is now the name of an industrial estate at the eastern edge of the town of Callander AT NN636071.

This name is spelled *An Lag raineach* in Watson's notes (Coll-97/CWP/69).

LENY KIRK CLD E NN622077 1 67m

Kirk of Leny 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 131v
Little Leney 1791-99 *OSA* xi, 610
Little Leney 1837 NSA x, 356 [*Little Leney*, where there was a chapel of old]

See Leny House below for analysis. *OSA* states that 'There is another hill, larger than Tomma-chessaig, at Little Leney, where Norie's Chapel stood,³² which is still used as a cemetery by those of the name Buchanan' (*OSA* xi, 610). There are the remains of a building on top of the mound, and nearby is a mausoleum to the Buchanans who held Leny for much of the later Middle Ages and beyond. Buchanans' burial place is spelled *Lànaidh Bheag* in Watson's notes (Coll-97/CWP/70).

LENY BURN CLD W NN616079 1 70m

Leny with the burn of *Coryfoald* 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156v
Leny Burn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en Leny + ScEng *burn*

LENY GLEN CLD R NN614091 1 110m

Leny Glen 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

en Leny + ScEng *glen*

LENY HOUSE CLD, LXY S NN613088 1 105m

³² It is not clear what Norie's Chapel represents here, unless it is a local name for the building that was the kirk of Leny, but it is not known why it was given this name.

Lani 1237 Leny Charter (Alexander II) [carta nostra confirmasse Alano de *Lani* et Margarete de *Lani* filie quondam Gillespic de *Lani* militis, terras de eodem infra vicecomitatum de *Perth*]³³

Lany 1238 *Inchaffray Liber*, xxxi

Lany 1393 *RMS* i no. 865 [Charter to John de *Buchannane* and Jonete de *Lany* of the lands of *Petqwhonardy PER*]

Lany 1463 *RMS* ii no. 761 [Andree Buchanan de *Lany*]

Lany 1474 *RMS* ii no. 1171 [Andree Buchannane de *Lany*]

Lane 1498 Fraser, *Stirlings of Keir* no. 66 [Robert of Buchquhanan of *Lane* (see also Farmston CLD above)]

vicarii de *Lanye* 1576 *RMS* iv, no. 2524

Lany 1593 *RPC* v, 41

Lenie 1599 *Retours PER* no. 57 [Duncanus Dryisdail, haeres Magistri Alexandri Dryisdail vicarii ecclesiae de *Lenie*, patris, in 3 glebis seu terris ecclesiasticis ecclesiae de *Lenie*]

Leny 1607 *Dunb. Tests.*, 96 [Donald M'Conell par. of]

Leny 1615 *RMS* vii, no 1222 [parochie de *Leny*]

Lenie 1617 *Dunb. Tests.*, 22 [Robert Buchanan of]

Leany 1625 *Retours PER* no. 341 [3 glebis seu terris ecclesiasticis ecclesiae de *Leany*]

Lany 1630 *Retours PER* no. 400

Leny c.1636-52 *NLS Adv.MS.70.2.10* (Gordon 51)

Lany 1637 *Retours PER* no. 466 [terras ecclesiasticas de *Lany*]

Lany 1650 *Retours PER* no. 602 [the 3 glybes of kirkland of *Lany*]

Leny 1662 *Retours PER* no. 708 [peciis et portionibus terre vocatis terris ecclesiasticis ex antiquo gleba ecclesiae de *Leny*]

Lennie 1662 *Dunb. Tests.*, 163 [James Stewart in]

Lany 1663 *Retours PER* no. 715 [3 glebis seu terris ecclesiasticis ecclesiae de *Lany*]

Lenie 1663 *Dunb. Tests.*, 132 [Janet N'Arrocher, spouse to Finlay M'Leisch, in]

Lenie 1663 *Dunb. Tests.*, 109 [Andrew Roy M'Leish in]

Lenie 1664 *Dunb. Tests.*, 52 [Donald Ferguson, alias Don, in]

Leanzie 1667 *Retours PER* no. 763

Lennie 1668 *Retours PER* no. 774

Lanie 1675 *Dunb. Tests.*, 120 [Patrick Millar in]

Lany 1677 *Dunb. Tests.*, 21 [John Buchanan in]

Laney 1683 *Dunb. Tests.*, 107 [Margaret M'Laren of]

Lenney 1683 *Dunb. Tests.*, 132 [Jean Mitchell, and John M'Inure in]

Laney 1684 *Dunb. Tests.*, 20 [Donald Buchanan in]

Leany 1685 *Dunb. Tests.*, 109 [Finlay M'Leish in]

Laney 1686 *Dunb. Tests.*, 109 [John M'Leish in]

Laney 1686 *Dunb. Tests.*, 22 [Robert Buchanan tailor in]

Lenie 1686 *Retours PER* no. 946

Nether Leney 1686 *Dunb. Tests.*, 105 [Duncan M'Kerrocher in]

Leny 1687 *Dunb. Tests.*, 22 [Robert Buchanan in]

Lenie 1694 *Retours PER* no. 1008

Laney 1703 *Dunb. Tests.*, 22 [Patrick Buchanan in]

Leanny 1721 *Dunb. Tests.*, 21 [John Buchanan of]

Lenny 1725 *Dunb. Tests.*, 20 [Andrew Buchanan in]

the Milne of Lennie 1729 *Dunb. Tests.*, 68 [John Grahah at]

Lenny 1744 *Dunb. Tests.*, 20 [Colin Buchanan of]

³³ My thanks to Prof. Dauvit Broun for allowing me to use his unpublished edition of this charter.

Leney 1773 *Dunb. Tests.*, 21 [Duncan Buchanan miller at]
Lennie 1775 NRS E777/313/104
Lennie 1783 Stobie
Leney 1791-99 *OSA* xi, 575
Leney 1837 *NSA* x, 350
Leny House 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *lèan* or *lèana*

Lánaidh ‘damp meadow; swampy plain’. The area around the old church of Leny is frequently flooded in winter. Watson gives it as *Lànaigh* (1926, 145), which he holds to be different in derivation from Lennie, Corstorphine MLO, but fails to give any meaning. Leny House sits 1.5 km north west of the site of the old kirk, but was the secular centre of the estate of Leny. In the grounds, next to the main A84 road are said to be the remains of the castle of Leny, which are marked on the OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA map as *Caisteal Briste* ‘broken castle’. The site of the old Kirk was later called Little Leny (Thomson 1985, 9). The 1238 form seems to contain the G *-in* suffix, meaning ‘place of’ or ‘place at’, which would be the only certain occurrence of it in Menteith; however, see Callander CLD, above, for reservations regarding the source. This is unlike Fife and elsewhere in eastern Scotland (there are seventeen place-names with this ending attested in *PNF* i alone; see, for example, Logie, Dunfermline parish), although it occurs on the borders of Menteith in Cashley in Drymen parish and Menstrie in Alva parish, CLA where they were *Cacelyn* and *Mestryn* in 1213 x 1261 (*RRS* ii no. 519). The general absence of this locative ending in Menteith is probably much to do with the lateness of the evidence, where there are so few place-name forms from before c.1300, by which time it has been reduced to *-ie/-y* in places like Fife. See Ó Maolalaigh (1998, 30–8) and Taylor, *PNF* v, (Elements Glossary, forthcoming) for discussion of the *-in* suffix.

The place is called *Lanaigh* according to Robertson’s notes (King 2011, 171). The name is spelled *Lánaidh* in Watson’s notes (Coll-97/CWP/70), where it is also stated ‘*Lánaidh* being the name of the low loying wet ground on the west bank of the Teith west of Callander’.

/ˈlɛni/

LINNE LAG NA CAILLICH CLD W NN603085 1 92m

Linne Lag na Cailich 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *linne* + G *lag* + G *na* + G *cailleach*

‘Pool of the hollow of the old woman’. See *Legends and the supernatural* in the introduction.

LOCHAN NA CORP CLD W NN558112 1 661m

Lochan-nan-Corp 1791-99 *OSA* xi, 583

Lochan nan Corp 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *lochan* + G *an* + G *corp*

‘Small loch of the bodies’. The minister for Callander in the late eighteenth century, James Robertson, wrote that ‘Near the top of Benledi, there is a small lake, called Lochan-nan-Corp, the Small Lake of dead Bodies, which got its name, from a whole company attending a funeral having dropt through the ice, and being drowned, when passing from Glen-fin-glass to the chapel of St. Bridget’ (*OSA* xi, 583). He further added in a footnote that ‘the most numerous clan, in this devoted company, were the Kessanachs, who were formerly a considerable people in this country; but since this disaster befell them, they have dwindled very much away’. The

Kessanachs were originally named for their ancestors devotion to St Kessog. See also Bealach nan Corp above and Tom ma Chisaig below.

LOCH LUBNAIG BQR/CLD W NN584133 1 132m

- Lubnoch* 1448 Fraser, *Stirling* no. 26 [*Lubnoch*...in dominio de *Strogartnay*]
Lupnoch 1489 RMS ii no. 1811 [*Lupnoch* ...in unam liberam baroniam de Kere]
Lupnow 1503 RMS ii no. 2751 [*Lupnow* cum piscariis...advocatione et donazione cappellaniarum et Harmetage de *Lupnow* in unam liberam baroniam de Keir]
Lupno 1513 RMS ii no. 3846 [terras de *Lupno* in baroniam de Kere]
Lupnoch 1526 RMS iii no. 397
Lugnok 1528 RMS iii no. 612 [piscaria lacuum et stagnorum de *Lugnok*, *Lochbannoquhair* et *Gudy*]
Lupnoch 1532 RMS iii no. 1123
Lupnoch 1561 RMS iv no. 1392 [piscariis lacuum et aquarum de *Gudy* et *Teith*, viz. *Lochbanequaire* et *Lupnoch*]
Lupno 1579 RMS iv no. 2902 [*Lupno* cum piscariis...advocatione capellaniarum et heremetagii de *Lupno*]
Lupnochis 1630 *Retours* PER no. 392 [terris de *Lupnochis*, in baroina de *Keir*]
Lupno 1630 *Retours* PER no. 400 [terras de *Lupno* cum piscariis...advocatione capellaniae et hermitagii de *Lupno*, unitis in baroniam de *Keir*]
Loch-heuure 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 144r [Strathyre is called *Stratheuure*]
L. Heuure c.1636-52 NLS Adv.MS.70.2.10 (Gordon 51)
Lupno 1668 *Retours* PER no 774 [terras de *Lupno* cum piscariis...advocationem capellaniae et hermitagii de *Lupno*, unitis in baroniam de *Keir*]
Lupno 1694 *Retours* PER no 1008 [terras de *Lupno* cum piscariis earundem...advocationem capellaniae et hermitagii de *Lupno*, unitis in baroniam de *Keir*]
Lochlubnigside 1724-36 NLS Acc. 10497.58 (m) [*Lochlubnigside*...one side is Stirling of *Keir*, other side is Lord Perth]
[Loch] *Ludnaig* 1775 NRS E777/313/122
Loch-Lubnaig 1791-99 OSA xi, 583 [*Loch-Lubnaig*, the crooked or winding lake]
Lubnaig 1810 Scott, *Lady of the Lake* Canto III verse xxii [Where *Lubnaig*'s lake supplies the *Teith*]
Loch Lubnaig 1837 NSA x, 350
Loch Lubnaig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G loch + G lùbnach

Loch Lubnaig 'little loch of place of curves or bends' (A. Watson 2002, 92-3). Cf. G *lùb*, OI *lúb* 'bend, twist'. See Watson (1995, 95), who has a short entry on *Lipney*, now Dumyat Farm LOI STL, which has many of the same early forms as are shown here and this has confused him and others, including John Harrison and RCAHMS (2001 16, fn 16), into thinking these deal with *Lipney*. However, *Lipney* is almost always shown in conjunction with *Fossakie*, *Ashintrule* (or *Lossintrule*), *Logie*, and *Blairlogie*,³⁴ all of which are lands and settlements surrounding Dumyat LOI STL. What clinches it, aside from references such as the charter granting Stirling of Keir the lands of *Lubnoch* in the barony of Strathgartney (*Lipney* is in the

³⁴ See, for example, villam de *Logy*, *Blarlogy*, de les *Pullis*, de *Lubnach*, de *Fossachy*, *Lossyntrule* (1451 RMS ii no. 462); *Logy*...*Blair de Logy*...*Le Pullis*...*Fossoquhy*...*Lupnoucht* et *Lessintrule* (1502 ER xii, 638); terrarum et baroniae de *Logyblair*, continentis terras de *Lipnoche*, *Ashintrule*, *Fossoquhyemaner*, *Logye* et *Blair* (1635 *Retours* STL no. 156); the lands and barrony of *Logie Blair*, containing the lands of *Lipnoch*, *Ashintrule*, *Fassochie maner*, *Logie* and *Blair* (1685 NRS PA2/32, f.187-188v). None of these examples, and they are typical of many others, mention fishings of *Lipney* (or its earlier variants), for the simple reason that there were none.

barony of *Logyblair*), are the references to fishings at *Lupno*; there are no fish worth eating that warrant a mention in any charter of the Kings of Scots to be had in the Menstrie Burn, the nearest stretch of water of any consequence to *Lipney*.

The name is now found in Loch Lubnaig, but there are indications from Pont and Gordon that Lubnaig was not the only name for this loch. In a map drawn in 1636-56, Gordon shows *Loch Heuure* (NLS Adv.MS.70.2.10 (Gordon 51)), while Pont, copied by Gordon c.1630-50 writes of 'Stratheuure ... at *Loch-heuure* head' (Sibbald TNS, 144r).

According to Robertson's notes the name of the loch is 'Loch Ludnaig rarely Lubnaig' (King 2011, 171); Watson largely concurs with *Lùdnaig* (Coll-97/CWP/70).

See also St Bride's Chapel CLD below.

/ˌlɒx ˈlubnɪɡ/

LOCH VENACHAR CLD/PMH W NN575055 1

le Ile de Lochbanchanare 1452 RMS ii no.567

Ile of Lochbanquhare 1500 ADC i, 426

insulam de Lochbanchare 1502 RMS ii no. 2657

Lochbanaquhare 1528 *Red Book of Menteith* ii, no. 99

Lochbanachar 1528 *Red Book of Menteith* ii, no. 100

Lochbannoquhair 1528 RMS iii no. 612

Lochbannaquhar 1530 RSS ii no. 700

Lochbanequhair 1532 RMS iii no. 1123

Lochbanequhair 1561 RMS iv no. 1392

Lochbanequhair 1564 RMS iv no. 1513

lacu de Lochbanchar 1579 RMS iv no. 2924

Lochbanequhair 1581 RMS v no. 280

Lochbannaquhair 1587 RMS v no. 1429

lacu de Lochbanquhar 1590 *Retours* PER no. 1058

lacum de Lochbanquhair 1602 RMS vi no. 1277

piscaria de Lochbannoquhar 1602 *Retours* PER no. 97

Lochbannaquhar 1611 RMS vii no. 465

Lochbannoquhar 1628 RMS viii no. 1239

Loch Benachar 1636 x 1652 Gordon 51

lacu de Lochbanquhair 1640 *Retours* PER no. 494

Lochbanquhair 1642 RMS ix no. 1058

the fishingis of *Lochvannocquhar* 1653 *Retours* PER no. 616

lacu de Lochbanquhar ac lie *Insch* et insula in eodem 1670 *Retours* PER no. 806

Lochbannoquhar 1675 *Retours* PER no. 877

loch called *Lochvenchir* 1723 *Geog. Coll.* i, 134

Loch Venchir 1723 *Geog. Coll.* i, 134

loch called *Loch Banchar* 1724 *Geog. Coll.* i, 337

Loch Venacher 1775 E777/313, 176-7

Loch Venachar 1783 *Stobie*

Loch-Van-a choir 1790s OSA xi, 583

[lake called] *the Vanachor* 1804 *Pinkerton*, 132

Loch Venachoir 1837 NSA x, 350

Loch Venachar 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn

Banchor may derive from G *beann* + G *cor*

‘Horned loch’? If *G beann* and *G cor* are the elements involved, then they mean literally ‘horn-cast or horn-setting’ (Watson 1926, 480-81). *G beann* (OG *benn*) is, of course, ‘a mountain, a peak’, but it also means ‘a horn or a point’ and the name probably refers to the pointed eastern end of the loch. Modern ScG *beinn* was originally the dative singular of this word. Watson states that it means ‘horn-cast’, usually in reference to horn-like bends in a river (1926, 481–2).³⁵ The name is found in Banchory in Aberdeenshire and Clackmannanshire, and in Glen Banchor near Newtonmore in Badenoch.

MAOL AN T-SAGAIRT CLD R NN582122 1 126m

Maol an t-Sagairt 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G maol + G an + G sagart

‘Bare round hill of the priest’. See *Church and chapel* in the introduction.

MEALL BIORACH CLD R NN601102 1 431m

Meall Biorach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G meall + G biorach

‘Pointed lumpy hill’.

MEALL GOBHLACH CLD R NN597135 1 582m

Meall Gobhlach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G meall + G gobhlach

‘Forked lumpy hill’.

MEALL LIATH CLD R NN583079 1 365m

Meall Liath 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G meall + G liath

‘Grey lumpy hill’.

MEALL NAN GABHAR CLD R NN595139 1 562m

Meall nan Gabhar 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G meall + G an + G gabhar

‘Lumpy hill of the goats’.

MEALL NAN SAIGHDEAR CLD R NN590092 1 287m

Meall nan Saighdear 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G meall + G an + G saighdear

‘Lumpy hill of the soldiers’. See *Events, administration, justice, and hunting* in the introduction above.

MEALL ODHAR CLD R NN564096 1 840m

Meall Odhar 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

³⁵ My thanks to Dr Simon Taylor for help with this problematic name. For the latest thoughts see Banchory, Alloa parish, in *PNCLA* forthcoming.

G *meall* + G *odhar*
'Yellow lumpy hill'.

MILTON OF CALLANDER CLD S NN575062 1 100m

Ballynmolyn 1451 *ER* v, 476
Myltoun 1461 *ER* vii, 51
Milton 1480 *ER* ix, 561
Mylnetoun cum *molendino* 1502 *ER* xii, 634
Miltoun de Stragartnay 1596 *Retours* PER no. 1081
Myltoun of Stragairtnay 1621 *Dunb. Tests.*, 52 [Agnes Ferguson, relict of John Buchanane, in]
Mylnetoun de Stragartnay 1622 *Retours* PER no. 1111
Mylnetoune of Strathgarthnie 1713 *Dunb. Tests.*, 91 [John Leith in]
Milltoun 1775 NRS E777/313/122
Milltown 1783 Stobie
Millton 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA
Milton of Callander 1978 OS 1:10,000 NN50NE

G *baile* + G *an* + G *muileann*; Sc *mill* + Sc *toun*

'Mill steading'. Sc *Miltoun* is a direct translation of G *Baile a' Mhuilinn*. This re-naming occurs within ten years of Baile Mhuilinn/Milton coming on record. What is also notable, however, is that what is now called Milton Glen Burn, whence the mill got its power, was still called *Allt Gleann Baile Mhuilinn* as late as 1895 (see OS 1 inch 2nd edn 38). However, this may be a reflection of OS naming practices, where Scots/English names were given to settlements but Gaelic names to burns and relief features in certain contexts, but nevertheless, may be an indication that Gaelic was still being spoken in this area 1860s.

MULLACH BUIDHE CLD R NN558100 1 750m

Mullach Buidhe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *mullach* + G *buidhe*
'Yellow top'.

MURDIESTOUN CLD NN631075 1 70m

Murdochstoun 1662 *Dunb. Tests.*, 129 [John Murdoch in, and Elspeth and Annable Murdoch, his children]
Murdochston 1682 *Dunb. Tests.*, 96 [John M'Cartour in]
Murdistown 1736 *Dunb. Tests.*, 54 [Patrick Ferguson, smith in]
Murdiestoun c.177 NRS E729/2/21
Murdiestoun 1775 NRS E777/313/104
Mordistown 1783 Stobie
Murdochstoune 1786 *Dunb. Tests.*, 24 [James Goodlatt Campbell, late of *Achlyne*, lately residing at]

pn Murdoch + Sc *toun*

The eponymous Murdoch seems to have been John Murdoch mentioned above in 1662. There is another Murdieston in KMA. Murdiestoun CLD is now called the Roman Camp Hotel,³⁶ a

³⁶ The Roman Camp Hotel is not named after the Roman fort at Bochastle, but because it was believed that a 'conspicuous earthwork visible across the meadows to the south of the gardens' was a Roman feature (<http://www.romancamphotel.co.uk/about-us/>), but is in fact more likely due either to the movement of the nearby

pink ‘rambling, harled, towered and turreted building of great charm and indecipherable age’ but supposedly begun in the seventeenth century, and remodelled about 1840 (McKean 1985, 99; Gifford and Walker 2002, 297-8).

ORB CLD S NN630105 2 X 280m

Orb 1630-50 Sibbald TNS 156v [Item upon the head of Kailty is *Drum Buy*, hard by is *Orb*]

Orb 1682 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [Malie (or Marie) M’Callum in]

Orb 1783 Stobie

See *DIL* and Dwelly who has G *orban*, an obsolete PER Gaelic word meaning ‘patrimony’. The settlement of Orb lay in the uplands above Callander town and a short distance south of Braeleny CLD.

PORTNELLAN CLD S NN588062 1 96m SEF

Portynellane 1451 *ER* v, 476

Portnellan 1461 *ER* vii, 52

Portnellane 1471 *ER* viii, 66

Portnellane 1478 *ER* viii, 531

Portnellan 1590 *Retours* PER no. 1058

Portnellan 1640 *Retours* PER no. 494

Portnellane 1663 *Retours* PER no. 715

Portnellane 1670 *Retours* PER no. 806

Portnealine 1676 *Dunb. Tests.*, 119 [Janet Millar, spouse to Patrick Fergusone, in]

Portnnelan c.1750 Roy

Portnellan 1753 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [Finlay M’Callum in]

Portneallan c.1755 NRS E729/2/30

Portnellan 1769 *Dunb. Tests.*, 165 [Thomas Stewart in]

Portenellen 1775 NRS E777/313/122

Portnellan 1783 Stobie

Portnellan 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *port* + G *an* + G *eilean*

Port an Eilein ‘harbour of the island’. There is a small island, thought to be a crannog, opposite here called Portnellan Island marked on the OS Explorer map. It was presumably more visible before the raising of the water in Loch Venachar due to the weir at the east end. Some, or indeed all, of the references to Potnellan in the Dunblane Testaments above could belong to the Portnellan in Glengyle. (see <https://canmore.org.uk/site/24017> for information with regards to the crannog).

/port:nelən/

ROINN GHAINMHEACH BQR NN582127 1 120m

Roinn Ghainmheach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *rinn* + *gainmheach*

‘Sandy point’. This is a small piece of land jutting out into Loch Lubnaig, about midway up the western side.

River Teith or the retreat of the ice after the last ice age. It was recognised as a feature ‘formed by the hand of nature’ in the late eighteenth century (*OSA* x, 610-11).

ST BRIDE'S CHAPEL CLD E NN5844098 1 128m

advocatione et donatione capellaniarum et Harmetage de *Lupnow* 1503 *RMS* ii no. 2751
[united 'into a free barony of Keir' (in unam liberam baronia de *Keir*)]

advocatione capellaniarum et heremetagii de *Lupno* 1579 *RMS* iv no. 2902

advocatione capellaniae et hermitagii de *Lupno*, unitis in baroniam de *Keir* 1630 *Retours*
PER no. 400

advocationem capellaniae et hermitagii de *Lupno*, unitis in baroniam de *Keir* 1668 *Retours*
PER no. 774

advocationem capellaniae et hermitagii de *Lupno*, unitis in baroniam de *Keir* 1694 *Retours*
PER no. 1008

chapel of St Bridget 1791-99 *OSA* xi, 581 ('two [rude figures...cut out of stone] have lately
been discovered, on the farm of *Aney*, at the *chapel of St Bridget*')
The chapel of St Bride 1810 Scott, *Lady of the Lake* Canto III verse xx
St Bride's Chapel 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

pn Saint Bride/Briget + ScEng *chapel*

The chapel of St Bride is described at RCAHMS Canmore NMRS no. NN50NE 3. There are two place-names associated with the chapel; *Creag a' chaibeil* and *Àth a' chaibeil*, or 'rock' and 'ford of the chapel' respectively. The former is opposite the chapel on the Anie side of the A84 road, while the latter is a ford across the Garbh Uisge 'rough water', to Coireachrombie. See Loch Lubnaig CLD above.

St Bride's Chapel is undoubtedly old and two stone cross slabs were found in work carried out at the site in 1934 and 1971. They have been dated to between eleventh and thirteenth centuries (see Canmore ref. above), but there is no indication here as to how early the dedication to Bride is. St Bride was Briget of Kildare, who died in Ireland in the first half of the sixth century.

SGÀIRNEACH A' CHAIT CLD R NN576121 1 400m

Sgairneach a' Chait 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *sgairneach* + G *an* + G *cat*
'Large stony heap of the cat'.

SPUT BÀN CLD W NN564116 1 590m

Spùt Bàn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *spùt* + G *bàn*
'White waterfall'.

SPÙT LEACACH CLD W NN657088 1 140m

Spùt Leachach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *spùt* + G *leacach*
'Flagstone waterfall'. 'A small waterfall on the farm of Wester Brackland, and south-east of Tom Dubh. It falls to the depth of about twentyfive feet over a smooth rock from which it derives its name. Means Flaggy Cascade' (OS1/25/12/22).

SRON A' CHOIRE NATHRACH CLD R NN610128 1 500m

Sròn a' Choire Nathrach 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *sròn* + G *an* + G *coire* + G *nathair*
'Promontory of the adder corrie'.

SRUTH GEAL CLD/KMA W NN654076 1 E368 84m
Sruth Geal 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *sruth* + G *geal*
'White burn'. 'A small stream rising at the base of Uamh Mhòr, and flowing southward joins Keltie Water near Tigh na Loin. During the whole of its course it forms the boundary between the parishes of Callander and Kilmadock. Means White Stream' (OS1/25/12/26).

STEALL BHUIDHE CLD R NN568102 1 500m
Steall Bhuidhe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *steall* + G *buidhe*
'Yellow torrent'.

STRAID KMA S NN655058 1 E366 74m SWF
the straid 1770s NAS E777/313 [Plan of *the straid*, by John Leslie, surveyor]
Straid 1783 Stobie
Staaite 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *sràid*
Sràid 'street, road'. Road must be the preferred meaning here in such a rural location. Bain has 'Early Irish *sráit*', c.f. *DIL* which defines *sráit* as 'street, road, path, way'. Straid, about five km from the Roman fort at Bochastle and eight km from the Roman fort at Doune, may indicate a Roman road or other paved road (c.f. Barrow (1992, 210) where he writes of Old English *straet* as being a possible indicator of Roman roads). The modern A84, the main road between Callander and Doune, and also marked as an Old Military Road near Straid, follows the likely course of the Roman road connecting the two forts, or close to it.

/stred/

STUC DUBH CLD R NN552125 1 662m
Stùc Dubh 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *stùc* + G *dubh*
'Black pinnacle'.

STÙC ODHAR CLD R NN550087 1 638m
Woor-hill 1783 Stobie
Stùc Odhar 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *stùc* + G *odhar*
'Dun-coloured pinnacle'.

TARANDOUN CLD S NN602072 1 97m
Terndoun 1530 RSS ii no. 700
Terndoun 1572 RSS vi no. 1654
Taindoune 1677 *Dunb. Tests.*, 22 [Patrick Buchanan in]

Tarndownan c.1755 NRS E729/2/31
Tarndown 1775 NRS E777/313/122
Tarndown 1783 Stobie
Tarandoun 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA sheet

G *tòrr* + G *an* + G *dùn*

Tòrr an Dùin ‘conical hill of the fort’. The *dùn* refers to the fort at nearby Dunmore, c.200 m to the north. Assuming the generic is ScG *tòrr*, then this is one of small number of *tòrr* -names in Menteith: there is also Torrie KMA, Upper, Lower, and Easter Tarr surround Tamnafalloch KMA, and in KRd there is Mill of Torr. There is an unmarked building on the 1:25,000 OS map at the above NGR.

The name is spelled *Tar an dùin* in Watson’s notes (Coll-97/CWP/69).

THOMASGREEN CLD S NN638108 1 220m

Tomnascriden 1765 NRS E729/8/69
Tomscridan 1775 NRS NRS E777/313/2
Tomascriden 1783 Stobie
Tomascriden 179-99 OSA xi, 587
Corychrone 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA
Corychrone 1924-5 OS 1 inch popular edn 62
Thomasgreen 1957 1 inch Seventh Series OS

G *tom* + G *an* + G *sgriodan*

Tom an Sgriodain ‘hillock of the scree or stoney ravine’. Part of the grazing lands of the barony of Callander. See Angus Watson (2002, 88) for his discussion of Leaccan Sgridain BQR. The two late Corychrone forms may relate to the area around nearby Stùc a’ Chroin, where there is also a Lochan a’ Chroin and a Gleann a’ Chroin.

/tòməs'grin/

TIGH AN LÒIN CLD S NN655077 1 95m

Tigh an Lòin 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *taigh* + G *an* + G *lòn*

‘House of the meadow’.

TIObAIRT NA REIL PMH W NN569036 1 200m

Tiobairt na Reil 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tiobairt* + G *an* + G *reil* or G *reul*, gen. *reil*

‘Well of the clear [water] or ‘well of the star’. See *Hydronomy* in introduction above.

‘This name is applied to a strong spring of pure water on the public foot road, between Callander and Aberfoil’ (OS1/25/69/16).

TOM A MHOID CLD R NN589127 1 200m

Tom a’ Mhòid 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *an* + G *mòd*

Tom a’ Mhòid ‘court or assembly hill’. This is on the eastern shore of Loch Lubnaig in the barony of Keir. There are no traditions associated with this place so far as I am aware, but it

may be the assembly place of the local hunt run by the Stirlings of Keir in the Middle Ages and early modern periods (for more on assembly sites and place-names, see O' Grady (2008, chapter 4).

TOM AN ACHAI DH BHIG CLD R NN608094 1 210m
Tom an Achaidh Bhig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *an* + G *achadh* + G *beag* [or en An Achadh Bheag]
'Hillock of the small field'.

TOM AN ACHAI DH MHÒIR CLD R 1 NN606092 223m
Tom an Achaidh Mhòir 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *an* + G *achadh* + G *mòr* [or en An Achadh Mhòr]
'Hillock of the big field'.

TOM AN FHACAIL CLD R NN609095 1 227m
Tom an Fhacail 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *an* + *facal*
'Hillock of the word'. See *Church and chapel* in the introduction.

TOMBEA CLD S NN586094 2 X 120m
Tombea 1636 *Dunb. Tests.*, 106 [Finlay M'Kinlay in]
Tombea 1666 *Dunb. Tests.*, 95 [Andrew M'Cais in]
Tambo 1667 *Dunb. Tests.*, 29 [Donald Clark in]
Tombae 1680 *Dunb. Tests.*, 171 [Malcolm Thomson in]
Tombea 1688 *Dunb. Tests.*, 29 [James Clark in]
miln of Tombea c.1755 NRS E729/2/19
the Miln of Tombea 1772 *Dunb. Tests.*, 148 [James Robertson, son of the deceased Donald Robertson, miller, first in *Ardoch* (BQR), and therter at]
Tombae 1775 NRS E777/313/2
Tombea 1777 NRS E777/313/122
Tombea 1783 Stobie
Tombea 1791-99 OSA xi, 586

en Tom Bheithe

This was one of the two mills of the barony of Callander; the other was the mill at Gartchonzie. In c.1755 the surveyor for the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates described the situation as: 'the miln of Tombea was built around the year 1736 & the Barony of Callander benorth the water of Teith thirled to it' even though the 'place lyes quite away from that part of the barony thirled to it' (NRS E729/2/19). The name is spelled *Tom-beithe* in Watson's notes (Coll-97/CWP/69).

TOM BHEITHE CLD R NN582119 1 186m
Tom Bheithe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *beithe*
'Birch hillock'.

TOM DUBH CLD R NN647092 1 E366 317m
Tom Dubh 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *dubh*

‘Black hillock’. ‘A small oblong-shaped knoll, situated on Sruth Geal and east of Easter Brackland. Means Black Knoll’ (OS1/25/12/26). One of three such hills named close by each other; the others are at NN647099 and NN672089.

TOM FLÙR CLD R NN595100 1 250m
Tom nam Flùr 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA
Tom Flùr 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA .SE

G *tom* + G *flùr*

‘Flower hillock’. Earlier ‘Hillock of the flowers’.

TOM H-ULAIÐHE CLD R NN588115 1 180m
Tom na h-Ulaidhe 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *an* + G *ulaidh*

‘Hillock of the treasure’.

TOM MA CHISAIG CLD R NN626078 1 68m
Tomakessoich 1775 NRS E777/313/3
Tom-ma-chessaig 1791-99 OSA xi, 610
Tom-ma-chessaig 1837 NSA x, 355 [*Tom-ma-chessaig* hill of St Kessaig]
Tom ma Chisaig 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *mo* + pn Cessóg

‘Hillock of my Kessog’. The medieval church of Callander stood near the mound called *Tom ma Chisaig* ‘mound of my Kessog’ at the northern end of the bridge of Callander. In 1771, despite wishing to ‘have the stance of the Kirk continued in the present Kirkyard’, the parishioners saw their church moved to the centre of modern day Callander (Thompson 1985, 18). Kessog is especially associated with Luss, Dunbartonshire, where he is supposed to have been martyred and buried, and is also associated with Auchterarder and Comrie in Perthshire (Macquarrie 2012, 375-6). In Glenfinglas is *Gleann Casaig* (*Glenkassik* 1451), which probably commemorates Kessog. Nearby is *Cladh nan Casan* (or ‘Ceasanach’ as W.J. Watson has it), which seems to mean ‘graveyard of Kessog’s people’. Kessog’s name also appears in personal names in Menteith: Murtho Kessokissone and Kessok Murthauson are both mentioned as tenants in the lands of Cessintullie KMA in 1486 (*ER* ix, 627).

‘A small circular and apparently artificial mound on the banks of the Teith close to the bridge. It is supposed to have been erected by the Romans, but tradition gives no information respecting it. ‘Their [sic] is a beautiful circular mount adjoining the church-yard of Callander, called Tom ma Chessaig, the hill of St Kessaig who was tutelar saint of this place. A market is still held here annually in the month of March, which goes by the name of Feile ma Chessaig, i.e. festival of St Kessaig’. Extract from Statistical Account. ‘St MacKessoge or Kessoge. C. Bishop in the provinces of Levin and Boin in Scotland’. – ‘This saint was illustrious for miracles and died in 560s A celebrated church in that country still bears the title of St Kessoge Kirk. The Scots for their cry in battle for sometime used his name, but afterward changed it for that of St Andrew’ Extract from Butlers lives of the saints. Perhaps the name had better be

written in German txt as although the mound doubtless belongs to the period entitled to that character, it is doubtful if it belongs to the Old English or Roman periods³⁷ (OS1/25/12/11).

TOM A' MHUILCEINN CLD R NN582106 1 130m
Tom a' Mhuilceinn 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *an* + G *muinichill/muil(i)cheann*
'Hillock of the sleeves'. It is not known what this name represents.

TREAN CLD, LXY S NN618083 1 80m SWF
Trien of Leny 1677 *Dunb. Tests.*, 21 [John Buchanan in]
Trian 1684 *Dunb. Tests.*, 53 [Patrick Ferguson in]
Trien 1783 Stobie
Trean 1843 RHP1442/1
Trean 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *trian*
Trian 'third part'. Another 'third part' can be found near Leny LXY, CLD: Trean Farm, *Trien* on Stobie in 1783. Watson says that *Trian* was rare (1926, 236) and yet we seem to have it twice in Menteith. It also occurs in KPN in *Treinterane* (1451 *ER* v, 475), probably G *trian* + G *an* + G *siorram*, part of the estate of Glentirranmuir KPN STL. However, since 'thirdpart' is common all over Scotland, this may be a Gaelicisation of a Scots term.

The name is spelled *An Trian* in Watson's notes (Coll-97/CWP/70).

/ˈtrian/³⁸

TUIM BHROC CLD R NN615091 1 164m
Tuim Bhroc 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tom* + G *broc*
'Badger hillock'. This hillock must originally have been called Tom Bhroc or Bhroic. However, it might be that either *Eas Dearg* 'red cascade' or *Eas an Fhithich* 'waterfall of the raven', the small burns immediately west of Tuim Bhroc, may originally have been called Allt an Tuim Bhro(i)c and this has influenced the name of the hill. Allt an Tuim Bheithe flows just to the south of Anie, nearly three km west of Tuim Bhroc.

TYNASPIRIT KMA S NN663046 1 62m
Tynaspirit 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *tigh* + G *an* + G *spiorad*?
'House of the spirit'. Spirit here could mean 'alcohol', but given there is a Bogle Burn nearby (and a settlement of that name, i.e. *Bogleburn*, shown on Stobie), we may be looking at a play on Sc *bogle* 'a ghost'.

UAMH BEAG CLD/KMA R NN691118 1 E368 656m
Ua-big 1783 Stobie
Uamh Bheag 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

³⁷ This last section in a different hand.

³⁸ Pronunciation from owner.

G *uamh* + G *beag*
'Little cave'.

UAMH MHÒR CLD/KMA R NN689113 1 E368 600m

Ua-voir 1783 Stobie

Uàh Vòr 1790s OSA xi, 591 ['i.e. the Great Cove']

Uam-var 1810 *Lady of the Lake*, 19

Uamh Mhòr 1866 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

G *uamh* + G *mòr*

'Big cave'. Walter Scott, in notes to his *Lady of the Lake*, gives it the name '*Ua-var*, as the name is pronounced, or more properly *Uaigh-mor*...' (Scott 1810, 294). He also states that 'strictly speaking [*Uamh Mhòr*] is not a cave...but a sort of small inclosure, or recess, surrounded with large rocks, and open above head'. See *Legends and the supernatural* in the introduction above.

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Appendix

Evidence of Gaelic in the 18th and 19th centuries by Sarah Scott, volunteer at Callander's Landscape.

REPORTS ON THE ANNEXED ESTATES, CALLANDER AND STRATHGARTNEY

Noted below is information on Gaelic speakers in the Baronies of Callander and Strathgartney, taken from the reports of 1755 and 1775. I did not find any relevant information in the 1765 report relating to language issues.

1755: Report by John Campbell of Barcaldine on the Barony of Callander

Observations

The minister, Mr James Steuart "preaches one half of the Day in the English & the other half in the Irish language. The stipend payable to him out of the estate of Perth, both in the baronies of Callendar & Strathgartney, which is likewise in this parish, is £12.10.1 10/12 sterling."

"Most of the people here speak the English Language and the Law prohibiting the Highland Dress & wearing Arms have taken place in this Barony."

Statistics

Within the town of Callander, the report gives the following statistics for its feuars and their ability to speak English:

Number of families:	123
Aged under 10:	140
Aged 10-17:	70
Adult males:	135
Adult females:	178
Total individuals:	523
Number able to speak English (percentage):	388 (74%)

The **farms in the Barony of Callander** and their inhabitants were enumerated and the following statistics given for the inhabitants and their ability to speak English. The figures for the twelve individual farms are set out more fully at the end of this section:

Number of families:	94
Aged under 10:	109
Aged 10-17:	51
Adult males:	100
Adult females:	142
Total individuals:	402
Number able to speak English (percentage):	285 (70%)

1755: Report by John Campbell of Barcaldine on the Barony of Strathgartney

Observations

"The furthest off part of this barony from the town of Callendar, where the parish church is, is about seventeen miles and in all this tract there is but one school, at a place called Ardkinnochrokan, which is a charity school and which, in that part of the country, can be of service only to a few farms in the neighbourhood of it."

“Mr. Conochar, the non-juring clergyman, who was lately banished the kingdom, used frequently to preach in this part of the country, and when people were found fault with for hearing him, they gave as a reason that they had no access to any other clergyman and wished much they had.”

“The laws prohibiting the wearing of arms & the Highland cloaths have taken place here, fully as to the arms, and they have complied with the Act of Parliament by laying aside the plaid, the little kilt and the trews and every thing else specified in the Act, but many of them have substituted in place of it a dress that bears a strong resemblance to it ... This dress makes the people of that country easily distinguishable, but such of the tenants upon the estate of Perth as wore it have promised faithfully to conform themselves to the spirit & intention of the Act of Parliament and never more to be seen in that kind of dress.”

“The English language has made a surprising progress in this country, considering the disadvantage it lyes under for want of schools.”

Statistics

The **farms in the Barony of Strathgartney** and their inhabitants were enumerated and the following statistics given for the inhabitants and their ability to speak English. The figures for the fourteen individual farms are set out more fully at the end of this section:

Number of families:	100
Aged under 10:	115
Aged 10-17:	43
Adult males:	119
Adult females:	137
Total individuals:	414
Number able to speak English (percentage):	235 (57%)

1775: Report by John Leslie on the Barony of Callander

Observations

“And being on the Border betwixt the Highland and Lowland the Inhabitants speak the English and Earse and has their Publick worship in both Languages”

Summary of statistics on language use in the farms within the Barony of Callander taken from the 1755 report by John Campbell of Barcaldine

	Farm	No. of families	Aged under 10	Aged 10-17	Adults male	Adults female	Total inhabitants	Able to speak English (percentage)
1.	Clash	13	13	6	13	22	54	44 (81%)
2.	Ballantoun	4	7	6	5	7	25	15 (60%)
3.	Balivicklauchlane	6	7	4	7	11	29	23 (79%)
4.	Balligibbon	7	11	4	7	12	34	22 (65%)
5.	Greenock	17	18	11	14	22	65	42 (65%)
6.	Gart	14	11	7	11	21	50	39 (78%)

7.	Murdieston	3	2	-	5	5	12	10 (83%)
8.	Tomscriedan	3	1	-	4	6	11	9 (81%)
9.	Tombea	4	6	4	6	7	23	10 (43%)
10.	Lourgavouie and Beglairig	2	2	1	3	3	9	5 (55%)
11.	Gartchonzie	12	21	3	14	14	52	39 (75%)
12.	Mains of Callander	9	10	5	11	12	38	27 (71%)
	TOTAL	94	109	51	100	142	402	285 (70%)

**Summary of statistics on language use in the farms within the Barony of Strathgartney
taken from the 1755 report by John Campbell of Barcaldine**

	Farm	No. of families	Aged under 10	Aged 10-17	Adults male	Adults female	Total inhabitants	Able to speak English (percentage)
1.	Ardnamachmoynan	7	4	1	6	7	18	10 (56%)
2.	Strongavalttry	3	4	3	7	7	21	12 (57%)
3.	Edraleckack	7	3	3	9	11	26	18 (69%)
4.	Letter	7	8	8	8	11	35	19 (54%)
5.	Wester Ardkinnochrokan	8	11	-	7	9	27	12 (44%)
6.	Easter Ardkinnochrokan	7	8	4	5	8	25	15 (60%)
7.	Branochyle & Lairig	2	1	4	4	4	13	10 (77%)
8.	Offrans, Coshambie, Duncragan & Portnealan	12	10	2	20	25	57	41 (72%)
9.	Milntonn	9	7	3	9	10	29	17 (59%)
10.	Lendrick & Drippen	5	9	3	7	6	25	15 (60%)
11.	Corriechromby	3	4	3	3	5	15	10 (67%)
12.	Tarndownan	5	5	2	4	4	15	9 (60%)
13.	Bochastle	20	31	4	25	24	84	35 (42%)
14.	Little Duilater	5	10	3	5	6	24	12 (50%)
	TOTAL	100	115	43	119	137	414	235 (57%)

STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS

Parish of Callander

Old Statistical Account (1794), Rev. Mr James Robertson

- The report starts with the Gaelic etymology of the name Callander and throughout gives extensive explanations of hill and farm names in Gaelic.
- In the section on language (p. 611) he states:

The language spoken by persons of rank and of liberal education, in English; but the language of the lower classes is *Gaelic*. It would be almost unnecessary to say anything of this language to those who understand it. They know its energy and power; the ease with which it is compounded; the boldness of its figures; its majesty, in addressing the Deity; and its tenderness in expressing the finest feelings of the human heart. But its genius and constitution, the structure of its nouns and verbs, and the affinity it has to some other languages, are not so much attended to. These point at a very remote era, and would seem to deduce the origin of this language from a very high antiquity.

- The language section also includes a lengthy explanation on the structure and grammar of Gaelic, accompanied by a number of examples giving the meaning and etymology of Gaelic farm names in the area.
- The writer states that there are two schools in the parish, one of which is a ‘society’ school (SSPCK). Gaelic is not mentioned as a subject or as the language of instruction and it is not stated whether the school teachers are Gaelic speakers or not.

New Statistical Account – (1837) Rev. P. Robertson

- In the section on language (p. 356), the writer states:

Both the English and Gaelic languages are spoken in the parish, and divine worship on Sabbath is performed in both. The name of nearly every farm and hill is derived from the Gaelic. The Highland dress is not so generally worn as it was forty years ago.

- On education in the parish he indicates (p. 358) that there is a parochial school and two SSPCK schools, and that: “[i]n the parochial school, the following branches are taught: Latin, Greek, mathematics, arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, English, Gaelic and writing. In the [SSPCK] school at Bridge of Turk, there are taught, Latin, English, Gaelic, arithmetic, writing; and the other school is for sewing, reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar.”

Parish of Kilmadock

Old Statistical Account (1794), Mr Alexander MacGibbon

- The writer starts the narrative with an explanation of the Gaelic etymology of Kilmadock. Throughout the account, he explains Gaelic names and gives their meaning and his understanding of their etymology.

- In the section on language (p. 53) he states:

The language of the common people in this parish, like many of the parishes in the neighbourhood, is a mixture of Scotch and English. This jargon is very unpleasant to the ear, and a great impediment to fluent conversation. No language is more expressive than the Scotch, when spoken in perfection; and, though the accent be short and unmusical, yet it is by no means disagreeable to hear two plain country men conversing in the true Scotch tongue; but, in this parish, you seldom meet with such instances – In the quarter towards Callander, the generality of the inhabitants speak Gaelic; and this is perhaps still more corrupt than even the Scotch, in the other quarters of the parish. It is impossible to conceive any thing so truly offensive to the ear, as the conversation of these people. The true Gaelic is a noble language, worthy of the fire of Ossian, and wonderfully adapted to the genius of a warlike nation; but the contemptible language of the people about Callander, and to the east, is quite incapable of communicating a noble idea.

It ought, therefore, to be earnestly recommend to the people of this parish, and, indeed, to other parishes in that quarter, to study a more perfect style; either to practise the true Gaelic, the true Scotch, or the true English tongue.

- In the section on schools (p. 82) he indicated that: “[t]he parish school is held at Doune, and is generally well attended ... There are at present 70 scholars, 45 at English, 20 at arithmetic and book-keeping, and only 5 at the Latin language”

At p. 83, he adds that: “[t]her are several other private schools in the parish, for teaching English and the rudiments of writing” and that “The Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge late gave L. 10 of salary for a charity school at the west end of the parish, near Callander...placed on the road from Callander to Craigton, about a Scotch mile east of Callander, on a gentle rising heath”

There is no mention of Gaelic instruction at any of the schools.

New Statistical Account (1844), Rev. Gordon Mitchell

- In the section on language (p. 1232), the writer indicates, drawing from the earlier Account, that:

The language generally spoken is provincial English, with Gaelic by a few families. The common language, in the last Account, is said to have been “a mixture of Scotch and English.” “In the quarter towards Callander,” say Mr M’Gibbon, “the generality of the inhabitants speak Gaelic,” as some of them do to this day.

- In the section on education (p. 1242) he states that: “[t]here are seven schools in the parish. Of these, one is the parochial school, three are endowed, at least partially, the rest supported by individual subscription.”

There is no mention of Gaelic instruction and there is no specific mention of an SSPCK school.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE (SSPCK)

The only relevant information I was able to locate through SCRAN was the report by Inspector, Patrick Butter on the SSPCK school at Bridge of Turk (11 November 1824), which states:

This school is in the parish of Callander about half way between the village and the Trosachs. Upwards of 50 scholars attend this school during winter. Gaelic is regularly taught here, it is the universal language of the district.

This is presumably the same school at Bridge of Turk which is referred to in the New Statistical Account for the parish.