SETTLEMENT-NAMES IN FIFE

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SECTION 2: ST ANDREWS and ST LEONARDS

The following section consists of a linguistic and historical analysis of all settlement-names which are recorded before c.1650 in medieval SSL, (east) Fife. This includes present-day SSL (a joint par.), as well as CMN and parts of CER. The names appear alphabetically, with their present par. indicated after each name. As with the individual parishes in Section 1, this section is prefaced by a brief history of the development of SSL, the creation of CMN, and the change of boundary with CER. See also Map 7.
Introductory Notes
St Andrews and Cameron

The earliest mention of SA is in 1144, when it is called the par. of the Holy Trinity (St A. Lib. 123). This designation survived the removal of the par. church in 1412 from its original site beside the cathedral to its present position between South and Market Street (Brooks and Whittington, 1977, 292); for a detailed description of the early development of the par. church, see Rankin, 1955, 14-9.

However, in the 1150s there are references to the par. church of St Andrew(s) (RRS i no.120). For the details of the development of the name of the par., see St Andrews (par.) below.

The par. was originally much larger than it is today. In 1621 the barony of Kinninmonth was detached from SA and annexed to CER. This included the lands of Kinninmonth itself, Arnydie t, Baldinnie and Baldinnie Mill, Balmakie Meadow, Ladeddie, Limelands t and Magask (APS iv p.682).

In 1645 a large part of landward SA was erected into a separate par. It was named Cameron, since it was on the lands of Cameron that the new kirk with its glebe was situated. Cameron appears to have been chosen as the site of the new par. kirk in 1642, when the General Assembly met in St Andrews (APS iv part i p.332).

For the relatively small exchanges of land between SA and SL, see following section.

St Leonards

SL has always been very closely linked with the par. of Holy Trinity, St Andrews, and probably only possessed par. status rather than being a fully endowed par. (Cowan, 1967, 176). The 'church of the Holy Trinity of St Andrews' is mentioned in the list of parishes in the deanery of Fife drawn up c.1250, but in the same list there is no reference to SL. In fact the first mention of the par. church of St Leonard's is in 1413 (St A. Lib. 15).

SL consisted of lands which had been given for the support of the hospital or pilgrims' hospice in St Andrews. This was initially known as 'hospitale de Sancto Andrea' or 'hospitale Sancti Andree',
but in the mid 13th c. it started to be referred to as the hospice of St Leonard (see St Leonards below). The hospice itself had been given to the new St Andrews Priory by Bishop Robert in 1144 (St A. Lib. 123).

The par. contained four separate parts, the largest part being at Kenly at the south end of SA, to the south of the Kenly Water. At least a portion of the land of Kenly had been given to the hospice by King David I (see s.n. below). There were two parts within the burgh of St Andrews, one of which was the site of the hospital, the church and the old college of St Leonards itself; while the fourth part was situated at Rathelpie west of the burgh. This had been given to the hospice by Countess Ada de Warenne in the second half of the 12th c. (St A. Lib. 58). The hospice had also been given the lands of Pitmilly KBS and Scooriehill SSL, but neither of these became incorporated into SL, probably because their link with the hospice was severed early; this was certainly the case with Pitmilly KBS, which was feued by the priory to the Monypenny family in the 13th c. (see St A. Lib. 404-5).

In 1891 the following changes were made: the Kenly district, the Rathelpie district and a small portion of the area within the burgh beside the site of St Leonard's college were all transferred to SA, while a new par. of St Leonards was formed, lying entirely within the burgh (for details of which see Shennan, 1892, 85-6 and Millar, 1895, i 271).

ALLANHILL

Helin 1165x78 St A. Lib. 140
Helen 1183 St A. Lib. 59
Elin 1180s St A. Lib. 146
Elin 1189x98 St A. Lib. 152
Elin c.1220 Terrier
Elenehill 1590 RPC iv 785.
Elenhill 1640s Gordon

? G ãilean 'green, meadow'; or ? G âl or ail (OIr ail) 'rock, stone' (see Watson, 1926, 33 and 467-8) + diminutive ending, with
the meaning 'small rock'. Th h- is purely graphic. For the fluctuation between a` and e` in OIr, which might explain the early forms in e for à or âi, see Thurneysen, 1946, 54; although Jackson (1972, 79) is sceptical that âi would ever have been spelt e.

In the G notes in the Book of Deer there is a place called Aldin Alenn, which Jackson suggests means 'The Little Gully of Aile', with Aile * an ex nomine specific element. However, he does not know the meaning of 'Aile', although he rejects the suggestion that it might be the gen. of ailean (Jackson, 1972, no.3 and pp.73-4).

It is also relevant to look at early forms of the ABN place-name Ellon. It first appears in the G Notes in the Book of Deer as i nHelain 'in Ellon'. This is discussed by Jackson (1972, 79), where he suggests it is perhaps nom. Ela * 'but no etymology suggests itself'.

In the 12th c. entries Allan(hill) is referred to as the land which Sluthagh (or Slothagth, Sluthadi, Slo&ah) had held. This must have been before Bishop Richard (1165-78) gave it to St Andrews Priory in exchange for Portmoak PTM and ? Arnot PTM (St A. Lib. 140). This implies that there was another part of the lands of Allan(hill) which the Priory did not acquire.

Sluthagh etc. is no doubt the same person of that name mentioned in c.1128 as the leader of the bishop of St Andrews' armed retinue (Slogadach), and means appropriately enough 'he who has a host', from OIr slóg or sluág 'host' (St A. Lib. 117 and RRS i p.75). It is probably his son Gi?ile mac Slo&dac who, as one of the six leading magnates in Fife, is addressed in a brieve of King Malcolm IV 1153x62 (RRS i no.181). It may be the name contained in Slutharis Cors ('S.'s Cross') by Balgove SSL in 1422 (St A. Lib. 422).

ARGYLE (STREET)
('in vico < = 'the street'> que [sic] dicitur') Argayle 1446
St Andrews\textsuperscript{\textregistered}Muniments LPW 36
Argale Wynd 1488 SRO Calendar of Charters ii no.535
Argail 1513 RMS ii no.3812
(village of) Argyle (beside St Andrews) 1817 Sasines no.11448

? In 1513 it is described as being on the lands of Rathelpie \textsuperscript{+} SSL (RMS ii no.3812). It was a small settlement just outside the St Andrews burgh limits, west of the West Port.

ARYN DIE \textsuperscript{+} (now CER)

Arnydy 1448 NLS Adv. ms. 15.1.18. no.102
Arnydy 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Arnydie 1589 RMS v no.1909
Arnedie & Arnedie 1613 APS iv p.682
Arnydie 1619 APS iv p.682
(pendicle of Baldunye called) Arnydye 1620 RMS vii no.2111
Arndyie 1621 APS iv p.682
Arnydie (with its bog ['maresia']) 1625 RMS viii no.810
Arnydie 1633 APS v p.109
Arnydie...& the moss ['mossa'] of Arnydie 1642 RMS ix no.1063
Arnydie (with the moss ['mossa'] of) Arnydie 1662 Retours Fife no.914
Neidy Hill 1775 Ainslie
Arnydiehill 1827 Ainslie
Nydiehill 'or' Arnydiehill 1780 Sasines no.3088

\textit{G ard 'height' + ? tribal or territorial name Nith \textsuperscript{+} loc. ending; or ? a contraction of Nevethyendereth \textsuperscript{+} SSL. See under that name for a fuller discussion of these two possibilities.}

Arnydie was transferred from SSL to CER in 1621 (see SA Introductory Notes above).

AUCHINCHOCHIN \textsuperscript{+} (now CMN)

(Thomas Martene of Lathoms in lands of) Achenochen alias Midle,
Wester & Norther Lathoms (in regality of St Andrews) 1599
Retours Fife no.76
Auchinhochane alias Midle, Wester & Norther Lathons 1698 Retours Fife no.1409
Auchinchochin called Middle, Wester & Norther Lathons 1784 Sasines no.881

G achadh 'field' + ? G coitichionn (noun) 'common grazing' or (adj.) 'common, communal'.
See also Lathones SSL (now CMN). According to Ainslie/1827, Wester Lathones, part of Auchinchochin, is at NGR NO468 089. Ainslie/1827's Easter Lathones, not part of Auchinchochin, is the hamlet now known simply as Lathones.

BALBEILDIE

Balbebelin c.1212x16 St A. Lib. 317
Balbebecklin c.1220 Terrier
Balbeboethin c.1220 Terrier
? Balebolin c.1220 Terrier
Balbeildie (Over) 1653 Retours Fife no.816
Balbeildie (Nether) 1691 Retours Fife no.1320
Balbeildie 1843 Priory Acres Plan

G baile + ? personal name Beollan. For the G personal name see Barrow, 1966, 22, and Black, 1946, s.n.. It is probably the Latinised form of this name that appears as Beollanus, the father of Malnechte a priest in Abernethy ANY PER (St A. Lib. 115 1093 x 1107). The second element has possibly been analogically affected by Sc beild.

In the early 13th c. it was held of St Andrews Priory by (Gille-)Girg (for whom see Greigston SSL now CMN) and his son Christin. In 1653 Over Balbeildie is described as 'lyand among the remnant acres of St Andrews Priory and regality', and in 1691 it is described as being near the city of St Andrews (Retours Fife nos.816 and 1320). We can in fact locate it exactly from Priory Acres Plan: it lay to the south-west of the town of St Andrews, north of Pipelands.
BALDINNIE (now CER)
Balemacduinechine 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Balmacduinechin 1156 St A. Lib. 51
Balemocdunegin c.1220 Terrier
Balemacduineg 1228 St A. Lib. 233
Balduiny 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Balony 1482 NLS Adv. ms. 15.1.18 no.99
Balony(e) 1519 & 1521 Fife Ct. Bk. 151 & 215-6
Baldnnyn 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 400
Badinny 1590s Pont/EF
Baldinny & Ballchuny mylne [for Balldinny] 1621 APS iv p.682

G baile mac Donnacain 'estate of the sons of Duncan'. This is the G personal name Donnchad, found also in Kilconquhar (Kilconcat c.1165x69 St A. Lib. 175, Kilconcat 1213 RRS ii no.516); Kilduncan KBS (Kyldinechane 1375 RMS i no.573, Kyldonquhane RMS i no.693); and Pitconochie DFL. See above p.43 and footnote 7 (pp.58-9). Note the older unlenited gen. forms of the personal name here, unlike for example in Pitconochie DFL.

In Baldinnie and Kilduncan, however, we are dealing with the hypocoristic form Donnacán (see Jackson, 1972, 77). For the variation between forms of this name with final n and d/t (probably representing a dental spirant) compare Dunf. Reg. no.1 Duncan(us) with no.2 Duncat, both referring to King Duncan II (1094).

Baldinnie formed part of the lands of St Andrews Priory. It was in SSL until 1621, when it was transferred to CER, as part of the barony of Kinninmonth (APS iv p.682; see SA Introductory Notes above).

BALDOUGAL
Baledufgall c.1220 Terrier
Baldougall 1781 Sasines no.200

G baile Dugaill 'Dugaill's estate'. Dugaill or Dougal is first recorded as a personal name in Ireland in 912 as Dubgall, and as a
common noun means 'dark stranger', referring to the Danes (Macbain, 1911, 399). Dufgal son of Mocche was a prominent member of Fothrif society in the 1120s (St A. Lib. 117-8; see also Portmoak PTM).

BALDUFF †
See Polduff SSL.

BALGOVE
Balgoua 1156 St A. Lib. 51
Balgoua ('cum salina') 1160x62 St A. Lib. 131
Balgolule ('cum salina') 1163 St A. Lib. 54
Balegoua ('cum salina') 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c.
Balgoue c.1220 Terrier
Balgrife 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Balgofe (& Saltcotis) 1471 RMS ii no.1039
Balgove 1590s Pont/EF

G baile + gobha 'smith estate'. In OIr this is a nasal stem, which means that it has final n in all cases, sing. and pl., except the nom. sing. This has developed by analogical extension in various ways in Mod Scottish and Irish G, with in many Irish dialects gen. sing. gobha (or gabha), while in many Scottish G dialects the nom. sing. is gobha(i)nn. Balgove, as well as Balgove BMO, shows a gen. form analogically extended from the nom. This contrasts with Balgonie ADN and MAI, which clearly show the gen. n-ending.

Note the presence of a saltpan there, for which see also Saltcotes * † SSL. Was there some occupational link between the eponymous smith of Balgove and the near-by salt-pans? The most likely one would be the making and repair of the metal salt-pans themselves.
G baile + ? a personal name? From the lands it always appears with, it may well have been in the Strathkinness area. It is not recorded after 1228. It was given to St Andrews Priory by Bishop Robert.

G baile + ? G leamhan 'elm' or ? G personal name Eoghan. This occurs only in the Terrier, amongst lands belonging to the bishop. It probably lay in the east part of the par., as this is where all the identifiable lands with which it is associated are to be located.

G moine 'bog, moss' and G baile 'estate' + ? personal name. It was in SSL until 1621, when it was transferred to CER, as part of the barony of Kinninmonth (APS iv p.682; see SA Introductory Notes above). For the suggestion that Balmohob * t SSL may represent this name, see below s.n.. It seems to have ceased to be a settlement by 1438.

For the variation in the generics, see above pp.61 ff.
Its exact site has been lost. However in the manuscript of RMS v no.1909 its marches are given as follows: the lands of Limelands * t SSL (now CER) to the east, the lands of Ladeddie SSL (now CER) to the south, the lands of Kinninmonth SSL (now CER) and Blebo KMB to the north, and the lands of Blebo and Morton of Blebo KMB to the west and north (SRO C2.38. ii no.242). This would situate it somewhere around NGR N0436 134.

Balmartin * t
Balemartin 1183 St A. Lib. 58

G baile Martain 'Martin's estate'.

Although this name occurs in the record only once, it is of great importance, as it is one of the very few baile-names in Scotland whose formation can be dated to within a few decades (to around the middle of the 12th c.).

Balmartin * almost certainly formed part of the lands of Strathkinness SSL. Pope Alexander III's bull of confirmation to St Andrews Priory dated 1163 (St A. Lib. 54) lists Stradkines (which the canons had possessed since Bishop Robert's foundation charter of 1144 <ibid. 122>), followed by 'aliam Stradkynes pro commutatione [de] Kinninnes et de Lethin quas Keledei habent', which translates as 'the other Strathkinness in exchange for Kininnis * SSL (CMN) and Lethin (now Lambieletham SSL (CMN))', which lands the Culdees [now] hold'. This exchange appears to have taken place between 1156 and 1159 or 1160 (see Kininnis t below). The Culdees in question are those of the church of St Mary in St Andrews.

The next papal confirmation, that of Alexander's successor Lucius III, dated 1183 (ibid. 58), contains the one and only mention of Balmartin * t, immediately preceding Stradkines, with no mention of the 'aliam Stradkynes' ('the other Strathkinness') of Pope Alexander III's charter. This, supported by further evidence adduced below, suggests that Balmartin * was in fact this 'other Strathkinness'.

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*baile* in Scottish Gaelic means 'estate' or 'property'.
The next papal confirmation, that of Gregory VIII, dated 1187 (ibid. 64), mentions 'grangiam de Strakines cum omnibus terris et ceteris ad ipsam pertinentibus', which translates as 'the grange of Strathkinness with all the lands and the rest which belong to it'. This is the one place in the charter where the phrase 'et ceteris' occurs, and it most likely stands for the 'commutatio' phrase of Pope Alexander's bull, or perhaps simply 'aliam Stradkynes'. It is also, incidentally, the first time the grange of Strathkinness is explicitly mentioned.

The confirmation charter of Clement III from the following year (ibid. 68) appears to be simply a copy of Gregory's, with the same exceptional use of 'et ceteris' at the same point. And as already noted, Balmartin * does not occur in either of these bulls.

A further piece of evidence which points to the fact that Balmartin * is the 'other Strathkinness' comes from the Terrier. Amongst the lands it lists as belonging to St Andrews Priory in the early 13th c. are (consecutively) Strathkynnes Martin and Strathkinnes Melserog (for Melsnog i.e. Malsneachta, who held land in the vicinity before 1165x72, see Bassaguard SSL).

There is one final piece in this jigsaw puzzle which completes the picture very satisfactorily. In 1235 Alexander II confirms a charter by which one Adam son of Adam de Lethyn (later Lambieletham SSL now CMN) quitclaims the land of Lethyn to William son of Lambin in exchange for 25 merks and two tenements in St Andrews (RRS Handlist/Alexander II no.208, which is a summary of SRO GD 103 2 11).

This change of tenancy is confirmed by a charter issued many years later by Master Adam de Malcarston, provost of the Culdee church of St Mary's c.1249-c.1285 (Laing Chrs. no.15). In this charter Malcarston confirms to John son of William son of Lambin all the land of Kininnis and (Lambie)letham which Adam son of Gilmur (for whom see Gilmerton SSL now CMN) had held from the Culdees, the very lands which the Culdees had obtained from St Andrews Priory in exchange for 'the other Strathkinness' or Balmartin *. The charter further informs us that Adam's grandfather, Gilmur's father, was none other than Martin.
It must be borne in mind that Malcarston's confirmation is of a transaction which had taken place at least 15 years previously. A new generation holds Kinennis and Lambieletham, in the person of John son of the William Lambin who made the deal with Adam. Adam de Lethyn's family are no longer directly involved, which is why they have not been brought up to date in the same way that the Lambins have been. In fact, Malcarston's charter does not even mention the man who actually made the transaction c.1235, Adam son of Adam de Lethyn, but starts in the previous generation with Adam de Lethyn himself, who is of course the same person as Adam son of Gilmur Makmartin.

On the assumption that each generation represents c.25 years, Martin himself must have been flourishing around 1160, just at the time when the Culdees gave Balmartine * by Strathkinness to St Andrews Priory and received in exchange the lands of Kinennis and (Lambique)letham.

**BALMOHOB **
Ballemohob c.1220 Terrier

G **baile ?** It appears only once, in the Terrier's list of a group of lands held of St Andrews Priory by Adam son of Odo of Kinninmonth, along with Kinninmonth itself, Baldinnie, Pittendriech * t, Magask and Laddedie. Apart from Pittendriech, about which we can only speculate (see s.n.), all these lands lie in the vicinity of Kinninmonth, and were transferred from SSL to CER in 1621 as part of the barony of Kinninmonth (APS iv p.682; see SA Introductory Notes above). Amongst these lands transferred in 1621 was Balmakie Meadow * t. Ballemohob as it stands is almost certainly a copying error, not only because of its unlikely form, but also because it occurs in a poor 18th c. transcript. It is quite possible, therefore, that it represents an early form of 'Balmakie'.
BALMUNGO
Ballemingi c.1220 Terrier
Balmongy 1420 Pitfirrane Writs no.14
Balmongy 1476 ADA 52
Balmungy 1476 RMS ii no.1233
Balmungo 1640s Gordon
Balmungie 1668 Pitfirrane Writs no.606

G *baile* + ? The second element is probably an adjectival form from either G *muing* 'mane' or its cognate *muin* 'back, neck'. Liddall, 1895, *s.n.*, derives the second element from the adjective *muingsach*, literally 'maned, having a long, thick mane', and renders the whole 'township of sedges'. On this well-drained hillside exposed to the sea winds it is unlikely that many sedges would grow; it could, however, refer to other types of vegetation which the wind might catch and toss: long, coarse grasses, grain-crops, or perhaps even trees. It has been assimilated to the well-known saint's name 'Mungo', an assimilation which may have begun as early as the 15th c.

Compare Balmungie, Rosemarkie *par. ROS*, which appears as Balmongie in 1567, and which has undergone the same assimilation (Watson, 1904, 129). Watson (*loc. cit.*) states that it probably comes from a plant-name *mong(ach)*, perhaps 'mugwort'.

BALONE
Balothen 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Balothen 1156 St A. Lib. 51
Balochen 1160x62 St A. Lib. 131
Balothen 1163 St A. Lib. 54
('grangia de') Balloden 1187 St A. Lib. 68
('grangia de') Balothen 1248 St A. Lib. 100
Balothen 1291 Records of A. Bek (Surtees Society, 1947), 24 o.c.
Ballon 1418x43 Chron. Bower Book 6 ch. 57
('nostra grangia de') Ballothyn 1419x30 St A. Cop. 72
Ballone 1437 St A. Cop. 135
('owr tway millis of') Ballothyn 1440 St A. Cop. 135
Ballochin 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Balon, Easter balon & Midd Balon 1590s Pont/EF
('pratum lie Horswaid de') Ballone in 1598 RMS vi no.765
Boalon 1640s Gordon

G beile + G ? lothan pl. of loth 'foal, colt' or (less likely from Olr loth 'mud'). The forms with ch are best seen as the common misreading of th. For a discussion of forms with and without medial th see above pp.42-3.

It is clear from the above that Balone was an important grange for the priory from the 12th c., and by the 14th c. it had two mills (one of which was Law Mill SSL). The Chron. Bower entry records that Prior James Haldenston of St Andrews (1418x43) rebuilt a 'domesticum manerium' at Balone, as well as at several other priory estates. Also it was usual for monastic granges to possess chapels, and Balone was no exception, since in 1598 mention is made of the Chapel yaird de Ballone (RMS vi no.765).

If the interpretation of this name as 'foal estate' is correct, then the mention of the meadow lie Horswaid de Ballone in 1598 (RMS vi no.765) may point to continuity of use over several centuries.

In 1144 mention is made of the teind of the bishop's equariae ('studs') from the par. of the Holy Trinity i.e. SA (St A. Lib. 123). Balone, which is mentioned in the same charter, may be the site of one of these studs.

BALRYMONTH
Barrimund 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Balrimund 1144x52 St A. Lib. 190
Barrimunid 1156 St A. Lib. 51
Barrimonid 1160x62 St A. Lib. 131
Barrimunth 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c.
Balrimund 1209x28 Barrow, 1971 no.12 o.c.
Ballerimuned & Barrimont c.1220 Terrier
G *baile +* the place-name Rîgh Monadh *‘estate of Rîgh Monadh*'
(for which see Kilrymonth SSL). The name Rîgh Monadh *, which is
first referred to in the mid 8th c., existed long before Fife
estates were being called baile.

According to the Terrier this estate was split into two parts
already in the early 13th c., with one part belonging to the
priory, the other to the bishop, although the first specific
mention of a division is in 1434. By this time the priory has
acquired both Easter and Wester Balrymonth, as they lease both
between 1434 and 1440.

According to Barrow, 1971 no.12 o.c., the extent of Balrymonth,
which the priory rents to William son of Lambin, is one ploughgate
i.e. c.104 acres. This must refer to either Easter or Wester
Balrymonth, as they lie c.5 km apart, with old-established estates
such as Allanhill and Balmungo between them.

**BALWARRYN +**

Balewarryn c.1220 Terrier

G *baile +* ?? Anglo-Norman personal name Warin(u)s). This personal
name is not recorded in Fife sources in the 12th or early 13th c.,
but Inchcolm Chrs. no xi records one 'Warinus filius Roberti
anglici' (Robert Inglis) in Lothian c.1219.

Or ?? Anglo-Norman surname (de) Warren, the family of Ada de
Warren, who was queen-mother from 1153 until her death in 1178. Ada
herself held land in and around Crail.

This place-name occurs only here. It belonged to the Bishop, and
is listed along with various parts of the lands of Kincaple SSL.
BASSAGUARD ['bæsə'gard]
Balentagarth 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Balentagart 1165x72 St A. Lib. 217 (= RRS ii no.13)
Ballesgargard c.1220 Terrier
(shafts called the Old Burns &) Bassaguard 1798 Sasines no.5155
Gaupyshade or Bassaguarder 1843 Priory Acres Plan

G *baile an t-sagairt 'estate of the priest'; as well as baile sagairt "priest's estate" or baile sagart "priests' estate". The form which has survived derives from one of those without the definite article, and is first recorded c.1220 in the Terrier. This estate lay only a few hundred m to the south-west of the medieval burgh of St Andrews, where the University Botanical Gardens are now situated.

It is one of a list of lands, all described collectively as 'the land beside St Andrews which Malsneachta held' from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop now grants to St Andrews Priory (St A. Lib. 179). The full list of these lands, which lie up to four km from St Andrews, is in order of appearance: Priorletham SSL (now CMN), Poclin t ? SSL, Pitnathrene † ? SSL, Douachredin † ? SSL, Reskes t ? SSL, Pitmullen SSL, Bassaguard SSL, Pitwweneth † ? SSL, Crefmacharrin † ? SSL and Clasangasch †, for which see Clash Wood SSL (now CMN); also included is a toft in Kilrymonth † SSL 'belonging to that same land' (again with the collective meaning of all the above lands together). It was no doubt this same Malsneachta whose name is attached to part of Strathkinness SSL c.1220 (for which see s.n.).

Balentagar MML has the same derivation.

BOARHILLS
Byrehill 1452 RMS ii no.1444
(lordship & barony of) Byrhills (& Polduff SSL) 1593 RMS v no.2273
Byer hills 1640s Gordon
Byrehill 1641 RMS ix no.1005
Byrehilles 1642 RMS ix no.1170
Boarhills 1781 Sasines no.200
Byrehills & Boarhills 1817 Sasines no.11746

Sc byre hill(s). The change to Boarhills probably came about due antiquarian awareness of the Boar's Raik + SSL, the OSc translation of the Cursus Apri.

BOAR'S RAIK *†
Cursus Apri c.1150 Chron. Picts-Scots 190 & 193
('carrucate terre infra') Cursum Apri c.1220 Terrier
('infra') Cursum Apri 1309 Black Book of St Andrews fo.xxxiv
The Barys Rayk c.1400 Chron. Wyntoun vii, lines 681 & 916

Lat Cursus Apri; OSc the Barys Rayk 'the boar's course or run'.
'The places said to be within the Boar's Raik show that it was more or less co-extensive' with modern CMN, CER, DNO, KMB and SSL' (Anderson, 1974, 5 & n.43; see also Martine, 1797, 93). According to Chron. Picts-Scots 193 it was given to the newly established priory of St Andrews by King David I.

The 1309 charter from the Black Book of St Andrews re-states that there are only three baronial jurisdictions within the Boar's Raik viz those of the bishop of St Andrews, of the prior of St Andrews Priory, and of the Culdees. This shows that the Boar's Raik still had a very well defined legal, and therefore geographical, identity in the 14th c.

Watson (1926, 397-8) considers that the name refers to some famous, possibly mythological, boar-hunt, such as is found in G and W legend. This was certainly the opinion of Hector Boece, writing in the early 16th c., who says that the name arose because a huge boar, which had been terrorising the area, was finally attacked by an armed crowd, and 'fleeing through this area [i.e. the Boar's Raik] was pierced to death' (Boece, Historiae fo.272, as quoted by Martine, 1797, 94).

The famous earthwork in Ireland called in English 'The Black Pig's Dyke', which dates to c.100 BC, is also known in parts as
'The Black Pig's Race', and according to local folk-lore it was created by a supernatural black pig when it was being hunted to death (Walsh, 1987, 11; and Williams, 1987, 12-19). This raises the question as to whether there were earthworks in the St Andrews area (apart from the so-called Danes' Dyke at Fife Ness CRA). There does not appear to be anything relevant in the NMRS Record Cards, but it is worth bearing the possibility of earthworks in mind when reassessing the archaeological remains of the St Andrews' area, especially along the marches of The Boar's Raik.

Many place-names in the vicinity of The Black Pig's Dyke which contain Ir mcu 'pig' are attributed by dindsenchas to this mythical pig and its final chase (Williams, 1987, 16). It is almost certain that the very early name for the area around St Andrews, Muckros I, is linked to the name 'Boar's Raik'.

Taken in conjunction with the other important swine-place-name in this area, Denork SSL (now CMN), it is possible that we are dealing ultimately with some kind of tribal totem or emblem going back to P times. Such a mythological boar hunt as posited above would be compatible with this, although it may equally belong to a later, probably Scottish, stratum of dindsenchas after the totemic significance had been forgotten. For other possible animal totems see above pp.6-7.

BONFIELD

Bonde Nidin 1212 St A. Lib. 316
Nidin rusticorum c.1220 Terrier
('terris de) Wester Kincapill alias Newtown-Burrell sive Bondis
tunc Newtown-Arthour nuncupatis' 1551 RMS vi no.17
Bonfield 1785 Sasines no.1098

Sc bond 'husbandman' + Sc feild.

BONNYTOWN

Bonyngtoune 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Bonytoun 1593 RMS v no.2273
Bonietoun 1640s Gordon
Bonnyton 1827 Ainslie
Bonytown 1828 SGF

Sc bond 'husbandman' + Sc toun 'farm'. Note that the Englishing of the second element is already in evidence on SGF 1828; compare Brigton below.

BRIGTON (now CMN)
Brigton 1827 Ainslie
Brigton 1828 SGF

Sc brig + Sc toun 'bridge farm', named after the bridge over the Cameron Burn by Gilmerton. Note the nearby Bridgetown Den and Bridgetown Bridge (both on O.S. Pathfinder), which show the Englishing of both elements. Compare Bonnytown above.

CAIRNS(MILL)
Kernes ('cum Cambrun') c.1198x99 St A. Lib. 318
Kerneis c.1220 Terrier [belonging to the Culdees]
Kernes ('cum molendino in eadem terra fundato') c.1240 St A. Lib. 309-10
Keyrnis 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Kirnes 1501 RMS ii no.2601
Keirnys 1510 RMS ii no.3427
Keirnis 1529 RMS iii no.760
Kerinmill 1590s Pont/EF
Kearns 1640s Gordon

G ceàrn (OIr cern) 'corner' + ? fas 'dwelling' or ? loc. ending (for which see Elements Index under fas) + Sc miln.  
The element ceàrn is probably also found in Carnock.
For a full discussion of this property and its early links with
the Scott family, the earls of Fife and the Culdees of St Andrews, see Barrow, 1974, 31-2.

Note that the mill is already mentioned in the mid 13th c. (St A. Lib. 309-10).

CAMERON (now CMN)

? (Robert de) Cambun [for Cambrun or Camboc (= Cambo KBS)] 1172-8
Barrow, 1971, no.2 & note
('Kernes [Cairns SSL] cum') Cambrun c.1198 St A. Lib. 318
(Robert de) Cambrune 1282 HMC 5th Report p.624 no.4
Cameron 1452 RMS ii no.1444
(lands of) Camroun & (kirk of) Camroun 1645 APS iv (part 1) p.332
Cameron 1640s Gordon

G cam 'crooked' + ? bru gen. bronn 'belly' referring to a rounded hill? cf W bryn 'hill'. It would appear to contain the same elements as Cameron MLO and Cameron MAI. Dixon, 1947, 238 and 337, derives Cameron MLO (Cambrun 1264x88) from an otherwise unrecorded G brun 'hill' cognate with W bryn. Cameron MAI has similar early forms (Cambrun and Cambrune both 13th c., Cameroune 1393, Cambron 1421).

For the development of Cameron as a par., see above SA and CMN Introductory Notes.

CARNGOUR (now CMN)

Carngoure 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Carnegowre (called Kyninnis) 1481 Laing Chrs. no.184
Carngour 1482 Laing Chrs. no.186
Cragingour 1521 Laing Chrs. no.330
Carngour (called Kynnis) 1528 Laing Chrs. no.370
Carnegour (now called Kynnynes) 1576 Laing Chrs. no.943

G carn 'rock' + gobhar 'goat', with the meaning 'goat rock'. The older name for this estate was Kyninnis ?.
Cragingour of Laing Chrs. no.330 may be an alternative form, but it is more likely a scribal error (homeoarchton) caused by the proximity in the charter of the place-name Cragtoun.

CASSINDONALD (now CMN)
Gastdouenald 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Gastdouenald 1156 St A. Lib. 51
Gastdouenoid 1160 RRS i no.174
Gastduuenoid 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has Gastdouuenoid)
Gastdouinald 1183 St A. Lib. 58
Gastdouenalid c.1220 Terrier
Cassindevat 1593 RMS v no.2273
Cassindonat(e) 1603 RMS vi no.1390
Cassindenett 1611 RMS vii no.464
Cassindonet 1635 RMS ix no.307
Cassindorat 1640s Gordon
Cassendonald 1827 Ainslie
Cassindonald 1828 SGF

G gasg 'tail-like ridge' + G personal name Domhnall. The final t of gasg may be the result of early assimilation of a palatal stop (either voiced or unvoiced) to a dental stop before the initial d (voiced dental stop) of the specific. However, it is more likely that the t in the 12th and 13th c. forms is simply a misreading of c, which is often indistinguishable in medieval manuscripts. For the unvoicing of initial g, see above p.40.

The personal name Donald does not occur in the witness lists of east Fife charters of the 12th and 13th centuries. We can therefore assume that the eponymous Donald lived earlier. It is unusual to find a personal name attached to a topographic element at so early a date. Can we assume then that the Donald in question was of more than local importance? Dundonald ADN also contains this personal name.
CLAREMONT
Clarmoned 1183 St A. Lib. 58
Clarmounthe 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Clarmounth 1471 RMS ii no.1039
Clermont 1640s Gordon

G clár 'board, flat place' + monadh 'hill'. Claremont lies on a gently sloping plain surrounded by hills on three sides.

CLASH WOOD (now CMN)
Clasangasch 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Glasnagastch 1165x72 St A. Lib. 217 (= RRS ii no.13)

G clais (EIr class) 'ditch, hollow' + ? G gasg 'tail of land'. For the unvoicing of initial g, see above p. 40.

It is one of a list of lands, all described as being beside St Andrews, which Malsneachta had held from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop then granted to St Andrews Priory. For a full list of these lands see Bassaguard SSL. Clash Wood SSL (now CMN) abuts the lands of Priorletham SSL (now CMN), one of Malsneachta's lands.

CLATTO
Clatth' c.1240 St Andrews Uni. Muniments LPW 5
Cletty 1640s Gordon

G 'place of a ditch or ditches', from EIr clad 'ditch' + loc. suffix. The ModG cognate is cladh 'churchyard' i.e. 'place surrounded by a ditch'. For the unvoicing of d, see above p.40. It is identical with Clatto LA, which appears as Clatyn in c.1240 (St A. Lib. 328) and Clatty in 1466 (Dunf. Reg. no.458).

DES (1981, 11) notes, in connection with the remains of an ancient enclosure on Clatto Hill (NGR NO436 157), that, although the summit has been much disturbed, a slight bank is visible around
most of its relatively flat top. It is probably a ditch, or ditches, linked to this early work which gave rise to the name.

CLERKINSHEILS t (? now CMN)
(lands of Lathonis, lands of) Clerkinschelis 1539 St A. Rent. 41
(Lathonis & a third part of) Clerkinschelis 1542 St A. Rent. 135

OSc clerken pl. of 'cleric, churchman' + Sc shell 'shelling', thus 'sheilings of the clerics'. It would seem to be associated with the lands of Lathones SSL (now CMN). According to St A. Rent. the church of St Andrews had an interest in these lands, which probably explains the specific. Note the place-name Bruntshiels (Burnschelis 1510 RMS ii no.3427), which contains the same generic. It lies in the north part of KCQ c.3 km west of Lathones. It is possible that Bruntshiels and Clerkinsheils were contiguous.

CRAIGENWAR t
Craiginwar (mill of Inchmurdo t SSL) 1601 RMS vi no.1165
(mill of) Craigievar or Petiesmill called Parkmiln 1784 Sasines no.949
(mill of) Craiginvar etc. 1784 Sasines no.950
(mill of) Craigenwar or Paties Miln now called Park Miln 1808
Sasines no.8193

G creag 'rock' + ?
Park Mill (Pathfinder NGR NO567133) is on the Kenly Water, beside the site of the bishop's palace at Inchmurdo t SSL.
Parkmylne is mentioned amongst the lands of the lordship and barony of Byrehills SSL and Polduff t SSL in 1593 (RMS v no.2273).

CRAIGTOUN (now CMN)
Cragin c.1212x16 St A. Lib. 317 (held by St Andrews Priory, from which, along with Pittendriech ? SSL (now CER), the priory pays
cains for the upkeep of poor scholars in St Andrews.
Cragin c.1220 Terrier fo.241v (held by St Andrews Priory, which, along with the lands of Pittendriech ? SSL (now CER), it had obtained from the archdeacon of St Andrews in exchange for Strathlyrum SSL).
Cragin c.1220 Terrier fo.242r (held by St Andrews Priory, within the Boar's Raik).
Craggin Ferdis c.1220 Terrier fo.242v (held by the bishop & his men)
(James Dundas de) Cragtoun 1521 Laing Chrs. no.330
Cragtoun 1581 RMS v no.702
Cragtoun 1611 RMS vii no.464 (belonging to St Andrews Priory)
(Templelands of) Craigtowne 1614 RMS vii no.1100
Cragtoun 1640s Gordon
Cragtoun 1643 RMS ix no.1481

G creag 'rock' + loc. ending, meaning 'place of the rock' or 'place of rocks'. Later the loc. ending was replaced by Sc town.

It is listed with places in what is now CMN in the Terrier fo.242r viz ...Lethim (= Priorletham SSL (now CMN)), Cragin, Dunorc Ferdis (= Denork SSL (now CMN))... And ibid. fo.242v, amongst the lands belonging to the bishop and his men, is Craggin Ferdis. Ferdis, which is most likely a personal name, is otherwise associated with Denork q.v.. It is in fact probable, though not provable, that it is the same place as Craigtoun SSL (now CMN), which is listed as belonging to St Andrews Priory in 1611 (RMS vii no.464).

For the siting of Pittendriech, with which Cragin is closely associated in both the St A. Lib. and the Terrier, in the vicinity of Kinninmonth SSL (now CER), see under Pittendriech below.

If the identification of Cragin with Craigtoun is correct, then the specific is G rather than Sc. The eponymous crag is perhaps linked to the near-by Catcraig (now a disused quarry). Note also Cragmyll 1513 RMS ii no.3612, a mill somewhere in the vicinity.

There is a place called Craigie in near-by LEU, which appears as Cragine c.1300 (SRO Calendar of Charters vol.1 no.69). For Craigie
WLO, which also appears as Cragin in early documents, see MacDonald, 1941, 5.

CREFMAKARRI

Cremacharrin 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Cremacharrin 1165x72 St A. Lib. 217 (= RRS ii no.13)
Crefmakarri c.1220 Terrier

G craobh 'tree' + ? personal name; or ? machair 'field, arable land' + loc. ending. It is one of a list of lands, all described as being beside St Andrews, which Malsneachta had held from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop then granted to St Andrews Priory. For a full list of these lands see Bassaguard SSL.

CROFTANGRY

Crofta-Angury 1562 RMS iv no.1917 (col. 4)
Angrecroft 1793 Sasines no.3702
Croftangry 1817 Sasines no.11448

OSc croft 'small, enclosed field' + G an righ 'of the king'. If this is a genuine formation, it must be regarded as having been coined after the introduction of OSc into Fife, but before G died out i.e. c.1150x1300.

According to Priory Acres Plan, it is the name of the field whose centre lies on NGR NO490 167. In Sasines no.11448 it is described as being part of Rathelpie at the south-west end of the village of Argyle beside St Andrews.

Within the burgh of Falkland KG there was an acre of land called Croftangrie which is mentioned several times in the 17th c.:

Croftangrie alias Crysties-Croft 1606 RMS vi no.1746
Croftangrie alias Chryst Croft 1666 RMS xi no.965
Croftangrie alias Christcroft 1668 Retours Fife no.1040
Croftangrie alias Christie Croft 1782 Sasines no.374.

Its alias suggests that perhaps the king in question was Jesus
Christ, and that the land therefore had some particular connection with the church. However, given the 1606 and the 1782 forms, it is just as likely that we are dealing here with the common Fife surname Christie, one that is found amongst the burgesses of Falkland around 1600 (see for example RMS vi no.280 col.3).

'Croftangry' occurs also as a street name in the burgh of Kinghorn KE, as a field-name on Cocklaw farm DFL (now BEA) in c.1824 (RHP 1318), as well as in many other places throughout Scotland.

DENBRAE

Denebray 1584 RMS v no.804
Denbrey 1593 RMS v no.2273 col.5

Sc den 'steep valley' + Sc brae 'slope'. The den in question is that through which flows the Claremont Burn, and which is referred to simply as the Den (which name appears also on the O.S Pathfinder NGR NO478 153). According to the RMS references, it belonged to St Andrews Priory before the Reformation, and probably formed part of the priory's estate of Balone SSL.

DENHEAD

('mora de') Deinheid 1581 RMS v no.702
Denheid 1593 RMS v no.2273
? Denheid 1590s Pont/EF

Sc den 'steep valley' + Sc heid 'head'. The den in question is that formed by the Elder Burn, a small burn immediately to the north, which flows into the Claremont Burn east of Claremont. It belonged to St Andrews Priory before the Reformation (RMS v no.2273), and probably formed part of the priory's estate of Craigtoun SSL (CMN) or Denork SSL (CMN). Note that Pont/EF has two places called Denheid in the St Andrews area, neither of which corresponds to this Denhead. One of them is in the south of CMN,
while the other lies between Feddinch and the sea. Where Denhead would be he has Lonheid!

DENORK (now CMN)

Dunhorc Ferdes [rubric],

_Dunhorc Ferdeis_ 1165x78 St A. Lib. 140 (given to St Andrews Priory by Bishop Richard)
_Dunhorc Ferdis_ 1179x83 St A. Lib. 146
_Dunorchferdis_ 1183 St A. Lib. 59
_Dunorc Ferdis_ 1189x98 St A. Lib. 152
_Dunork ('et Torlkelly')_ 1196x99 RRS ii no.412
_Dunork ('et Coribelly')_ 1200 Barrow 1971 no.11
_Dunorc Auel ('quam Girt tenet de. canonicis') & 'alia' Dunorc ('quam Adam filius Odonis tenet de eis')_ c.1212x1216 St A. Lib. 317
_Dunorc Auel c.1220 Terrier [held of St Andrews Priory by Christina son of Girt ('Mackgrig')]_ 
_Dunorc[il] Ferdis[s] c.1220 Terrier [held directly by St Andrews Priory]
_Dunorg Macorgelsin (Odo) c.1220 Terrier [held by bishop & his men]
_Dunork 1593 RMS v no.2273 col.5
_Dynnork 1611 RMS vii no.464
_Dunork 1640s Gordon
(Wester) & Elaster) Denork 1828 SGF

_G dun_ 'fort, fortified hill' + _G orc_ 'boar'. A large hill-fort was discovered beside Denork House this century, for details of which see Feachem, 1955, 83. For a discussion of the specific, which occurs in Orkney and Orkie LA, see Watson, 1926, 28-30, where he suggests, rightly I think, that it is used in Denork in a tribal or totem sense. It probably also occurs in Sailork t, the old name for Montrose ANG (RRS i no.195). For other possible animal totems in Fife, see above pp.6-7.

It was obviously an important centre in the Iron Age, as 0.75 km south-east of the fort at Denork, on Drumcarrow Craig, are the
remains of a broch. It may be more than coincidence that this broch, one of the few in the eastern lowlands, is beside a fort which contains a specific found also in that great broch-building centre, Orkney.

The change of the generic from Dun- to Den- probably took place under the influence of neighbouring Denhead SSL and Denbrae SSL, and is relatively modern.

Barrow, 1971, 126, states that from St A. Lib. 317, which he dates c.1212, it appears that Denork was divided into two parts, 'Denork Aviel' and 'the other Denork which Adam son of Odo holds.' However, it is clear from the frequent mention of Denork Ferdis, that there was a third part, and this three-fold division is found in the Terrier.

The three parts of Denork in the late 12th, early 13th c. are as follows:

1) Denork Aviel: this is first mentioned 1212x1216 St A. Lib. 317. It belongs to St Andrews Priory, and is held of the canons by (Gille)girg. In c.1220 it was held by Christin (Gille)girg's son (Terrier). It later probably became known as Greigston SSL (now CMN) q.v..

Aviel is a Norman French personal name. One Aviel held the lands of Fernie MML in the later 12th c. probably from the earl of Fife. He witnesses three charters to St Andrews Priory (St A. Lib. 242-4) of Earl Duncan II (1154x1204). He is probably the Aviel de Strathleven (Stradleuene) who witnesses a charter of Earl Duncan II to the nuns of North Berwick c.1160x72 (N. B. Chrs. no.3); and may well be the Aviel connected with this part of Denork, perhaps as a previous tenant either of the priory or of the Earl of Fife, or as the donor. We have no record of how this part of Denork came to be given to the priory.

2) Denork Ferdis: this was given to St Andrews Priory by Bishop Richard 1165x78 (St A. Lib. 140), and according to the Terrier was still being held directly by the canons c.1220. Ferdis is probably a personal name (? OIr fer 'man' + des(s) 'south' = 'southerner, man from the south').
The name 'Ferdis' appears twice in the Terrier, the second time attached to the Bishop's land of Cra(g)in, probably the nearby land of Craigton SSL (now CMN) q.v. 

3) Denork and Torl Kelly etc.: in the late 12th c. this part of Denork was held by Malcolm, whose father Malpatric was master of the poor scholars of St Andrews. Around the year 1196 Malcolm feued Dunork and Torl Kelly to Adam son of Odo c.1196 (see RRS ii no.412, especially note p.395). 1212x16 Adam son of Odo holds 'the other Denork' from the priory (St A. Lib. 317), and presumably 'the other Denork' refers to Dunork and Torl Kelly. This identification is further supported by the fact that according to this same charter the scholars of St Andrews still (1212x16) had claim to cain from this 'other Denork'.

Torl Kelly (which appears also as Corl Kelly and Corl Belly) apparently forms some kind of a unit with this part of Denork, as in RRS ii no.412 both are referred to by the singular terra 'land' ('terra de Denork et Corl Kelly'). (1) This is a peculiar feature to which I will return shortly.

It may be that the Terrier's Dunorg Macorgelsin refers to the same place. The second element Macorgelsin is obviously a personal name with some kind of proprietorial or feuditory sense, whereas Torl Kelly etc. would seem to be a place. Given that the three forms (Torl Kelly, Corl Kelly and Corl Belly) all occur in a poor 16th c. transcript of a late 14th c. transumpt, and thus are at least twice removed from their originals (see Barrow, 1971, 108), it is just possible that the Terrier (itself a poor 18th c. copy, but which can be proved to have accurately preserved several archaic features) may contain a reading which is closer to the original. This would explain the above-mentioned peculiar use of singular terra in RRS ii no.412 to refer to two pieces of land. (2) It would also mean that this third division of the lands of Denork is distinguished, as are the other two, by the addition of a personal name.

However, immediately following Macorgelsin is odo Restereche. Restereche would seem to represent Reskes SSL. If odo refers to
Odo the steward, Adam's father, and refers in some proprietorial or feuditory way to the preceding Dunorg Macorgelsin, then it is more likely that Macorgelsin is a corruption of a place-name (et TorilKelly etc.), than that TorilKelly etc. is a corruption of a personal name.

In the Terrier Dunorg Macorgelsin is listed amongst those lands held by the bishop and his men. The identification of this Dunork with the Terrier's Dunorg Macorgelsin depends partly on whether Adam son of Odo can be defined as one of the bishop's men. His father was steward both of the bishop (see Barrow, 1971, 111) and of the priory (ibid. no.7). Adam and his heirs, on the other hand, are granted the office of hereditary steward of the priory (ibid. no.7), and nowhere is he mentioned as steward of the bishop.

However, Adam does continue to be closely associated with the bishop of St Andrews. He appears five times as a witness in St A. Lib.: twice to charters of the bishop (St A. Lib. 154 and 157), twice in witness-lists headed by the bishop (ibid. 260 and 319). The bishops in question are Roger (1198-1202) and William (1202-38). The only other charter he witnesses is an agreement between the priory and the archdeacon (ibid. 315).

If the word following Macorgelsin in the Terrier, odo, does indeed refer to Odo the bishop's steward, and is to be linked to the preceding rather than to the following word (see above, and Reskes + SSL), then this brings us even closer to the household of the bishop. It also points to a link between this part of Dunork and Odo's family before its first written reference in RRS ii no.412.

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**DOUACHREDIN**

Dowrehdin 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Dowrehdin 1165x72 St A. Lib. 217 (= RRS ii no.13)
Douachredin c.1220 Terrier

G dabhach 'davoch' + G rēidh 'smooth, level' + loc. ending. One of the lands which Malsneachta had held before Bishop Richard
granted them to St Andrews Priory (see Bassaguard SSL for more details). It has been suggested that this name survives today as Durdum, a cottage in KMB, near its boundary with the lands of Nydie SSL (Professor Barrow, private correspondence).

DRUMCARRON (now CMN)
Drumkarauch 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Drumkarachin 1160 St A. Lib. 206 (= RRS i no.174)
Drumcharachin 1160x62 St A. Lib. 131
Drunkarakin 1165x59 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214)
Drunkarakin 1183 St A. Lib. 58
(grange of) Drumcarin 1187 St A. Lib. 64
(grange of) Droimacarin 1188 St A. Lib. 68
(grange of) Drumcarin 1206 St A. Lib. 73
(grange of) Drumcaran 1216 St A. Lib. 78
Druckerrach c.1220 Terrier
(grange of) Drumkare 1246 St A. Lib. 93
Drumkarauch 1260 St A. Lib. 346
Drumcarach 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Drumcarow 1471 RMS ii no.1039
('marres[i]um' (bog) of) Drumcarro 1581 RMS v no.702
Drumarrau Craig 1590s Pont/EF
Duncarro Law & Drumcarro 1640s Gordon

G druim 'ridge' + G carrach 'rocky, stony'. Early forms show the loc. ending -in (for which see above pp.41-2). In 1260 the man who renounces all rights in Drumcarrow is called Falletaucb, a G nick-name or by-name meaning 'hairy' (ModG faltach). See also above p.39.
G drumsac 'ridge' + ? EIr secc 'dry', cognate with ModG seag 'dry' and seac 'wither'.

EGLESNAMIN t

See Hallowhill SSL.

FEDDINCH (now CMN)
(Roger of) Fedic 1186 Hoveden ii, 311
(Richard son of Roger of) Fedinche c.1196x98 St A. Lib. p.xxv no.2
(Richard of) Feddinsche 1198 Barrow, 1971, no.10
(Matthew of) Feding 1256 St A. Lib. 109
Fedynche 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Feddinchyre 1471 RMS ii no.1039
Feddinch 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 400
Feddinch 1590s Pont/EF
Feddinche 1640s Gordon

G fad(a) 'long' + G innis 'island, haugh, meadow'.

GARRIECH t
(Dunhorc Ferdis,) Garried, (Neuethin Endoreth,) 1165x78 St A.Lib.
141 [Bishop Richard's charter to the canons of St Andrews
Priory; no other lands mentioned]
(Dunhorh Ferdis,) Garriech, (Neuethin, Endoreth,) 1179x83 St A.Lib.
146
(Dunorcherdis,) Garried, (Neuedhin, Eudered,) 1183 St A.Lib. 59
(Dunorc,) Ferdis Garriach, (Neuedin, Endered,) 1189x98 St A.Lib.
152
Gariad 1199x1209 St A.Lib. 329
Garriech, (....Neuechi,) c.1212x1216 St A.Lib. 317
Petengared, (Nielu)eteindorech, ......Dunor(c) Ferdi(s),) Garried, (Pethendrech) c.1220 Terrier [amongst the lands which the priory holds from the king]

There is more than one place in the St Andrews area in the early medieval period with element gar, forming the place-name Garriach or Garried. It may be linked to garadh 'den, copse' (MacBain, 1911, and Watson, 1926, 470-1), which is cognate with garbh 'rough'. It may also be garbhach * 'rough place' (see Watson, 1926, 118).

These are:

1) Garriech x 3/ Garried x 3, linked with Denorc SSL (now CMN) and Nevethyendereth t ? SSL, which Bishop Richard (1165-78) gave to St Andrews Priory;

2) Gariad x 1, which the priory had obtained from Gellin in exchange for Scooniehill SSL 1199x1209 (St A.Lib. 329).

3) Pittengared t SSL x 1, also part of lands of the priory. This is mentioned once only, in the Terrier of c.1220, and probably refers to 1) or 2). In fact, it is likely that the generic pett + the definite article was added in order to distinguish 1) from 2), as both Garried and Petengared appear in the same list of the priory's lands. For a discussion of the implications of this 'detachable' pett, see above pp.63 ff.

Note also Kingarroch CER, (Kingarrok 1474 RMS ii no.1163; 15th and 16th c. forms all with -<c>k, except one Kingarrow 1490 RMS ii no.1961), the specific of which appears to be closely related to Garriech.

See also Garris t below.

GARRIS t

(part of lands of Newgrange called Bearflett; another part of it)
lie Gurres 1630 Retours Fife no.429
('in ilia parte vel shed ville et terrarum de Newgrange nuncupata')

Garries 1700 Retours Fife no.1444

(acre & rigg of land in the lands of New Grange lying in the territory called) Garris 1808 Sasines no.8203
(1 acre in lands of New Grange called) the Nether Garras
....(territory called) Garras 1819 Sasines no.12515
(lands of Grange & Garris Lands of New Grange &)

Confusingly on the Priory Acres Plan (1843) Garrowflat is the
name of a triangular piece of land immediately north-west of what
on the O.S. 1" maps is called New Grange (but on SGF/1828 is Old
Grange, and on O.S. Pathfinder is The Grange Farm). However, it is
clear from other records that Garrowflat usually refers to a piece
of land to the west of St Andrews, and this may here be an error
for Garris.

It may represent one or other of the 12th/13th c. place-names
Garriech + SSL.

GARROWFLAT +
(4 acres in) Garrowflatt, (4 in Northmure) 1634 RMS ix no.1201
(formerly held of the archbishop of St Andrews, and associated
with the lands of Denbreae SSL, Ballone SSL and Goukston + SSL)
Garrow Flatt 1810 Sasines no.8685
('shade or territory of old called') Garroflat ('now the Wester
Northmuir') 1817 Sasines no.11448

Sc gairy 'variegated, streaked' + Sc flat(t) 'piece of level
ground, flat field'.

Northmuir, according to the Priory Acres Plan (1843), lies west
of the town of St Andrews between W. Langlands (now simply
Langlands on O.S. Pathfinder) and North Haugh (NGR NO493 1617). On
the same Priory Acres Plan Garrow Flat appears beside New Grange,
to the south-west of the town (NGR NO 515 153). This cannot be the
one mentioned in the above documentary sources, and it may in fact
be an error for Garris + SSL.

GILMERTON (now CMN)
Gilmortoune 1452 RMS ii no.1444
The personal name Gillemoire, meaning 'servant' or 'devotee of Mary', was a common one in the 12th and early 13th c. in eastern Scotland. See Watson, 1926, 134; and for Fife examples see St A. Lib. 263, 290-1 and 329.

From RRS Handlist/Alexander II no.208 and Laing Chrs. no.15 we learn that up until c.1235 one Adam son of Adam son of Gilmur Makmartin had held from the chapel royal of St Mary's at St Andrews, formerly the Culdees, the lands of Lambieletham and Kininnis SSL (now CMN). Gilmerton abuts these lands on the south, and the likelihood is that Gilmur Makmartin, born c.1160, is the eponymous Gilmur of Gilmerton. See Balmartin SSL for more details.

The bearer of the Morbrat or Morbrac (the 'great banner' or 'great shrine') for the canons of St Andrews c.1200 was called Gillemur (St A. Lib. 329), and it is possible that this is the same person as Gilmur Makmartin.

GOSWELL ♩
Goswel(l)side 1440 St A. Cop. no.110.

Sc guse 'goose' ♩ Sc well, wall 'well'. 'Probably near Denhead SSL, where there is a Goswel Den and Goswel Cottage, though Goswelside does not appear to have survived' (St A. Cop. p.481). The specific occurs also in Gosacre ♩ ANR (Golsaiker 1591 RMS v no.1938).

GOUKSTON ♩
Goukstoun 1513 RMS ii no.3812
Gukstoun 1635 RMS ix no.307
Gokstoun 1640s Gordon
Goukston or Gouston or Goiston 'with Mill of Goliston or Gouston called Dewar's Mill' 1798 Sasines no.5208
Sc gowk 'cuckoo' + Sc town. It lay on the now disused Bishop's Road south of Strathkinness (NGR NO465 153) (ex inf. Mr Robert Smart, St Andrews University Archives).

According to Black, 1946, 321, Gowk or Gouk was often employed as a full personal name as well as a nick-name, and it is still found as a surname in and around Montrose ANG. Compare also the OScand personal name Gaukr, for which see Smith, 1956, s.n..

Dewars Mill (Deurs mill 1540s Gordon), now disused, is about two km to the north-east.

GREIGSTON (now CMN)

Grygstoun 1437 St A. Cop. 127-8
G(r)eigstone 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Girgistoune 1471 RMS ii no.1039
Greigstoine 1590s Pont/EF
Grigstoun 1640s Gordon

Personal name Girg + Sc town. For this personal name, deriving ultimately from Cyricus, martyr at Antioch, see Watson, 1926, 324; and Cowan, 1981, 10. The eponymous Girg is probably Gillegirg or simply Girg, both forms of whose name occur c.1212x16 in St A. Lib. 317. According to this charter he holds of St Andrews Priory Balbeildie + SSL and Denork Aviel SSL (now CMN). His son Christin (Mackgirg) holds these same lands c.1220 (Terrier). Denork Aviel is probably the earlier name of Greigston. Denork was in the early 13th c. a large estate divided into three parts. Greigston lies three km south of the present-day farm of Denork.

On Ainslie/1775 today's Greigston House appears as Graigston, while today's Greigston Mains appears as Westl Graigston; on Ainslie/1827 Greigston House is Abbey Greigston, while Greigston Mains appears simply as Greigston; on SGF/1828 Greigston House is Greigston, while Greigston Mains is Greigston Farm.
GUARD BRIDGE
Gherbridge 1590s Pont/EF
Gearbridg 1640s Gordon
Guard Br. 1827 Ainslie
Guard Bridge 1828 SGF

? + Sc brig 'bridge'. For the suggestion that the older name may have been Kinnastare + SSL, see under that name.

The Sc form of this name, still used today, is Gairbrig ['ge:r'brig], and this is reflected in the forms on the maps of Pont and Gordon, with an Englished generic. It is therefore most probable that the specific had nothing to do with English guard, and has simply been assimilated to it.

HALLOW HILL
Eglesnamin 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Eglesnamin 1156 St A.Lib. 51
Eglesnamin 1160 St A.Lib. 206 (= RRS i no.174)
Eglesnemin 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c.
Egglesnamin c.1220 Terrier
Eglesnamin 1228 St A. Lib. 233
Alhallahill 1555 ex inf. Ms Angela Parker
Alhallowhill 1585 ex inf. Ms Angela Parker
Alhallowhill 1648 Retours Fife no.761

P *eglèis 'church' + G naomh 'holy' + loc. ending; or, less likely, a saint's name Néemhán (see Barrow, 1983, 8). Later Sc (aa 'all') + Sc hail 'holy' + Sc hill. For the identification of Eglesnamin with Hallowhill, see DES, 1976, 33. See also Elements Index under *eglèis.

HAZELDENE (now CMN)
Hasilidene 1592 APS iii p.549
Sc *hazel* 'hazel' + Sc *den* 'steep valley'. The 1592 form suggests that the first element may have been an adjectival formation from the noun *hazel*. Hazeldene is the name on the O.S. Pathfinder for the steep valley through which the Cameron Burn flows. However, the nearby disused quarry is marked on O.S. Pathfinder as *Hazelden Quarry*.

**INCHCALC** † (now CER)
Inchcalk c.1196x8 Barrow, 1971, no.7 [part of Kinninmonthshire]
Inchcalc 1196x1204 RRS ii no.411 (= Barrow, 1971, no.8)

*G innis* 'island, haugh, meadow' + *calc* 'limestone'. This is almost certainly *Limelands* †, q.v.. See also Kinninmonth SSL (now CER). Two other place-names containing the element *innis* are recorded in this area in the 12th and 13th cc. *viz* Incherec, which appears along with Inchcalc at its only two occurrences (noted above), and the *Inchelman Burn*, probably the burn which issues from St Andrews Wells CER, on or near the boundary with the lands of *Magask* SSL (now CER), mentioned in a charter of 1263 (Barrow, 1974, no.7).

**INCHMURDO** †
(Buathac de) *Inchemorthac* 1195x99 St A. Lib. 319
Inchemorthac c.1220 Terrier [one of the lands belonging to the bishop of St Andrews and his men]
(Simon de) *Ynchemurthac* early 13th c. St A. Lib. 272
Inchemurthach 1236 St ALib. 403
Inchemurtahach 1240 St ALib. 164
Inchemurthach 1248 Lind. Cart. no.lxii
Inchemurtho (with its mill called *Craiginwar*) 1601 RMS vi no.1165

*G innis* 'island, haugh, meadow' + personal name *Murchadh* (Anglicised as Murdoch). This personal name occurs in other Fife place-names: Knockmordo NBH, the par. name Logie, formerly
Logiemurtho (first recorded mid 13th c.); and Murdochcairnie KLM (first recorded late 12th c.). For a discussion of this name, which occurs twice in the G Notes in the Book of Deer, see Jackson, 1972, 45; see also RRS i no.155 and Black, 1946 s.n..

KELLOCK
('manse of Strathkinness...being part of') Kellock Loan 1815
Sasines no.10540.

? G coille 'wood' + loc. ending + Sc loan. Kellock Loan is now Kellock Lane, in Strathkinness village; also in the village is Kellock House.

Compare Killock Law + SLO (NGR NO218 105), which is (temple land in Stramigio called) Kelloklaw 1642 RMS ix no.1194; Kellochlaw 1783 Sasines no.703; and Killock Law (on Temple Lands) 1832 SLO Plan/1832.

Kellock is also a surname, which is recorded at Rosyth in 1550, RMS iv no.463 viz Robert Kellok. For other Fife occurrences of this name, see Black, 1946 s.n.. The surname occurs in the place-name Epi Kellocks KG.

KENLY (formerly SL)
Kenlachyn c.1133x53 St A. Lib. p.xxii o.c. (= ESC no.clxxi)
Kenlekin 1153x62 St A. Lib. 195 (=RRS i no.125)
Kenlekin 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c.
Kenlekin & Kenlachin 1165x71 RRS ii no.76 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 211, which has Kenlakin)
Chennachun 1180s St A. Lib. 148
('altera terra') Kenlakin 1183 St A. Lib. 58
Kellakin 1243x54 St A. Lib. 103
('mora nostra [i.e. the priory's] de') Kellauchy & Kellaughy 1263x1304 St A. Lib. 404-5
(John de) Kenloqwhy 1421 St Andrews Uni. Muniments LPW 116
(John de) Keniochy 1434 St Andrews Uni. Muniments LPW 27
Kenlochquhy 1452 RMS ii no. 1444
Kinnochy 1471 RMS ii 1039
Keanluy & Kenluy mills 1640s Gordon

G ceann 'head, end' + leac 'cheek' in the sense of '(smooth?) hillside' + loc. ending; this is phonologically more probable than its cognate leacaínn 'hillside', as the final \(n\) is more likely to have been retained. The early \(n\)-endings are more likely to be the common place-name ending discussed above pp. 41-2. Note also that ceann is always uninflected (see Elements Index s.v.).

Kenly lay in SL, and since 1891 has been part of SA (see SL Introductory Notes above). It was given by King David I for the support of the hospice of St Andrews, later St Leonard's (St A. Lib. p.xxii). In the papal confirmation of 1183 (St A. Lib. 58) the land of Kenly which David I gave to the hospice is described as 'altera terra kenlakin' ('the other land of Kenly'), which suggests that there was a part of the land of Kenly which did not belong to the church.

KILRYMOUTH

(Tuathalan abbot of) Cind righ monaídibh 747 Annals of Tigernach

(Cinrighmonai 747 Annals of Ulster ES i p.238)

(\(hi\)) Cind riig'monaídibh 965 Chronicon Scotorum (ES i p.472)

'ad verticem montem regis, id est Rigmund' early 12th c. Anderson,

1974, 7

Kilrimund & Chilrimund 1127x59 St A. Lib. 124

(mill of) Kilremund 1144 St A. Lib. 122

Kilrimoneth & Kilrimund 1147x59 St A. Lib. 125

Kilrimund, ('tota skira de') Kilrimund 1163x64 RRS i no.239

Kyrimonthschyf' [rubric]

Kilrimund, ('tota sira de') Kilrimund 1165x69 St A. Lib. 132

('terram..totam de') Kilrimund ('que est a uico qui est inter burgum et novum hospitale usque ad pontem Stermolin et inde sicut fluuius Kines cadit in mare, et per uiam qua itur a burgo
ad ecclesiam iterum in mare') (all the land of K. which runs from the street which is between the burgh [of St Andrews] & the new hospital as far as the bridge of Stermolind + SSL & then as the Kinness Burn flows into the sea, & by the road by which you go from the burgh to the church, again into the sea) & ('in tota schyra de') Kilrimund 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c.

Kinrimoned 1202x14 St A. Lib. 237
Kylrimund 1243 St A. Lib. 348

G cinn 'at the head or end of' + G righ 'king', in compounds 'royal' (see Thurneysen, 1946, 203) + G monadh 'hill', so 'at the end of the royal hill', 'headland of the royal hill'. For a full discussion of this name, see Watson, 1926, 396-98.

The royal hill itself would have been the elevation to the south of the modern town of St Andrews, the western extremity of which is known as Wester Bairymouth Hill. righ monadh is also found in the two farm names of Easter and Wester Bairymouth SSL.

This was the older name for St Andrews, and refers to the headland occupied from the 12th c. onwards by the cathedral and priory precincts, where the original settlement once stood (see Brooks and Whittington, 1977, 292-3; see also Muckros + SSL below).

Already by the 12th c. 'Kin-' from cinn was appearing as 'Kil-' from G cil 'church'. This was a conscious change within a G-speaking milieu, influenced by the religious importance of the place.

Note that in the list of parishes in the Fife deanery c.1250 the 'par. church of Kilrymonth' is referred to as 'ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis de Sancto Andrea' (St A. Lib. 34). However, in 1243 it is still being referred to as the church of the Holy Trinity of Kilrymonth (see ibid. 348). This church lay between the south-east end of the cathedral and the church of St Regulus until it was re-sited in South Street in 1412 (see Brooks and Whittington, 1977, 292-3).

For further discussion of this name, see pp.9 ff above, St Andrews (par.) below, and Elements Index under cil.
KINALDY (now CMN)
Kynnadin? fil[iii] & Kynnadin Egu c.1220 Terrier
Kynaldy 1375 RMS no.495
Kynaldy-Suthir, Kynaldy-Northir 1452 RMS ii no.1444
(prebend of) Kynnaid 1501 RMS ii no.2601
Kirkladie 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 397
Kynaldry ('& mylne tharof') 1535 RSS ii no.1696 col.6 [to the
provost of the Kirkheuch of Sanctandrois]
Keanady & Keanady mill 1640s Gordon

G cinn + allt + loc. ending 'at the head of the burn'. For d for
t in allt see Jackson, 1972, 74. The burn in question is the
Kinaldy Burn, the headwaters of the Kenly Water, formerly the Water
of Peekie* (see Peekie SSL). In the Terrier the two Kinaldies are
listed amongst the lands belonging to the Culdees of St Mary's, St
Andrews, and in 1501 it is recorded as being a prebend of the
collegiate chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St Andrews, the
direct successor of the Culdee establishment.

Egu of Kinaldy Egu is almost certainly the Egu who witnesses St
A. Lib. 329 1199x1209, which is an agreement between the Culdees
and the priory. In the Bannatyne Edition it is printed
The double minims of Egij have been interpreted as a Lat gen.,
which has then been linked to Gillepatricius. However, it is clear
from other sources that the form of the name was Egu (see
especially RRS ii no.28 <Egu> and 85 <Eggu>). This is from the gen.
Aeda of the G forename Aed, which is sometimes Latinised as Hugo,
later as Odo (see Bannerman, 1993, 32 and footnote 1). One Eggou
Ruffus of Lingo CBE is recorded c.1200 (St A. Lib. 382).
Gillepatrick is in fact a separate name.

Note that South Kinaldy, which lies south of the Kinaldy Burn,
and is first mentioned in 1452, is in DNO.

KINCAPLE
Kinecapel & Kincapel 1212 St A. Lib. 316
Kincapell Balesten, Kynicaipull Macfindul, Kincapell Bochlain, Balewarryn, Kincapell Ballensunnye c. 1220 Terrier [all held by the bishop]

(Gilbert de) Kincapill' mid 13th c. St Andrews Uni. Muniments LBW 5 Kynkapyl 1405 St A. Lib. 422

Kyncapill 1452 RMS ii no.1444

Wester Kyncaple 'alias' Neutounburell 1542 St A. Rent. 146

(charter of A. Burrell of) Wester Kincapill 'alias' Newtoun-Burrell

(to W. Arthour of Cairns SSL re lands of) Wester Kincapill 'alias' Newtoun-Burrell (or) Bondis (now called) Newtoun-Arthur 1551 RMS vi no.17

Kinkarke 1590s Pont/EF

Keankeple 1640s Gordon

(John Arthure of) Newtoun (in lands of) Wester Kincapell 'alias'

Newtone-Arthur 1648 Retours Fife no.739

Wester Kincaple 'alias' Newton Geddie 1785 Sasines no.1098

G cinn + capull 'at the head or end of the horse' or 'at the horse-head'. Perhaps the 'horse' referred to some horse-shaped feature such as a hill or part of the raised beach, which forms such a conspicuous part of the landscape here.

However, it is just as likely that it was originally some kind of symbolic or totemic designation for a tribal group and its territory, for a full discussion of which, see above pp.6-7. About five km to the south of Kincaple lies Denork CMN, 'the fort of [the people of] the swine', almost certainly a tribal name. The 'people of the horse' may have been their neighbours, so Kincaple would be 'at the end of [the territory of the people of] the horse'. Beyond Denork to the west is Tarvit CUP, 'bull-place', which may also have totemic significance. Compare also Kinmoky * + KGL, which contains G muc 'pig' (see Elements Index s.v.).

Note also Raith Chind Eicb ('rath of the horse-head') in the early Irish text Lebor Gabála Erenn (quoted by Flanagan, 1973, 162).

If this totemic interpretation is correct, then the name was most likely archaic even by the time of the Scottish settlement in
the 9th c., and the G name would be an adaptation from a P original. It should be noted that G capull was very much a work horse, and not the most likely of candidates for a totemic animal. It could therefore be an inaccurate adaptation or translation from P into G, which would have been more correctly rendered by a word such as marc. On the other hand, capull might have become the badge or symbol of the people of this district not on purely totemic grounds, but because they specialised in rearing work horses (see Watson, 1926, 23-4).

Regarding the various divisions of the large territory of Kincaple mentioned in the Terrier, none can be identified, except perhaps Kincapel Balesten, for which see Powstanle SSL. Note that none of the Newton * names from the 16th, 17th and 18th cc. has survived.

KINDARAS †
Kindaras c.1220 Terrier

G cinn + ? EIr dair 'oak' + ? fas; or ? loc. ending (for which see also Elements Index under fas).
This occurs only in the Terrier, where it is listed between Baldougal † SSL and Ballewyne † ? SSL amongst the lands held by the bishop and his men.

KINDARGOG †
('ecclesiam Sancte Trinitatis parochiale in Kilrimund cum terra de') Kindargog ('de qua prefata ecclesia dotata est cum capellis in tota skira de Kilrimund') (for full translation see Kilrymont † SSL) 1163x64 RRS i no.239 (= St A. Lib. 193-4)
('ecclesiam Sanct[e]l Trinitatis parochiale in Kilrimund cum terra') Kindargog ('de qua prefata ecclesia dotata est' etc.)
1165x69 St A. Lib. 132
Kindargog 1165x69 RRS li no.28 o.c.
Chindargog 1183 St A. Lib. 59
Kyndargog c.1220 Terrier

G cinn + ? dearg 'red' + loc. ending ? 'at the end of the red(dish)-coloured place'. Its close association with the par. church of Kilrymonth in the 12th c. suggests that it was in the vicinity of St Andrews Cathedral. It may refer to red stainings from iron deposits within the calciferous sandstone bedrock of the area.

Note also Dargie, Invergowrie par. PER, which appears as Dargoch 1162x64 (RRS i no.251).

KINGASK
Kingasc c.1196 St A. Lib. 318
Kingask 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Kingask 1640s Gordon

G cinn + gasg 'at the end of the gasg'.

KINGLASSIE
Kynglessyn c.1220 Terrier
(prebend of) Kinglassy 1501 RMS ii no.2601

G ? cil1 'church' + glais 'burn, stream' + loc. ending. Cil1 is more likely than cinn 'at the head/end of' because Kinglassie has been the site of a chapel since the early middle ages; see PSAS vol. 7 p.256, where it is described as an ancient chapel site; note also that cists have been found here, the most recent in 1953, when it was reinterred unopened (NMRS Record Cards). For early cinn/cil1 confusion, see Kilrymonth SSL. Furthermore, Kinglassie KGL, which would appear to contain exactly the same elements, is recorded once in the late 12th c. and several times in the early 13th c. with cinn. This suggests a lack of understanding of G amongst certain St Andrews and Dunfermline scribes in the early 13th c., as no cleric
would have intentionally secularised such an obviously ecclesiastical site.

Today there is no burn within 400 m of Kinglassie chapel. However, it lies in a small valley through which a burn could well have flowed, and in fact SGF/1828 shows just such a burn, which joins the Kenly Water at Boarhills.

KINNINIS † (now CMN)
Kinnines 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Kinninis 1156 St A. Lib. 51
('de') Kynninis ('et de Lethin quas kelledel habent') 1160 RRS i no.174 (= St A. Lib. 206)
('de') Kininis ('et de Lethin quas keledei habent') 1160x62
St A. Lib. 131
Kinnines ('et de Lethin quas Keledei habent') 1163 St A. Lib. 54
Kinines ('et Lethin') 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has Kininnis)
('Lethene cum') Kininis 1198 St A. Lib. 318
Kynninis c.1220 Terrier [lands belonging to the Culdees]
('Lethin et') Kyninnes early 13th c. Laing Chrs. no.15
(Carnegowre called) Kyninis 1481 Laing Chrs. no.184
(Carnegour called) Kynnis 1528 Laing Chrs. no.370
(Carnegour now called) Kynnynes 1576 Laing Chrs. no.943

G cinn + innis 'at the end of the inch'. As is clear from the above, this is another name for Carnegour SSL (now CMN). Note that there is boggy ground immediately to the east of the present farmstead of Carnegour. According to RRS i no.174 (= St A. Lib. 205-7) and St A. Lib. 131 Kininnis, which had been granted to the priory of St Andrews by Bishop Robert in 1144 (St A. Lib. 122), had been given along with Lambieletham SSL (now CMN) to the Culdees of St Mary's in exchange for part of Strathkinness SSL (see Balmartin † SSL). This exchange must have taken place some time between 1156 and 1159 or 1160, as in 1156 Kininnis is mentioned as still belonging to the priory (St A. Lib. 51), and according to RRS i
no. 174 the exchange seems to have taken place during the episcopate of Bishop Robert (died 1159). It had certainly taken place by 1160, which is the date of RRS i no. 174. The exchange itself was the subject of its own confirmation charter issued by Malcolm IV (RRS i no. 173).

See also Lambieletham SSL (now CMN).

KINKELL
Kynkel 1172x78 Barrow, 1971 nos. 2 & 3
Kynkel 1189x95 Barrow, 1971 no. 6 (=RRS ii no. 347)
Kinnakelle c. 1198 St A. Lib. 318
Kinkel c. 1220 Terrier
(quarry rights in 'the huch of') Kynkell 1434 St A. Lib. 424
Kean-kell 1640s Gordon

G cinn na coille 'at the end of the wood'. It was part of the lands belonging to the Culdees of St Mary's, St Andrews, and it later became a prebend of their successor institution, the collegiate and royal chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary (see for example RMS ii no. 2601 <1501>). Watson (1926, 397) associates the wood with nemus porcorum, 'the wood of the swine', with which the 12th c. writer of the foundation legend of St Andrews translates Muckros + SSL (Chron. Picts-Scots 185). However, for the suggestion that ros in Muckros may mean 'promontory', see s.n.

KINNAMONE ⊕
Chinemonie 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Kinnamone 1156 St A. Lib. 51
Kinnamone 1160 RRS i no. 174 (=St A. Lib. 206)
Kinnamone 1160x2 St A. Lib. 131
Kinnamone 1165x69 RRS ii no. 28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has Kinnamone)
Kinnemone c. 1220 Terrier
G *cinn* 'at the head or end' + *na moine* 'of the peat bog, moss'.

KINNASTARE †

Kinastare 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Kinastre 1156 St A. Lib. 51
Kinnastare 1160 RRS i no.174 (= St A. Lib. 206)
Kinnastare 1160x2 St A. Lib. 131
Kinastare 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has same form)
Kinestair c.1220 Terrier

G *cinn* 'at the head or end' + *na staire* 'of the river- or bog- crossing', G *stair*.

A place called *Kinstare* is recorded in 1540 (*RMS iii* no.2114). However, although containing the same elements, it lay in LEU, and so cannot be this Kinnastare. Kinstar † LEU is closely associated with the lands of *Ryehill* † LEU (1580 *RMS iv* no.3033, and 1658 *Retours Fife* no.882). According to RHP 1684, dated 1785, Ryehill lay to the west of Leuchars Castle doocot, approximately NGR N0449 219. This means that the crossing in question, like *Star KWY* and *Starr KLM*, was most likely also over a piece of flat, boggy ground, rather than over a river.

However, *stair* in *Stermolind* † SSL clearly refers to a river-crossing, and may even refer to a rough bridge (*q.v.*). Kinnastare might be the land on the east side of the Kinness Burn around the *Stermolind* bridge-head. Or it might be at the most important of the river-crossings on the approach to St Andrews, that over the River Eden at *Guard Bridge* SSL.

KINNINMOUTH (now CER)

Kininemoneth 1144x59 St A. Lib. 124
Kinninmunet 1153x56 RRS i no.120 (= St A. Lib. 200)
Kinnimund 1153x62 RRS i no.167 (= St A. Lib. 199)
Kinninmoneth ('cum tota schira') 1160 RRS i no.174
Kinnimonhält ('cum tota schyra') 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c.
Kynnimon'... ('cum tota syra de') Kynnmonth 1189x95 RRS ii no.330
(= Barrow, 1971, no.4)
Kynnmonth ('cum tota syra') c.1196x98 Barrow, 1971, no.7
('tota terra de') Kynnmmond 1196x.c.1201 RRS ii no.411 (= Barrow,
1971, no.8)
Kinitmun x 4 1209x28 Barrow, 1971, no.12 o.c.
Kynmuneth ('ubi aula est') c.1220 Terrier
(lands of) Kynnynmonth 1523 RMS iv no.141
(lands & barony of) Kininmonth RMS ix no.315
Kininmont 1590s Pont/EF
Kinimont 1640s Gordon

G cinn fhinnmhonaidh 'at (the) head or end of (the) white hill'.

For f(h)inn see Elements Index under fionn. The final element
monadh does not show the expected gen. ending (see Watson, 1926,
402). There is also a Kinninmonth KGL, details of which are noted
under fionn.

Kinninmonth and its shire were feued to Odo the steward by St
Andrews Priory, which grant was given royal confirmation 1189x95
(RRS ii no.330 = Barrow, 1971, no.4). The shire is defined in
c.1197 as consisting of the three parts of Magask, Inchcalc †,
Laddedie, Incherech † and Balachton † (Barrow, 1971, no.7).

In c.1220 the Terrier lists the lands held of St Andrews Priory
by Adam son of Odo the steward, and taken together, this can
probably be seen as a further definition of Kinninmonthshire. These
are Kinninmonth itself, "where the hall ['aula'] is", Baldinnie,
Pittendriech †, two Magasks, Laddedie, and Balmohob †.

According to Martine (1797, 177 and 181), who was writing in the
late 17th c., Kinninmonthshire consisted of Baldinnie, Over and
Nether Magask, Arnydie and Lambies (probably for Limelands). It is
thus practically coterminous with the barony of Kinninmonth, which
is defined in 1635 as consisting of the lands of Kinninmonth,
Baldinnie with its mill and pendicle called Arnydie, Laddedie and
Limelands, Over and Nether Magask, and Balmakie Meadow (RMS ix
no.315). It was these lands which were transferred from SA to CER
In 1621 (APS iv p.682; see SA Introductory Note above).

In the 12th c. Kinninmonthshire must have stretched further to the west than the lands of the barony in the 17th c. Nether Ballachton (Ballechodym c.1197 Barrow, 1971, no.7; and Baleocherthyn c.1220 Terrier) formed part of the lands of Wester Pitscottie CER c.1.5 km west of Kinninmonth. However Kinninmonth itself forms the westernmost part of the barony as described in the 17th c. (1791 Sasines no.2790 and 1816 Sasines no.11046). It may well be relevant to this change of boundary that between Kinninmonth and Ballachton lie the lands of Callange CER (Calange 1365 RMS i no.205). This is from Old (Norman) French caïenge 'challenge, dispute' and signifies land which has been in dispute. See also Smith, 1956, s.v.) and Appendix 2, note 1.

KNOCKHILL

? Konakin 1204x28 SHS Misc. iv, 312 o.c.
Nydie Knock Hill (referring to a farm steadings) 1828/SGF
Knock Hill (referring to a hill) 1850s O.S.
Knock Hill (hill), Knockhill Farm & Knockhill (settlement) O.S. Pathfinder.

G cnoc 'hill' + Sc hill, a tautological formation. Konakin may stand for G cnoc + loc. ending, with the o an attempt at representing the epenthetic vowel between c and n. It is Barrow (1974, 42) who first makes the link between Konakin and Knockhill. This is certainly more plausible, at least geographically, than the assumption that Konakin equals Kennoway (for which see SHS Misc. iv, 340). Knockhill marches with the lands of Nydie, and is represented by SGF/1828 as forming part of them. From SHS Misc. iv, 312 we know that Konakin was held by Hugh of Nydie of the bishop of St Andrews. See also Nydie SSL.

LADEDDIE (now CER)
Ledochin 1156 St A. Lib. 52
Ledochin 1160x61 RRS i no.174 (= St A. Lib. 206)
Ledokin 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has Ledochin)
Ledochyn c.1196x8 Barrow, 1971, no.7
Ledethyn 1196x1204 RRS ii no.411 (= Barrow, 1971, no.8)
Ledouchon and Leodhethin c.1220 Terrier
Lawdeddy 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Laudeddy 1482 NLS Adv. ms. 15.1.18 no.99
Ladedy 1542 RMS iii no.2667
Ladeddey 1590s Pont/EF
Laddeddie 1619 RMS vii no.2077

G leth dabhach + loc. ending, meaning '(at the place of the) half-davoch'. Ladath BGY contains the same elements, but without the loc. ending.

It formed part of Kinninmonthshire, and was transferred from SSL to CER in 1621 (APS iv p.682; see Kinninmonth and SA Introductory Notes above).

Pronunciation: [la'dedii]

LAMBIELETHAM (now CMN)
Lethin 1156x60 RRS i no.173 (= St A. Lib. 203)
('de Kynninis et de) Lethin (quas kelledei habent') 1160 RRS i no.174 (= St A. Lib. 206)
('de Kininis et de) Lethin (quas keledei habent') 1160x62
St A. Lib. 131
('Kinninnes et de) Lethin (quas Keledei habent') 1163 St A. Lib. 54
('Kinines et) Lethin (quas Keledei habent') 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has same form)
('de Kinnines et de) Lethin (quas Keledei habent') 1165x69
St A. Lib. 143
Lethin 1179x84 St A. Lib. 145
Lethin 1189x98 St A. Lib. 150
Lethene ('cum Kininis') 1198 St A. Lib. 318
(Adam de) Lethyn & Lethyn 1235 RRS Handlist/Alexander II no.208
Lethin c.1220 Terrier (amongst lands belonging to the Culdees)
Lethin (‘et Kyninnis’) c.1250x75 Laing Chrs. no.15
(John Lamby laird of) Lambylethin 1406 & 1419 St A. Cop. 430
Lambeislethin 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Lethyn (& Carnegowre called Kyninnis) 1481 Laing Chrs. no.184
Lammelethin 1501 Laing Chrs. no.2601
Lamelathen (& Cragingour) 1521 Laing Chrs. no.330
Lamming Lathey 1590s Pont/EF
Lamy-Lathon 1640s Gordon

Personal name Lambie (see below) + G leathan 'broad slope', see
Watson, 1926, 284 and 518 (note). This is a common place-name
element in eastern Scotland. In Fife alone it is found in Letham &
CRA, Lethans DFL, Letham MML, Letham IKG and Letham SCO, also
probably in Lathones SSL (now CMN). All are situated on marked
slopes.

The personal name Lambie, or Lambin(us), which forms the first
element, occurs frequently in late 12th and 13th c. charters
relating to the burgh of St Andrews (e.g. Black Book of St Andrews
fo.35 <for which see also Barrow, 1989, 77>; also St A. Lib. 45,
109, 281 and 335). In 1235 Alexander II confirms the quitclaim by
Adam son of Adam de Lethyn to William son of Lambin of the land of
Lethyn in exchange for 25 merks and two tenements in St Andrews
(<RRS Handlist/Alexander II no.208>). The link between the Culdees'
part of the lands of Letham and the descendants of Lambinus dates
from this time.

This change of tenancy is confirmed by a charter issued many
years later by Master Adam de Malcarston, provost of the Culdee
church of St Mary's in St Andrews c.1249-c.1285 (Laing Chrs.
no.15). In this charter Malcarston confirms to John son of William
son of Lambin all the land of Carnegour and (Lambie)letham which
Adam son of Gilmur Mak Martin had held from their predecessors.
This is discussed more fully under Balmartin #1 SSL above.

William appears in several charters of St A. Lib. as 'Willelms
filius Lambini' (e.g. 268 <1202x38>, 316 <1212>), and this probably
represented a Scots patronymic which may already have developed
into the surname Lambie. The Lambie family still held these lands in the early 15th c., when the first instance of the name in its modern form is recorded (John Lamby laird of Lambylethin 1406 and 1419 St A. Cop. 430).

For the name Lambin(us), which is probably Angl, see Black, 1946, 411-12.

Lambieletham and Kininnis (now Carngour) were acquired by the Culdees of St Mary's from the canons of St Andrews Priory in exchange for part of Strathkinness SSL (see Balmartin + SSL). Since Lambieletham is not mentioned until after the exchange, but Kininnis + is one of Bishop Robert's original endowments of 1144 (St A. Lib. 122), it is safe to assume that Kininnis + was used loosely to include that part of the lands of Letham * adjacent to it i.e. Lambieletham. This could work the other way, for example when Lethin is used to represent both Kininnis + and Lambieletham in Malcolm IV's confirmation of the exchange (RRS i no.173).

This exchange between the Culdees and the canons must have taken place between 1156 and 1159 or 1160; see Kininnis + above.

There was another part of the lands of Letham * which came into the possession of the St Andrews Priory 1165x72, and which became known as Priorsletham to distinguish it from Lambieletham.

LANGRAW (now CMN)
Langraw 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Longrow 1590s Pont/EF
Longraw 1640s Gordon

Sc lang + Sc raw 'long row', presumably referring to a row of cottages. Note the various attempts at Englishing this name on Pont's and Gordon's maps.

LARENNIE (now CMN)
Lorinny 1775 Ainslie
(part of Radernie called) Rarinnie 1794 Sasines no.3871
Rawrenny or Lawrinny 1811 Sasines no.9254
(quarter of Raderny with pendicles called Constable Crook,)
(Rlarinny (& Braeside) 1820 Sasines no.13012
Larinny 1828 SGF

Although no earlier record of this name has been found, it is no doubt Celtic, and therefore from the early medieval period. The specific in Constable Crook denotes land which once supported the office of constable of the episcopal castle at St Andrews. From documentary evidence we know that at least part of the lands of Lathockar SSL (now CMN) were used for that purpose.

LATHOCKAR (now CMN)
Aithocker (& Muiretoun) 1383 Martine, 1797, 137
(le Muretoun et) Athokyre 1440 RMS ii no.244
Lathokir, (Muretoune, Lathone...) 1452 RMS ii no.1444
the Muirtoun of Lathocker 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 401
(James Wemyss of) Lathoker... (apud) Lathoker 1557 RMS iv no.1192
Lathhoker 1590s Pont/EF
(Lathone, Murtoun,) Lathoker... 1593 RMS v no.2273 col.4
Lathoker 1640s Gordon

? G leth 'half, side' + ? G uachdar 'upland'.

Note that at least some of the lands of Lathockar belonged to the bishop of St Andrews, and went with the office of constable of the bishop's castle in St Andrews (RMS ii no.244). See also Constable Crook under Larennie SSL (now CMN) above, and Martine, 1797, 137.

LATHONES (now CMN)
Lathone 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Lathon 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 401
(lands of) Lathonis, (lands of Clerkinschelis) 1539 St A. Rent. 41
Lathonis (& a third part of Clerkinschelis) 1542 St A. Rent. 135
Lathouse 1590s Pont/EF  
Lathone 1593 RRS v no.2273  
(Thomas Martene of) Lathoms (in lands of 'Achenochen alias') Midle, Wester & Norther Lathoms (in regality of St Andrews) 1599  
Retours Fife no.76  
(Thomas Martene of) Lathone 1611 RRS vii no.427  
(John Martene of) Lathonis 1623 RMS viii no.623  
Lathom 1640s Gordon  
('Auchinnochane alias') Midle, Wester & Norther Lathomis 1698  
Retours Fife no.1409  
('Auchinchochin called') Middle, Wester & Norther Lathomis 1784  
Sasines no.881  
Easter Lathonis & Wester Lathonis 1827 Ainslie

? G leathan 'broad slope', see Watson, 1926, 284 and 518 (note). For more details of this word, see Lambieletham SSL (now CMN) above. According to Ainslie/1827, Wester Lathonis (part of Auchenchochin +) is at NGR NO468 089.

LAW MILL  
('inferius molendinum de Balloun [Balone SSL] vocatum')  
the Law-myline 1571 RMS iv no.2105.

Sc law 'low, lower' (see CSD under laich) + Sc miln, later Englished as mill. 'Inferius molendinum' of RMS iv no.2105 is thus a direct Lat translation of the Sc Law-myline. There is mention of two mills at Balone SSL as early as 1440 (St A. Cop. 72).

LIMELANDS + (now CER)  
Lymlandis 1610 RMS vii no.807  
Lymlandis 1619 RMS vii no.2077  
Lyme landis 1621 APS iv p.682 (transferred from SA to CER)
Sc lime 'limestone' + Sc lands. It probably refers to the land called c.1200 Inchcalc, which contains the G word for 'limestone' (see above s.n.). Both were in Kinninmonthshire, and were closely associated with Ladeddie SSL (now CER). It may even be a translation of the G name. However, given the conspicuous feature to which it refers, and given the fact that it was probably being exploited for economic gain at an early date, it is equally possible that the Sc name arose independently of the G one.

According to NSA Fife, 521-2, limestone was still being wrought at Ladeddie in the first half of the 19th c.

There is a Limelands in DNO marked on O.S. Pathfinder.

LUMBO
('oure [i.e. St Andrews Priory's] landis of') Lumbow ('l'and within our grange of Ballothin [Balone SSL], fra the l'il l'il strynde of wattir that rynnis betuix the twa') Lumbowis 1440 St A. Cop. no.111

G lom 'bare' + loc. ending -ach 'bare place, piece of land with sparse vegetation', possibly alluding to sparse tree-cover.

MAGASK and MAGUS (now CER)
'tres' Magashes c.1196x8 Barrow, 1971, no.7 [part of Kinninmonthshire]
'cum tribus' Maigaskis 1196x1204 Barrow, 1971, no.8 (= RRS ii no.411)
Maigast Madech & Maigast amerren c.1220 Terrier
Maigasc 1263 Barrow, 1974, no.7
Ovirmalgask 1438 St A. Lib. 430
Maigehole 1640s Gordon
Upper Magus & Nether Magus 1827 Ainalie
G maol 'bare, lacking vegetation' + G gasg 'tail, tongue of land'.

It was divided into three parts by the late 12th c. (see e.g. Barrow, 1971, no.7). Two of these parts are named in the Terrier viz Malgast Madech and Malgast amerren. 'Madech' or 'Madeth' is the personal name Madethin, and is probably the same person as the Madethin mac Mathusalem who witnesses various charters relating to the St Andrews area from around 1170 (see e.g. Barrow, 1971, no.2 and notes).

The meaning of amerren (or a merren, as it appears in the Terrier) is unclear. It may also represent a personal name.

Watson (1926, 500) derives the first element of this place-name from G magh 'plain'. However, it is clear from early forms such as ('cum tribus') Malgaskis 1196x1204 and Malgast c.1220, that the first element is G maol.

It was in SA until 1621, when it was transferred to CER, as part of the barony of Kinninmonth (APS iv p.682; see SA Introductory Notes above). See also Kinninmonth above.

MUCKROS

Muckros 12th c. Chron. Picts-Scots 185

G muc 'swine, pig' + G ros 'promontory, wood' (see Watson, 1926, 496-8; also 282).

The Foundation Legend of St Andrews states that St Regulus came 'to the land of the Picts, to a place which was then called Muckros, but is now called Kylrimont'. The writer then adds "Muckros indeed means 'wood of the swine' (nemus porcorum)".

Kilrimenth: SSL is the old name for the original settlement at St Andrews, which lay to the east of the present town (see Brooks and Whittington, 1977, 292-3). It means 'at [the] head or end of [the] royal hill', and refers to the headland occupied from the
12th c. onwards by the cathedral and priory precincts. It could therefore appositely be described in G as ros, in its meaning of headland or promontory, its meaning in most Fife and Kinross place-names (3).

The possibility therefore cannot be ruled out that the 12th c. compiler of the Foundation Legend has either mistranslated ros himself, being more familiar with ros in its meaning of 'wood', or has copied a source which contained this mistranslation. Watson (1926, 397), it should be added, accepts the translation of ros as 'wood', and suggests that the wood in question came to an end at Kinkell SSL (q.v.).

Joyce i, 1869, 443, states that in Ireland the primary meaning of ros is promontory or peninsula. However, its secondary meaning 'wood' has 'by some accident of customs' become its chief (though not its only) meaning in the southern half of Ireland, while in the north it means only 'peninsula'. He also notes two places called 'Muckross', both with the meaning 'pig-headland', one in the south and one in the north of Ireland.

According to the same Foundation Legend (Chron. Picts-Scots 190) the newly established church of St Andrews was given a large tract of land around St Andrews called in Lat Cursus Apri, 'the Boar's Course or Raik'. Muckros is almost certainly connected with this name. For more details see Boar's Raik + SSL.

MUIRTON (of LATHOCKAR) # t (now CMN)
le Muretoun (et Athokyre) 1440 RMS ii no.244
(Lathokir,) Muretoune, (Lathone...) 1452 RMS ii no.1444
the Muirtoun of Lathocker 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 401
(Lathone,) Murtoun, (Lathoker...). 1593 RMS v no.2273 col.4.

Sc muir + Sc town. See Lathockar SSL (now CMN).
NEVETHYENDERETH * t

(Dunhorc Ferdis,) Garried, Neuethin Endoreth, 1165x78 St A. Lib. 141

(Bishop Richard's charter granting these lands to the canons of St Andrews Priory; no other lands are mentioned)

(Dunhorh Ferdis,) Garriech, Neuethin, Endoreth, 1179x83 St A. Lib. 146

(Dunorchferdis,) Garriach, Neuedhin, Eudered, 1183 St A. Lib. 59

(Dunorc,) Ferdis Garriach, Neuedin, Endereb, 1189x98 St A. Lib. 152

(Garriech,)...Neuchich,...(Pettendrech), c.1212x1216 St A. Lib. 317

(Petengared,) [IN]eluleiteindorech, ...(Dunor[c] Ferdi[s], Garried, Pettendrech,) c.1220 Terrier [amongst lands which the priory holds of the king]

The first part of this place-name is from, or cognate with, OIr nemed 'sacred; noble or sacred place' + loc. ending; for a full discussion of this word see Watson, 1926, 244-50. Watson sees its origin in the Celtic nemeton 'sacred place', a place of tribal judgment and worship. These places of great socio-religious importance were later taken over by the church (ibid. 246). It occurs in at least 20 place-names throughout Scotland, including one instance in west Fife viz Navitie BGY (Nevathy c.1400 St A. Lib. 1; Nevody 1477 RMS ii no.1335). It is probably significant that Navitie BGY is beside the remains of the small but impressive hill-fort Dunmore BGY. Even more significant are traces of two ring-ditches which were detected by the Royal Commission's aerial archaeological survey in 1983 c.100 m east of Navitie Farm (NOR NT182 981; NMRS Record Card NT19NE no.13).

Perhaps in pre-Christian times Navitie BGY was the sacred assembly place for the province or (sub-)kingdom of Fothrif, with Dunmore one of its places of residence for its ruling elite. Nevethy t t SSL may therefore have fulfilled the same function for the (sub-)kingdom of Fife.

It must be stressed, however, that many of these pagan sites were Christianised at an early date, and there is evidence from Ireland of neimhiddh referring specifically to church lands. This Christian aspect is underlined by the second component of
Nevethyendereth *. 

Despite some erratic punctuation and capitalisation, it would appear that Nevethy * and Endereth * belong together, as in the Terrier's *Ineluieteindorech*; in only one instance does Nevethy * occur on its own (St A. Lib. 317), while Endereth * is always preceded by Nevethy *.

The most plausible explanation of Endereth * is from G an *deóradh* 'of the dewar'. G *deóradh* referred both to relics of a saint, and to the person charged with their safe-keeping (Watson, 1926, 264-5). As such, he would probably have been involved in various legal roles, discussed at length by Dickinson, 1941. These probably included securing the observances of oaths and the truthfulness of witnesses. Also, in the case of the dewar of St Fillan's staff in Glendochart PER, he was involved in the pursuit and recovery of stolen goods. It was this socio-legal aspect of the dewar's duties which led to his office later becoming equated with that of sergeant of court (Dickinson, 1941, *passim*).

By the second half of the 12th c. at the very latest, G *deóradh* (Mr *deorad*) referred to some kind of official to whose office lands were attached. The evidence for this is supplied by *RRS* ii no.356 (o.c.), in which King William I confirms Hugh Giffard's grant to St Andrews Priory of the church of Tealing ANG along with the toft of the priest and the toft of the dewar ("cum toto sacerdotis et toto dereti"). It is therefore likely that Nevethyendereth * refers to that part of the lands of Nevethy which were, or had at one time been, assigned to the office of dewar.

There remains the problem of where this once important site was located. Professor Barrow has suggested it might be *Arnydike* † CER, formerly SSL (private correspondence). This identification has much to commend it. Firstly in the medieval period *Arnydike* † belonged to St Andrews Priory, just as Nevethyendereth * † did. Secondly *Arnydike* † enjoyed a conspicuously central position, ideal for an important place of assembly, lying as it did near where the ancient parishes of SSL (now CMN), CER and KCQ meet.

Nevertheless, there are phonological problems with this identification. Firstly there is the initial syllable ar. It would
appear to be from G ard 'height', as in Airditt LEU, with the regular assimilation of d to a following n. This assumption is strengthened by the 1621 form Ardnydie (APS iv p.682).

Secondly there is the problem of loss of medial v for G palatal -mhr- between the early 13th and the mid 15th cc.. This was generally retained in Scottish G (see O'Rahilly, 1932, 26), and any loss that did occur was unlikely to have taken place so early (ibid. 25). Navity BGY bears witness to this.

The matter is further complicated by the existence of the place-name Nydie SSL, which occurs as early as the 12th c. as Nidi(n) etc.. If, as I suggest s.n., Nydie contains the tribal name Nith also found in the par.-name Newburn (Nithbren 1150s Dunf. Reg. no.35; Nidbren 1163 Dunf. Reg. no.237; see Duncan, 1975, 78), then it would be the way of least resistance to suggest that Arnvdie means 'height of the people or territory of Nith'. It lies in fact in the hills only three km north of the present par. boundary of NBN, and seven km due south of Nydie SSL.

NEW GRANGE

'Grangia que noua dicitur' 1248 St A. Lib. 104
Nova Grangia & Newgrange 1439 St A. Cop. no.102
Newgrange 1452 RMS ii no.1444
(part of lands of) Newgrange (called Bearflett; another part...called lie Gurres) 1630 Retours Fife no.429
Grange 1640s Gordon
(part or shade of the town & lands of) Newgrange (called Garries; part of the town and lands of Newgrange called Westfeild alias Greigstafts or Gathercold, which once belonged to Wellwood) 1700 Retours Fife no.1444
(shade called) Newgrange or Cunniger 1784 Sasines no.953
(shade called) Newgrange or Cunningward 1784 Sasines no.961
(parts of the town & lands of) Newgrange (viz Bearflett, Myrebutts, Cowcrook, Benbegreen, Cunletts, Easter Langlands) 1808 Sasines no.7958
See also Garris 1 SSL for more references.

Sc new + Sc (from Lat or Norman French) grange 'barn, outlying monastic farm', in this case belonging to the priory of St Andrews.

There is some confusion on modern maps as to the exact site of this place, with every map from Ainslie/1827 to O.S. Pathfinder having different designations for different parts of what must have once been a large and important estate. For example what appears on O.S. 1st edn. and O.S. 7th Series 1" as 'New Grange' appears on Ainslie/1827 as 'W. Grange', on SGF/1828 as 'Old Grange' and on O.S. Pathfinder as 'The Grange Farm'. On the Priory Acres Plan (1843) the area is designated simply as Grange, with Grange Cross to the east of the road to Gilmerton SSL (now CMN).

Cunnigar etc., which appears as an alternative name for New Grange in the late 18th c., is the Sc cuningar or cunigar etc. 'rabbit-warren'. It is found frequently in minor names throughout Fife. For example part of the lands on which the town of Burntisland KW was built in the early 16th c. was called Cunnyngayrland.

NEWTON *

See Kincaple SSL above.

Sc new + Sc toun.

NEWTON OF NYDIE

Newtoun 1590s Pont/EF [or is it Newton of Kincaple?]
Newtoune de Nydie 1696 Retours Fife no.1384
Newton 1827 Ainslie
Newton of Nydie 1828 SGF

Sc new + Sc toun. For the suggestion that Newton of Nydie first appears as Kirk Nydie *, see Nydie SSL.
NORTHBANK

Northbank 1640s Gordon
North Bank 1827 Ainslie
North Bank 1828 SGF

Sc north, in the sense of northwards facing + Sc bank 'gently sloping land'. This is one of a series of place-names stretched out along the north-facing slopes, partly comprising a raised beach, west of St Andrews which contain the directional specific 'north' viz Northmuir t (for which see Garrowflat t SSL) and (the) North Haugh.

NORTHBANK (now CMN)

Nairthbank 1581 RMS v no.702
Northbank 1611 RMS vii no.464

For meaning see preceding entry.

NYDIE

('molendinum de') Nidin 1160 RRS i no.174 (= St A. Lib. 205)
Bonde Nidin and Kirke Nidin 1212 St A. Lib. 316
Nidin Ardulf, Nidin rusticorum & Nidin ecclesie c.1220 Terrier
[lands held by the bishop and his men]
Nidin 1260 St A. Lib. 341
('quarrarium de') Nidy & Nidyn mid-13th c. Balm. Lib. no.47
(mill of) Nidyn 1286 Barrow, 1974, no.10 [concerning re-siting of
St Andrews Priory's mill of Nydie]
Nidy 1303 CDS ii no.1350
Nydy-Estyr, Nydy-Westir 1452 RMS ii no.1444
(mill of) Westir Nydy 1471 RMS ii no.1039
Nydin Easter..., Nydin Wester 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 400 [both part of
regality of the church]
Needy & Mill of Nedy 1590s Pont/EF
Nydie Eister 1604 Retours Fife no.142
Nydie & Nydie mill 1640s Gordon

See also Newton of Nydie SSL.

? G nuadh 'new', OIr núide + loc. ending; or ? related to the tribal name found also in Newburn NBN, formerly Nithbren. For a full discussion of this possibility, see Arnydie + SSL (now CER) and Nevethyendereth + SSL.

For Bonde Nidin or Nidin rusticorum see Bonfield SSL. Kirk Nydie * or Nydie Ecclesie * may refer to the fact that this part of Nydie was held directly by the church (in this case the bishop of St Andrews), whereas the other parts of Nydie estate were held by tenants of the bishop.

On the other hand, the 'kirk' in Kirk Nydie * may indicate the presence there of a church or chapel, and in fact remains of such a building have been found in the field immediately west of Newton of Nydie, NGR NO447 175 (NMRS Record Card NO41NW no.15). This would suggest that Kirk Nydie * was Newton of Nydie; also that the chapel in question was the chapel of St Gregory, mentioned at Nydie in the mid 13th c. (Balm. Lib. no.46).

This means that Nidin Ardulf of the Terrier is Nydie Mains, the villa de Nidyn of Balm. Lib. no.46.

The quarry mentioned in Balm. Lib. no.47 is the one whose remains are still clearly visible at NGR NO4400 1677. 'A geological examination of some of the stones in [Balmerino] Abbey ruins shows them to be calciferous sandstone of identical structure with the calciferous sandstone found in Nydie quarry and several other nearby quarries.' (PSAS vol.83, p.162). This article, by R. Fyfe Smith and N.M. Johnson, describes the route which the stones would have taken between Nydie and Balmerino Abbey (ibid. pp.162-8).

It would appear from CDS ii no.1350 that in 1303 the whole of the Nydie estate was assessed at two davaochs, since Adam le Marischal had held half of Nydie of the bishop of St Andrews, rendering the service of a davauche.
PARK MILL

Parkmyne 1593 RMS v no.2273 [amongst lands of lordship & barony of Byrehill & Polduff SSL]
Parkmil 1640s Gordon

(mill of) Craigievar or Petiesmill called Parkmiln 1784 Sasines no.949
(mill of) Craigenwar or Paties Miln now called Park Miln 1808 Sasines no.8193

Sc park + Sc miln. It is on the Kenly Water, beside the site of the bishop's palace at Inchmurdo SSL. See also Craigenwar SSL.

PEEKIE

(mill of) Puthachin 1144 St A. Lib. 122-3 [given by Bishop Robert to St Andrews Priory]
(mill of) Putachin 1156 St A. Lib. 52
(mill of) Puttechin 1160 RRS i no.174
(mill of) Putachin 1160x62 St A. Lib. 131
(mill of) Putechin 1163 St A. Lib. 55
(mill of) Putakin 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has Puthelin)
(mill of) Putechin 1183 St A. Lib. 58
(land of) Putakin 1195x96 RRS ii no.385 [given by Bishop Roger to St Nicholas's Hospital, St Andrews]

Puthekyn c.1220 Terrier [land held by or of the bishop]
['aqua de'] Putekyn (= Kenly Water) 1314x18 RRS v no.403
(mill of) Putky 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Pukie & Puky Mill 1640s Gordon

G poiteach adjective 'having pots', poiteachan 'pots' (pl. of poit), or a nominal formation in -ach from poit meaning 'burn of pots' i.e. of potlike pools (this last is Watson's interpretation of Puthachin, Watson, 1926, 447), all with reference to the Kenly Water. The Puthachin mentioned by Watson loc. cit. is in fact the other place of that name from St A. Lib. (366), a burn in Keig par.
ABN, from a charter of Bishop David.

Geoffrey Barrow in *RRS* i index, and *RRS* ii p.377, identifies this place *probably* with Buddo SSL; and *ibid.* p.348 he tentatively identifies *Pitkenn(y)* with Peekie, an identification he claims is supported by documents of a later period, *ex inf.* R.G. Cant. R.G. Cant, however, denies all knowledge of such documents (Dec. 1992), and would endorse the identification *Puthachin* = *Peekie*, which certainly makes more sense phonologically. This mistaken identity is repeated in *RRS* v.

The identification of *Puthachin* = *Peekie* is further strengthened by the fact that according to *RRS* v no.403 the *Aqua de Putekyn* forms one of the boundaries of the liberties of Crail burgh, the other being the River Leven. This must refer to the *Kenly Water*, the burn on which Peekie Mill stands, the largest watercourse between Crail and St. Andrews, and which, near its mouth, used to divide SSL and CRA (before KBS was created out of CRA in 1631).

**PITKENN(Y)***

*Petkennum* 1172x8 Barrow, 1971, no.2
*Petkeynum* 1172x8 Barrow, 1971, no.3
*Petkynnin* 1189x95 *RRS* ii no.347
*Petkennin* 1198x99 St A. Lib. 318
?

*Pethkenyn* (or ? *Pethkeryn*) c.1220 *Terrier*

_G* pett + keann* 'estate at the end' + *-in*-ending (for which see above pp.41-2). It was closely associated with the lands of *Kinkell SSL*, 'at the end of the wood'; it may be the end of this same wood that is referred to in *Pitkenn(y)* *, or it may be a reference to a coastal situation (‘at the end of the land’ etc.).

It has generally been assumed that the place-name *Pitkinny*, *Pitkenny* etc. contains the *G* personal name *Cinaed*, or perhaps *Cainneach*, anglicised as *Kenneth* (see Jackson, 1972, 50-1).

Unfortunately the two relevant surviving place-names in Fife, *Pitkinny* ADN and *Pitkinnie* KE, first occur too late in the record to be able to draw any firm conclusions. However, this lost St
Andrews place-name should warn against jumping too quickly to the conclusion that a personal name is involved.

In St A. Lib 349 concerning Dull in Atholl PER in 1264 there appear two consecutive witnesses called Makbeth Makkyneth and Kennauch Makynyn. If these two are brothers, which seems likely, then Cinaed was being reduced to Kyny, at least sporadically, as early as the mid 13th c. This would be in line with the general disappearance of the dental spirants in Scottish G, which began around 1200 'at the very earliest' (Jackson, 1972, 55; see also above pp.42-3). But none of the later 12th c. forms of Pitkenn(y) * t SSL show any trace of the final dental spirant, which strongly suggests that it was never there.

Also from around this same period (second half of the 12th c.) Cinaed, the name of the thane of Kingskettle LA, is recorded as Kyne\Cl (N.B. Chrs. no.3), with the final dental spirant obviously alive and well. And in the mid 13th c. the final -ch of Cainnech was still firmly in place in eastern Scotland, as witness Kennauch Makynyn in St A. Lib. 349 (quoted above), as it was earlier in Buchan: in the G Notes in the Book of Deer it occurs three times (Cainnec\Cl h) mac Meic-Dobarcon, Gartnait mac Cannech, probably Mormaer of Buchan in the early 12th c., and Comgell mac Caennaig).

The situation may be further complicated by the common linguistic phenomenon of assimilation, where, especially after a change of language (in this case from MG to OSc), an unfamiliar word (ceann, or the inflected cinn) was made into a familiar one, the personal name Kenn(y), phonetically similar but semantically totally unrelated.

To conclude, Pitkenn(y) * t SSL almost certainly does not contain either of these personal names. However, Pitkinny ADN and Pitkinnie KE may contain the personal name Cinaed (rather than Cainnech, which is more likely to have kept its final -ch), but given the absence of early forms, it is impossible to be absolutely certain. The possibility of assimilation further muddies the waters.

Whittington, 1976, 104, notes that of the personal names associated with the Pit-place-names, Kenneth is the commonest,
although he does not say whether from Cinaed or from Cainnech. However, for the reasons set out above, in at least some cases, these personal names may not have been involved at all.

Note also the appearance, on Roy/1750s only, of the mysterious Pitkin LA.

All the occurrences of Pitkenn(y) *t SSL are listed above, and each one mentions it as belonging to the Culdees of St Mary's, St Andrews. It was closely associated with the lands of Kinkell SSL, along with another lost Pit-name, Pitsprochy(n) *t SSL.

In RRS i and ii it has been erroneously identified with Peekie SSL, for details of which see under that name.

PITMULLEN
Pethmulin 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Pethmolin 1165x72 St A. Lib. 217 (= RRS ii no. 13)

G pett (a') mhuilinn 'estate of (the) mill', the same derivation as Pitmilly KBS (formerly CRA). It is one of a list of lands, all described as being beside St Andrews, which Malsneachta had held from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop then granted to St Andrews Priory. For a full list of these lands see Bassaguard SSL. It is to be distinguished from Pitmilly KBS (formerly CRA), which is expressly located in Crailshire. It is questionable whether it can be directly associated with Pitmullen House, which appears as such on O.S. 1" 7th Series and O.S. Pathfinder (NGR NO546 142), as there are no buildings at all marked here on Ainslie/1827 and SGF/1828, while on O.S. 1st edn. the house is called Thorn Bank. Furthermore there are no watercourses nearby suitable for a mill. It is therefore more likely that it was nearer the Kenly Water. It may in fact have been adjacent to Pitmilly KBS (which abuts SSL on two sides), and have been originally part of the same estate.
PITNATHRENE * t

Pettnathrene 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Pettnathrene 1165x72 St A. Lib. 217 (= RRS ii no.13)

G * Pett t ?. Could this be Pittarthie DNO? Or could it be a miscopying of an original Pettnachreu * for Pettnacreue * 'estate of the tree'? It is conceivable given the common error of minim confusion coupled with the difficulty of distinguishing between c and t. If it is Indeed Petnacreue * it cannot be Pittencrieff CUP, as the former is described as being iuxta Sanctum Andream, which could scarcely apply to lands outside the Boar's Raik.

It is one of a list of lands, all described as being beside St Andrews, which Malneachta had held from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop now grants to St Andrews Priory. For a full list of these lands see Bassaguard SSL.

PITOUTIE t

Pettultin 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Pettultin 1156 St A. Lib. 51
Pethulcin 1160 St A. Lib. 206 (= RRS i no.174)
Petultin 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has Petulthin)
Pentalcin c.1220 Terrier
Petuichin 1228 St A. Lib. 233
Pitoutie Law 1793 OSA St Andrews p.216

G * Pett Ultain 'Ultan's estate'. It contains the G name Ultan, which means 'Ulsterman'. There were seven saints so called according to Watson, 1926, 409, for one of whom see ibid., 310.

Pitoutie Law is mentioned in the OSA (op. cit.) as being the name of a tumulus, which had been removed 'in forming the highway' in the middle of the 18th c. It lay "about 1½ miles westward from St Andrew's, on the south road to Cupar". This would place it roughly where Rufflets Hotel now stands (NGR N0485 160). This ground still belonged to the priory at the time of the Reformation
(see Rufflets SSL).

There was also a Petultin† near Perth, for which see Dunf. Reg. no.40, and Cupermacultin (1255 *ibid. no.85), 'Cuper of the sons of Ultán', which later became Coupermacoutty (1551 *ibid. no.573), and is now Couttle beside Coupar Angus PER.

PITSPOCHY(N) †
Petshspochyn 1172x8 Barrow, 1971, no.2
Petshspochyn 1172x8 Barrow, 1971, no.3
Petspochyn 1189x95 RRS ii no.347
Pitsporgin 1198x99 St A. Lib. 318

G *pett 'estate' + ?; there appears to be no Irish or Welsh noun, adjective or personal name which even remotely resembles this specific. It is probably P. The relatively wide variation in the late 12th c. forms suggests that it was already unfamiliar in a linguistic milieu that was still to a large extent G.

All the occurrences of Pitsprochy(n) † SSL are listed above, and each one mentions it as belonging to the Culdees of St Mary's, St Andrews. It was closely associated with the lands of Kinkell SSL, along with another lost Pit-name, Pitkenn(y) † SSL.

PITTENDREICH † (? now CER)
1) Pettendrech c.1212x16 St A. Lib. 317 [held by St Andrews Priory, from which, along with Craigtoun SSL (now CMN), the priory pays cains for the upkeep of poor scholars in St Andrews]
2) Pettendreoch c.1220 Terrier fo.241r [held by St Andrews Priory, which, along with the lands of Craigtoun SSL (now CMN), it had obtained from the archdeacon of St Andrews in exchange for Strathtyrum SSL]
3) Pettindreich c.1220 Terrier fo.242r [main list of lands held by St Andrews Priory]
4) Pettindreich c.1220 Terrier fo.242r [held by Adam (of Kinninmonth), son of Odo, of St Andrews Priory, along with other
lands chiefly in CER, formerly SSL)
4) Petendruch c.1220 Terrier fo.242v (held by Bishop of St Andrews, & mentioned immediately after Beley DNO & before Stravithie DNO)

G pett 'estate' + definite article + G dreach 'form, aspect', meaning 'estate of the (good) aspect'. It is a common place-name in eastern Scotland, with at least six other examples, from MLO to BNF. Watson (1926, 413-4) lists them, and states that they appear all to be situated on slopes, usually facing the sun.

The original form may have been Pett na drich(e) *, as drech was f. in Mlir, although dreach is now a m. -u- stem (with gen. dreacha) in both Irish and ScG (see Watson, loc. cit.). However, the early 12th c. Latinised forms of Pittendreich MLO (Petendreia etc.) may in fact be for Pett an drecha *, with dre(a)ch the m. -u- stem it is today.

The fact that this place-name occurs four times in the St Andrews Terrier strongly suggests that there was more than one place of this name in the St Andrews area. One possible hypothesis that would fit the fragmentary evidence available is as follows: 1), 2) and 3) are identical, or represent two divisions of one estate in the vicinity of Kinninmonth SSL (now CER), one part of which St Andrews Priory held directly, the other part being held of them by Adam de Kinninmonth;

4) is Pittendriech DNO.

In identifying 1), 2) and 3), it should be noted that Cragin (probably Craigtoun SSL, now CMN), which is closely associated with 1), is mentioned twice in the Terrier, once as one of the lands obtained by the priory from the archdeacon, and once in the main list of the priory's lands; while BaIdinnie SSL (now CER), which is one of the lands held by Adam de Kinninmonth of the priory, is also repeated in this main list.

There is a Pittendreich PTM, which lay immediately east of Loch Leven, and which in fact forms part of the bishop of St Andrews' lordship of Bishopshire (for which see PTM Introductory Notes). It is however most unlikely that 4) refers to this estate, as all the
other 80 lands in the Terrier appear to be in the vicinity of St Andrews.

PITENGARED ✦

See Garrich ✦ SSL above for a full discussion.

PITUWENETHE ✦

Pethwwenethe 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Pethwwenenethe 1165x72 St A. Lib. 217 (= RRS ii no.13)

G pett 'estate' ✦ ?; if there has not been any minim confusion, but if th has been miscopied or misread for ch, which frequently happens, then the specific might be G buannachd 'profit'. Assuming this same error in the specific, then we might also consider the personal name related to the Brit name which appears in Gregory of Tours' Historia Francorum Book v, 22 and viii, 34 as St Winnochus or Vennocus. This is the Breton saint now known as Winnoc.

It is one of a list of lands, all described as being beside St Andrews, which Malsneachta had held from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop then granted to St Andrews Priory. For a full list of these lands see Bassaguard SSL.

POCLIN ✦

Pothlin 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Poclin 1165x72 RRS ii no.13 (= St A. Lib. 217)

? It is one of a list of lands, all described as being beside St Andrews, which Malsneachta had held from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop then granted to St Andrews Priory. For a full list of these lands see Bassaguard SSL. It may be linked to Kincapeli Bochalin c.1220 Terrier, listed amongst the lands of the bishop of St Andrews (for which see Kincaple SSL).
POFFLE of STRATHKINNESS 

lie Poffill de Straikynnes 1611 RMS vii no.464
Poffill of Strakynnes commonly called Sawgreiffislandis de S. 1643
Retours Fife no.638

Sc poffle, paffle 'small piece of land, croft, allotment', which according to CSD under paffle occurs in place-names from the late 13th c. + the place-name Strathkinness SSL.

POLDUFF † (now WINCHESTER)
(lordship of) Polduff 1578 RMS iv no.2831
(lordship & barony of Boarhills SSL &) Polduf 1593 RMS v no.2273
(baronies of Boarhills SSL &) Polduiff 1641 RMS ix no.1005
Balduff 1640s Gordon
Balduff 1827 Ainslie
E. & W. Polduff 1828 SGF
Polduff 1850s O.S.
Winchester O.S. 7th Series + O.S. Pathfinder

G pol 'pool, hole' + G dubh 'black'. The modern name for this farm derives from the Winchester family, who have been associated with the lands of Polduff at least since the 17th c. (see, for example, Retours Fife nos.671, 774 and 775). Note that one John Winchester obtained the near-by benefice of the hospital of St Nicholas SSL in 1433 (St A. Cop. p.409).

The late confusion of Pol- with Bal- in this name is common in eastern Scotland, and is the result of phonological similarity.

POWSTANIE

Powstonny 1828 SGF

Possibly (Kincaple) Balesten, for which see Kincaple SSL. If so, then this also shows confusion of Pol-/Pow- and Bal-, noted in the preceding entry.
PRIORSLETHAM (now CMN)
Lethyn 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Lethin 1165x72 St A. Lib. 217 (= RRS ii no.13)
Lethim c.1220 Terrier [belonging to St Andrews Priory]
Priourislethim 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Priorulethin 1471 RMS ii no.1039
Pryor-Lathon 1640s Gordon

G leathan 'broad slope', for which see Lambieletham SSL (now CMN). The specific is from Sc priour, referring to the prior of the Augustinian priory of St Andrews, in whose possession the lands of Priorsletham remained throughout the middle ages. This specific distinguished it from the neighbouring Lambieletham, which was exchanged with the Culdees of St Andrews for part of Strathkinness SSL at some time between 1156 and 1159 or 1160 (see Balmartin SSL and Kininnis SSL (now CMN)).

It is one of a list of lands, all described as being beside St Andrews, which Malsneachta had held from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop granted to St Andrews Priory between 1165 and 1172 (St A. Lib. 179). For a full list of these lands see Bassaguard SSL. The Lethyn in this list must refer specifically to Priorsletham, as by this time Lambieletham was already in the possession of the Culdees.

RADERNIE (now CMN)
(from the stock ['de stauro'] of the bishop of St Andrews at ['apud']) Raderuny 1329 ER i, 138
(from the manor ['de manerio'] of) Raderny 1329 ER i, 139
(from the stock ['de instauro'] of the bishop of St Andrews at ['apud']) Radernay 1329 ER i, 147
(William of) Raderny 1419 St Andrews Uni. Muniments SL 110/6/15
(R)aderny 1359 RMS ii no.610
Raderny 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Lakerney 1590s Pont/EF
Oliver Laderny & Neither Laderny 1640s Gordon
Upper Radernie, Nether Radernie & New Radernie 1775 Ainslie.
Braeside of Radernie. "part of Easter Radernie called King of the Muirs' 1783 Sasines no. 462
Upper Radernie & Nether Radernie 1827 Ainslie.

G ráth 'rath, enclosed settlement' + ? G Éireann 'of Ireland' or ? G eirneach 'full of sloes'. 'Rath of Ireland' is tentatively put forward because of the other rath-names in east Fife which contain people or place-names from outwith Fife. See above pp. 71 ff, and Elements Index under ráth. Compare Rottearns, Ardoch par. PER, Raterne 1466 RMS ii, which Watson (1926, 227) derives from ráth Éireann, a derivation disputed by MacDonald (1982, 54-6).

Radernie is the name of a small district which lies immediately south of Cameron Reservoir. Westfield of Radernie of O.S. 1st edn. is now known as Peat Inn. On the site of the village of Peat Inn was King of the Muirs (1783 Sasines), which also appears on Ainslie/1775.

New Radernie of Ainslie/1775 is now Easter Radernie.

RATHELPIE (formerly SL)
(land of) Rathelpin (as far as the sea) 1165x78 St A. Lib. 141
(land of) Rathelpin 1183 St A. Lib. 58
Rathelpyn 1290 St A. Lib. 378
Rahelpy 1513 RMS ii no. 3812

G ráth 'rath, enclosed settlement' + personal name Alpin, 'rath of Alpin'. For the loss of final n, see above p. 42. For three other Scottish place-names which contain this personal name, see Watson, 1926, 237 and 409. To this can probably be added Skelpie CLT, which appears as Cascheskelpye in 1510 (Laing Chrs. no. 276), and Caskelpy in 1513 (RMS ii no. 3836). It may be Cascaplyne of ER ii 43 (1360). The first element appears to be gasg.

It is marked on O.S. 1st edn. as being in the western suburbs of the town of St Andrews itself. On the Priory Acres Plan (1843) it is marked in the same position, on the raised beach area south of
the North Haugh. It is therefore noteworthy that in the 12th c. the land of Rathelpie extended as far as the sea. Who the eponymous Alpin was there is now no sure way of telling, although it has of course been associated with Kenneth MacAlpin's father, early 9th c.: see for example Henry, 1912, 79. Watson (1926, 237) is more cautious. There is no trace of a rath in this area in the archaeological record.

RESKES
Reschooch 1165x72 St A. Lib. 179
Reschooch 1165x72 RRS ii no.13 (= St A. Lib. 217)
Rescog c.1220 Terrier [one of lands held by St Andrews Priory]
? Odo Rescerche c.1220 Terrier [one of lands held by the bishop of St Andrews and his men]
(Upper & Nether) Reskes 1264 Gen. Coll. i 47

G viae (gen. reisg) 'marsh, ground covered in sedge' + loc. or adjectival ending -ach meaning 'place of'.

It is one of a list of lands, all described as being beside St Andrews, which Malsneachta had held from Bishop Richard of St Andrews, and which the bishop then granted to St Andrews Priory. For a full list of these lands see Bassaguard SSL.

In the Terrier under the lands held by the bishop and his men the personal name Odo appears to be prefixed to this place-name. This is probably Odo the bishop's steward, who died c.1196 (see Barrow, 1971, 111). Proprietorial or feuditory names can come before or after the place to which they refer. Odo could therefore be linked to either Reskes or Denork SSL (now CMN), which see for further discussion of Odo and his family.

From its association with the lands of Morton of Blebo KMB (see Barrow, 1974, 34), it may well be in that par. rather than in SSL.
RUFFLETS
Ruffiattis 1642 Retours Fife no.624
Over Rufflets & Nether Rufflets 1843 Priory Acres Plan

Sc ruch 'rough' + Sc flett or flatt 'flat piece of land'. Now the name of a country hotel 2.5 km west of St Andrews on the Ceres road (B929). It is built on the ground which in the Priory Acres Plan is called Nether Rufflets.

Rufflets probably formed part of the estate which is referred to as Petultan etc. in 12th and 13th c. St Andrews charters (see Pitoutie & SSL).

RUMMOND
Rodmanand 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Rodmanan 1160 St A. Lib. 206 (= RRS i no.174)
Rodmanand 1160x62 St A. Lib. 131
RodmanaN 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 (o.c.)
Rodhamuned 1183 St A. Lib. 58
Radmuneth c.1220 Terrier.

G rath 'rath, enclosed settlement' + ? G 'Manann 'of Manu'; the second element is identical with the second element of Clackmannan and Slamannan, where it means 'of Manu' or 'Manau', the district at the head of the Firth of Forth, 56 km to the south-west. It is also found in Ireland; see Watson, 1926, 103-4 and 128; see also pp.72-3 above, and Elements Index under rath.

ST ANDREWS
'a ttigh an apostail theid ar ceal' (in the house of the apostle he will die) c.950 (x1093) ES i 448 (Prophecy of Berchan, with reference to King Constantine II (900-43) and St Andrews) ('Maldunus episcopus') Sancti Andree x1055 St A. Lib. 116
The name derived from the important church dedicated to the apostle St Andrew and believed at an early date to house relics of that saint (see Anderson, 1974, passim).

The original name of the settlement here was Kilrymonth †, first mentioned in 747 (see s.n.). The name 'St Andrews' made the transition from a purely church context to that of a secular settlement at the time of the founding of the ecclesiastical burgh in the first half of the 12th c. In the phrase 'in burgo Sancti Andrei' (e.g. 1144x59 St A. Lib. 124) the transition is not complete, as this could be translated 'in the burgh under the protection of or dedicated to St Andrew'. In these early occurrences of the name, it is in fact very difficult to separate the locational from the dedicatory. This is particularly true of the title 'bishop of St Andrews'.

The name is first recorded in Sc around the beginning of the
15th c., and always with the ending -(i)es. This is most likely to be the gen. sing., with 'burgh' or 'town' understood, retaining the original tutelary or dedicatory force. However, it has been suggested that it represents the Lat nom. of the personal name 'Andreas' (an opinion expressed in a letter by Geoffrey Barrow to the Scotsman, autumn, 1993).

The Sc form is Saint Ondries, which can still be heard locally. Ondrie ['ɔndri] is the Fife pronunciation of 'Andrew'.

**ST ANDREWS (par.)**

'parochia Sancte Trinitatis' 1144 St A. Lib. 123

'parochia Sancte Trinitatis' 1144x53 St A. Lib. 190

'parochial[is] ecclesial[al] de Sancto Andrea' 1153x59 RRS i no.120

'ecclesiam Sancte Trinitatis parochiale in Kilrimund cum terra de Kindargog de qua prefata ecclesia dotata est cum capellis in tota skira de Kilrimund' (the par. church of the Holy Trinity in Kilrymonth with the land of Kindargog with which the above-mentioned church is endowed, along with the chapels in the whole shire of Kilrymonth) 1163x64 RRS i no.239

'ecclesia parochial[is] Sancte Trinitatis' [rubric],

'ecclesiam Sanct[e] Trinitatis parochiale in Kilrimund cum terra Kindargog de qua prefata ecclesia dotata est cum capellis de tota sira de Kilrimund' 1165x69 St A. Lib. 132

'ecclesiam Sancte Trinitatis de Kilrimund parochiale et cimiterium eius' 1183 St A. Lib. 58

'molendina totius parochie ciuitatis Sancti Andree' 1187

*St A. Lib. 64*

'ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis de Kilrimund 1243 St A. Lib. 348

'ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis de Sancto Andrea' c.1250 St A. Lib. 34

'in ecclesia parochiali Trinitatis Sancti Andree' 1369

*St A. Cop. p.xvi*

'in antiqua parochiali ecclesia ciuitatis Sancti Andree' 1411

*St A. Lib. 21*

(par. of) Sanctandrois 1592 *APS* iii p.549

(par. of) Sanctandros 1621 *APS* iv p.682
As is clear from the above, the original name of the par. was
'Holy Trinity in Kilrymonth'. The par. church lay between St Rule's
tower and the cathedral until 1412, when it was moved to its
present site between South Street and Market Street (see Brooks and

The name of the par. became St Andrews not because of the more
celebrated cathedral church of the Augustinian priory, never a par.
church, but rather because of the development of the burgh, which
bore the name '(of) St Andrews' (see St Andrews above). The various
ways in which the par. was referred to in the 12th and 13th c.
(listed above) contrast with ways of referring to the priory and
cathedral church e.g. 'ecclesial Beati Andree apostoli' (1144 St A.
Lib. 122) and 'ecclesia Sancti Andree de Kinrimoned' (1202x4 St A.
Lib. 237).

The most important church dedicated to the Holy Trinity in Fife
is the abbey and par. church of Dunfermline.

Rankin (1955, 16) suggests that this dedication was introduced
to St Andrews by Bishop Robert (1121-59) from his priory of Scone,
which was also dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

ST LEONARDS
'hospital[e] de Sancto Andrea' 1153x59 RRS i no.124
'hospital[e] Sancti Andree' 1153x65 RRS i no.138
'hospital[e] Sancti Andree' 1209x10 RRS ii no.490
'hospitale Sancti Leonardi' 1240xc.1250 St A. Lib. 281 & Barrow,
1971 no.13
'hospitale Sancti Leonardi' 1248 St A. Lib. 103
'ecclesia parochial[is] Sancti Leonardi (infra civitatem Sancti
Andrea) 1413 St A. Lib. 15

The two specifics 'Sancti Andree' and 'Sancti Leonardi' must be
seen as having different functions: 'Sancti Andree' (also 'de
Sancto Andrea') functions as a place-name, and would be translated
as 'of St Andrews'; while 'Sancti Leonardi' is a saint's name, with
dedicatory force, and would be translated 'of St Leonard'. This is
made explicit in St A. Lib. 15.

In the mid 12th c. this hospice had room for only six pilgrims, see Chron. Picts-Scots 189 and Anderson, 1974, 5.

The cult of St Leonard, who was particularly connected with lepers and prisoners, was probably introduced into England by the Normans in the 11th c., and thence into Scotland (Herkless and Hannay, 1905, 6). There were about a dozen hospices dedicated to him throughout Scotland, one certainly in Dunfermline, and one possibly in Kinghorn KE (ibid. 6-7). The first mention of a dedication to St Leonard in Scotland is the church of St Leonard in Perth c.1150x59 (Dunf. Reg. no.90).

For more details of the history of St Leonard’s hospice, St Andrews, and its later development as a college, see Herkless and Hannay, 1905.

ST NICHOLAS

('infirmis leprosis de Sancto Andrea') (to the infirm lepers of St Andrews) 1178x85 RRS ii no.202 (= RMS iii no.2132)

'infirmis fratribus hospitalis Sancti Nicholaii de Sancto Andrea' (to the infirm brothers of the hospital of St N. of St Andrews) 1189x95 RRS ii no.370 (= RMS iii no.2132)

'infirmis fratribus hospitalis Sancti Nicholai apud Sanctumandream' 1195 or 96 RRS ii no.385 (summarised in RMS iii no.2132)

'infirmis fratribus Sancti Nicholaii apud Sanctum Andream 1227 RMS iii no.2132

'hospitali Beati Nicholaii de Sancto Andrea (et leprosis ibidem Deo servientibus)’ (to the hospital of the blessed N. of St Andrews & to the lepers serving God there) early 13th c. RMS iii no.2132

'magister hospitalis sanit Nicolaiuxta Sanctumandream' (the master of the hospital of St N. beside St Andrews) 1431 St A. Cop. no.25

(lands of) S. Nicolaii de Kinkell 1452 RMS ii no.1444

(lands adjacent to the leprosy hospital which lands were called)

Sanct-Nicholas-Place 1555 RMS v no.883.
This was a leprosy hospital, dedicated to St Nicholas, the site of which after the Reformation was occupied by a farm of the same name, known also as Liberton ('leper toun') according to St A. Cop. p.409. Both the Dominicans and the Franciscans had a stake in it. For more details see St A. Cop. p.409. The five charters brought together in 1540 under RMS iii no.2132 are issued (retroactively) in favour of the Dominicans of St Andrews. Also RMS v no.883 of 1555 is issued solely by the Dominicans.

SALTCOTES * t
Balgoua cum salina 1160x62 St A. Lib. 131
Balgoyle cum salina 1163 St A. Lib. 54
Balegoua cum salina 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c.
(Balgove &) Saltcotis 1405 St A. Lib. 422
(Balgoyle,) Saltcotis 1471 RMS ii no.1039.

Sc saut, salt 'salt' + Sc cot 'cottage, cottar's house'. It was clearly linked to the salina ('salt-pan') at Balgove SSL mentioned as early as the mid 12th c..

SCOONIEHILL
Sconin 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Sconin 1160 St A. Lib. 206 (= RRS i no.174)
Sconin 1160x62 St A. Lib. 131
Sconin 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c.
Sconin 1199x1209 St A. Lib. 329
Sconin 1202x7 Barrow, 1974, no.4 o.c.
Sconin c.1220 Terrier
Sconyhill 1827 Ainslie.

? G sgonn 'lump, hill' + loc. ending + Sc hill. Scoonie (par.) FIF contains the same element, and is written in exactly the same way in early documents. Scone PER presumably shares the same root. There is also Scongate + EMO (Balm. Lib. no.51, from 1328x32). This
was conceivably the road that led to Scone PER. If this derivation is correct, then the eponymous sgonn and the later tautological hill of Scooniehill must be the long and conspicuous ridge to the south of St Andrews, once known as Righmonadh (‘royal hill’ (for which see Kilrymonth) SSL).

**SMIDDYGREEN**

Smiddy greine 1592 APS iii p.549
Smiddle green 1640s Gordon
Smiddygreen Hol(use) 1828 SGF

Sc smiddle ‘smithy, blacksmith’s’ + Sc green.

**SNAWDOUN**

(lands of Kinkell and) Snadoun’ 1619 APS iv p.662
(lands of Kinkell and) Snawdoun 1638 RMS ix no.1266
Snawdown 1786 Sasines no.1447 (one of lands of Kinkell)

Sc snaw ‘snow’ + ? Sc doun ‘hill, down (as in English South Downs etc), ‘hill where snow lies long(er)’). This is the meaning of Snowden YOW and Snowdon DEI/ (Smith, 1956, ii under snaw). According to DOST s.v., doun meaning ‘hill’ appears to have been a Middle English borrowing into OSc found only in poetry. However, Snawdon, Lauder par. BWK is first recorded c.1350 (Snadown Dryb. Lib.), which Williamson (1942 s.n.) derives from the two elements in question here.

**SPINKSTON**

Spinkstoun 1640s Gordon
Spinkstown 1786 Sasines no.1447
Spinkstown 1826 SGF
Personal name *Spink* + Sc *town*. Spink occurs as a surname in ANG in *RMS* vi no.1009 (1600). In the Sasines it is part of the lands of Kinkel.

SGF/1828 Spinkstown is where the present-day Kinkell Farm is. The original Kinkell was Kinkell Castle, by the shore.

**STERMOLIND †**

('totam terram' [de Kilrimund: added from *RRS* ii no.28] 'que est a uico qui est inter burgum et nouum hospitale usque ad pontem')

*Stermolind* ('et inde sicut fluuius Kines cadit in mare. Et per uiam qua itur a burgo ad ecclesiam iterum usque in mare')

([Bishop Arnold gives to St Andrews Priory] all the land [of Kilrymouth † SSL] which runs from the street which is between the burgh [of St Andrews] and the new hospital [The New Inn] as far as the bridge of *Stermolind* and then as the Kinness Burn flows into the sea, and by the road by which you go from the burgh to the church, again as far as (into) the sea) 1160x62

*St A. Lib.* 127

*Stermolin* 1165x69 *RRS* ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to *St A. Lib.* 215, which has *Stermulin*)

*Stermolind* 1165x69 *St A. Lib.* 143

*Stermolind* 1179x84 *St A. Lib.* 146

*Steruolind* 1189x98 *St A. Lib.* 151

G *stair* 'river-or bog-crossing' + G *muileann* 'mill' (OIr *muilenn*, *muilend*), meaning 'crossing of or by (the) mill'. Note that *muileann* appears only once with regular lenited *m*, in *Steruolind* *St A. Lib.* 151 for *stair mhuilinn* † or *stair a’mhuiilinn* †. For the predominance of unlenited forms, see above pp.44-5.

In the charters this place-name is always preceded by the Lat *pons* 'bridge'. This may be a rough Lat translation of the less grand G *stair*, which was probably more like a set of stepping-stones; however Barrow (1984, 61-2) regards the use of the word *pons* as signifying an upgrading of this crossing which had taken place some time before 1160, the first time *pons Stermolind* † is
recorded.

Barrow loc. cit. identifies this crossing with the site of today's Shore Bridge, which carries the road from St Andrews eastward towards Crail and Anstruther. From the specific muileann, it would appear that a mill stood on the Kinness Burn at this point. All trace of it has now vanished, and its functions were taken over by the later Shore Mill, which lay a short distance to the north.

STRATHKINNESS

Stradkines 1144 St A. Lib. 122
Stradkines 1156x60 RRS i no. 173 (= St A. Lib. 203)
Stradkines 1160 RRS i no.174 (= St A. Lib. 206)
Stradkines, 'aliam Stradkynes pro commutatione [del Kinninnes et de Lethin quas Keledei habent' 1163 St A. Lib. 54
Stradkines 1165x69 RRS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 214, which has Strathkines)
('grangiam de') Stradkines 1187 St A. Lib. 64
Strath kynnes Martin, Strathkinnes Meilsinlog c.1220 Terrier.
Starkinnes & N. Starkinnes 1590s Pont/EF
Strakinnes, O(iver) & N(ether) Strakinnes, & Strathkinnes Muir 1640s
Gordon

G s(t)rath 'broad valley' of the Kinness Burn [ki'nes]; note the different stress. The name of the burn occurs frequently in St A. Lib. as fluvius Kines from c.1160 onwards (in reconfirmations of the grant which Bishop Arnold <1160x62> made of land beside the burn St A. Lib. 127). Its earliest occurrence is 1144x59, when Bishop Robert grants to St Andrews Priory three crofts 'iuxta aquam Kines' (St A. Lib. 124). On purely linguistic grounds it might be supposed that this is G cinn eas 'at the head of (the) waterfall(s)'. There are no waterfalls on the present-day Kinness Burn. However, eas might refer to the head-waters of the Kinness Burn as they flow relatively swiftly down from around Clatto Hill.

For aliam Stradkynes, Strath kynnes Martin and Strathkinnes
Meisinlog see Balmartin & SSL.

Pronunciation: [strap'kinis]

STRATHTYRUM

Trestirum 1198 St A. Lib. 318
Trestirum (x 3) 1212 St A. Lib. 315
Trathyrum & Thrathtyrum c.1220 Terrier
Stratyrum 1405 St A. Lib. 422
Stratirne 1452 RMS ii no.1444.
Stratyrum 1590s Pont/EF
Strathtyrum 1640s Gordon

treb 'settlement' + G tioram 'dry'. The s of the 1212 forms is probably a miscopying or misreading of f. Because of the unfamiliarity of the generic, it soon became confused with the more common G toponymic s(t)rath 'shallow valley'. This confusion might already be apparent in the generic-element-final th found in the Terrier.

See also treb in Elements Index.

TURDAPH

('terram extra burgum in uico de North apud furcas, que dicitur')

Turdaphi (land outside the burgh [of St Andrews] in North Street at the cross-roads, which land is called Turdaphi) 1165x69 St A. Lib. 143-4 [granted by Bishop Richard; Barrow translates furcas as 'cross-roads' (RRS ii Index of subjects s.v.); however, it can also mean 'gallows']

'terram etiam extra burgum in uico de North apud furcas et apud Turdaiche' 1165x69 RMS ii no.28 o.c. (corresponds to St A. Lib. 215, which has Turdapsche)

Turdaph c.1180 St A. Lib. 146 [same wording as St A. Lib. 143-4]
'terram Turdath quam dedit operi nove ecclesie' (land of Turdath which [Bishop Richard] gave for work on the new church [of St Andrews]) 1183 St A. Lib. 59
Turdafin 1189x98 St A. Lib. 152 [same wording as St A. Lib. 59]
Turdaphe 1228 St A. Lib. 234 [same wording as RRS ii no.28 et al.]

? G tòrr 'conical shaped) hill, heap' + ? G damh 'ox'.

WILKIESTON (now CMN)
Wilknynstone 1452 RMS ii no.1444
Willblestoun 1590s Pont/EF
Wilkistoun 1640s Gordon
Wilkeiston 1827 Ainslie

Personal name Wilkie (Sc double diminutive of William) + Sc town 'Wilkie's toun'. Compare also Wilkieston + KBS; and Willston 1777 DY. This may be a division of the original estate of Denork SSL (now CMN).

A family of this name was seated at Rathobyres MLO from the early 14th c., and the name early found a home in Fife e.g. David Wilke witnessed a notarial instrument at Pitcairn FE in 1495 (Laing Chrs. no.223). A Mr James Wilke was principal of St Salvator's College, St Andrews, in 1574. See Black, 1946, s.n..

WINCHESTER

Personal name. See Polduff SSL.

WINTHANK (now CMN)
(half a carucate of land in 'territorium et villa de') Vnthanc, Hunthanch & Unthanc c.1190x1204 St A. Lib. 257

Vnthanc 1228 St A. Lib. 235
Whthank 1471 RMS ii no.1039
Unthank 1562 RMS iv no.1917
Unthank 1590s Pont/EF
Unthank 1593 RMS v no.2273
Unthank 1640s Gordon
Sc *unthank*, for which see Elements Index.

The half-carucate of land in question was given to St Andrews Priory by Alan fitz Walter, the king's steward, who must have held the whole vill as tenant-in-chief of the crown. The estate appears to have been subinfeudated by him for the support of members of the royal catering staff, as this same half-carucate had been held, presumably of Alan fitz Walter, by Richard brother of Maurice the cook. All this suggests standard feudal practice, and gives no inkling of the irregularity which gave rise to the designation *unthank*. This must refer to a situation ante-dating the acquisition of the estate by the royal stewards, probably no later than the third quarter of the 12th c. This places the coining of this name in the very earliest stratum of OSc names in east Fife (for others of around this period, compare for example Wormistone CRA, discussed above p.46. It is also by far the earliest OSc name of land linked to the church of St Andrews.
Footnotes

1 Barrow, 1971, 126, states that 'the only extant name in east Fife which seems at all similar is Carlhurley, in Largo parish.' This is too far away to have any direct relevance here. There is in fact another Carhurly in KBS (Carlhurly 1508 RMS ii no.3178) but this also is too far away. However, a name that repeats itself twice within c. 16 km may well have once existed also c. 16 km to the north. I have absolutely no ideas as to the etymology of Car(1)hurly.

2 The use of sing. terra to refer to more than one piece of land, however, is not unprecedented. The nine lands once held by Malsneachta and given to St Andrews Priory by Bishop Richard 1165x72 are referred to collectively in the sing. as 'terra iuxta Sanctum Andreae' ('the land beside St Andrews') (St A. Lib. 179; see under Bassaguard SSL).

3 Ros has the meaning 'headland' etc. in almost all its occurrences in Fife and Kinross place-names e.g. Kinross KNS KNR, Ardross ELI, Rosslands (of Kinghorn) KE, Ross Point, and the associated Rossend, KW, and Rosyth RO. Even Primrose DNO, near the Kenly Water, which at this point forms the boundary between DNO and SSL, is on a tongue of land which is probably the ros contained in the name.

   The only ros-name not obviously associated with such a feature is Primrose DFL.
SECTION 3

ELEMENTS INDEX

There follows an alphabetical list of all elements which occur regularly in the place-names discussed in Sections 2 and 3. Under each element are listed all names which contain that element from throughout the medieval sheriffdom of Fife.
achadh G m.; 'field'. For a discussion of this element see Nicolaisen, 1976, 125-8 and 140-3. The general conclusion here is that it is a name used in later, secondary settlement relative to such primary settlement terms as baile. There is a surprising dearth of achadh-names in Fife, which, if Nicolaisen's conclusion regarding this element is valid throughout Scotland, suggests widespread primary settlement in the G-speaking period, with secondary settlement undertaken mainly in the Sc-speaking period, using in particular the generic feild, and perhaps also toun.

Although not altering the general picture, Nicolaisen's distribution map of names containing achadh must be emended with respect to Fife (1976, 140). On this map there is a cluster of three dots in central Fife. One represents Auchmuir PTM (now KGL), one Auchmutie MAI, both of which lie on the River Leven, and both of which contain G àth 'ford'. To my knowledge there is no other Auch-place-name in that area.

There are in fact only two Fife place-names which seem to contain achadh, neither of which is to be found on Nicolaisen's map, and neither of which inspires great confidence. One is Auchinchochin t, a lost place-name in SSL (now CMN), which appears relatively late in the record (1599). The other is Auchendownie LAR, although the earliest forms of this name contain not achadh but G aodann 'face, slope' (Edindony 1459 RMS ii no.665, Edindownie 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 398 etc; the earliest example with achadh is 1540 Auchindowny RMS iii no.2167). This may then be not a genuine achadh-name, but rather a case of a more familiar G place-name-element being substituted for a less familiar one in the Sc-speaking period.

baile G m., pl. bailteam; 'estate, farm, vill', perhaps earlier '(main) dwelling-place, place of habitation'. This latter is certainly the main meaning of baile which can be gleaned from OIr sources. For example in the early legend Tochmarc Emire ('The Wooing of Emer') emissaries are sent to find a wife for Cú Chulainn 'i mnách dunad i mnách primbali i nHerind' ('in any fort or primbali in Ireland'), where primbali is best translated 'superior
homestead'. And in 1011 the Annals of Ulster record the burning of a fort (dún) and the breaking down of its baile. This also strongly suggests an actual building. These and other examples are usefully brought together in Flanagan, 1978.

For an account of the development of baile as a place-name element in Ireland, see also Price, 1963.

Although several Pit-names are recorded in the 11th c. (Pethmokanne of St A. Lib. 114 being the earliest, for which see Portmoak), there is only one Bai-name which dates back to this period viz Balchrystie NBN, given by Malcolm III and Margaret to the Culdees of Loch Leven (Dunt. Reg. no.1).

The ratio of Pit- to Bai- names recorded in Fife before 1150 is in fact approximately five to one. Yet today there are about twice as many Bai-names in Fife as there are Pit-names. This means either that there was a proliferation of Bai-names in the later 12th c., or that Bai-names tended to be of less significance and do not therefore enter the record as early.

The evidence of the early 13th c. St Andrews Terrier suggests in fact that the former was the case. It contains eighteen Bai-names, nine of which appear only in that document. Even given the fact that the Terrier is a rather poor 18th c. copy, this still shows a remarkably high rate of attrition. This proliferation of apparently short-lived names in baile suggests that it was being used to describe a very specific tenurial unit. The key must probably lies in the rapid feudalisation of the church of St Andrews in the 12th c., with baile being used as a direct translation of the feudal Lat villa. So the evidence, at least around St Andrews, does suggest that there was in the 12th c. a proliferation of names containing baile.

Further evidence from the mid 12th c. that baile was regarded as equivalent to Lat villa comes from Perth. Friarton, Perth par. PER, was originally Baleglinen (1157x60 RRS i no.157, whereby it is granted to Dunfermline Abbey by Malcolm IV), or Balmacglenin (1184 Dunf. Reg. no.156), the 'baile of (the sons of) Glinen' (probably Gille-eóin). However, c.1167 it appears as villa Gliñen (Dunf. Reg. no.94) and c.1230 as villa de Gliñen (Dunf. Reg. no.106).
It would seem that by this time baile had acquired as part of its lexical meaning amongst G-speakers all the feudal administrative overtones of Lat villa. This is just what happened to it in Ireland, although at a slightly later date (see Price, 1963, 123). Note also that in Ireland baile is translated into Lat as manerium in a bilingual document (see RIA Dict. under baile).

It is noteworthy that, as Price points out (1963, 119), there is no evidence of baile's use as a place-name-generic in Ireland before c.1150, whereas by the 16th c. c.6,000 are recorded. The fact that by the late 12th c. it was already a prolific place-name generic in eastern Scotland perhaps suggests that its usage here was stimulated by the existence of the P pett as an administrative or farming unit, with which it was obviously closely associated. However, the discrepancy between the Irish and Scottish situation regarding baile in the 12th c. is more likely to be a reflection of the different amounts and types of extant documentary evidence, as well as of the slower pace of feudalisation in Ireland at this time.

It was with the meaning '(feudal) vill' that baile was replaced by town as a generic, a process which began in Fife not many years after the scribe, if not a native speaker, then with at least some knowledge of MG, had coined 'villa Glifien' for the native 'Balglinen'. (1)

It is a similar, albeit more thoroughgoing, process of translation, but from a different language, which is observable about 50 years later when a witness to an early 13th c. charter, Hugh of Masterton DFL, was recorded by an overzealous scribe as 'Hugo de villa magistri' (Dunf.Reg. no.171).

As far as dating the formation of individual Bal-names goes, there are two which are particularly relevant. One is Balmartin *t SSL, which was probably named after a man who lived in the mid 12th c. (see s.n.); the other is Balcormo CBE ('Cormac's estate'). Around the year 1205 we know that a man called Cormac was evicted 'lock, stock and barrel' ('cum tota sua habitacione') from land beside Ardross ELI (Barrow, 1974, no.2). At Ardross the nuns of North Berwick Priory had a hospice for pilgrims crossing over the
Earl's Ferry on their way to and from the great shrine of St Andrews. The local laird, Waldeve son of Merleswain, agreed to clear the land round about, and to ensure that it remained cleared. This is why Cormac and his family were moved away. Balcormo CBE (Balcormok 1270 CDS i no.2577) is just under three km inland from Ardross, and might well be where Cormac was moved to. If this is the case, then it is an example of a Bal- place-name being formed in east Fife as late as the first decade of the 13th c.. Cormac himself was certainly G-speaking, since he had not only a G name but also a G by-name Iuhoc or Iukoc 'mouse-like', referring perhaps to his size, colouring, or character, or all three.

There are over 100 place-names in Fife which contain the specific baile. These are listed in Appendix 8.

bàrd G m. o-stem, gen. sing. bàird; 'bard, poet'. It is found in Balvaird ANY FIF (now PER), Balbairdie KE, Balbaird NBN, Balbardie, Bathgate par. (BGT) WLO and Inchbardy † ABD. For other examples outwith Fife, as well as a discussion of this word, see Jackson, 1972, 51-2. It shows no lenition, except in Balvaird ANY q.v.; compare Monzievaird PER, for which see Watson, 1926, 243.

Balbairdie KE and Inchbardy ABD have loc. endings, as does Balbardie BGT WLO. Watson (1926, 145) suggests an alternative from G bàrd 'watch, ward' (also 'enclosure, meadow'). However, Jackson (1972, 51-2) quite rightly rejects this, as it is a loan-word from Sc wa(ird).

The bard(s) in the name may refer to the professional poet in the households of the aristocracy. However, it was also a personal name from an early date, so this could be the derivation of at least some of our names which contain this element, especially those without lenition. In 976, for example, there is a record of a mormaer of Scotland called Cellach son of Bard (ES i 480).

beith G f.; 'birch-tree'; OIr bethe, for which see Jackson, 1972, 57. This is found in Balbedie BGY (now KGL); Banbeath SCO (Balbethe 1452 RMS ii no.1444 and Ballinbeitht Fife Ct. Bk. 180-1); Beath; and Craigbeath, the name of a rocky escarpment in DFL, north of the
town between Lochhead and Hillhead (NGR NT08 90). It also occurs in Crambeth t. (Crambeth 1231 Dunf. Reg. no.193) the former name for the barony of Dowhill CLE, and probably in Balbie KW.

blàth G m., gen. sing. blàith; 'blossom, bloom'; OIr bláth 'flower'. However, it seems also to have meant 'meal, flour', as does its cognate in ModW blawd 'meal', and it is almost certainly in this sense that it is used in Pitbladdo CUP and Blebo KMB (for which see also boig). It is discussed by MacDonald (1987, 39-40) in connection with Drumblade par. ABN. Note also MLat bladum 'corn', frequently used in 12th c. Scottish charters (see for example RRS ii Index of Subjects under 'corn'). See also Balmblae KG, and compare Pitblae ANY PER.

bolg G m., gen. sing. builg; 'bag, belly'; ModG balg. It appears frequently in Scottish place-names, with a variety of meanings. In connection with water-courses it probably means 'bag-like pool' (Watson, 1926, 441), although Watson himself was not always of this opinion (see Watson, 1904, 3, where he says it means 'bubble').

In Blebo KMB, earlier Bladbolg (shire) 1165x69 RRS ii no.28, it means 'sack', with blade from a Celtic word for 'meal' or 'flour' (see blàth above), thus meaning 'meal-sack'. It is the same name as the Romano-British name Blatobulgium for the Roman fort at Birrens DMF, for which see Rivet and Smith, 1979, 268-9; and also the same name as Blelack in Cromar par. ABN (Barrow, 1973, 59). The reference may be to its own agricultural produce, or to its function as a collection point for the agricultural produce of the surrounding area, which may also have included milling (see MacDonald, 1987, 39-40). It is significant in this regard that Blebo was a shire in the 12th c..

However, boig can also be used topographically to describe a rounded, belly- or bag-like hill. In (?) Balbougie IKG, Dunbog (par.) (Dunbulg' c.1250 St A. Lib.) and Bogie DY (now KDT) (Bolgyne 1040x57 St A. Lib. 16), it is impossible to be certain if boig is being used in a straightforward topographic way, or in its transposed socio-agricultural sense. However, given the
predilection in G to describe landscape features in terms of parts of the body, a topographic use is more likely. Even in the name Blebo we must reckon with the possibility of topographic use.

**bond** Sc 'husbandman, tenant of a small piece of land'. The word was borrowed into Angl from Scand bondi 'farmer' (Fellows-Jensen, 1991, 50). This was the 'husbandman' of later Scottish charters, whose characteristic holding was as much as 26 acres of arable (Barrow, 1981, 8-9), and whom Sanderson (1982, 41) calls the backbone of rural tenantry in the Scottish Lowlands in the later middle ages.

In Fife it occurs as a place-name specific combined with **town** in Bonytoun t ABE, Bonnyton DFL (now CNK), Bonnyton t (of Garvock) DFL, Bonnyton LAR, Bonnytown SSL and Bonnington CR (now SLN).

It occurs also in the following places:
The Bondhalf of Auchtermuchty t (1517 RMS iii no.168, and frequently thereafter), no doubt connected with the modern street name Bondgate, east of the burn;

Bonnygate SSL;

Bonnygate, one of the main streets in Cupar, leading from Bondfield, to the west of the town, which latter is probably Bondland 1294 (Stevenson, Documents, 415; the form with feild first appears as Bonefeld in 1452 (RMS ii no.580);

Newtoun-Bondis t SSL, recorded in 1551 as an alternative name for Wester Kincaple SSL (RMS vi no.17).

**both** G m.; OIr both 'hut, bothy, cabin, sheiling'; cognate with W bod, 'residence', dwelling(-house)'. It is found in place-names throughout Scotland, deriving from G and Britt. It was probably also a P word, where, in some cases at least, it seems to have developed a religious significance. It may in fact have been a P word for 'church'. This conclusion is based on the fact that at least seven medieval parishes north of the Forth contain this element: Balquhidder PER (BuU)hfyder c.1268 Inchaff. Chrs. no.xcvi), Bethelnie (now Meldrum par. ABD), Boharm BNF, Botriphnie (now Cairnie par. ABN), Botriphnie BNF, Tullibody CLA (for which
see Tullibole), and Tullibole. It also occurs in the medieval Stirlingshire parish of Bothkennar, just south of the Forth, which may be seen as an outlier of the cluster of ecclesiastical both-names on the other side of the river (Tullibody and Tullibole, as well as Bath CUS PER (now FIF), for which see below).

Both seems also to have been used in a religious context in the northernmost part of Strathclyde and Lennox, where it occurs in four parish-names: Baldernock STL (Buthernok 1504 RMS ii no.2816), Balfron STL (Buthbren 1233 Inchafl. Chrs. no.cxix); Bonhill DBN (Buthelulle c.1270 Glas. Reg. 145); and Bothwell LAN.

This ecclesiastical aspect of both north of the Forth is further underlined by the following:

Bath CUS, in the north of the par. (Baith Estir et Westir 1540 RMS iii no.2869; Westir Both 1543 RMS iv no.27; West-Bocht 1560 RMS iv no.1632; Chapeitoun of Both 1587 FSAS vol.60 p.81). Beveridge (1885, ii 380) notes that in his time the farm of Bath was known as 'Chapel Bath' or 'The Chapel'.

Boath, Carmylie par. ANG: the chapel of St Laurence situated on the land of Konanmorcapil (part of the lands of Conon) is described as the chapel "del Both'" 1276x88 Arb. Lib. i no.247.

Boith †, Panbride par. ANG: the chapel of Boith was granted to the church of the Holy Trinity, Brechin, by Bishop Adam of Brechin in 1348; associated with this grant was the stipulation that the vicar of neighbouring Monikie par. was to say a mass of St Mernóc ('missam de beato Marnoco') every Sunday (Brech. Reg. i no.8); also associated with this chapel was the land of Botmernok in the feudal holding of Panmuir PNB, the both of St Mernóc (Brech. Reg i no.11). For more on Mernóc see Watson, 1926, 291-2.

Borenich, Blair Atholl par. PER: this occurs with variation in the generic between both and moine in the early 16th c.; (2) in 1509 it occurs with the 'alias' Disart (RMS ii no.3285), which strongly implies a very old religious association (see Dysart DY s.n.).

Of particular significance here are the medieval parishes of Tullibody CLA and Tullibole, both of which are dealt with under TU. Both are old religious sites, both associated with St Serf. Given the fact that they occur in an area notably lacking in the
ecclesiastical generic *cill*, in contrast to east Fife, and that the second element of the specific could be *P* (see TU *s.n.*), they may well show the influence and activity of the important local *P* churchman Serf, possibly active in the early 8th c. For a full discussion of this, see above pp.11-12. Bothkennar and Bath CUS, mentioned above, would then fall into this same category.

In two other Fife names containing this generic it is more likely to have been coined in a G-speaking context, with the meaning 'shelling' etc. (see Bothedlach *f* BEA and Buckyvie ABD).

Note that *both* can be replaced by *baile*, for an example of which see Buckyvie ABD. This is best accounted for by the fact that by the 16th c. initial *Bal-* had sometimes been reduced to [,bal], [,bɔ], or even [,b ], which in many cases *both* had also been reduced to. Scribes familiar with the common *Bal*-element in Scottish place-names would then wrongly assimilate all initial syllables in [,bal etc. to *Bal-* , an assimilation which might well also have occurred in the spoken language. Apart from the parishes of Baldernock STL, Balfron STL and Balquhidder PER mentioned above, other examples of this phenomenon from elsewhere in Scotland are: Beinagoak, Methlik par. ABD (*Bothmagoak* 1494, Alexander, 1952, *s.n.*); and Balmoral, Crathie ABN (*Boult*lmorale 1451, Watson and Allan, 1984, 20).

For a possible example of *pett* being substituted for *both*, see ES i, 581. If, however, Bothngouane is indeed Pitgaveny, St Andrews-Lhanbryd par. MOR, then the substitution of *pett* for *both* might well have occurred by way of *Pit-Bal-* substitution (for which see above pp.61 ff).

by(r) OWScand m.; 'farmstead'; in OEScand it developed the meaning 'village'. The form with final *r* represents the m. nom. sing. ending, which began to disappear in Old Danish c.1150 and Old Swedish c.1300 (Gordon, 1957, 324).

Since the six places in Fife which contain this element apply to what were once relatively small, isolated farms, it can be assumed that *by(r)* was used with its OWScand meaning. For a full discussion
of this element in its historical context, see above pp.14 ff.
The six places are:

Corbie BMO (Odo de Corby c.1212 NLS Adv. ms. 15.1.18 no.46 o.c.;
(3) Corbi c.1231 Balm. Lib. no.1; Corbiden 1234 ibid. no.56;
Cority or Corciby c.1240 ibid. no.7. It probably contains the Hiberno-Scand personal name 'Corcc' (see Taylor, 1995a)).

Gedbyse † KY;

Humbie ABD
Sorbie CRA (although there is no earlier extant reference to it before the O.S. record it in the 1850s O.S. 6" 1st edn.). It is to be found in seven other places in Scotland, four of which are in Argyll. It contains the Scand noun saurr, 'mud, dirt, sour ground'. For a full discussion see Nicolaisen, 1979, 101-2; and Fellows-Jensen, 1985, 40.; see also Taylor, 1995a);

Weathersbie † KE (now ADN)
Weddersbie CLS (Wedderisbei alias vocat. Wester Cullesy 1509 RMS ii no.3363; Weddersbye 1515 Fife Ct. Bk. 1). This is linguistically and semantically identical with the previous name. The fact that the Scand word vedr 'wether' occurs twice as the specific of by underlines the importance of sheep-farming for these early Scand settlers.

caur It was once thought that this element was a loan-word into British from the Lat castrum 'fort, camp'. Jackson, however, rejects this, without suggesting an alternative (Jackson, 1953, 252 note 1 and 362 note 1; see also Smith, 1956, under cair). It is now agreed that it was originally Celtic, from kagro- *, which contains the root kagh- * 'enclose', found also in W cae 'field, enclosure' (Geiriadur under cae and caer). It did however early come to be associated with Roman-built forts. It occurs with such frequency north of the Forth that it must be considered P, as well, either a loan-word from Britt caer, or simply a cognate (pace Nicolaisen, 1976, 160-4).

North of the Forth it also occurs with remarkable frequency in relation to Roman forts. A brief look at the O.S. maps and a few
historical forms throws up the following: Cardean PER (see Maxwell, 1989, 65-6, 94, 109-10); Cargill PER, a par., Kergil c.1200 (ibid. 93, 108-9, 126); Carpow ANY PER Ceirfuill allegedly 6th c., written down in 10th c., see ES i cxvi and 122 (Maxwell, 1989, 64-5); Kair House PER (Maxwell, 1989, 65-6); and Kirkbuddo ANG, Kerbutho 1471 (see Watson, 1926, 313 and Maxwell, 1989, 44). For other examples, and for a full discussion of this element, see also Watson, 1926, 365-71. In most of these examples it is clear that the generic is caer, and not G cathair, Olr cathir 'city', which may however have been substituted for caer in some parts of Scotland, and certainly has sometimes ended up as Car-. An example of this latter process would be Carlowrie, formerly Catherlauenache, south of Auchterarder PER. This is best explained by the fact that such names were adopted into Sc after the medial -th- had been lost in G, which happened in the course of the 13th c. (see above pp.42-3).

In Fife there are several places which may contain this generic. Those that enter the record relatively late must be treated with caution, such as Carberry DY; Carphin CRC (Kirfin 1775 Ainslie, West Farm of Luthrie commonly called Carphin 1816 Sasines no.11,101); Carmury KCQ (now ELI) (Carmury 1529 RMS iii no.874, Carmwre c.1550 N.B. Chrs. p.xxiv, Carnmuirie 1640s Gordon); and Carwhinnv DY.

Carpow Lea or Carpullie ABE (now DBG) also belongs to this category. It appears as Carpullie 1596 (Campbell, 1899, 621), Carpowie 1617 (ibid., 623), and Carpoway 1623 (RMS viii no.418); see also Watson, 1926, 371. Given the fact that it is only c. eight km from Carpow ANY PER, and formerly lay in the same lordship (for which see ANY (FIF) Introductory Notes), it may derive its name from that ancient and once important site.

It is also fairly certain that caer forms the final element in Craigsanquhar LEU (Cragsumquhare 1512 RMS ii no.3715; Cragsunquhar 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 252), meaning 'crag of the old caer', containing G sean 'old'. 'Sanquhar' occurs in various forms in at least five other place-names in Scotland, both north and south of the Forth-Clyde line: Sanquhar par. DMF, Sanquhar, Ayr par. AYR, Sanquhar, Forres par. MOR, Shannacher, Fowlis Wester par. PER and Shanquhar,
Gartley par. ABN (formerly BNF). As already discussed above, caer is a relatively common element throughout the Scottish Lowlands. I would therefore suggest that, despite the G specific, the generic is caer rather than cathair (pace Watson, 1926, 222).

By far the earliest recorded, and therefore most certain, places containing this element as a generic are Crail and Kirkcaldy. No material finds from the Roman era have been found at Crail, although the Flavian camp at Bonnytown SSL would presumably have had some coastal supply point (Robertson, 1975, 4). Crail is by far the best natural harbour in this vicinity, although eight km away. At Kirkcaldy, on the other hand, approximately one third of all Roman coin finds (not individual coins) found in Fife have come from the town of Kirkcaldy. The report of Roman remains at Carberry DY, however, cannot be relied upon (q.v.).

For a full discussion of the possible administrative significance of caer, with particular reference to Crail and Kirkcaldy, see above pp.68-71.

capull G m.; 'mare, horse'; OIr and MG 'work-horse' (see Thurneysen, 1946, 567), a loan-word into OIr from a modified form of Lat caballus (see Thurneysen, loc. cit.). It appears in Caiplie KRY (Caplawin 1235 NLS Adv. ms. 8467, Caplachy and Caplochy 1381 RMS 1 no.644), meaning 'place of (work-)horses'. Compare Caplich in Rosskeen par. ROS (Watson, 1904, 71). Watson loc. cit. describes the name as 'fairly common'. Other examples are Caplich in Urray par. ROS (ibid. 109) and Caiplach on Skye (Bracadale par. INV, four km south-west of Beinn nan Capuil, Portree par. INV).

Apart from Caiplie KRY, this element is also found in Fife in Caledrae ADN and Kincaple SSL.

céann G m.; 'head, end'; appears chiefly in place-names as Kin- from the old dat. cinn, which functioned as a so-called nominal preposition meaning 'at the end of' (see Thurneysen, 1946, 537) e.g. Kinghorn KE, Kinkell SSL, Kinloch CLS, and Kinnaird ABE, KMB and CLE. However, the earliest occurrence of this element, from the 8th c., is in the nom. viz Cendrigmonaid, for which see Kilrymonth
SSL. Cendrigmonaid also shows OIr confusion of nn and nd. Kilrymonth shows the development Cen- or Kem-/Kin- to Kil-, found in Kilbrackmont KCQ, Killernie SLN and Kilmux SCO. For examples of Kil- becoming Kin-, see under cill.

cill G f. ñ-stem; 'church'; originally dat. of ceall, a borrowing from Lat cella, which later developed into a nom. cill 'church'. It occurs in Fife place-names as a first element generic as Kil- in Kilconquhar, Kilduncan CRA (now KBS), Kilgour, Kilmany, Kilmaron CUP (Kilmaron 1204x28 St A. Lib. 245), Kilminning CRA, Kilrenny; sometimes as Kin- (Kinglassie par. and SSL). It is often confused with coille 'wood', which can also become Kil- as a generic first element (e.g. Kilmagas PTM) and with cinn 'at the end (of)' (e.g. Kilbrackmont KCQ, Killernie SLN and Kilmux SCO). It also occurs as a second element generic in two former par.-names viz Pettykil (now LSL) and Methil (now part of WMS).

For an analysis of the spread of this element throughout Scotland, see Nicolaisen, 1976, 142-4. Without altering the basic thrust of his distribution map (ibid. 142), six more Kil-names can be added to the five shown (which five are Kilconquhar, Kilduncan KBS, Kilmany, Kilrenny and Kinglassie).

For a full discussion of this element and its relevance to Fife, see above pp.9-13.

In Ireland cill appears to have remained productive as a place-name element for much longer, for which see Flanagan, 1982, 71-2.

cinn See ceann.

ciais G f.; 'ditch, furrow, hollow'; OIr class, W clais. It is found as a simplex in the par.-name Cleish, and as a generic in Carslogie CUP (Ciesclogie c.1335 NLS Adv. ms. 34.6.24 p.109, Claslogy 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 73); Clasangasch t, probably surviving as Clash Wood SSL (now CMN); and Glasencur' t ? KMB. This last appears only once, in Barrow, 1974, no.7, dated c.1263, as part of the marches of Morton of Blebo KMB. It would appear that the ditch in question is the one mentioned in the charter as the fossa which
was made as a march-ditch when the land was sold to Richard Monipeney (fl. first half 13th c.). This is further proof that G was being used to coin place-names into the 13th c. in the St Andrews area (see above pp.55-6). The specific is probably G *carr*pit*.*

For the confusion between voiced and unvoiced initial palatal stop, see above pp.40-1.

**clar** G m.; 'board, table, flat place'. Watson, 1926, 393 translates *Clár Monaidh* 'surface of Monadh', where *Monadh* refers to Scotland north of the Forth-Clyde isthmus. However, it would appear to be almost synonymous with *Magh Monaidh* 'plain of Monadh'.

*Clárach* is a place-name in Upper Deeside, which Watson and Allan (1984 s.n.) translate as 'flat place'; see also Kerr (1990, 75), who renders 'Fea Garrow na Clarach' of a 19th c. Atholl charter into modern G as *feith garbh na claraiche*, translating it 'rough boggy stream of the plain'. It is found in *Claremont* SSL and *Fanclarachin* f KHW.

**coet** Britt and P *coet* *'wood'*; see Watson, 1926, 381-2; see also *Inverkeithing* for its occurrence in the names of water-courses throughout Fife. It usually occurs in place-names as *keith* or *keth*. Other occurrences in Fife are: 'lie myre vocat.' *Kethymure*, which is mentioned as part of the lands of the burgh of *Kinghorn* KE in 1611 (*RMS* vii no.596). This name survived at least until the 19th c., as the fields of *Kethymyre Park* KW (NGR NT245 875) and *Kethymyre Park* KE (NGR NT252 874) appear on an estate plan of 1827 (RHP 2602).

Also in KE is the largest of the islands of the Forth, *Inchkeith* (see Watson, 1926, 382).

It also appears to be the final element of *Kinnesswood* PTM (for early forms of which see *Kinneston* PTM), where the final element has been assimilated to Sc, rather than translated. The local pronunciation within living memory was *[ki'niask*].

**coirthe** G m. and f.; 'pillar-stone, standing stone'; MG *corthe*; in the G Notes in the Book of Deer it is probably m. See Watson,
1926, 412; and Jackson, 1972, 71-2. It occurs in Pitcorthie DFL, Pitcorthie CBE, and Pitcorthie KRY, all of which still have their eponymous standing stone in situ; and possibly Pitcrothy * SLO. Note also Inchcrothy + 1KG, the name of the low-lying area north of what used to be Belleknowes steading (NGR NT130 839). This is mentioned in the 18th c. according to Stephen, 1938, 28.

cottoun Sc 'territory entirely set to cottars', later (from c.16th c.) 'a hamlet, especially of farm-cottages' (CSD). The former definition comes from Sanderson, 1982, 43, where the cottar is defined as an agricultural labourer with a tied dwelling, usually working for a husbandman (for which see bond above), who was for all practical purposes the cottar's landlord. However, cottars occupying a cottoun often held their land directly as main tenants of the laird, rather than of a husbandman, albeit with restricted rights (Sanderson, 1982, 44). The earliest mention in Fife of a cottoun is in 1508, where the lands of Forret LOG are granted along with le Coittoun and their mill (RMS ii no.3201). However, 'cotlands', which probably represent the same thing, appear somewhat earlier e.g. le Cotelandis de Largo LAR are mentioned in 1451 (RMS ii no.406). The earliest reference to cottars in Fife is in 1294, when mention is made of five cotarii and one gresman of Strathmiglo and fourteen cotarii and nine gresmen of Auchtermuchty, all within the shire of Strathmiglo (Stevenson, Documents i 416). For gresmen, who appear to have been of a similar, or even lowlier, status compared with the cottars, see Barrow, 1973, 38 and note 169; and 1981, 9-10.

By the late 18th c. almost every par. in Fife had at least one cottoun, as Ainslie's map of 1775 clearly shows. By this time cottoun was no doubt being used in its more general sense of a collection of farm-workers' cottages, and often the name of the farm on whose land the cottoun lay, and for which the farm-workers worked, is appended as an affix. For their possible links with places called Muirtoun, see muir below.
dabhach G f., pl. dabhcha or dabhaichean; 'tub, vat, arable unit', anglicised as 'davoch' or 'davach'. Its basic meaning is 'tub, vat', but at an early date it came to mean a measurement of arable of variable area, but probably on average c.200 acres, with suitable grazing attached. The vat most likely refers to an amount of grain paid in render. The best survey of the evidence regarding the davoch is to be found in Easson, 1986, 45-100. However, her conclusion, that it most probably originated as a land measure amongst the Scots of Dál Riata, whence they introduced it into eastern Scotland after their take-over of Pictland, should be treated with circumspection. It is more likely to have originated in eastern Scotland, either amongst the Picts or the Scots. See also Barrow, 1981, 15; and McKerral, 1948.

It occurs in several place-names in Fife: Dalachy ABD; ? Datie KE; Findatie PTM; ? Findas CER (probably = Findakech 1204x28 SHR viii, 222; see also Barrow, 1974, 38); Dochredin SSL (= ? Durdum KMB); Dochrone 1 BM O (Duchwarner 1328x32 Balm. Lib. no.51; Docheron 1574x1600 Campbell, 1899, 617; Duchrone [30 acres] 1596 Campbell, 1899, 621; Ducherne 1603 Retours Fife no.137; Douchron [32 acres] 1630 Campbell, 1899, 626; Duchray and Deuchrone 1631 Campbell, 1899, 642); Ladath BGY; Ladeddie SSL (now CER).

The element led in Ledmacdunegil (for which see Masterton DFL) could be interpreted as 'hill-side' or 'slope', from G leth 'side'. Leth, however, can also mean 'half', so 'davoch' might be unexpressed here.

dun G m.; '(fortified) hill, fortification'. See Flanagan, 1973, especially 159-62, where its significance and distribution in Ireland is discussed; see also MacDonald, 1981. Its primary meaning in Olr is '(high-status) fort', and, unlike lios and rath it is fairly evenly distributed throughout Ireland.
In Scottish G it developed a series of secondary meanings such as 'hill, hillock, heap, tower' (see MacDonald, *ibid.*, 38). However, as can be seen in the list below, the great majority of Fife names containing this element do have an association with a fortified site. This strongly suggests that *dùn* still had its primary meaning of 'fort' when it was being used to coin placenames in Fife.

It is likely therefore in the case of *dùn*-names which show absolutely no trace of any fortification in the vicinity, that these traces are still to be discovered, or have been totally erased. However, it must always be borne in mind that some may never have been inhabited, but simply referred to a *dùn*-like structure, either artificial or natural (MacDonald, *loc. cit.*). An example of this from furth of Fife is Dunnicaer, Dunnotter par. KCD, for which see above pp. 70-1.

There are many large fortifications in Fife which have no *dùn*-name associated with them (e.g. Clatchard Craig ABE, Craigmuscar Hill DFL, East Lomond KG and Guardbridge LEU), although at least one, the now vanished Clatchard Craig ABE, was built or rebuilt at the start of the Dark Ages (6th or 7th cc. A.D.) and was occupied into the 8th or even later (Close-Brooks, 1987, 27-30). It must therefore have been well-known as a fort to the G-speakers who came into Fife from around 800 A.D., and may even have been used by them. It has a G name, to be sure, *clach ard* 'high stone', named not after the fort, but after a 27 m high pillar of rock beside it, which was blown up to make way for the railway in 1846 (Laing, 1876, 7 ff).

The fact that there is no trace of a *dùn* name associated with these and other fortified hills warns us not to rely too much on the presence or absence of this place-name element as an indicator of Iron Age or Dark Age fortification.

The question as to whether all or most of the names in *dùn* indicate actual occupation by G-speakers, or even Dark Age occupation, must await further archaeological investigation. Very little has so far been carried out. A small excavation in 1988 at Down Law LA, a large multivallate hill fort with a commanding
position overlooking the Howe of Fife, yielded no archaeological features (DES, 1988).

It occurs as a generic in the following Fife place-names. Note that (a) indicates that there are discernible archaeological remains on the site itself; (b) indicates that the place takes its name from a still discernible fortification nearby.

Denmuir ABE (now DBG) (b), Denorc SSL (now CMN) (b), Donibristle DGY (which may contain the cognate dùnadh), Down Law LA (a), ? Downing Point DGY, Downans DGY (a), Dumbarnie NBN, Dumbarrow ANY FIF (b), Dumghercloiche t CLE, Dunglow CLE (a), Dummifarline CLE (a), Dunbog, Dunedin t ? SLO, Dundonald ADN, Dunduff DFL (b), Dunearn KW (a), Dunfermline (a), Dunicher Law KCQ (a), Dunifeace MAI (b) (which may also contain the cognate dùnadh), Dunino, Dunmore BGY (a), Dunnahagiis t CLT (b), Dunnikier DY, Dunsheit AMY (b); it occurs as a specific in Auchindownie LAR, Bandon MAI (b), Downfield LA (b) (named after Down Law) and Pitdinnie DFL (now CNK).

For more discussion on dùn, especially as a centre of an early administrative unit, see above pp.66-8.

dùnadh G m.; 'fortress', literally 'closing, barricading', cognate with dùn, and with a similar meaning; possibly found in Donibristle DGY and Dunifeace MAI.

eglés # Barrow (1973, 60-64; and 1983) argues cogently for the fact that this element meaning 'church', and borrowed from the (Vulgar) Lat 'ec(c)lesia', when it occurs in place-names in southern and eastern Scotland, is in fact from Brit or P eglés # rather than from OIr eclais, G eglais. Thus eglés-names denote the very first phase of Christianisation in Scotland, possibly dating back to the 5th c. (Barrow, 1973, 63; see also Jackson, 1953, 227 and 412). There are four names in Fife with eglés as the generic: three of them are obsolete: Ecclesmaline ABD (now KE; see Inchcolm Chrs. nos.i and ii, and notes; discussed also in KE Introductory Notes above); Eglesmarten SLO (see SLO Introductory Notes and under Strathmiglo); and Eglesnamain * t (see Hallowhill SSL); while in the
fourth, Inchmarten ABD, the generic has been assimilated to the 
more common generic inch, from innis (Eglismarten, see Inchcolm 
Chrs. no.xxxiii and notes, and Mort. Reg. i p.lxiv). It is perhaps 
also significant that three out of four of the above lay in the 
diocese of Dunkeld.
There are two further Fife place-names, both of which are 
obsolete, which contain eglés as a specific: Dunnahaglis CLT and 
Pittenchagilll MAI.

fas G m.; 'stance, stopping place, abode, dwelling'; see Watson, 
1926, 498-9, who states that in Scottish place-names it is 
practically equivalent to cognate W gwas 'abode, dwelling'.
Compare OIr foss 'rest, remaining, stopping' (RIA Dict. s.v.).

It may appear as the generic in several Fife names, two of which 
became parishes viz Ceres and Wemyss. The others are Cairns(mill) 
SSL, Pirniss KE, Reres KCQ and Teasses CER. It may also account for 
the final s in two other par. viz Leuchars (Lochris 1210 RRS ii 
n.491, Locres c.1250 SHR ii p.174), and Lindores (Lundors c.1180 
Lind. Cart. no.1), formerly an alternative name for ABE.

It may also occur, without its expected lenition, in Lethfoss t 
near Abernethy PER, which appears in an early entry of version A of 
the Chronicle of the Kings of the Picts, written perhaps in the 
late 10th c. (ES i cxxi and 122). (4) Watson (1926, 498) interprets 
this, somewhat cryptically, as 'half i.e. one-sided station'.
However, leth could also mean 'slope' or 'hill-side' (see Masterton 
DFL), so it might be 'dwelling on a slope'.

A completely different interpretation, however, may be offered 
for all the above, apart from the unequivocal Lethfoss. Ó Máille 
(1990) discusses Irish place-names in -as, -es, -ís, -ós, -ús, all 
reflexes of the OIr abstract endings -as (-es after palatal 
consonants) and -ús, which occur frequently in place-names attached 
to nouns and adjectives as a kind of loc. ending (Ó Máille, 1990, 
126; see also Thurneysen, 1946, 166 and 168). Ó Máille strongly 
implies that Watson's interpretation of eleven Scottish place-names 
ending in -as from fas is incorrect, and that at least in some 
cases they should rather be seen as containing this loc. ending
Either, or both, of the above interpretations may be correct for the Fife examples. However, the fact that all the forms of the above-mentioned places recorded in the 12th and 13th cc. show -es or -is in the final syllable, suggests that Ó Mélle's explanation is more likely. This explanation is particular attractive in the case of Lindores ABE, all the early forms of which show syncope of the final vowel.

Watson (1926, 210) suggests that the first element in Gospetry SLO may be gwas 'dwelling, abode', the W equivalent of G fas. If this is indeed the case, then it would have to be Britt rather than P, as original Celtic w, which gave f in G and gw in Britt, seems to have remained in P, spelt u (Jackson, 1955, 163). Furthermore it would have had to be coined after the Britt change of u > gw, which came about in the 8th c. (Jackson, loc. cit.; and 1953, 549). Thus, if Watson is correct, the unlikely scenario must be assumed of a place-name north of the Lomonds in Fife which was not only coined by Britt-speakers sometime after 700 A.D., but also remained unassimilated to what was obviously its close P relative.

fionn G 'white'; it can also mean 'holy' or 'blessed', for examples of which see Watson, 1926, 83 note, 307, 320, 448 and 485. Fionn, and its Sc equivalent white, are often attached to features such as hills or fields (e.g. Fingask DAE, Finlan * † FE or PTM, Kinninmonth SSL (now CER)); Whitefield † AMY, Whitefield ABE, Whitehill ABD), many of which have become important settlement-names. The most obvious reason for calling a topographic feature 'white' is that it stood out as being of a markedly lighter colour than its surroundings. In areas of upland pasture, this might be explained by the type of grass-cover. The best grasses for upland grazing are the fescues, particularly the pale-coloured festuca ovina, which can give a distinctly whitish appearance to a hillside. It is often found with the light-coloured mat-grass (nardus stricta), which serves to heighten this effect. This contrasts with those upland areas which are covered with the reddish-coloured wavy haired grass (deschampsia flexuosa), which is far less attractive
to grazing animals. The designation 'white' in such cases is therefore an indication not simply of colour, but also of grazing capability. (5)

It has also been suggested that 'white' can in some place-names in the north of England at least, refer to dairy production (6). See for example Findatie PTM and Finmont KGL, discussed below.

There is a cluster of words containing this element in KGL which repays closer study. Near the church is Finglassin's Well, the specific of which comes from G fionn 'white' + G glais 'burn' + diminutive ending i.e. 'small, white burn'. As G died out and the lexical meaning was no longer understood, Finglassin was turned into a saint. The old farms of East and West Finglassie KGL, now an industrial estate, about three km east of Kinglassie, have the same meaning, with a loc. rather than a diminutive ending, and take their name from the burn that ran between them.

Also in KGL is the hill which rises to a height of 192 m immediately to the north of Kinglassie kirk. It must have been called in G fionn m(h)onadh *'white hill', and has given its name to the farm of Finmont (vill of Fynmont 1448 Dunf. Reg. no.424). On its south-western slopes is the farm of Kinninmonth KGL, G cinn fhinnmhonaidh 'at (the) head or end of (the) white hill' (Kynnynmond 1395 St A. Lib. 3; see Kinninmonth SSL (now CER) and Watson, 1926, 402).

At least part of this hill is now called 'White Hill' (see e.g. O.S. Pathfinder). We may have here one of the very few examples in Fife of a place-name translated from G into Sc. If so, it is perhaps best understood in the context of the relatively late survival of G in the Kinglassie area (see above pp.56-7). However, it might simply be that the feature which gave rise to its G name was still so conspicuous or dominant in the Sc-speaking period that it supplied the Sc specific, independent of its previous G name.

The connection between 'white' as a place-name specific and dairy production, alluded to above, is apposite enough in these examples from KGL given that the name of the whole area was Goatmilkskshire by the early 12th c. (see KGL Introductory Notes; also Barrow, 1973, 278).
Alternatively, 'white' in its meaning 'holy' can also be seen as apposite, at least in the case of Finglassin's Well and Finmont etc., given their proximity to the religious centre of the district. This is Watson's interpretation of fionn in these cases (Watson, 1926, 320).

However, it is just as likely that, at least in combination with water-words i.e. in the case of Finglassin's Well and Finglassie, 'white' refers to the fact that the water runs clear or without any special colouring. This is in contrast to the springs immediately to the west, which run reddish due to iron ore deposits, a feature also expressed in place-names. A few hundred m north-west of Finglassin's Well is Redwells Farm, while 1.5 km to the south-west is Strathruddie ADN (Straruthy 1458 RMS ii no.638), which is G srath ruadh 'red strath'.

Apart from these names containing fionn in KGL (i.e. Finglassin's Well, Finglassie, Finmont and Kinninmonth), it is found in Fife in Fin Craig NBH (a crag which lies one km south-west of another crag, White Craig ABE), Fin Craigs BMO, Findas CER (see dabhach above), Findalie PTM, Pimpinch DAE, Finlans FE or PTM (Findlane 1389 SRO GD 150/263 f.32v), and Kinninmonth SSL (now CER).

**for** G 1) preposition 'on, over, above' is found in the following place-names: Fordel(l) AGK, DGY, and LEU; Forgan (par.); and probably in Foremount LEU, Formonthills FE and Kirkforthar KF. In Olr it does not generally cause lenition, although it can do by analogy with air (Thurneysen, 1946, 146). It takes the dat. (ibid., 158);

2) an intensifying prefix, which does cause lenition (Watson, 1926, 402).

gall G m., gen. sing. goill; 'foreigner, stranger'. Its use in the Highlands through the ages has been fully discussed by MacInnes, 1989. In north-west Scotland gall was used at an early date to refer to the Norse, and Innse Gall was the usual G term for the Hebrides after the Norse invasions in the 9th c.. However, which
foreign group was meant by the word in the Scottish Lowlands during the G-speaking period? It was not the English, who have always been referred to as sassenach (MacInnis, 1989, 93); and that this was the case in medieval Fife is suggested by the place-name Balsusney KY.

In neighbouring KE there is the farm Balbarton, which means 'estate of (or associated with) the Briton(s)', probably from Strathclyde, so this people, too, was recognised and named.

It is highly unlikely that it refers to the Anglo-Normans, as they came into Fife as major feudal vassals, not as individual farmers. (7)

The only other important people to whom the word gall might refer are the Scandinavians, and I see no reason to think that the Lowland G-speakers differed in their use of this term from their cousins in the north and west.

There are at least six Fife place-names which contain this specific, four of which are compounded with the G habitative baile 'estate, farm' to form Ballegallin + CBE or CRA, or Ballingall (FE, KG and LA). There was also one Ballingall in ORW KNR. There are two places called Inchgall, one in BGY, the other, now obsolete, in KE. It is also possibly found in Rumgally KMB, for which see above p. 72.

If these place-names do indicate Scand settlement, then it is safe to assume that they were not coined by the people who gave rise to them, as they themselves were non-G-speakers.

This is in contrast to names in by(r), a Scand word which indicates more directly the presence of Scand-speakers.

There are several possible explanations as to how these two very distinct groups originated.

One is that the -gall place-names were so named not while the Scand settlers lived there, but after G-speakers had taken them over, or after the descendants of the original settlers had become G-speaking. This would perhaps suggest that -gall names were coined in an earlier period than those which retained their Scand names.

Another possibility is that Ballingall, for example, could refer to a farm where one member of the household belonged to that race,
but which was otherwise part of the majority linguistic community.

A third possibility is that Ballingall could refer to a farm neighbouring one whose inhabitants were gall.

There is one final possibility which must be considered, especially in the light of the place-name Rungally KMB. This name would seem to belong to the first phase of G-speaking settlement in Fife. It forms part of a chain of rēth-names around the Eden valley which contain important people names, for details of which see above pp.71-3.

If Rungally KMB does indeed mean 'rath of the sons of the gall', then it suggests that amongst the first Scottish settlers there were G-speakers who considered themselves descendants of the Gall. And it is just these people who may well have given rise to those other place-names containing gall. Smyth (1984, 190-1) suggests that Alpin, father of Kenneth I and Donald I, under whom we can assume at least some of the G settlement of Fife took place, had formed a dynastic alliance with the Gall.

It is significant that the names in gall have a different distribution pattern from those in by(r), with the latter being nearer the coast, while the former are predominantly inland around the Lomond Hills and along the Eden valley. This may also support the theory that the gall names belong to a different phase of name-formation.

However, it may also have to do with the different linguistic environment of the coastal areas compared with the landward ones. Exposed as they would have been to more outside influences, it is possible that non-Celtic names had a greater chance of survival near the coast compared with more monoglot inland areas.

The one exception to this inland distribution of gall names is Ballegallin in CBE or CRA. It may have been named because of its close proximity to Sorbie CRA, a Scand settlement, then underwent part-translation into OSc, surviving as Gaston CRA (Galliston 1278 Balm. Lib. no.43). The conditions for such part-translation would have been favourable around Crail due to the particularly throughgoing introduction of OSc-speakers there in the second half of the 12th c. (for details of which see above pp.49-52).
Alternatively, Sorbie may even have been the same place as Ballegallin t, the one name used by the G-speaking community, the other by a minority Germanic-speaking community, with the Germanic name surviving because of the relatively early introduction of OSc into the area.

gasg G m.; 'tail, tail-like point of land running out from a plateau', for which see Watson, 1926, 500. It is a common element in Fife, as both a generic and a specific. As a generic it occurs in Carskerdo CER (Gaskerdur c.1326 St Andrews Uni. Muniments ms. 37490 no.1, Gaskeirdo 1540 RMS iii no.2149); ( ?) Cassindilly CER (Casicindoly and Cassindoly c.1326 St Andrews Uni. Muniments ms. 37490 no.1, probably for an earlier Gasg na dolach *); Cassindonald SSL (now CMN); Cassingray CBE (Gasgingrei 1189x95 RRS ii no.286, Casgengrey 1266 Leing Chrs. no.8); Fingask DAE, Magask SSL (now CER), hence Magus Muir CER. It is also found in Gask DFL (giving rise to nearby Gask Glen and Gaskie Hill). This is probably "Gasynien(e)l' iuxta Vueth (Outh DFL)" 1231 Dunf. Reg. no.80, which appears as Gaschinienemf(n) in Dunf. Reg. no.174, and as Gaskinienemf' and Gaskinienemphy in Dunf. Reg. 175.

As a specific it occurs in (?) Balcaskie CBE, (?) Cask Hill CLS, Clasangasch t (for which see Clash Wood SSL now CMN), Dunnygask DFL, Gask Hill t ABD (c.1750 on RHP 1022), Gask Park KG, Kingask CUP, and Kingask SSL.

For the frequent unvoicing of initial g, see above p.40.

glas G f.; 'burn'; OIr glaiss, W glais (m.); see Watson, 1926, 456-8. It is found in Kinglassie KGL and SSL, and Pitlessie CLT.

gronn 'bog'; a now obsolete G word, apparently borrowed from Britt or P, since it does not occur in Irish place-names. It is fully discussed by Watson (1926, 379-81).

It is found in Fife in two par.-names viz Forgan (Forgrund early 13th c. St A. Lib. 260) and Kinghorn, as well as in the place-names Myregornie DY (a hybrid tautology) and Pitgorno SLO. Gorno Grove SLO is a recent derivative from Pitgorno. Watson (1926, 380)
suggests that Balgrummo SCO contains this element, but the early forms militate against it (Balgormak c.1266 Barrow, 1971, no.14; Balgarmow 1436 RMS ii no.239; and Balgormo 1452 RMS ii no.1444). It looks, rather, as if it contains the personal name Cormac, although the recurring initial g is difficult to explain.

Innis G f.; 'island'; apart from its primary meaning 1) 'island', it has developed various secondary meanings viz 2) 'haugh', 'piece of low-lying meadow-land, usually beside a river'; 3) 'piece of rising ground beside or in the middle of a plain or moss'; and perhaps 4) enclosed piece of ground. For a detailed discussion of this element, see Watson, 1907; see also Fraser, 1992, 218.

It was borrowed into Sc as inch, with its secondary meanings, and as a common noun it is found in Lat charters translated as insula e.g. in CLS in 1302 (Lind. Cart. no.cxxxvi), where it has meaning 3). It occurs frequently in Fife place-names combined both with Celtic and Sc specifics.

With Celtic specifics it is found with all meanings. Some examples from Fife are:
Meaning 1) Inchcolm ABD (Insula Sancti Columbe, inchcolm Chrs. passim); Inchkeith KE; Inchgall BGY (though this may have been a peninsula).
Meaning 2) Inchmurdo t SSL
Meaning 3) KinInnis t SSL
Meaning 4) Dalginch MAI (now KWY), and possibly Markinch MAI; for details of both these places, see under Markinch MAI).

There are several examples where it is not clear which meaning predominates, especially in names of places now lost e.g. Incheiman t CER (Barrow, 1974, no.7), Incherech t CER (RRS ii no.411), Inchebaridy t ABD (Inchcolm Chrs. p.212), Inchgray t LEU; also in Feddinch SSL (now CMN), Inchavie KCQ (Inscharvie 1644 RMS ix no.1550), Inchgall t KE (beside the Teil Burn), Inchgeber t (the name of a field beside Boglochty on Manorleys Farm PTM, recorded in 1809 on RHP 202), Inchkeirie t ABD (now KE) (for which see Bothedlach BEA), etc.

There are several examples of meaning 3) with Sc specifics. It
is especially common amongst the flat, formerly boggy lands of the Howe of Fife e.g. Heatherinch CLS, North Inch t CLS, Scurd Inch t CLS (Ainslie/1775 and 1828).

There is reason to believe that the 12th c. G place-name Inchcalc t SSL (now CER), 'lime-inch', became transformed into Limelands t CER, which first appears in 1610 (RMS vii no.807). If this is indeed the case, then it suggests that the Sc loan-word inch may have had a more restricted meaning, and was not used to translate every instance where innis was used in G.

In the place-name Threipinch t SCO we have an example of meaning 1) or 2) with the Sc specific threip 'argument', 'debatable'. It appears consistently with the generic inch in charters of the late 14th c. However, several times in the early 17th c. it is recorded as 'Threipland alias Threipinche' etc. (e.g. RMS x no.558). It lay in or on the banks of the River Leven, near its mouth, probably changing from haugh to island and back to haugh according to the seasons, or to the shifting course of the river. There was at least one island in the Leven near this spot, called Werdale (? Sc weir dale 'weir portion'), according to a charter of 1388 (Fraser, Wemyss ii no.16); while a large island is shown near the mouth of the Leven on Roy/1750s.

As with Dalginch MAI (now KKY), Threipinch was a place where law courts were held (see e.g. Fraser, Wemyss, ii no.24; see also threip below), and here inch may also imply 'enclosure'.

In at least one instance inch has been substituted for the less familiar generic eglés in Inchmarten ABD, formerly Eglisharten t (see Elements Index under eglés).

lann  G f.; 'field, land, enclosure', often, though not necessarily, in a religious context (see Watson, 1926, 286). It appears in Ireland in both secular and religious contexts, although all early (7th and 8th c.) documented instances of lann as an initial element have reference to ecclesiastical sites, and these, where they can be identified, are in east Ireland. This might reflect Welsh influence, where of course its cognate lian became the standard word for 'church' or 'monastery' (Flanagan, 1982, 74).
In Fife it is found as the first element in Lindores ABE (Lundors 1178x82 Lind. Cart. no.1); and Lumphinnans BGY (for which see BGY Introductory Notes). Of the above, Lumphinnans certainly, Lindores probably, have religious associations.

It is found as the second element in Conland KG (Condolane mid 14th c. RMS i app.ii no.760A, Conland 1466 Dunf. Reg. no.458, Conland 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 399); Falkland KG; and Finlan FE or PTM (Finlane 1389 SRO GD 150/263 fo.32v); also probably in Castlandhill IKG (Caslane 1511 RMS ii no.3558).

lios G f.; ModG 'garden'; EIr les 'the space about a dwelling-house or houses enclosed by a bank or rampart', although it can also sometimes be used to mean the bank or rampart itself. It is discussed in its Irish context in Flanagan, 1973, 165-7 and 172, where it is shown to be rare in Leinster but common elsewhere, especially in the north. It is also discussed above pp.73-4.

There is a full discussion of this element and its occurrence in Scottish place-names in MacDonald, 1987, 37-54. His list of 13 lios-names does not include the Fife examples viz Lassodie DFL (now BEA) (Lessedy and Lessedis 1327 Dunf. Reg. no.370), Lathrisk, and the related Collessie (both of which are parishes).

Of the thirteen he discusses, five are parishes viz Auchterless ABN, Kirkliston MLO, Lesmahagow LAN, Leswalt WIG, and Lismore ARG. He rightly points out that many of them seem to have been 'centres of administration of some sort, secular or ecclesiastical or both'; and can be assigned to the pre-feudal (i.e. pre-12th c.) period (ibid. 50-1). He further suggests that this administrative, and therefore aristocratic, connotation seems more appropriate to Britt lis- *, which developed into W llys 'court, hall', and connotes an important aristocratic residence (ibid. 51). This interpretation is strengthened by the recent discovery by the Aerial Archaeological Survey of a remarkable complex of large, apparently Dark Age, buildings at Lathrisk (Maxwell, 1987, 34; see also Lathrisk).
mig P, closely related to W *mign* 'bog, marsh', it occurs north of the Forth in eastern Scotland only, that is in the historical P kingdom, as well in Britt-speaking areas in southern Scotland. For a full discussion of this element, see Watson, 1926, 374-5. Its frequency in eastern Scotland, sometimes in combination with G (e.g. Strathmiglo), suggests that it was borrowed by the Scots, thus generating place-names during the G-speaking period. It may even have been taken into OSc, as it appears to be found in combination with Sc elements in Meggie Den KWY (a particularly boggy valley), Muirmeggens CLE, the name of a wood on the Blairadam estate in the early 19th c. (RHP 1318), and Moor Miggin, a field-name in the late 18th c. on the Luscar Estate, now partly CNK and partly DFL (RHP 199 and RHP 1289). This field (NGR NT068 898) still has a bog at its centre.

monadh G m.; 'hill, mountain'. This element, a Britt or P loan-word into G, is discussed at length by Watson (1926, 391-407). Jackson, 1955, 149, considers it probable that it entered G from the Britt speech of Strathclyde. Whatever its provenance, it is a frequently occurring element in place-names throughout eastern Scotland, and Fife is no exception: (?) Baledmond FGN, Balmonth CBE, Brackmont LEU, Claremont SSL, Finnmont KGL, Formonthills FE, Formount LEU, Garmond (Know) (field-name on the farm of Binn CLE 1824 RHP 1318), Glassmount KE, Kilbrackmont KCQ, Kilrymonth + SSL, Kinninmonth SSL (now CER), Kinninmonth KGL, Montquoy ABD, (The) Mount MML (Ie Month 1293 Highland Papers ii, p.126), and Scleofgarmunth + ADN (for which see Little Raith ADN). In some place-names other elements have been assimilated to it, such as in Montrave LAR (for which see Watson, 1926, 402-3), Monturpie NBN (Montrieppl 1542 RMS iii no.2691, Mandurpe 1561 Dunf. Reg. p.428, Monturpe 1563 RMS iv no.1477), and Mountquhane KLM (Munchany 1217 PSAS ix, Monwanyn 1295 PRO E.101 331 1, Munquhany 1465 RMS ii no.851, Monwhanny 1640s Gordon; see also above pp.62-3).

muc G f.; 'swine, pig, sow'. There are two other Celtic words for 'swine': *orc*, found in Denorc SSL (now CMN), and in the farm-name
Orkie LA; and G torc, (or P cognate; compare Old W turh), 'boar', found in Burnturk LA, whose generic is P *pren* 'tree (Brenturk c.1245 St A. Lib. 283), and in Glentarkie ANY FIF (now PER). Muc is, however, the main 'swine' word in Fife place-names, occurring in at least seven names, three of which are still in use. These are Auchtermuchty:

Kilmux KWY and SCO (Chenmochaueth 1189x95 RRS ii no.333, see Watson, 1926, 502-3);

Klnmoky * t KGL (Kynmuchin 1179 Inchcolm Chrs. no.11, Kynmoky 1441 ibid. no.11, and Kinmochtie 1561 Dunf. Reg. p.443). This name compares with Kinmuck, Keithhall and Kinkell par. ABN (for which see Lind. Cart. no.cxxvi); see also above p.7.

Muckersie t FE (Muckarsie 1575 RMS iv no.2405, Muckers(e)y 1775 RHP 19; it lay immediately east of Leslie House; compare Muckersie PER, which appears in the 12th c. as Mucrosin);

Muckersies Knowes DFL (O.S. Pathfinder: no early forms);

Muckros t SSL q.v..

Mugdrum ANY FIF (now NBH; Mukedrum 1189x95 RRS ii no.339).

**muir** Sc 'moor; rough, uncultivated heathery land considered as part of an estate; a tract of unenclosed uncultivated ground held by a proprietor or a community; the common' CSD. Whittington (1991, 17-18) emphasises the important aspect of *muir* which is often overlooked, even in such detailed definitions as those given in CSD. He states that muirland was 'a pasture zone of great importance in a period when sown-grasses were unknown. It could occur at virtually any altitude and was not restricted to the poorest soils.' After examining the place-names in northern Fife which contain the element *muir* (with the exception of those in combination with *toun*), he concludes that all, with the exception of Annsmuir CLS, are 'located on ground which today is rated by the Soil Survey of Scotland's Land Capability Survey classification as Class 2, the same as the soils of the arable land of the settlements to which the muirs belonged' (ibid. 17). A distribution map of these place-names occurs ibid. 23. It is not exhaustive.

There is a further use of muirland which is particularly
relevant to its combination with the settlement-element *toun.*

Whittington and Brett (1979, 33) define the purposes of moorland (sic) as twofold: firstly, as already defined above, for the grazing of cattle, especially in summer; and secondly as land on which the cottars, who provided labour for the tenant farmers, lived. They add that these cottars would also cultivate the moorland edge in the usual infield/outfield system (ibid. 34). This links closely the many places called 'Muirtoun' in Lowland Scotland with places called Cottoun.

There are at least nine places in Fife which combine the elements *muir* and *toun:*

- Morton KBS (Morto(w)n 1750s Roy);
- Morton LEU (now FGN) (Mourtune in the tenement of Craigie LEU c.1300 SRO Calendar of Charters vol. 1 no.69);
- Muirton LAR (Mortoun c.1550 N.B. Chrs. p.xxii);
- Muirton (of Beath) BEA (1543);
- Muirton (of Cluny) KGL (1488);
- Muirton (of Kirkcaldy) *† KY (1594);
- Muirton (of Lathockar) *† SSL (now CMN) (1440);
- Muirthonhills ADN (1458);
- Muirtown DY.

The combination of Sc *myre* + *toun* can also become Morton, as in Morton KMB, which appears as Mirton 1263x64 (Barrow, 1974, no.7) and as Myretoune in 1452 (RMS ii no.1444). It may also have fallen together with Sc *mair* 'court official' (for which see Demperston AMY) in Muirton MML, which may be Mairetoune in 1520 (Fife Ct. Bk. 182) and Martoun in 1542 (RMS iii no.2762).

It occurs in combination with various other Sc generics such as *feild,* *hall,* *hoose(s)* and *side.*

**pett** Originally P, borrowed into OG as *pett* (f.), which appears as such in the oldest extant Scottish G text, the mid 12th c. (M)G Notes in the Book of Deer (for which see Jackson, 1972, nos. I-IV). There is a full discussion of its historical significance, and its relationship with *baillie* above pp.61-6. It has probably generated more literature than any other Scottish place-name element: the
best overviews are to be found in Watson, 1926, 407-14; Nicolaisen, 1976, 151-8; and, for its tenurial significance, Barrow, 1973, 59-60.

There are almost 80 place-names in Fife which contain this generic, and a full list appears in Appendix 8.

pren * P f.; 'tree'; compare W pren (m.), 'tree'. It is found in Burnturk LA, Pirnie ME (now WMS), Pirniss KE, Primrose DFL, Primrose DNO, and Prinlaws FE; possibly also in Newburn (Nithbren c.1135 Dunf. Reg. no.15, although the initial b for p is difficult to explain).

It is clear from the place-name evidence, as well as from historical records, that Fife was heavily wooded during the early medieval period, so the trees that gave their name to these places must have been very special. Joyce (i, 1869, 498 ff), in his discussion of various tree-words in Irish place-names, stresses the importance of certain trees for royal inauguration ceremonies, as well as for the holding of games and religious rites.

For more on this element, see above p.36; also Watson, 1926, 351-2 and Nicolaisen, 1976, 165-6.

pür * This element is almost certainly connected with G pòr, m., gen. pòir, 'seed, grain, crops', and would appear to be a loan-word from P. It is discussed at length by Watson (1926, 376-7), as well as by Jackson (1972, 44 and 68-9). Watson concludes that it means 'pasture'; Jackson suggests that it means 'crop-land'.

It is found in Fife in Balfour MAI. Elsewhere it is found, for example, in Balfour, Birse par. ABN; in Dochfour, Inverness and Bona par. INV (which also contains dabhach); and in Pitfour, St Madoes par. PER.

In Pitfirrane DFL and Purin KG a diminutive ending is added, found also in Porin CON ROS (Watson, 1904, 155-6, and 1926, 376).

Purin KG (Pourane 1450 RMS ii no.402, Powrane 1511 ibid. no.3587, Purin 1517 Fife Ct. Bk. 399) lies on the lower northern slopes of the East Lomond, east of Falkland, in an area where
pasture land must have been the norm. This suggests that here, at least, the meaning was '(little) crop-land'.

råth G m.; it is defined in RIA Dict. (s.v.) as follows: 'earthen rampart surrounding a chief's residence, fort; sometimes by extension used of the enclosed dwelling itself'. The best overview of this common generic in Ireland is Flanagan, 1973, 162-5 and 171. It is also discussed at length in a Scottish context in MacDonald, 1982.

In Ireland it is rare in the north of the country, including Ulster, but very common in the mid-east and south-east (Flanagan, 1973, 163 and 171). This distribution is reflected in its paucity in the area of Scotland immediately settled from north-east Ireland, with only three instances in Argyll (MacDonald, 1982, 32-3). MacDonald (ibid. 33) argues, correctly in my opinion, that the significant increase in the number of place-names containing this element in eastern Scotland north of the Forth suggests that it is ultimately of P origin. It should be noted that his figure for råth-names in Fife, five, is in fact more than double, eleven or twelve.

The occurrence of o for å in several early forms of råth, in both stressed and unstressed syllables throughout eastern Scotland, is difficult to account for within O and MG phonology. It is therefore possible that this is a feature of a P cognate, with similar meaning.

Names which contain this element in Fife are: Craigrothie CER, Little Raith ADN, Radernie SSL (now CMN); Raith † CER (a) (Raith Park 1814 RHP 5308, a field-name on the farm of Easter Pitscottie NGR NO414 128); Raith KY; Rameildrie LA (a); Ramornie LA (a); Rathelpie SSL; Ratheruth † KRY (a) (see Appendix 5); Rathillet KLM (Radhulit 1160x62 RRS i no.190, Rathulyth 1217 PSAS vol.60 p.70);
Rumgally KMB (Ratmagallyn early 13th c. St A. Lib. 310, Radmagalli c.1240 Barrow, 1974, no.6);
Rummond SSL.

(a) = remains of enclosure still discernible.

For a discussion of ráth as a possible territorial term, as well as of its distribution as shown on Map 4, see above pp.71-3.

stair G f.; 'path across a bog, stepping-stones'; see Watson, 1926, 120 and 200; and Barrow, 1984, 61. In its first sense it is found in Star (of Markinch) KWY, Starr KLM, and probably Kinstar ± LEU (for which see Kinnastare ± SSL).

Stermolind ± SSL and possibly Kinnastare ± SSL refer to a river-crossing.

threip Sc noun 'quarrel, argument', and verb 'to quarrel, argue'; as a place-name specific it means 'disputed, debatable'. It is a common specific throughout Lowland Scotland. In Fife it is found in Threpland ± KW (1215xc.1226 Dunf. Reg. no.168); Threipland ± LAR (1594 RMS vi no.177); Threipland NBH (also Threipfeild Butlis NBH); and Threepsikes SLN. There is also Threapmuir FOS KNR, which lay in the south-east corner of FO, wedged between TU and CLE. Callange CER, from MFr meaning 'challenge', similarly implies land about which there has been a dispute (see Appendix 2; also Elements Index under unthank).

Threipinch ± SCO is the place where George Earl of Dunbar, superior of the barony of Scoonie in 1395, held his head courts ('tres curias nostras capitales apud Threpinche'; Fraser, Wemyss ii no.24). It is thus possible that in this instance threip refers rather to the adversarial aspects of its legal function.

torr G m.; '(steep or conical) hill(ock)'; found in Torryburn TO; also in Tor (Forret and of Kedlock) LOG; Tor ± CLT (1648 RMS ix no.1939 col.2, which corresponds to APS vi (part 2) p.116); Torloisk KWY, which contains G loisg 'burnt'; and Torryhills ± ABD, a small farm north-east of Dalachy ABD, absorbed by Dalachy farm by the middle of the 19th c.. The area of Torryhills is
covered in a series of small, steep hillocks, volcanic in origin, and well illustrates the primary meaning of torr in place-names. It may also be found in the hill-name Tarry Hill DFL, and in Turdaph SSL.

There were also at least three places in east Fife called Torbrek.

1) According to Wood, 1887, 423, one was in SMS, and is now part of the farm of Coalfarm. He refers to it as 'Torbrek' or 'Tearbreaks'. It appears as Turbrech, Turbrek etc. between 1235 and 1260 (Wood, loc. cit. and St A. Lib. 384-6). It is probably the same place as Turbrec' (1323) of Dunf. Reg. no.324. It is Torbrecks in 1813, described as a field near St Monance (Sasines no.9722).

2) Torbrek CRA is mentioned in a charter of 1178x85 as forming one of the marches of Wormistone CRA (RRS ii no.196). It appears as Torbreg (c.1300) in HMC 5th Report, 624. It must also be the place of that name mentioned by Wood, 1887, 451, notwithstanding the fact that he identifies it with Torbrek SMS. It would appear to have been reduced to Brecks by the late 18th c. (1786 Sasines no.1354).

3) The land of Torbrec' is mentioned in a charter of c.1240 as lying between Clatto SSL and Blebo KMB (St Andrews University Muniments LPW 5).

In all three instances it represents G tòrr + breac, 'variegated, of various colours, striped'.

Torduf is mentioned as one of the marches of the lands of Dunduff DFL in 1231 (Dunf. Reg. no.196). It represents tòrr + G dubh 'black'.

Note that Tornakatay CRA probably does not contain this element. See RRS ii no.196 (note p.250).

toun Sc 'estate', farm', from Angl tun, of similar meaning. In later Sc it represented what became known as a fairm-toun. When it was first introduced into Fife c.1200 it represented the feudal holding which in MG was known as baile, for which see Elements Index s.v., and in Lat as villa (see Masterton DFL). Masterton tells us also that in some cases at least the estates whose names contained this generic had been in existence in an earlier period
and had borne G names. This is also suggested by the earliest reference to Otterston DGY as 'terram de Kincarneder (Nether Cockairnie) quam Other tenuit'. This contradicts to some extent the conclusion reached by Barrow (1980, 40) regarding toun-names, a conclusion he himself contradicts ibid., 41 footnote 37, in which he states that settlement-names formed in the 12th c. with a personal name + tūn do not imply a wholly new unit of settlement.

Several early toun-names contain or refer to identifiable personal names of AS, Angl or Anglo-Scand character, the significance of which is discussed above pp.46-50. These are Kol in Couston ABD, Ailric in Masterton DFL, Other or Ottar in Otterston DGY and Winemar in Wormistone CRA (RRS ii no.196; Willmerston 1369 Campbell, 1899, 209-10; Woimanstoun c.1395 RMS i app.2 no.1734). Both Ottar and Winemar were alive in the late 12th c., which constitutes valuable evidence for the dating of the formation of toun-names. (For Winemar, see RRS ii no.196).

Other early toun-names (i.e. from c.1200) contain identifiable eponyms from the G-speaking, population, such as Gilmerton and Griegston, both SSL (now CMN), and Glanderston TO. (8)

A third group of these early names are Anglo-Norman, such as Thomastoun CUP, which almost certainly contains the name of Thomas de Cupre who c.1165x72 witnesses St A. Lib. 243. His biblical name shows him to be most likely of Norman or Anglo-Norman origin, and he is probably linked to the castle of Cupar, which was then developing into the administrative centre of the new sheriffdom of Fife. The constable of Cupar at around the same time was called Peter (St A. Lib. 137 and N.B. Chrs. no.3). The earliest mention of Thomastoun as a place is when one Salomon de Thomaistun witnesses a charter 1204x28 (HMC 8th Report, 304-5). This Salomon can safely be identified with Sir Salomon de Cupar fl.1245 (St A. Lib. 44, 282 and 293), and is probably a descendant of Thomas.

There were close links with the castle in the vicinity of Thomastoun still in the 15th c.: the Porterland t of Cupar lay between Thomastoun and Pittencriff CUP, and with the Porterland went the office of janitor of Cupar castle, whence the specific porter, which translates into OSc the Lat janitor (1497 RMS ii
The name Thomastoun does not appear on later O.S. maps such as the 1" 7th Series or the O.S. Pathfinder. However, it has recently been revived in its older form 'Thomastoun' as the name of a new housing estate built on its lands (NGR NO383 146).

There is also Randerston CRA (now KBS), which contains the (Anglo-)Norman 'Randolph', and which first appears as Randolueston' in 1296 (Inst. Pub. p.145). This is later than the other names discussed above, but because it is situated in Crail-shire, its formation probably belongs to the same period (late 12th or early 13th c.). The same may apply to Johnston DBG, first recorded in 1249 (Jonistoun Arb. Lib. i no.236).

From the later middle ages toun was used as the generic in those holdings which were created by the division of older, larger units. The names of these subdivisions were usually formed by prefixing to toun adjectives such as easter, souther, wester and norther, over and nether, or new (see for example Easterton (of Fordel) DGY, Overton DY, or Newton (of Falkland) KG). It was also combined with a variety of nouns, which can be divided up as follows: to denote that part of an estate devoted to a certain industry, such as coal to give coaltoun (see e.g. Coalton of Balgonie MAI); miln to give the many places called milntoun, now Milton (see e.g. Milton (of Inchgall) BGY); and wa(u)lker ('fuller') to give wa(u)kertoun (see e.g. Walkerton KGL);

to denote that part of an estate devoted to, and/or adjacent to the kirk to give kirkton (see e.g. Kirkton (of Beath) BEA); and the hall (i.e. the dwelling-place of the laird) to give halltoun, which develops into haltoun (see e.g. Hatton of Cluny KGL) or hattoun (e.g. Hatton (of Balcorno) LAR, Haltoun 1486 RMS ii no.1631);

to denote some aspect of the pastoral or agricultural activities of an estate, such as muir or cott (for which see above under muir and cottoun).

As these names are coined in the language of the period from which most of our documentation comes i.e. OSc, there is often a blurring of the distinction between those names in toun which are being used as proper names, and those which are being used as
appellatives, a phenomenon discussed above pp.50-2. The fact that many of the specifics are translated into Lat suggests strongly that their lexical meaning was dominant. This is true not only of the directional adjectives, but also of specifics like kirk, miln and waulkmiln. When left in the original language, they are often preceded by the definite article, which also implies a lexical interpretation of the name in question e.g. le Nethirtoun de Rossy CLS.

For this reason I include in my settlement-names section only those names in town which have survived, or which appear over a longer period. For example, I have not included The Nethertown and The Westertown, which appear as subdivisions of the estate of Forthar KF on an estate plan of 1755 (RHP 23503). By 1774 very similar divisions of the same estate are called Eastertown Farm and Westertown Farm (RHP 23505), which by 1848 are West Farm and East Farm [of Forthar]. Today they are known as East and West Forthar (now KTT).

Toun remained a productive generic into the 19th c., see for example Grahamston PTM. In the post-Reformation period it is often Englished as town, while retaining its Sc meaning, see for example early forms of Overton DY.

treb OIr f.; 'house(hold), farm', also 'tribe', this latter meaning perhaps influenced by Lat tribus (RIA Dict. under treb); ModG treabh 'to plough', treabhar, a collective noun meaning 'houses', especially 'farm-buildings', although this word appears to be unknown in the Hebrides (Watson, 1926, 357 and footnote 2). Watson, loc. cit., regards it as 'British' (i.e. Britt or P) when it occurs in Scottish place-names, as it is extremely rare as a place-name element in Ireland. The W cognate is tref, 'homestead, hamlet' (see Watson, loc. cit.; also MacQueen, 1961, 48 ff).

North of the Forth it occurs as a second element, while in the former British territories south of the Forth it is more usual to find it as the first element (see Watson, 1926, 357-65). There are a few exceptions to this in former Pictland, for three of which, in Aberdeenshire, see Watson, 1926, 365. Another exception is
Strathrum SSL. This assimilation to G srath raises the question as to whether some other 'Strath-' names may not also contain the treb-element. This is particularly true of places which do not obviously lie in broad, strath-like valleys. Strathairly LAR is one such name. However, the earliest form is from 1486 (Straitherly RMS li no.1633), by which time any assimilation would have been well established (Strathtyrum SSL is showing signs of assimilation as early as c.1220).

Other Fife place-names which contain treb as the second element are Capledrae ADN, Clentrie ATL, Clentrie DFL (now BEA), and Montrave SCO (Matheryue x1178 N. B. Chrs. no.3, probably 'good farm'; see Watson, 1926, 402-3). Watson (1926, 350) considers Troustrie CRA also to contain this element, but the early form Trostory (1235 NLS Adv. ms. 8487), for which see Appendix 5, perhaps suggests otherwise.

Although rare in Irish place-names, treb was, as already noted, an appellative in Olr meaning 'farm'. Therefore Watson's assumption that it is of non-G (i.e. P) provenance when it occurs in Scottish place-names north of the Forth, must be open to question, especially since the specifics in Capledrae and Clentrie appear to be G. Perhaps its presence in P place-names stimulated its use as a place-name forming element in the G-speaking east. At all events, it cannot be classed with pett as a loan-word from P into G.

In the sense of 'tribe' or 'region', it is found in Fothrif, for which see above pp.20 ff.

Other important examples of treb in the sense of 'tribe' are to be found in both Scotland and Ireland: e.g. Moray (for which see Watson, 1926, 115-6); and Antrim (Oentreb), which Watson, ibid., 357, translates 'single stead', but which must surely be eon in the sense of 'unique, special' and treb in the sense of 'tribe' or 'region'.

tulach G m.; 'hillock'; it is found as a simplex in Touch DFL (Tuich ? c.1325 Dunf. Reg. no.596, Tuich 1498 Dunf. Recs. [87], and Towche 1561 Dunf. Reg. p.425); and Tough KY (Tulycht 1165x72 SRO GD 212/15 p.42, Tuich c.1400 RMS i app. 2 no.1760, and Touch 1519
It occurs as a generic in Tullibole, and Tullybreck MAI.

It occurs as a specific in Baltilly CER (Pitillie 1612 RMS vii no.644, Ptitulily 'alias' Batulilye 1623 RMS viii no.463, and Pittuloch 1640s Gordon); Pittillock AGK; and Pittillock KG.

It is also found in minor topographical features on the O.S. Pathfinder in the following: Tollie Hill BGY, Tullo Braes FPC, Tullohill SLN (Tillic Hill 1775 Ainslie), Tullybothy Craigs CRA, Tullyburn or Whinny Knowe SLO, Tullylaw Wood SCO, and Tullylumb Plantation KE (now ADN).

Its frequent occurrence in settlement-names, especially in Aberdeenshire, means that it can in many cases be classified as a habitational element, either explicitly, as 'habitational mound', or implicitly, as 'mound suitable for habitation'.

A distribution map of places in Scotland containing this word as a first-element-generic can be found in Nicolaisen, 1969, 162. It shows a remarkable north-easterly bias, and the possible existence of a P cognate which stimulated its use by G-speakers in P-speaking areas should not be ruled out.

ualmh G. f.; 'cave'; OIr úam, gen. úama. It is found in Wemyss, Pitte\nweem and Pitte(d)weem * K\n. The eponymous caves are still prominent features at all three places. Pitte(d)weem * occurs only in charters of the 12th and early 13th cc., as Pettenduem, meaning 'estate of the two caves'. The two caves are the two in Kennoway Den, one of which is named (Mandrethin) in the same charters as Pitte(d)weem (viz St A. Lib. 231, 235 and 259 x 2).

unthank Sc 'displeasure, thanklessness', used to describe land occupied by squatters against the owner's wish (Smith, 1956, s.v.). There are three places in Fife which consist of this word, Unthank KG, Unthank LAR, and Winthank SSL (now CMN). In the case of Winthank SSL the 'squating' which gave rise to the name must have taken place before the estate was acquired by the royal stewards, who held the land by c.1200, but cannot have been much before about 1150, as OSc was scarcely spoken in east Fife before that date.
Unthank KG and Unthank LAR both appear much later in the record, so we now have no way of knowing when they were coined.

It occurs as the name of several places in Scotland and northern England, with one instance in Leicestershire. It may be compared with Callenge CER, discussed under *threip* above, as well as with Balguneirie, Killearnan par. ROS, which is G *baile gun iarraidh*, literally 'estate without asking' (Watson, 1904, 144).
Footnotes to Elements Index

1 If the interpretation of the specific, as mac Gilie-eòin, is correct, then it is unlikely that whoever coined villa Gilien was a native G-speaker. If they had been, then they would probably have attempted to translate the whole name.

2 *Montrainyche* alias *Disart* 1509 RMS ii no.3285; *Estir* and *Westire Borannych* 1512 RMS ii no.3701. Given the frequency of this phenomenon, involving several common G (and P) generics, this is a more likely explanation than that of eclipsis proposed by Watson (1926, 240), especially given the 1509 form, *Mont-*, which seems to show the equally common confusion between *mòine* and *monadh*. For a full discussion of generic-substitution, see above pp.61-6.

3 A copy of a counterpart to this original charter appears in St A. Lib. 271, where the place-name has been miscopied as *Corhri*.

4 Anderson (1980, 95) states that it could date from any time between c.724 and 1050.

5 *Ex inf.* Dr David Munro of the Department of Geography, Edinburgh University.

6 Mary Atkin, personal correspondence. This suggestion is based on the use of Lat *album* to refer to dairy produce in medieval northern England. See also Atkin, 1994, 18 footnote 48; also *MLWL* under *alba* etc.

7 An exception to this might be Inchgall BGY. This was the site of an early medieval castle, perhaps associated with the early 12th c. land-holder Robert the Burgundian, for whom see St A. Lib. 117-8.

8 The assumption here is that individuals in Fife c.1200 who have Celtic names were also G speaking. I do not, however, assume that those who bear non-Celtic names belonged necessarily to the
incoming groups from Lothian, England or the Continent.

For a list of insular personal names (i.e. AS, (Anglo-)Scand and Celtic) used to form place-names in Scotland with tun certainly or probably in the period c.1100 to c.1250, see Barrow, 1980, 39. To this list can be added Couston ABD, Gillecamestone t (c.1160x72 N.B. Chrs. no.3, the site of the nunnery of North Berwick ELO), Glanderston t TO, Otterston DGY, Thoreston t CLS (1248 Lind. Cart. no.cxxxvii) and Wormistone CRA. The list is not exhaustive.
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Appendix 1 (see pp. 23 ff)

The 28 parishes in the deanery of Fife, St Andrews diocese, c.1250; a modernised version of the list (in the original order) found in Dunf. Reg. no. 313 and St A. Lib. 33-4. All are within the sheriffdom of Fife.

Crait
Kilrenny
Anstruther (now ANR)
Abercrombie (now SMS)
Kellie (now CBE)
Kilconquhar with chapel (of Elie)
Newburn
Largo
Scoonie
Kinnouway
Ceres
Tarvit (now split between CER & CUP)
Kemback
Dunino
Holy Trinity of St Andrews (Including St Leonards)
Leuchars with chapel (of Ferry-Port-on-Craig)
Forgan
Logie
Kilmarnock
Flisk with chapel (? of Coultra, which developed into BMO)
Lindores or Abdie (now ABE)
Collessie
Monimail
Creich with chapel
Dunbog
Cupar
Moonzie (omitted from Dunf. Reg.)
Dairsie

By the Reformation there was one more par., bringing the total up to 29, viz Balmerino
Appendices

The 24 parishes in the deanery of Fothrīf, St Andrews diocese, c.1250; a modernised version of the list (in the original order) found in Dunf. Reg. no.313 and St A. Lib. 32-3.

Clackmannan (with chapel of Alloa; sheriffdom of Clackmannan)
Muckart (sheriffdom of Perth)
Carnock (sheriffdom of Fife)
Torry (sheriffdom of Fife; now part of TOB)
Dunfermline (sheriffdom of Fife)
Inverkeithing (sheriffdom of Fife)
Little Kinghorn (sheriffdom of Fife; now BUI)
Great Kinghorn (constabulary within sheriffdom of Fife; now KGH)
Kirkcaldy (sheriffdom of Fife)
Dysart (sheriffdom of Fife)
Wemyss (sheriffdom of Fife)
Methill (sheriffdom of Fife)
Cleish (sheriffdom of Fife)
Kinross (with chapel of Orwell; sheriffdom of Kinross)
Portmoak (sheriffdom of Fife)
Auchterderran with chapel (of Ballingry; sheriffdom of Fife)
Kinglassie (sheriffdom of Fife)
Markinch (sheriffdom of Fife)
Kilgour (sheriffdom of Fife; now FAL)
Auchtermuchty (sheriffdom of Fife)
Arngask (sheriffdom of Fife)
Forthar (sheriffdom of Fife; now split between MAI and KTT)
Cults (sheriffdom of Fife)
Lathrisk with chapel (of Kettle; sheriffdom of Fife; now KTT)

By the Reformation, another three can be added to this list, bringing the total up to 27 viz
Alloa
Orwell
Ballingry
Parishes within the sheriffdoms of Fife and Clackmannan, in the division of the diocese of Dunkeld known as Fife, Fothrif and Strathearn (for which see above pp.23-4); this list is from the late middle ages; in the earlier period BEA was a part of DGY.

(Aber)crombie (sheriffdom of Fife; now part of TOB)
Aberdour (sheriffdom of Fife)
Auchtertool (sheriffdom of Fife)
Beath (sheriffdom of Fife)
Dalgety (sheriffdom of Fife)
Dollar (sheriffdom of Clackmannan)
Fettykill (sheriffdom of Fife; now LSL)
Rosyth (sheriffdom of Fife)
Saline (sheriffdom of Fife)
Strathmiglo (sheriffdom of Fife)

There was only one par. which lay within the sheriffdom Fife but not in one or other of the above dioceses: this was Tullibole, which lay in the diocese of Dunblane.
Appendices

Appendix 2 (see above pp.25-7)
A summary of St Andrews University Muniments B13/22/3, printed in full in translation, with modernised place-names, in Home, 1882, no.3.

James I's charter to his burgh of Cupar in Fife, with liberty of common gild, cross, and market, and market day in the week, and of buying and selling; 'et etiam suis bondis antiquis et diuisis dicto burgo spectantibus videlicet inciipiend o apud riuolum de Kenbake (the Ceres Burn) ut currit in aquam de Edin et sic versus austrum apud le Calang(e) (Callenge CER) et Dunlekirlaw 2 (Dunicher Law KCQ); et sic ad riuolum de Largo et ad unam de limitibus inter dictum burgum [Cupar] et burgum de Innerkethine videlicet le Homylstane 3 in aqua de Levin ubi mare fluit et refluit; et sic ascendendo dictum aquam de Levin us(que) ad le Standande Stane 4 unam marchiarum inter Perth et Innerkethyne apud molendinum de Quwcharth (Mlnthor ORW KNR) et sic usque boream ad ecclesiam de Ar(n)gosk (Arngask) et Corsmacduf 5 et ad aquam de Taya descendendo et sic citra usque ostium fluminis de Edin predicti et ascendendo dictum flumen de Edin ad dictum burgum de Cupro,' saving the liberties of and rights of regality of the church and city of St Andrews ('ciuitatis Sancti Andree') and monastery of Dunfermline, everywhere within the said limits and bounds, made and granted by James' predecessors in times past. Also he grants to the burgh of Cupar 'Tronam cum portu de Motre' (the tron, with the port of Motray), with free exit and entry to the said port, and with full liberty within the said port and water of Eden, as the sea ebbs and flows, of unloading and loading their ships with their marchandise without impediment. All to be held for the burgh by the provost, baillies and community etc, with the two mills on the water of Eden which are situated nearer the said burgh etc.. Dated 28 Feb. in the 22nd year of James' reign i.e. 1428.

Notes
1 le Calang(e), from Old French 'challenge, argument'; see also Elements Index under threip. This means that at some time since the
12th c. there had been a dispute regarding these lands. As it lies on the Cupar burgh liberties' boundary, the dispute in question may well have been between the burghs of Cupar and St Andrews.

2 For more details on Dunicher Law, see above p.70.

3 *le Homylstane*: compare Sc *hummel* 'hornless; flat, level, smooth' (CSD); probably in the sense of 'smooth', in contrast to the more common march stones called *Harestanes*, so-called because they are covered with grey lichen. The Homylstane would be without this covering, i.e. smooth, as it stood in the River Leven.

4 *le Standande Stane*: this would be the eponymous stone of Milnathort (*molendinum de Quiborth*), from G *coirthe* 'standing-stone' (see also *Pitcorthie* DFL). It must have disappeared, since it can scarcely refer to the two large standing stones at Orwell, over 3.5 km east of Milnathort.

5 *Corsmacduf*: this is the earliest reference to the famous Macduff's Cross, the base of which is still to be seen south-west of Newburgh near the Fife-Perth border, and marked on the O.S. Pathfinder.
Appendices

Appendix 3 (see above pp.38 ff)

The treatment of G personal names and appellatives in Fife place-names, mainly from 12th and 13th c. documents; included in the list are only those words which can be identified with a fair degree of certainty. It is not exhaustive.

Words in capitals come from that part of St A. Lib. which was translated from G into Lat, possibly in the 12th c. i.e. St A. Lib. 113-8 (for which see also above p.302).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modern Gaelic</th>
<th>Early forms in place-names</th>
<th>Modern name or par.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alit</td>
<td>Alde Caplawin 1235 o.c.</td>
<td>Caiplie Burn KRY/CRA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aldlochgllo c.1252 o.c.</td>
<td>t CLE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aldlunamthan 1227</td>
<td>t DFL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gellaid c.1128</td>
<td>Gellit DFL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gillaid 1163</td>
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<tr>
<td>aonach</td>
<td>Dunenauch' c.1250</td>
<td>Dunino</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Duneynach c.1250</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dunhenauch 1269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aonghas</td>
<td>Pethwenegus</td>
<td>Pitmenzies ANY now AMY</td>
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<tr>
<td>ãth ('ford')</td>
<td>Adhebrecces c.1175 o.c.</td>
<td>t LAR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADMORE c.1100</td>
<td>Auchmuir PTM now KGL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ecmor c.1150</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Admore c.1170</td>
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<td>Admor &amp;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Athmor (or Ach-) 1245</td>
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<td>Achnmor (or Ath-) 1245</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Admore 1248</td>
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<td>bard</td>
<td>Balbard c.1270</td>
<td>Balbaird NBN</td>
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<tr>
<td>beith</td>
<td>Baleward 1295</td>
<td>Balvaird ANY FIF</td>
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<td>Beeth c.1115</td>
<td>Beath</td>
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<td>Beth c.1180</td>
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<td>Balbethy c.1290</td>
<td>Balbedie BGY now KGL</td>
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<td>bolg</td>
<td>Bladebolg 1144</td>
<td>Blebo KMB</td>
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<td>Dunbog</td>
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<td>both</td>
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<td>Balbirnie MAI</td>
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<td>Balebranin c.1220 o.c.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Balebranin(n)in c.1230</td>
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<tr>
<td>calc</td>
<td>Inchcaik c.1196</td>
<td>Inchcalc + SSL now CER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inchcaic c.1200</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>carrach</td>
<td>Drumkarach 1144</td>
<td>Drumcarrow SSL now CMN</td>
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<td>Drumkarachin 1160</td>
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<td>Drunkarakin c.1167 o.c.</td>
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<td>Modern Gaelic</td>
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<td>Modern name or par.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceàrn (OIr cern)</td>
<td>? Kernoc 1215 Kernoc c.1215 Kernoch c.1250</td>
<td>Carnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clach, cloiche</td>
<td>Dumghercloiche 1231 Petclochkin c.1220 Petclokyn c.1255 Pethcloynchyn c.1245</td>
<td>Dumghercloiche + CLE Pitlochie KGL Pitlochie SLO</td>
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<tr>
<td>cladh</td>
<td>Clath' c.1240 Clatyn c.1240</td>
<td>Clatto SSL Clatto LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clais</td>
<td>Clesclogie c.1335 Clasangasch c.1170</td>
<td>Carslogie CUP Clash Wood SSL now CMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clais</td>
<td>Glasnagastch c.1170 Cles c.1220 (consistently with e)</td>
<td>Cleish t KMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clon</td>
<td>Clon 1241 ('monticulum qui dicitur Clon')</td>
<td>Clune BGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clony 1316 Cluny 1316</td>
<td>Cluny KGL</td>
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## Modern Gaelic

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* Additional notes:*
- '?' indicates uncertain or variant form.
- 'o' denotes a variant form consistent with Gaelic orthography.
- 'no.' indicates a non-Gaelic form.
- 'gen.' denotes a generic or non-specific form.
- 'SSL' and 'CMN' designate sources for further study.
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<td>Stradkines 1144</td>
<td>Strathkinness SSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stradkines c.1167 o.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stradinmiggloch c.1161</td>
<td>Strathmiglo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stradmigeloc(h) c.1175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stratmigil 1228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strathmigloch' c.1229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stradmigloch' 1294</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stradrowry c.1293</td>
<td>Strathruddie ADN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stair</td>
<td>Kinastare 1144</td>
<td>Kinnastare † SSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinastare c.1160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinastare c.1167 o.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stermolin c.1167 o.c.</td>
<td>Stermolind † SSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stermolind c.1167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stermolind c.1180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stermolind c.1195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarbh</td>
<td>Theruith 1160</td>
<td>Tarvit par. now CUP &amp; CER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Lat: 'meas tres')</td>
<td>Tarvez c.1220 o.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tervet c.1228 o.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tarveht in dan 1260 o.c.</td>
<td>(Nether) Tarvit CUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(? an t-aba(h)i)n: the suggestion of K.H. Jackson: see Barrow, 1974, 38; however, it is more likely to be a monosyllabic word, perhaps ian 'slope' (ex inf. Roibeard O Maolalaigh). Taruetandane c.1280 o.c. Taruetadan' &amp; Taruetanard' c.1290 o.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Gaelic</td>
<td>Early forms in place-names</td>
<td>Modern name or par.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uachdar</td>
<td>Vtyrderet (or - derec) c.1250</td>
<td>Auchterderran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uchtermukethin c.1210</td>
<td>Auchtermuchty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uctermukethin c.1210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vctermokethin c.1250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ochtertuly 1170's</td>
<td>Auchertool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vchertule c.1190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ochtirtule c.1230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uchthirmonsyn c.1175</td>
<td>(Auchter)Moonzie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uhtredmunesin c.1190 o.c.</td>
<td>(apparently confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with Angl personal name 'Uchtred')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uchtirmonsyn c.1199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uhtredmunesin 1207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uaimh</td>
<td>Pettenduem c.1190 ('two caves')</td>
<td>obs. KWY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pethneweme c.1204</td>
<td>Pittenweem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wemes c.1180 (consistently e in first syllable)</td>
<td>Wemys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ucht</td>
<td>Uueth' c.1200</td>
<td>Outh DFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uueht c.1211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vueth c.1252 o.c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4

Non-radical -in ending (see above pp.41-2)

The non-radical -in ending occurs in the following settlement-names (date of latest occurrence with -in given).

FOTHRI

Auchtermuchty 1244
Balwearie KY (Balecherin) 1277; (Balweri 1280)
Bogie DY 1252x56
Carden KE 1165x72 (?)
Clatto LA c.1240
Cockairnie DGY (Kyncarnyne) 1179
Crombie (Abercrumbin) 1233
Dalgety 1251x72
? Drumcaidie MAI (Drumchatin) 1189x95
Findaty PTM (1251)
? Gask DFL (Gascinienemfin) early 13th c.; (Gaskinienemphy c.1240)
Gospetry SLO (Kiicospardyyn) 1294
Innerkinglassie * (innerkynglasin) ? KGL 1160s
Kilgour c.1250; (also Kilgouery 1316)
Kinglassie 1235
Kinmoky * ? KGL (Kynmuchin) 1179
Kirkcaldy 1321
Logie RO 1251x72
Perdieus Mount DFL (Pardusin) 1277
Pitbauchlie DFL 1277
Pitconmark KY 1277
Pitcorthlie DFL 1277
Pitdinnie DFL 1223
Pitglassie CLT 1277
Pitlochie KGL c.1230
Pitlochie SLO c.1245
Pitreavie DFL 1227
Torry 1231

Loss of final radical -n:

Balbirnie MAI (Baibrennin c.1230, Balbrenny 1293) contains personal name Brendan.
Gaskelpie (now Skelpie CLT) may contain the personal name Alpin.
Compare Rathelpie SSL below.
Ecclesmaline ABD (1179) appears as Eglismalie in 1610, and became known as Legsmalee.
Urquhart SLO (Urwardyn 1294) probably contains P loan-word carden.
It appears as Urchard by c.1340.
Appendices

SSL
Balbeildie c.1220
Craigie * (now Craigtoun) c.1220
Crefmakarri 1165x72
Douachredin c.1220
Drumcarrow 1216
Eglesnamin 1228
Kenly 1243x54
Kinaldy c.1220
Kinglassie c.1220
? Knockhill (Konakin) 1204x28
Ladeddie c.1220
Nevethy * 1189x98
Nydie 1286
Peekie (Putkyn) 1314x18
Pitkenn(y) * c.1220
Pitsprochyn *
? Poclin 1165x72
Scoonie(hill) c.1220
Turdaph 1189x98

Loss of final radical -n:

Baldinnie (Balmalcdunegin c.1220) later loses final radical -n, as does
Pitoutie * (Petultin 1228) and
Rathelpie (Rathelpin 1290), which can perhaps be compared with
Skelpie CLT noted above.
Appendices

Appendix 5 (see above pp. 50-2)

Transcript of NLS Adv. ms. 8487. Abbreviations have been silently expanded, except where otherwise indicated by the use of square brackets; round brackets indicate the presence of letters erroneously inserted in the original; a word-final apostrophe indicates an unexpanded abbreviation; capitalisation has been left as in the original, but the punctuation is modern.

Modern names of places, along with their modern par., have been added in round brackets immediately after the charter form.

The charter, which is an original document, can be dated 1235, when William de Bondington was both bishop and chancellor, Roger de Quinci was earl of Winchester and David de Bernham was not yet chancellor.

I am grateful to Professor Geoffrey Barrow for drawing my attention to this charter.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Bello monte dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta confirmasse Dauid filio Hugonis Albi de Hadington pro homagio et servicio suo totam terram de Caplawin (Caiplie KRY), et preterea tres bouatas terre in campo qui vocatur Rathervth cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et per has diuisas scilicet de Albo fonte inter communem pasturam de Karel (Crail) et terram de Petcorthin (Pitcorthie KRY) ex parte occidentali tendendo versus austrum usque ad pettariam, et per medium illius Petarie usque in riuulum Arimadorlh', et inde in sicketum de Muncrethin, et inde usque ad ly crestin'g, et inde usque ad diuisas de Rathervth, et inde usque in profundum maris. Et sic per costam maris versus orientem usque ad album skeri ultra le colepot, et sic ex transverso versus aquilonem usque in sicketum de Alde Caplawin, et per illud sicketum versus orientem usque ad Balcam de Cheshire; et inde ascendendo versus aquilonem usque ad limites illius Cheshire, et inde versus orientem usque ad Caplawynis Burne, ascendingus versus aquilonem usque ad fines de Ysakislawe, et sic per rectas diuisas inter Caplawin et occidentales granges de Karel (West Barns) usque in Le merisburne, et ultra Le meris Burne versus orientem usque Oxefriht, et inde
usque ad fontem inter Les Estreleyes (Leys KRY) et terram monialium
de Hadingtona, et sic versus occidentem usque in sicketum de
Trostory (Troustrie CRA), et sic ascendendo inter duas Trostoryis
usque ad album lapidem in eodem sicketo, et inde usque ad fontem de
Trostory; et de illo fonte ascendendo versus aquilonem usque ad
ueterem uiam plaustrorum de Trostory, et per illam uiam versus
occidentem usque ad Album Lapidem ex australi parte de Ioneslawe,
et inde usque ad riuulum de Todholes, et inde usque in riuulum Albi
fontis, et sic per illum riuulum usque ad Album fontem. Tenenda et
habenda dicto D'aulld et heredibus suis uel eidem D'aulld et eiusmod
assignatis in feodo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis, in
pratis, in pascuis, in moris et marresiis, in stagnis et
moleninis, in uiiis et semitis et in omnibus aliis libertatibus per
quas prefato D'aulld dictas terras dare potui, liberius, melius,
honorificiencius, cum libero introitu et exitu, cum omnibus
communibus aisiamentis de Karel, preterea cum omnibus aisiamentis
per totas moras meas in defenso positas ad feodum de Karel
pertinentes, et cum warenne libre, quiete, plenarie et honorifice
ab omni seruicio et auxilio, exercitu et equitatione que quidem ego
et heredes mei pro dicto D'aulld et heredibus suis uel pro ipso et
eiuis assignatis et eorum heredibus sumus factui ab omni etiam
consuetudine, exactione et demanda seculari et ab omnimodis
custodis et maritagiis et ab omnibus sequelis placitorum curie mee
et heredum meorum. Reddendo inde annuatim pro omnibus duodecim
denarios ad Pentecostum apud Karel. Ego uero et heredes mei dictas
terras cum pertinenciis per predictas diuisas cum predictis
libertatibus et aisiamentis dicto D'aulld et heredibus suis uel
eidem D'aulld et eiuis assignatis et eorum heredibus contra omnes
homines in omnibus per solum predictum annuum redditum
warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. Testibus
Willelmo Episcopo Glasguensi et Cancellario Domini Regis, Rogero de
Quinci Comite Wintoniensi, P[atriciio] de Dunbar, Waltero Cumin,
Waltero filio Alani Senescallo, Waltero Oliffardi, D'aulld de
Bernham, Rogero de Mubray, Rogero Aueneul, Bernardo Fraser, et
aliis.
Notes

1 The eponymous rath may be the enclosure discovered by aerial photography in 1980 immediately south-east of the Caiplie Caves at NGR N0598 057, Record Card NO5ONE no.20.

2 This is the earliest reference to coal-working in Fife. See also above p.4.
Appendix 6 (see above pp.56-7)

These genealogies form part of the cartulary of Dunfermline Abbey, a composite work consisting of charters written in a variety of hands ranging from the early 13th to the 16th cc., NLS Adv. ms. 34.1.3a. They are found on one badly damaged folio (fo.38v), the poor state of which was not helped by the application of creosote by an enthusiastic scholar, probably when the Bannatyne Club edition was being prepared over 150 years ago (Dunf.Reg. 1842). In the following text I have had to rely heavily on that edition, since even under ultra-violet light there are parts of the original no longer recoverable. Even before the creosoting the Bannatyne editor was unable to read some very badly worn parts at the foot of fo.38v.

The hand of this part of the cartulary is roughly contemporary with the latest names in the genealogy (i.e. second quarter of 14th-c.).

Abbreviations have been silently expanded, except where otherwise indicated by the use of square brackets; round brackets indicate the presence of letters erroneously inserted in the original; a word-final apostrophe indicates an unexpanded abbreviation; modern capitalisation and punctuation have been used throughout. In the parts of the manuscript which were no longer legible, even for the Bannatyne Club edition, one dot represents approximately a character-wide space. A single missing letter is indicated by [.].

They are printed in Taylor, 1995b).

NLS Adv. ms. 34.1.3a, fo.38v (printed in Dunf.Reg. nos.325-31)

[Dunf.Reg. no.325] Genealogia Ediliblac'

Ediliblac' genuit Willelmum de Lathauland; Willelmus Constantinum; Constantinus Johannem qui uiiuit. Istit sunt homines de Dunf' et qui remanentes: Gilbertus cilop[er]mel' manet in Balnei' in schira de Rerays; Galfridus de Dufniberauch' manens apud Dufniberach; Cristinus filius Ade manens apud Wastirurchard; Ego filius Gilberti manens in terra Achii de Kynros; Johannes filius Kynet' manens apud
Walwein; Ocnenus [or Oenenus] Preberm manens apud Hichermokedi; Patricius frater eius manens apud Renkelouch'; Mauricius ColmiLIs manens apud Petyukuyr'.


[Dunf.Reg. no.330] Genealogia filii Johannis Malethny Malethny filius Gilgrewer predicti mortuus est in Gathmilk' et sepelitur apud Kyngl'; Johannes braciator filius eius mortuus est
Appendices

in Petyukyr et sepelitur apud Kyngl'; Mallehny filius eius mortuus est in Kaskybaran et sepelitur apud Kyngl'; Willelmus filius eius viuit et manet in Kaskynbariam.


Translation and notes:
Dunf. Reg. no. 325: Genealogy of Edilblac'. Edilblac' fathered William of Lathalian KCQ; William fathered Constantine; Constantine fathered John, who is still alive; these are the men of Dunfermline and [where] they dwell: Gilbert Cropermel lives in Baineil KCQ in Rires-shire KCQ; Geoffrey of Dumbarrow lives at Dumbarrow ANY FIF (now ANY PER); Christian son of Adam lives at Wester Urchard SLO; Ego's son of Gilbert lives on the land of Achius of Kinross; John son of Kenneth lives at Walwein; Ocnenus Prebern lives at Auchtermuchty; Patrick his brother lives at Rankeilour MML; Maurice Colm'us lives at Pitteuchar KGL.

Notes
1 A form of the G name Aed, for which see Kinaldy SSL (now CMN); and Bannerman, 1993, 32 and footnote 1.

2 This is no doubt Ace de Kynros who appears in 1297 Inst. Pub. p. 157.

3. Unidentified.

4. ? Or Oenanus; could this be for Angus (Oengus)?

no. 326 Genealogy of Maurice Sutherlin'.
William Fleming the first at Beath Fleming BEA died and lies buried at Dunfermline; Alwin Cameron his son died at Tullybreck
MAI and lies buried in the cemetery of Markinch; Eugene his son died at Kinglassie and lies buried there, and ....... ; and Maurice Suthern' is his son.

Notes
1 See Fleming in personal names list under BEA, p.128 above.

2 Angl name with a G by-name, for which see above p.56. This is more likely than a locational by-name from Cameron MAI (Cambrune c.1250 St A. Lib. 399), since such names are otherwise unknown in the genealogies, and generally speaking locational by-names or surnames are linked to the first name by de.

no.327 Genealogy of John Scoloc'.

Patrick Scurfarauch died at Orrock KW and is buried in the cemetery of Kinghorn; Alan Gillegrewer 2 his son died at Kinglassie and is buried there; John Scoloc his son died at Kinglassie and is buried there; John Scoloc his son died at Kinglassie and is buried there; John Scoloc his son died at Kinglassie and is buried there; John Scoloc his son died at Kinglassie and is buried there; this John had three sons, Adam and John Bel' 3 and ......... Adam was living at Kinglassie and was killed there in the cemetery when Balliol landed in Scotland 4 ......... is buried [there].

Notes
1 MG scoloc 'poor' tenant on church lands'. See also Barrow, 1989, 79 for other occurrences in Fife.

2 From Genealogy Dunf. Reg. no.330 we learn that Alan Gillegrewer's grandson is called John the Brewer. The second element of Gillegrewer's name may thus perhaps contain the G grudeir 'brewer'. If this is the case, then it would be a very rare example of G gille prefixed to an occupational name. Alan Gillegrewer flourished c.1250, and if this interpretation of '-grewer' is correct, then it shows the secularisation of the original concept behind gille + noun-names. In Ireland Gille-names are always followed either by a a saint's name or an adj. (see O'Brien, 1973, 229-30 and Ó Cuiv,
Appendices

1986 167-8). Gillegrewer's other sons, besides John Socol, are Gillecristin Mantauch (Genealogy Dunf. Reg. no.329) and Malethny (Genealogy Dunf. Reg. no.330).

3 Bell is a surname which occurs frequently in the Dunfermline area from the late 15th c. onwards; see Bell in the personal names list under BEA, p.124 above.

4 Edward Balliol landed at Kinghorn KE in August 1332 in an attempt to seize the Scottish throne. He then marched to Perth, about 40 km to the north. Kinglassie lies on a direct line between these two places. Adam's death in the cemetery suggests he was seeking sanctuary.

no.328 Genealogy of John son of Adam.
Adam son of John Socol senior died at Kinglassie and is buried there; John his son is alive and well and living there.

no.329 Genealogy of Maurice son of Richard and of Eugene his brother.
Gillecristin Mantauch ' son of the said Gillegrewer = died at Inchdairnie KGL and is buried at Kinglassie. Richard his son died at Inchdairnie and is buried at Kinglassie; Maurice his son is alive and well and living at Pitteuchar KGL.

Notes
1 G mantach 'stammering, toothless'. This has been borrowed into Scots as the verb tae mant 'to have a speech impediment, stammer, stutter', as well as the noun mant 'speech impediment etc.'.

2 See Genealogy Dunf. Reg. no.327 note 2 above.

no.330 Genealogy of Malethny son of John.
Malethny ' son of the said Gillegrewer died in Goatmilk KGL and is buried at Kinglassie. John the brewer = his son died in Pitteuchar
KGL and is buried at Kinglassie. Malethny his son died in Caskyberran KGL and is buried at Kinglassie. William his son is alive and well and living in Caskyberran.

Notes

1 The name means 'devotee of (saint) Eithne' (Columba's mother).

2 See Genealogy Dunf.Reg. no.327 note 2 above.

no.331 Genealogy of Bridin Pudding

Sithech 1 son of Edwald died in Pitteuchar KGL and is buried at Kinglassie. Bridin 2 his son is alive and well and living at Goatmilk KGL.

Notes

1 For this G name, see Jackson, 1972, 77.

2 See above pp.56-7.
Appendix 7

Abridged translation of an unprinted charter, an original document dated 1252, concerning the march between the lands of Dowhill, formerly Crambeth, and the lands of Cleish CLE, SRO GD/254 no.1; from the Dowhill Muniments. The charter contains the earliest reference to a sheriff of Kinross (John de Kinross), because of which it is mentioned by Chalmers (1887, vii 101). It is also because of John de Kinross that the charter receives a brief mention in Nisbet, 1804, vol. i 398. It is alluded to briefly by Gibson, 1912, 317, in connection with the de Crambeth family.

Names and words in italics are in their original form.

The final agreement made between Duncan (Dunecanum) and Patrick (Patricium), brothers, and their spouses Ela (Elam) and Christiana (Cristianam), sisters, on the one side, and Gilbert (Gilbertum) de Cleish (Cless), knight, on the other, regarding the perambulation which was to be made between the lands of Dowhill (Crambeth) and of Cleish by order of King Alexander III by (per) Michael de Mowatt (Monte Alto) and Philip de Meldrum (Melgedrum) then justiciars of Scotland north of the Forth on 25th May 1252 viz that the said Gilbert de Cleish on behalf of himself and his heirs has renounced and quitclaimed to the said Duncan and Patrick and their spouses Ela and Christiana and their heirs forever all the land with its appurtenances which is to the south of the rock (rupis) called Cragdyroch, beginning from the east end (capite) of the said rock as far as its summit and so along (it) directly towards the west to the burn which is called the Loch Glow Burn (Aldlochglo), and so by this burn up as far as the marches of the land of the abbot and convent of Dunfermlin, that is the land of Outh (Vueth), as well as the lands belonging to the holding (tenementum) of Dowhill (Crambeth).

Duncan and Patrick and their spouses Ela and Christiana have granted and quitclaimed to the said Gilbert and his heirs all the land below the said rock of Cragdyroch on its north side towards the Gairney Water (Garanyd) which has been cultivated or ploughed and sown (culta siue arata et seminata) in the time of Gilbert
himself up to the present day viz as far as the black ford (ad nigrum vadum) which is below the said rock of Cracdyroch, and so by the west burn (sycum siue le[c]he) which descends from the black ford towards the Gairney Water (Garanid). And so all the rest of the said land below the said rock which is now uncultivated from the marches of the said black ford (a diuisis dicti nigri vadi) as far as the mill-lade (aque ductum molendini) of the mill of Cleish shall be [held] in common between the afore-mentioned parties and their heirs and their men forever. Also the afore-mentioned Duncan and Patrick brothers and their spouses Ela and Christiana sisters grant to the said Gilbert and his heirs the free leading of water from the said Loch Glow Burn (de ... riuulo de Aldlochglo) (6) to his [Gilbert’s] mill of Cleish...witnessed by the above-mentioned Sir Michael de Mowatt and Sir Philip de Melrum justis’ and Sir David de Louchor’ and Sir John [del Kynros’] sheriffs of Fyf and Kynros, and Sir Gilbert de Rothewen’ and the court (curia) of Fif and of Fotheryf’ and of Kynros’. And appended are the seals of Sir Michael de Mowatt and Sir Philip de Melrum or de Fedderate (Fhederet) 10 justiciars (justiciariorum), as well as of Sir David de Louchor, Sir John de Kynros and Sir Gilbert de Rothewen’.

Notes
1 For Gilbert of Cleish, see also Dunf. Reg. no.192.

2 Presumably the same Michael de Mowatt who was sheriff of Inverness in 1234 (see Black, 1946, under 'Mouatt' ). He witnesses (as de Muhaut) several charters of William Comyn earl of Buchan along with Philip de Melrum in St A. Lib. (see below note 8).

3 See Black, 1946, s.n..

4 Pope Gregory’s day: presumably Gregory VII.

5 This name is difficult to decipher. It no doubt refers to the crags now known as Nivingston Craigs.
6 This is marked on the O.S. Pathfinder as 'The Lead', flowing out of Loch Glow Reservoir. The first element of Aldlochglo is G ailt 'burn'. Note the tautology in its second occurrence ('de...riuulo de Aldlochglo').

7 For the marches between Outh and Cleish, see Dunf. Reg. no.192.

8 See introductory remarks above.

9 Gilbert de Ruthven (Tibbermore par. PER) witnesses several charters of Inchaffray Abbey 1247 x c.1270 (Inchaff. Chrs. nos.lxxvi, lxxxvi, xcv and xcvii).

10 Fedderate, New Deer par. ABD, part of the earldom of Buchan (see Young, 1993, 179). He is more commonly known as 'de Fedarg', a now lost place-name which also formed part of the earldom of Buchan (see St A. Lib. 370). As de Feuderg he witnesses St A. Lib. 251 (also ibid. 252 Feodacs and ibid. 253 Feudarg; for others see Young, 1993, 182, note 2). These are all charters of Earl William and Countess Marjorie of Buchan, and are witnessed also by Michael de Mohaut (i.e. Mowatt). See also SHS Misc. vol. iv (1926) no.14 (o.c.), c.1242x49, in which Philip de Feodarg is granted in feu the lands of Balcormo LAR by his relative Walter de Lunden.
Appendices

Appendix 8

A full list of Bal- and Pit-names in the medieval sheriffdom of Fife.

a) Bal-names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Occupational</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Other generics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babbet t</td>
<td>CRA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(now KBS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balareth t</td>
<td>? KMB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balass</td>
<td>CUP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balbaird</td>
<td>NBN</td>
<td>bard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balbairdie</td>
<td>KE</td>
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MAP 2

FIFE. Place-names in -by

- place-name in -by
- place-name in -by doubtful

Land over 100m with 200m contour indicated.
MAP 4  FIFE: Place-names in Rath

- place-name in Rath

Legend: Land over 100m with 200m contour indicated.
MAP 5 - PORTMOAK AND KIRKNESS

LEGEND

GW Growokys Wel (see St.A.Lib.1)
H Saxum Hiberniensium
L Lykyrstyne (see St.A.Lib.1)

Former par. boundary between PTM and BGY (detached)
After 1685 county boundary between FIF and KNR.
Since 1972 boundary between Fife and Tayside Regions.
MAP 6 - TU Prior to union with FO (1614)

1 - Land annexed to TU c. 1600-1775 (see p.338)

Scale 1" = 1 mile