

BALLINGRY

Adapted from *PNF* 1, 131-53 (including maps), with some additions from *PNF* 5. For lay-out, see any of the introductions of *PNF* 1-4.

For Jim Campbell, Benarty Heritage Preservation Group, with permission to put up on <http://benarty.org.uk/>

NOTE: all the pronunciations are given in the International Phonetic Alphabet using SILSophaIPA font, which is now out of date, being no longer supported. I recommend either conversion to Charis SIL, or removing them altogether. For the time being the simpler and easier solution is to remove them. I hope to get round to converting them all some time in the future, and they can then be added.

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Introduction

St Andrews Diocese, Fotheringhay Deanery. Ballingry parish (BGY) was originally part of the medieval parish of Auchterderran (ADN), and must be the chapel associated with that church mentioned c.1250 (*St A. Lib.* 33). Ballingry was probably a parish church by the fourteenth century (see below), but is first mentioned as such in 1424, when William of *Ma<i>stertoun* (probably Mastertown by Dunfermline) resigned as rector of the parish church of Ballingry in favour of his son (*CSSR* ii, 69). In March 1461 Henry Cockburn resigned the church of Ballingry on his appointment as bishop of Ross. The supplication made to replace him by Robert Forrester (*Forstar*) states that either Cockburn's mother or father was the lay patron of the church (*CSSR* v no. 833).¹ Later that same year (December 1461), however, Ballingry was described as being held by John Tyrie (*Tyre*) as a canonry and prebend of the Chapel Royal, which Cowan identifies as the Collegiate Church of St Mary on the Rock, St Andrews (1967, 12–13; *CSSR* v no. 881). The name of the parish occurs consistently as Ballingry, except in 1604, when it is called the parish of Inchgall, an alternative name for the barony of West Lochoreshire (*RMS* vii no. 1, *RMS* vii no. 1405), which was co-extensive with Ballingry parish.

There was a chapel on the north shore of Loch Ore, probably a late medieval foundation to serve the lairds of West Lochoreshire or Inchgall, first mentioned in 1536, as the chapel of St Andrew (*RMS* iv no. 3), and called the chapel of Inchgall in 1562 (*RMS* iv no. 1415). Its site was later developed as Chapel Farm BGY (NT165963).

The place-name Lumphinnans in the south of the parish bears witness to early Christian activity, and seems to have ceased to be recognised as a religious site by the time of the establishment of the parish system in the twelfth century. The first element is *G lann* 'enclosure, field, church'.² There is little doubt that *lann* is used here in its ecclesiastical meaning since the specific element is a saint's name. The problem arises as to which saint's name is involved, Fillan (*Faolan*) or Finan. Although the earliest forms suggest Fillan, Finan cannot be ruled out, on phonological grounds, the details of which are discussed below under Lumphinnans.³

If Lumphinnans testifies to early Christian activity in this area, Navitie in the very north-east corner of the parish may point to an important socio-religious site dating from pre-Christian times, and should perhaps be seen in relation to the near-by hill-fort of Dunmore BGY.⁴

Lochoreshire

The early administrative district of Lochoreshire was co-extensive with the medieval parish of Auchterderran (for which see ADN Introduction [*PNF* 1, 90-1]). It first appears in the documentary record as held by a man of Burgundian origin, Robert, usually referred to as Robert the Burgundian.⁵ He witnesses several David I charters, and in the 1120s he is famously described in a bitter dispute between himself and the Culdees of Lochleven over a quarter of the lands of Kirkness, Portmoak parish,⁶ as 'that furnace and fire of all iniquity' (*St A. Lib.* 117–8; *ESC* no. 80). He lost the ensuing legal action, presided over by Constantine earl of Fife, but the fact that the same record mentions 'the vehemence of his rapacity and of his unbridled tyranny', strongly suggests that he was successful in alienating at least some of the Culdees' lands in the area.⁷ As Geoffrey Barrow has pointed out, he belongs to a very early stratum of feudal vassals of the Scottish Crown originating, in the male line at least, on the Continent, probably as early as the reign of Alexander I (1107–24). His heirs took the title 'of Lochore', beginning with his son Constantine, and held the whole of Lochoreshire

¹ His father was Sir John Cockburn of Torry and Dalginche, his mother Christiana Valence, daughter and heiress of Sir James Valence. See *Inchcolm Chrs.* p. 183.

² Its Welsh cognate *llan* in place-names means almost exclusively 'church'. For a discussion of *lann* as an ecclesiastical element in eastern Scottish place-names, see Taylor 1998, 8–10, 16–20.

³ For a full discussion of the cult of Fillan in Scotland, see Taylor 2001.

⁴ See the discussion under Navitie, below.

⁵ Geoffrey Barrow suggests that he may have originated from Bourguignon, a hamlet a few kilometres south-east of Beaune (Côte d'Or), Burgundy (1998b). From Côte d'Or to Lochore!

⁶ Portmoak, Kinross-shire, lay in Fife till 1685.

⁷ See ADN Introduction for the suggestion that he may have acquired Loch Leven lands and rights in Auchterderran and its church.

until the early fourteenth century (Barrow 1998b). Whether or not it was Robert who first built Lochore Castle on a small island (perhaps the remains of a crannog?) at the east end of Loch Ore, it was probably there that he made his headquarters.⁸ It may well have been in reference to Robert and his followers that the island became known locally, in an area that was still overwhelmingly G-speaking, as **innis gall* ‘island of foreigners’, later Inchgall.⁹

Lochoreshire was split into two separate parts in the fourteenth century, these parts developing into the baronies of East and West Lochore(shire) or Inchgall. The boundary between these two baronies is also the parish boundary between ADN and BGY, and so the development of BGY as a separate parish must have been closely connected with this secular split.¹⁰ In 1477 Henry Wardlaw and Margaret Lindsay his spouse are confirmed in the lands of Easter Blair (Blaircushnie), Ladath, the *Hiltoun*, Ballingry, Navitie and the Milton of Inchgall, but not the mill of Inchgall, all in the west part of Lochoreshire (*RMS* ii no. 1335). In 1616 a royal confirmation to Patrick Wardlaw of Brunton MAI defines the lands and barony of Wester Lochoreshire alias Inchgall as follows: mains land of Inchgall with its manor, the Flockhouse and Bowhouse of Inchgall, with the loch of Inchgall, the castle of the same, the advowson (or patronage) of the chapel and chaplaincy of Inchgall, the lands of Milton of Inchgall, with the mills etc., the lands of Easter Blair (Blaircushnie), Balbeggie, the lands of Clune, (Wester) Cartmore, North and South Lumphinnans, Lochhead (now ATL), Spittal (until 1891 partly in BGY, since when entirely in ADN), Ballingry, Navitie and Contle, the Benarty Hills, with the advowson of the rectory and vicarage of Ballingry, as well as the lands of Ladath, along with lands in neighbouring Cleish parish (formerly FIF, now KNR), as well as lands in Markinch parish, including Brunton; all these lands are again incorporated into the free barony of Wester Lochoreshire alias Inchgall (*RMS* vii no. 1405).

A Medieval Boundary Description

Ballingry contains what is as far as I am aware the only place-name in Scotland which refers to Queen Gruoch, the wife of Macbeth (Mac Bethad) king of Scots 1040–57. It appears only once, in a Latin document produced around 1400 which describes in detail the boundary between the St Andrews Priory lands of Kirkness, Portmoak parish, on the north and the lands of Lochoreshire (including Ballingry) on the south. As it contains much local detail, and several lost names of minor features, it is worth giving a full annotated translation of this document, printed as *St A. Lib.* 1–2.¹¹

There is a certain burn which comes down from the hills of Benarty (*Cabennartye*) from a certain spring which in the vulgar tongue is called Gruoch’s Well (*Growokys wel*);¹² this burn flows through the land of Ballingry (*Balhyngry*); and in the eastern part of this same land is a piece of land called Navitie (*Nevathy*), through which this burn flows to a ford which is called in the vulgar tongue The Stony Ford of Navitie (*be stanry ffurde of Navathy*);¹³ from that ford the road by which you go towards the north to a pile of stones (*aceruum lapidum*) in the vulgar tongue Lickerstane (*Lykystyne*)¹⁴ and thus to Findatie (*Fyndawchty*)¹⁵ is the march or boundary between the land of Kirkness (*Kyrknes*) on Kirkness’s west side and the land of Ballingry (*Balhyngry*) on Ballingry’s east side. From the said ford or through the said ford the said burn descending

⁸ The earliest remains of Lochore Castle have been dated to the twelfth century (Gifford 1988, 94 and Pride 1990, 72).

⁹ It may also refer to the settlers, possibly of Hiberno-Norse origin, who as early as the mid-eleventh century had coined the name ‘Kirkness’, immediately north of Ballingry (Portmoak parish, formerly FIF, now KNR). In my chapter on Scandinavian settlement in Fife and Kinross I opted for the *gall* of Inchgall as referring to Norse-speaking settlers (Taylor 1995, 142). While not ruling this out, I think on balance that it is more likely to refer to Robert and his followers.

¹⁰ Henderson 1988, 50; Fraser, *Wemyss* i, p. xix; *RMS* vii no. 1405.

¹¹ All the readings have been checked against the original manuscript NAS GD 27/45/8 fo. 1v.

¹² Probably the gushing spring on the slopes above and to the south-west of Ballingry Farm at NT168977. This is the source of the burn which is described as forming the march. Queen Gruoch, along with her husband King MacBethad, gave the lands of Kirkness to St Serf’s monastery in Loch Leven in the mid-eleventh century (*St A. Lib.* 114).

¹³ Presumably where the old road to Inverkeithing (mentioned in the record of Macbeth and Gruoch’s grant of Kirkness to Lochleven, *St A. Lib.* 114), now the B920, crosses this burn, by Shanks Inn.

¹⁴ This exists as the field-name *Leckerston* on an eighteenth-century estate map of Findatie, Portmoak parish (RHP42552), and can thus be plotted with some accuracy at NGR NT178985, with the additional help of the present county boundary, which at this point is also the old march between Kirkness and Ballingry. Nearby is a small clump of trees in which there is a considerable pile of large whinstone boulders (NGR NT18159865). It lies on the lands of Findatie. According to the present farmer, Mr Ross Kinnaird, his father put the stones there when clearing an adjacent strip of trees in the 1950s. It is very likely that some of these stones were originally part of the Lickerstane. Lawrie (*ESC* p. 231) is mistaken in suggesting that this Lickerstane may be the Rock of the Hibernians or Irishmen (*saxum hiberniensium*) mentioned as one of the marches of Kirkness as granted to Loch Leven by MacBethad and Gruoch (*St A. Lib.* 114): the western march of Kirkness as defined in this grant is the public causeway to Inverkeithing, which ran right beside the Lickerstane, while the Rock of the Irishmen formed the opposite i.e. eastern march, and can be identified as a small standing stone in Kirkness Wood at around NT189995, now one of a line of stones marking the Fife–Kinross county boundary. For a full discussion of this important document, along with its wider context, see Taylor 2007. Lawrie (loc. cit.), followed by *DOST* under *likarstane*, confuses the issue by translating *aceruum lapidum* as ‘sharp or pointed stone’ rather than ‘pile of stones’. This is the earliest mention of the term *lickerstane* in Scotland, and its meaning ‘cairn, heap of stones’ is confirmed in other early occurrences of the term, for which see *DOST* under *likarstane* (where the *St A. Lib.* reading has to be altered accordingly), as well as Taylor 2003. For another west Fife example of the term *acervus lapidum* in a boundary charter, see *Inchcolm Chrs.* no. 19.

¹⁵ Findatie in Portmoak parish, now KNR, formerly FIF, by Loch Leven.

towards the east part of Kirkness (*Kyrknes*) to a pool which is called *Polnevere*,¹⁶ is called in the vulgar tongue The Water of Lochty (*be wattyr off Louchty*), and at first in the west part of the land of Kirkness (*Kyrknes*) this burn divides the kirkland of Ballingry (terram ecclesiasticam de *Balhyngry*) on the kirkland's north side and the land of Kirkness (*Kyrknes*) on Kirkness's south side. So when the said small river or burn leaves the said ford, it forms the march or boundary on the west side of the land of Kirkness (*Kyrknes*) dividing the kirkland of Ballingry on the kirkland's north side and the land of Kirkness on Kirkness's south side. /*St A. Lib. 2/* and the said small river or burn is the boundary or march at the eastern end of the said land of Kirkness on Kirkness's south side, dividing the lands which lie on the opposite side. It should be in accordance with the law by the reason and judgement of all the faithful nobles, and most clearly manifest that the middle course of the said small river or burn goes from one end to the other beside the land of Kirkness. This is the boundary or march dividing the said land of Kirkness from all the other lands lying on the opposite side [of the burn]. And no one can deny these things or argue against them unless they are foolish or mad ...

Parish Boundaries

The lands of Easter and Wester Lochhead were disjoined from BGY and annexed to ATL in 1649 (Henderson 1990, under 'Lochhead'). They would have been in BGY by virtue of the fact that they formed part of the barony of Wester Lochoreshire, as did Loch Gelly itself (see early forms of Lochhead ATL above; the loch is mentioned in 1625 *RMS* viii no. 779).

BGY had two other detached portions. One was on the FIF–KNR boundary adjoining Kinglassie parish (KGL), and consisted of Easter and Wester Balbedie. This was annexed to KGL by order of the Boundary Commission in 1891. The other detached portion was within ADN, south-west of the village of Auchterderran, consisting of woodlands and part of the farms of Briggills and Spittal. This was annexed to ADN also in 1891 (Shennan 1892, 257–8).

Baile-names

Within the medieval parish of Ballingry parish, apart from Ballingry itself, there are two certain *baile*¹⁷-names: Balbeggie # and Balbedie (now KGL), one probable, Bandrum #, and one possible, Balleid #.

Miscellaneous

All the names on Blaeu (Pont and Gordon) appear under their respective head-names below, apart from:

Beiy (Blaeu (Pont) West Fife, north-east of Loch Ore). This should probably be read *Beith* (since *y* often represents *th*, a development from the Old English *þ*), and may be a misplacing of a form of the name Beath. Elsewhere this same map, which is full of typographical and placing errors, represents modern Beath as *Baith*, *Bath*, *-heith* (for *-beith*) and *-beth*.

All the names on Roy (1753) appear under their respective head-names below, apart from:

Bogside, on south side of Boglochty ADN, q.v.

BALBEGGIE # BGY S NT184958 1 85m SOF

Balbeghe 1536 *RMS* iv no. 3

Balbegy 1547 *RMS* iv no. 47 ['with the waulkmill' (cum molendino fullonum), in the barony of Inchgall]

Balbegie 1616 *RMS* vii no. 1405 [part of the lands of Wester Lochoreshire; see BGY Introduction]

Balbegie 1642 *Retours* (Fife) no. 619

Balbigie 1753 Roy sheet 17, 5

Balbiggy 1775 Ainslie/Fife

Balbiggie 1828 SGF

Balbeggie 1856 OS 6 inch 1 edn. [Marked as 'ruin']

G baile + G beag + ? -in

'(Place of the) small estate'? Or '(place of) the estate of a man called or nicknamed Beag'? It formed part of the lands of Inchgall BGY (*RMS* iv no. 3). Remains of a ditched enclosure have been found on the site (Henderson 1990, s.n.).

Note that there was a waulkmill attached to this estate in the mid-sixteenth century (*RMS* iv no. 47). This would have lain on the near-by River Ore. The more precise NGR is NT1845 9585.

Balbeggie KDT, DSX shares the same etymology, while the specific is found in (The) Begg (Farm) ADN, KGH.

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¹⁶ 'ad unum paludum qui dicitur *Polnevere*'. Latin *paludus* – *i* (m.); the same feature is later referred to (twice) as *palus* –*udis* (f.) 'marsh, marshy pool', and spelled *polnaver*' (NAS GD 27/45/8 fo. 2v; printed as *polnaber*' *St A. Lib.* 4). It contains the p- or q-Celtic word *pol* 'pool, burn', for a discussion of which see Barrow 1998, 59–61.

¹⁷ Gaelic *baile* means 'farm, estate'; *baile*-names in Fife may have been coined in a fairly narrow date-range, from the eleventh to the later twelfth century. By around 1200 names were mainly being coined in Scots rather than Gaelic (the Scots equivalent of *baile* being *toun*, found for example in *Hilton (of Inchgall).

BGY, Blair Mill and Blaircushnie # or East Blair (now Benarty House NT156965); and in BEA Blairenbathie, and probably Blairathie #. All these lands are contiguous, which justifies seeing them as some kind of early unit. Might we be seeing here an underlying Blair Fife or Blair Fotherif, on a par with Blair Gowrie and Blair Atholl PER?

BLAIR MILL BGY S NT153962 1 384 105m SOF
Blair Mill 1828 SGF

This is marked on OS 6 inch 1st edn. as East Blair (with a 'mill dam' shown immediately to the north of it). It is clear that OS Pathf. Blair Mill was the site of the old mill of the lands of East Blair (formerly Blaircushnie #).

BLAIRCUSHNIE #BGY S NT156965 1 155m SWF

Blarequhishe 1477 RMS ii no. 1335 [part of western Lochoreshire]
Blaircousnie 1616 RMS vii no. 1405 [part of the lands of Wester Lochoreshire; see BGY Introduction]
(lands and vill of) *Blaircowsnye* 1618 RMS viii no. 36 [Wardlaw of Torrie to Master Alexander Colville the lands and vill of *Blaircowsnye* and the Woodlands (lie *Wodlands*) with pasture of 160 sheep 'lie wedderis super *Bannartie*']
(lands of) *Blaircurschenye* 1627 *Retours* (Fife) no. 389
(lands of) *Blaircusny* 1642 *Retours* (Fife) no. 619 [lands of *Blaircusny* with the vill and lands of Crosshill (*Corshill* supra *Inchgall*)]
Blaircushnie 1809 Sasines no. 8459 [lands of *Blair* called *Blaircushnie* or *Easter Blair* with the manor place thereof, and pasturage of 160 wedders on *Hill of Bannarty*]

en Blair + G *cuisneach*

'Frosty Blair'. According to Watson *cuisneach* can also mean 'frosty place' (1926, 63, 507).¹⁸ It became known as East(er) Blair, now Benarty House.

BOWHOUSE # BGY S NT16 96 2

<lie> *Bowhous* de *Inschegall* 1616 RMS vii no. 1405 ['lie *Flokhous* et *Bowhous* de *Inschegall*']; part of the lands of Wester Lochoreshire; see BGY Introduction]
Bowhous 1654 Blaeu (Gordon) Fife
Pows 1775 Ainslie/Fife
Bowhouse Sasines 1786 no. 1389 ['*Mains of Inchgall, Ballud* and *Bowhouse* called *Inchgall*']

Sc *bowhouse*

'Cattle farm, cattle station, vaccary'. The Ainslie spelling *Pows* shows that it was already a monosyllable in the eighteenth century, as found in other places of this name still in use (e.g. Bowhouse CLS, pronounced as rhyming with SSE 'lose').

Henderson 1990, under Bowhouse of Inchgall, says that it stood on the high ground east of Harran Wood, and that the house was still occupied at the end of the nineteenth century. He gives the earliest form as *Bowhous* 1585, but no source. This must be the *Bowhouse Kildounie* mentioned in 1811 (RHP1711), for which see under Kildownies BGY.

CHAPEL # BGY S NT165963 2 95m SEF

Chapel of Inchgall 1786 Sasines no. 1389 ['patronage of *Chapel of Inchgall*']
Chapel 1828 SGF
Chapel Farm 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn. [marked 'on Site of *Chapel of Inchgall*']

Sc *chapel*

The chapel in question was the chapel of St Andrew, Inchgall, for which see BGY Introduction. OS Pathf. marks only Chapel Farm Cottage. According to OS Name Book 1853 × 1856) 'Mr Greig of Kilty says he remembers seeing part of the foundation of the chapel and that in his younger days old people told him that they saw tombstones where the present garden is.'

CLEIKIMIN¹⁹ BGY S NT159969 1

Cleikimin 1828 SGF
Cleikimin 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn

For a full discussion of this name, which may contain the verb Sc *cleek* 'catch, seize, especially with a hook', and so mean 'hook them in', see Elements Glossary PNF 5 (forthcoming) under **cleek**. Whatever its origins, it was popularised

¹⁸ Watson discusses this element in relation to Cushnie, Gamrie parish ABD, pronounced locally with first syllable rhyming with 'rush' (with thanks to Gillian Munro, Gamrie 1991).

¹⁹ Omitted from PNF 1. Taken from PNF 5, Addenda.

by Sir Walter Scott, who used it as the name of an inn, *Cleek'um Inn*, in his novel *St Ronan's Well* (Dixon 1947, 83). There was certainly a Scott connection with Cleikimin BGY, as local historian Edward Henderson writes: 'A hitherto unnamed cottar's house belonging to the Benarty estate which was acquired by Lady Scott [wife of Sir Walter Scott] in 1825 as a lodge at the west entrance to Lochore estate and thereafter given the name Cleikum Inn by Sir Walter Scott' (Henderson 1990, s.n.). The name has survived locally in the street-name Cleikimin Crescent in Ballingry.

CLOCHRAT BRIDGE

Clochart Bridge 1854 OS Name Book 10, 10 [form given by 3 informants, but Johnstone's Map seems to have *Clochrat Bridge* (added in different ink, and very faint on microfilm: needs checking against the original)]

Clochrat Bridge 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn 31

This may contain Sc *clochret* 'wheat-ear, stonechat' (it can refer to either species of *saxicola*). The origin of the word is G *cloichearan* 'wheat-ear, stone-chat'. The stone-chat's alarm call is reminiscent of the sound made by striking together two pebbles, hence its name both in English, and in Gaelic (from *clach* 'stone'). It is more certainly found in the east Fife place-name Clachreid Ha' (Carnbee parish, *PNF* 3).

'A good one arch stone bridge over Lochfitty Burn and on the road leading from Lochgelly to Scotlandwell. It is County' (OS Name Book 10, 10).

CLUNE BGY S NT172951 1 105m SOF

monticul<us> qui dicitur *Clon* 1241 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no. 20 [relief feature; 'the small hill which is called *Clon*']

Clune 1536 *RMS* iv no. 3 [part of the lands of *Inchegall*]

Clune 1616 *RMS* vii no. 1405 [part of the lands of Wester Lochoreshire; see BGY Introduction]

Clunie 1656 *RMS* x no. 556 [part of the lands and barony of *Inchgall*]

Cluny 1753 Roy sheet 17, 5

Clune 1775 Ainslie/Fife

Clune 1786 Sasines no. 1389

Clune 1828 SGF

Clune 1899 OS 2nd edn. [also *Clune Plantation*]

G *clao*n

'Slope, brae'. Note that when it first appears in the record (1241) it is a relief feature (described as a 'little hill'), probably referring to OS Pathf. *Clune Craig* (118 m). OS Pathf. also has *Clune Plantation*. The site of *Clune* is now in ruins.

The low hills along the south side of Loch Ore, including *Clune Craig*, are referred to locally (in Kelty) as *The Clin*.

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CLUNECRAIG # BGY S NT176956 2 100m

(lands of) *Clunecraig* 1618 *RMS* viii no. 35 [lands of *Clunecraig* and *Contill*, with 'lie waird-medow' on the north side of 'lie Cars-water' in the barony of *Inchegaw*]

Cluncraig 1642 Gordon MS Fife

Clun Craig 1654 Blaeu (Gordon) Fife

en Clune + Sc *craig*

These are the lands on which the former village of North Glenraig was built. The name derives from the small hill shown on OS Pathf. as *Clune Craig* (see *Clune* above). The second element of *Clunecraig* supplied the second element of the name *Glenraig*.

CONTLE # BGY S NT183953 2 85m

Contill 1536 *RMS* iv no. 3 [one of the lands in Wester Lochoreshire or *Inchgall*]

Quontill 1616 *RMS* vii no. 1405 [part of the lands of Wester Lochoreshire; see BGY Introduction]

Quintall 1628 *RMS* viii no. 1280

Contell 1628 *RMS* viii no. 1285

Quonthill 1632 *RMS* viii no. 2083

Quonthill 1642 *Retours* (Fife) no. 619

Cantle 1753 Roy sheet 17, 6 [also shows nearby *Couth*, which is probably a mistranscribed form of *Cantle*; Roy's *Cantle* is the more accurately positioned if Ainslie's siting is taken as correct, though his *Couth* is closer to the actual confluence]

Contel 1775 Ainslie/Fife [Beatson Esq.]

G *con-tuil*

Literally ‘flood together, gathering of flood’. The first element or prefix signifies a combination or group of similar features, and is discussed by W. J. Watson (1904, 91 and in Additions and Corrections). The second element *tuil* ‘flood’, is found in the second element of Auchtertool, which itself takes its name from the Teil Burn. There appears to be a tendency to unround the *u* in south-eastern Scottish Gaelic, as evidenced by the above-mentioned Teil Burn, as well as Tealing ANG north of Dundee. In the combination **con-tuil* the stress would fall on the first syllable, which would explain the different spellings of the vowel of the second element over time, sometimes even becoming assimilated to Sc *hill* (e.g. *Quonthill* 1632).

This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that the lands of Contle lay at the junction of the River Ore and the Lochfitty Burn (also known as the Nether-ton Burn). The settlement which appears as *Contel* on Ainslie/Fife (1775) and Ainslie/West Fife (1827) is named *Glencraig* on SGF (1828).

‘Prior to 1895 the only houses at Glencraig were the quaintly named Contle Row, which had stood since the late seventeenth century, and was known locally as the village of Contilhill when they had been part of the Cluniecraig Estate. Events moved swiftly after 1895, and both North and South Glencraig were established, as houses were erected at the colliery’ (*No More Bings in Benarty*, the Benarty Mining Heritage Group, 1992, 8). In the late nineteenth century these houses were referred to as The Contle Rows.²⁰

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CRAIGIEMALCOLM²¹ BGY R NT177971 1
Craigiemalcolm 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn

Sc *craigie* + pn Malcolm

Sc *craigie* is probably a diminutive of Sc *craig* ‘crag, rocky outcrop’. Malcolm is the surname of a well-known local family (for details of whom, see Millar 1895 ii, 90–1). Apart from Craigiemalcolm, their name is commemorated in Malcolm Street, Ballingry.

The feature is described by the OS Name Book as follows: ‘A small rocky knoll, on the farm of Kirkland, named after one of the proprietors. On its summit is a Trig. Station’ (8, 23); also as: ‘A small rocky pasture knoll on the farm of Kirkland named after one of the Malcolm family formerly of Lochore’ (5, 42).

Edward Henderson (1990, s.n.) is mistaken in connecting this name with *Moncloccaham* (correctly *Moneloccodhan St A. Lib.* 114), which is in fact an early form of Boglochty (see *PNF* 1, 98).

The name survives in the local street-name Craigiemalcolm Path. The feature itself is the small, tree-covered knowe on the Ballingry Primary School playing fields.

CROSSHILL BGY S NT178962 1 384 100m

villam de *Corshill* 1511 *RMS* ii no. 3642 [King James IV creates the vill or toun of Crosshill on or above Inchgall (supra *Inchgall*) into a free burgh of barony in favour of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torry]

Corshill 1536 *RMS* iv no. 3 [part of the lands of Inchgall (*Inchegall*)]

(lands of) *Corshill* 1547 *RMS* iv no. 47

Corshill 1642 *Retours* (Fife) no. 619 [vill and lands of *Corshill supra Inchgall*]

Corsehill 1786 *Sasines* 1389 [‘B. Bar. of *Milntown* or *Corsehill*’]

Crosshill 1828 SGF

Crosshill 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn. [a farm at NT180963]

Sc *cross* + Sc *hill*

‘Hill with a cross on it?’ ‘Hill lying across or athwart?’ Roy (1753) sheet 17, 5 shows the same site as *Kirkhill*, probably an error for **Crosshill*.

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DUNMORE BGY R NT171984 1 384 244m NOF

Dunmore Know 1828 SGF

Dunmore 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.

G *dùn* + G *mòr*

‘Big fort or (fortified) hill’. Remains of a hill-fort have been found on this small volcanic outcrop on top of Navitie Hill. It has commanding views to the east, south and north, especially over the strategically important ‘Leven Gap’ (between Benarty and Navitie Hills on the south side and the Bishop Hill, part of the Lomonds, on the north).

²⁰ I am grateful to the late Miss Isa MacKinlay, whose mother grew up in Glencraig in the late nineteenth century, for this information.

²¹ Omitted from *PNF* 1. Taken from *PNF* 5, Addenda.

may be the site of the house or houses of such agricultural workers. However, the early forms in the singular are puzzling.

INCHGALL BGY S NT175958 1 95m

(Valence lord of) *Inchegalle* 1393 *Pitfirrane Writs* no. 8

apud *Inchegall* 1407 *RMS* i no. 901 [charter of Robert duke of Albany dated there]

supra *Inchegall* 1511 *RMS* ii no. 3642 [villam de *Corshill* supra *Inchegall*, 'the estate of Crosshill above Inchgall']

(lands of) *Inchegall* 1536 × 1546 *RMS* iv no. 3 [John Wardlaw to Henry Wardlaw and Alison Hume his lands of *Inchegall* viz. mains of *Inchegall*, lands of *Corshill*, *Balbeghe*, *Contill*, *Clune*, *Tempilland*, *Smedyland* de *Myltoun*, *Brewland* de *Myltoun* and *Serjandcroft* + other lands of the lordship of *Inchegall* <not named> + advowson of the church of *Ballingry* (*Ballingorie*) and of the chaplaincy of the chapel of St Andrew (for which see Chapel BGY), in the barony of *Westir Lochquhoreschire*]

baronia de *Inchegall* 1543 *RMS* iii no. 2938

(barony of) *Inchegall* 1547 *RMS* iv no. 47

lacus de *Inchegall* 1547 *RMS* iv no. 47

(advowson of the chapel of) *Inchegall* 1562 *RMS* iv no. 1415

(lands and barony of) *Inchegaw* 1604 *RMS* vii no. 1

parochia de *Inchegaw* 1604 *RMS* vii no. 1

(advowson of the chapel of) *Inchegall* 1605 *RMS* vi no. 1658

(barony of) *Inchegall* 1605 *RMS* vi no. 1658

(free barony of) *Inchegall* 1616 *RMS* vii no. 1405 [free barony of *Wester Lochquhoreschyre* alias *Inchegall*]

(lands called the Mains of) *Inchgall* 1642 *Retours* (Fife) no. 619 [terris vocatis *Maynes de Inchgall*]

Insh Ga 1642 Gordon MS Fife

Inche Ga 1654 Blaeu (Gordon) Fife [in Loch Ore]

Inchgown 1753 Roy sheet 17, 5

Inchgaw Mill 1775 Ainslie/Fife

Inchgall 1786 Sasines no. 1389 ['*Mains of Inchgall, Ballud and Bowhouse* called *Inchgall*']

G innis + G gall

'Island of foreigners'. For a discussion as to who the foreigners in question might be, see BGY Introduction above. The centre of the lands, later barony, of Inchgall was the castle now known as Lochore Castle. The NGR is of this feature. As the name suggests, it originally stood on an island in Loch Ore. This is confirmed by Blaeu (Gordon)'s map.

OS Pathf. Inchgall Farm was formerly Inchgall Mill. See Milton for a discussion of this name.

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KILDOWNIES BGY S NT169973 2 160m SEF

Kildownie 1810 RHP767

Kildownie 1811 RHP1711 [*Fore Kildownie*, *Back Kildownie*, *Bowhouse Kildownie*: all immediately north and north-west of Lochore House]

Kildownies Hill 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.

The name occurs too late in the record for any certain interpretation to be offered. If G, as it appears to be, the first element may be either *G coille* 'wood(land)', *G cùil* 'neuk, corner' or *G cùl* 'back', while the second element may be *G dùn* 'hill, hill-fort'. It appears as a set of field-names on the lands of Lochore House in 1810. The name survives in OS Pathf. *Kildownies Hill* (NT166972 1 384 173m) a few hundred metres west of Lochore House. The Sc or SSE plural ending reflects the group of *Kildownie* field-names.

Henderson states that this place is first mentioned in 1711 (1990, under *Bowhouse* of *Kildownie*). It must be the same place as Henderson's *Bowhouse* of *Inchgall* (see *Bowhouse* BGY above).

KIRKLAND BGY S NT182977 1 110m

terram ecclesiasticam de *Balhyngry* c.1400 *St A. Lib.* 1–2 [kirkland of *Ballingry*]

Kirkland 1775 Ainslie/Fife

Kirkland 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.

Sc kirkland

'Church-land, land belonging to a church', the church in question being that of *Ballingry*. It is *Kirkland* Farm on OS Pathf. and simply *Kirkland* on OS Explorer (2001). For its place in the charter c.1400, see BGY Introduction above.

LADATH BGY S NT171969 1 135m SEF

Ladach 1477 *RMS* ii no. 1335 [one of the lands in the west part of *Lochorschir*]

Laudach 1536 RMS iii no. 2922

Ladath 1616 RMS vii no. 1405 [part of the lands of Wester Lochoreshire; see BGY Introduction]

Ladathne 1654 Blaeu (Pont) West Fife

Ladath 1654 Blaeu (Gordon) Fife

Ladath 1786 Sasines no. 1389

G leth + G dabhach

'Half-davoch'. This must once have represented an important division of the core lands of Lochore, since a davoch is usually reckoned as consisting of approximately 200 acres + grazing land. The name exists on the OS Pathf. as *Ladath Stripe*, referring to a strip of woodland on the southern slope of Kildownies Hill. The ruins of *Ladath House*, which later served as a stable and outbuildings for *Lochore House*, are still visible (NT171969). For more details, see Henderson 1988, 158.

Ladeddie CER contains the same elements.

/𐌆 ★ 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 / or /𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 /

LOCH ORE BGY W NT16 95 1 90m

Lacu de *Inchgall* 1546 RMS iv no. 47 [loch of Inchgall]

lacu de *Inschegall* 1616 RMS vii no. 1405 [see BGY Introduction]

lacu de *Inchgall* 1642 *Retours* (Fife) no. 619

Loch Orr 1654 Blaeu (Gordon) Fife

Loch Orr 1753 Roy sheet 17, 5

Loch of Inchgall 1786 Sasines no. 1389

Loch Ore 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn. ['site of Loch Ore formerly Inchgall Loch']

G loch + en Ore

Although the loch itself is first referred to as the loch of Inchgall, there is no doubt that Loch Ore was the older name for this shallow loch, since already in the twelfth century it had given its name to the whole surrounding territory of Lochoreshire (defined by the medieval parishes of Ballingry and Auchterderran, for more details of which see BGY Introduction, as well as Lochore and Lochoreshire BGY). Inchgall was originally the name of an island within the loch, on which was built Lochore Castle.

The loch itself was drained in the 1790s, presumably shortly after the author of the *OSA* entry for Ballingry wrote that 'the present proprietor hath formed a plan for draining this lake which is already far advanced' (p. 76). See also Henderson 1990 under (The) Grand Cut and Loch Ore. It is thus shown on Ainslie/Fife (1775) but not on SGF (1828), nor on OS 1 inch (1899). It was not reconstituted as a loch until the second half of the twentieth century.

LOCHORE BGY S NT179968 1 384

Lochore 1124 × 1130 *St A. Lib.* 117 [rubric, which may not belong to the original charter; see *ESC*, 329 and Barrow 1998b, 252]

Costentinus de *Lochor* 1160 × 1162 *St A. Lib.* 128

2 bouatas terre in territorio de *Lochor* 1150 × 1200 Barrow 1998b, 254 [grant by Constantine of Lochore son of Robertus de Burguinn to the Hospital of Jerusalem of 2 oxgangs of land in the territory of Lochore, with grazing rights for a specified number of cows, ewes, goats and mares, and timber rights]

Constantinus de *Lochor* 1150 × 1200 Barrow 1998b, 254

(Constantine of) *Louchor* 1242 *Pitfirrane Writs* no. 1 [donation to his son, Adam, of lands of Lumphinnan (*Lumfilan*)]

(half the mill of) *Lochore* 1372 RMS i no. 518 [royal confirmation of John of Wemyss' grant to Andrew Valence of half the mill of Lochore]

(barony of) *Lochquhore* 1432 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no. 48 [lands of *Lochhede* (Lochhead ATL, BGY) in west part of the barony of *Lochquhore*]

Lochuhoir 1539 × 1540 *Knights of St John*, 27 [Rental: 4 s.]

Lurr 1654 Blaeu (Pont) West Fife [either a misreading of his ms. *L. Orr*, or from local pronunciation, which is still /●★ 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 /]

House of Orr 1753 Roy sheet 17, 5

Lochore 1775 Ainslie/Fife ['Sir Michael Malcolm']

en Loch Ore

It takes its name from Loch Ore. From an early date it was the name of an important territory including the medieval parishes of Auchterderran and Ballingry, and is later referred to as Lochoreshire (see the ADN and BGY Introductions for more details). Its *caput* or chief manor was Lochore Castle (NT175958). The name later became applied to the mining village between Ballingry and Crosshill, and it is this that supplies the above NGR.

Milltown 1828 SGF
Milton 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.

Sc milntoun

‘Mill farm’. Note that Milton is distinct from Inchgall Mill, a distinction which goes back at least as far as 1477 (*RMS* ii no. 1335). Half the mill of Lochore, probably Inchgall Mill, is granted by John of Wemyss to Andrew Valence, confirmed by royal charter in 1372 (*RMS* i no. 518). The distinction between Milton and Inchgall Mill is also made, for example, on Ainslie/Fife (1775), SGF (1828) and OS 6 inch 1st. edn.; however, on OS Pathf. Milton is not marked, and Inchgall Mill appears as Inchgall Farm (NT185956). There are remains of mills on the River Ore at both places.

MUNSHOCK MOSS²⁴ BGY V NT17 97 1 130m
Munshock Moss 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn

Sc munshock + Sc moss

‘Cowberry or red bilberry moss’; *Sc munshock* ‘cowberry’ (*vaccinium vitis-idaea*) or ‘blaeberry’ (*v. myrtilis*) (see Elements Glossary s.v.). It is described in the OS Name Book as follows: ‘A small piece of rough pasture land on the farm of Kirkland where the Bilberry abundantly grows, hence the name, “Munshock” “The Common Bilberry”, Jamiesons Scottish Dictionary’ (8, 23).

Edward Henderson, no doubt taking his lead from the OS Name Book, gives it the alternative name of ‘The Blaeberry Moss’, describing it as ‘[t]he low-lying ground to the west of the public road at the bottom of the Flockhouse Brae ... It is now built upon as part of the township of Ballingry’ (1990 s.n.). The name does not seem to have survived.

NAVITIE BGY S NT180981 2 130m SEF

una pecia terre que dicitur *Navathy* c.1400 *St A. Lib.* 1 [o.c.; checked against original GD 27/45/8 fo. 1v; a piece of land which is called Navity]

the stanry ffurde of *Navathy* c.1400 *St A. Lib.* 1 [o.c.; checked against original GD 27/45/8 fo. 1v; ‘the stoney ford of Navitie’]

Nevody 1477 *RMS* ii no. 1335 [one of the lands in the west part of Lochoreshire]

Navety 1531 *RMS* iii no. s 1004 [in Wester Lochoreshire]

Navite 1543 *RMS* iii no. 2922 [in Wester Lochoreshire]

Navitye 1543 *RMS* iii no. 2938 [in barony of *Inchegall*]

Navitie 1616 *RMS* vii no. 1405 [part of the lands of Wester Lochoreshire; see BGY Introduction]

Navetty 1654 Blaeu (Gordon) Fife

Hillhead of Navety 1753 Roy sheet 17, 5 [the east end of Benarty Hill]

Nivity 1775 Ainslie/Fife

Navity 1786 Sasines no. 1389

Navity 1801 Sasines no. 5839 [‘*Navity*, including the pendicle thereof called the *Shank*, & *Hillhead* or *Backside* of *Navity*’]

Nuvity 1828 SGF [site of OS Pathf. Navitie Farm]

G neimheadh + ? -in

‘Place of the *nemeton*; church-land’. *Neimheadh*, OIr *nemed* ‘sacred; noble or sacred place’, is a difficult element. Watson sees its origin in the Celtic *nemeton* ‘(pre-Christian) sacred place’, a place of tribal judgment and worship (1926, 244–50). 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, with two in Fife: Navitie BGY in west Fife, and the lost **Neveyndereth* in east Fife, probably in SSL. The significance of this element as a place of originally pre-Christian sacred assembly has recently been suggested by Professor G. W. S. Barrow (1998, 56, 58–9 and 1998a). If Navitie does have pre-Christian origins, then it may be significant that it is beside the remains of the small but impressive hill-fort of Dunmore, which is strategically placed above the important early north–south route, beside which Navitie lies. Even more significant may be 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 (NGR NT182981; NMRS Record Card NT19NE no. 13).

It must be stressed, however, that many of these pagan sites were Christianised at an early date, and there is evidence from Ireland of *neimhidh* referring specifically to church lands. Also Dwelly under *neimhidh* (marked as obsolete) gives the meaning ‘church land’. Navitie itself lies immediately north of the kirkland of Ballingry (now Kirkland Farm).

It appears on OS Pathf. in Navitie Farm, Navitie Hill (on which Dunmore hill-fort sits) and Navitie House.

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²⁴ Omitted from *PNF* 1. Taken from *PNF* 5, Addenda.

TEMPLELAND BGY S NT180958 1 90m*Tempilland* 1536 × 1546 RMS iv no. 3 [one of the lands of Inchgall]*Tempilland* 1547 RMS iv no. 47 [in the barony of Inchgall]*Templin* 1753 Roy sheet 17, 5*Templelands* 1775 Ainslie/Fife*Templeland* 1828 SGF*Templeland* 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.*Sc temple + Sc land*

'Land belonging to the Knights Templar'. This is the 'temple of *Inchegow*' (i.e. Inchgall) in 1540, paying a rent of 2 s. (*Knights of St John*, 26). It is near OS Pathf. Lochcraig, between Crosshill and Glencreig. The above NGR is supplied by OS 6 inch 1st edn.

THISHALAW #BGY S NT180965 1 105m*Tushielaw* 1704 Henderson 1990 under Tushielaw*Tishalaw* 1850 Henderson 1990 under Tushielaw*Thishalaw* 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.*? Sc tushilago*

Tushilago, which appears variously as *tushalagy*, *tushylucky*, *thisalaga*, etc., also as *dishilago*, *dishiologie* etc., all derive from the Latin *tussilago* 'coltsfoot', the dried leaves of which were 'eagerly utilised as a substitute for tobacco' (*SND*, under *dishilago* and *tushilago*).

'Tushielaw Cottage stood on the site of the present Miners' Welfare Institute, and although in Crosshill, the lands on which it stood were further defined as Kirk Lands' (Henderson 1990 under Tushielaw).

TOLLIE HILL BGY R NT165933 1 384 159m*Tollie Hill* 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.*? en Tollie + Sc hill*

The first element may derive from G *tulach* 'hill, knowe'. If so, then an explanatory *hill* has been added in the Scots-speaking period. Henderson states that it lies in what was known of old as 'Northern Lumfynnanis', and that a burial site of the late Bronze Age was discovered here in 1927 (1990 s.n.). The *tulach* may therefore have originally referred to a burial mound.

WESTER CARTMORE BGY S NT176940 1 384 110m NWF*W. Kirkmoor* 1775 Ainslie/Fife*Wt. Cartmoor* 1828 SGF*Sc wester + en Cartmore*

This is an unusual division of an estate, since the 'Easter' part of it lies in another parish. See Cartmore ADN.

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- DOST *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*, ed. W. Craigie and others 1937–2001. See also DSL.
- DSL *Dictionary of the Scots Language/Dictionar o the Scots Leid*, an electronic edition of two earlier works, the *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* and the *Scottish National Dictionary*, on-line at <http://www.dsl.ac.uk/>
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Parish Abbreviations

All abbreviations with X refer to parishes which no longer exist. Those parishes preceded by a number are those which are dealt with under their own separate chapter; the number following each parish indicates the volume it appears in. The areas covered by the individual *PNF* volumes are also indicated.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| AAX Abbotshall now in KDT 1 | 32. FPC Ferry-Port-on-Craig 4 |
| 1. ABE Abdie 4 | 33. IKG Inverkeithing 1 |
| 2. ABO Aberdour 1 | 34. KBS Kingsbarns 3 |
| 3. ADN Auchterderran 1 | 35. KCQ Kilconquhar 3 |
| AGK Arngask PER formerly
FIF/PER/KNR | 36. KDT Kirkcaldy & Dysart 1 |
| 4. AMY Auchtermuchty 4 | KFX Kirkforthar now in MAI/KTT 2 |
| 5. ANE Anstruther Easter 3 | 37. KGH Kinghorn 1 |
| 6. ANR Anstruther Wester 3 | 38. KGL Kinglassie 1 |
| ANY Abernethy PER | 39. KLM Kilmany 4 |
| ANY FIF part of Abernethy formerly FIF | 40. KMB Kemback 3 |
| 7. ATL Auchtertool 1 | 41. KRY Kilrenny 3 |
| 8. BEA Beath 1 | 42. KTT Kettle 2 |
| 9. BGY Ballingry 1 | 43. KXY Kirkcaldy now in KDT 1 |
| 10. BMO Balmerino 4 | 44. LAR Largo 2 |
| 11. BUI Burntisland 1 | 45. LEU Leuchars 4 |
| 12. CBE Carnbee 3 | 46. LOG Logie 4 |
| 13. CER Ceres 2 | 47. LSL Leslie 2 |
| CLE Cleish KNR formerly FIF | 48. MAI Markinch 2 |
| 14. CLS Collessie 4 | MEX Methil now in WMS 1 |
| 15. CLT Cults 2 | 49. MML Monimail 4 |
| 16. CMN Cameron 3 | 50. MNZ Moonzie 4 |
| 17. CNK Carnock 1 | 51. NBH Newburgh 4 |
| 18. CRA Craig 3 | 52. NBN Newburn 2 |
| 19. CRC Creich 4 | 53. PIT Pittenweem 3 |
| CRX Crombie now in TOB 1 | PTM Portmoak KNR formerly FIF |
| 20. CUP Cupar 4 | RHX Rosyth now in DFL 1 |
| 21. CUS Culross FIF formerly PER 1 | 54. SCO Scoonie 2 |
| 22. DAE Dairsie 4 | 55. SLN Saline 1 |
| 23. DBG Dunbog 4 | 56. SLO Strathmiglo 4 |
| 24. DFL Dunfermline 1 | 57. SMS St Monans 3 |
| 25. DGY Dalgety 1 | 58. SSL St Andrews (SAW) &
St Leonards (SLE) 3 |
| 26. DNO Dunino 3 | 59. TOB Torryburn 1 |
| 27. DSX Dysart now in KDT 1 | 60. TUL Tulliallan FIF formerly PER 1 |
| 28. ELI Elie 3 | TUX Tullibole KNR formerly FIF |
| 29. FAL Falkland 2 | TVX Tarvit now in CER 2/CUP 4 |
| 30. FGN Forgan 4 | 61. WMS Wemyss 1 |
| 31. FLK Flisk 4 | |

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Other Abbreviations

A antiquity: all features named on OS maps in Gothic or Roman print styles e.g. castle, tower, fort etc., including battlefields

Bp Bishop

c. Latin *circa* 'about, approximately', followed by a number or an NGR, with no space between

c. century, following an ordinal number e.g. 14th c.

ch. chapter

acc. accusative

adj. adjective

d. penny

dat. dative
 E ecclesiastical feature (not parish)
 EAF east facing
 en existing place-name
 f. feminine
 fl. flourished, was alive (from Latin *floruit* 'he or she flourished')
 fn. footnote
 G Scottish Gaelic
 gen. genitive
 i.a. amongst other things (Latin *inter alia*) or amongst other people (*inter alios*)
 IE Indo-European
 IPA International Phonetic Alphabet
 km kilometre(s)
 loc. locational or place-name forming, usually in connection with locational suffixes i.e. suffixes used to form place-names
 m metre
 m. masculine
 ms(s) manuscript(s)
 n. neuter
 NEF north-east facing
 NGR National Grid Reference
 NOF north facing
 nom. nominative
 NWF north-west facing
 O other feature e.g. bridge, cairn, island, quarry, road, stone
 o.c. original charter or other document
 OE Old English
 OG Old Gaelic
 OIr Old Irish
 ON Old Norse [both East Scandinavian (Old Danish) and West Scandinavian (Old Norwegian)]
 Old North. Old Northumbrian [northern Old English, sometimes referred to as Anglian]
 OS Ordnance Survey
 OS Pathf. Ordnance Survey Pathfinder maps, 1:25,000 series
 P parish, both medieval and modern (civil)
 pl. plural
 pn personal name
 R relief feature
 s. shilling
 S settlement
 Sc Scots
 SEF south-east facing
 sing. singular
 s.n. Latin *sub nomine* i.e. under the name (being discussed), in a gazetteer etc.
 s.v. Latin *sub verbo* i.e. under the word (being discussed), in a dictionary etc.
 SOF south facing
 SSE Scottish Standard English
 SWF south-west facing
 V vegetation
 vic. sheriffdom (Latin *vicecomitatus*)
 Vol. Volume; when occurring with a following digit only, always refers to volumes of *The Place-Names of Fife*: Vol. 1 2006, Vol. 2 2008, Vol. 3 2009, Vol. 4 (2010), Vol. 5 (2012); see Bibliography and Sources, above, for more details
 W water feature. All features named in blue on OS maps (other than coastal features), e.g. burn, lake, river, well.
 w. witness (of a charter)
 WEF west facing