kingdom. It does not appear as *Scotlandwell* until the 1500s. Clearly of national significance, the reason for the name remains unknown. The well itself is still flowing vigorously, now within a fine well-house (1858). It lay on the main route from Inverkeithing to Perth, and was the site of a hospital or hospice for 'the poor and needy', which presumably included pilgrims and other travellers, first mentioned in the 1170s. In the 1230s it was given to the Friars of the Trinitarian Order, who not only looked after poor travellers but also raised money to redeem captives taken in the Crusades. Hospital and friary are long gone, but it is commemorated in the street-name **Friar Place**.

Walk through the village of Scotlandwell heading back to the start of the walk at Portmoak Parish Kirk.

This leaflet was compiled by the Scottish Toponymy in Transition project (STIT), with help from the Kinross-shire Historical Society. STIT is based at the University of Glasgow and is funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council for three years (2011–14). It aims to: research and publish a place-name volume each for Clackmannanshire, Kinross-shire and Menteith; commence place-name surveys of Ayrshire and Berwickshire, and develop a framework for completing the survey of Perthshire (of which Menteith is the first volume); exchange knowledge with local communities through a series of talks, walks, exhibitions and other events. For further information, see **http://www.glasgow.ac.uk/stit/**

Further reading:

David Munro, *Loch Leven and the River Leven: A Landscape Transformed* (Markinch 1994).

David Munro, *Where Poets Dream'd*: *A Guide to the Michael Bruce Way* (Scotlandwell 2013).

Simon Taylor, 'The Rock of The Irishmen: an Early Place-Name Tale from Fife and Kinross', in *West Over Sea*: *Studies in Scandinavian Sea-Borne Expansion and Settlement before 1300*, ed. B. Ballin Smith, S. Taylor and G. Williams (Leiden and Boston 2007), 497–514.

Simon Taylor with Peter McNiven, *The Place-Names of Kinross-shire* (forthcoming).

Arts & Humanities Research Council

University of Glasgow
VIA VERITAS VITA

Perth & Kinross Archaeology Month/Portmoak Festival
Place-Name Walk, Portmoak
Tuesday 25th June and Saturday 29th June 2013
Portmoak Parish Kirk 10.00
[led by David Munro and Simon Taylor]

The Bishop Hill   White Craigs Fairy Doors
Kinnesswood   Pinnels   Woodmarch   Kilmagad Wood

An exploration on foot of some of the places and their names in and around Kinnesswood and Scotlandwell, taking approximately 3 hours.

Introduction

What is a place-name walk? It is a walk through past and present, through landscape and language. It is an attempt to see the modern environment through the eyes of the people who gave it the names which we still use today, taking the names themselves as our guides. These names are guides also to the languages of the past: for Kinross-shire these are chiefly **Gaelic** and **Scots**, with some **Pictish** and even one **Norse** name (Kirkness), together spanning around 1,500 years, with the last names coined in Gaelic around 1200.

The walk starts and finishes at **Portmoak** parish kirk [*Portemuoch* c.1155, *Portmohoc* c.1180, Gaelic 'harbour of St Móóc/Moag'?]. The medieval parish kirk stood at the farm of Portmoak, formerly on the shore of Loch Leven, and was

the harbour for the Culdee (Céli Dé) abbey, later Augustinian priory, of Lochleven on St Serf's Island. We know nothing about the saint who is apparently contained in the name of Portmoak, also found in Latinised form as *Moanus*. The major local saint's cult was, however, that of St Serf, also commemorated at Culross, Dunning and other places regionally. The parish kirk was moved to its present site in 1659 and re-built in 1832.

The Route

This will follow the Michael Bruce Way (MBW), formerly the Tetley Trail. This is clearly depicted and described in several leaflets, as well as in David Munro's *Where Poets Dream'd* (see **Further Reading**, below). Note that the **Place-Name Walk** follows the MBW in an anti-clockwise direction. From the parish kirk walk a short distance along the main road towards Scotlandwell, then turn left up the path (signposted to Kinnesswood and Bishop Hill) into **Kilmagad Wood** [*Kelgad* c.1252 (the name of the bishop's wood); *Kelnegad* c.1252, Gaelic *coille nan gad* 'wood of the withies/switches/osiers'], a wood at least since Gaelic-speaking times (800 years or more); this has given its name to the settlement of **Kilmagadwood**, called simply *Wod* in 1593 and *Wood* on Ainslie's map (1775). Below where the path leaves the wood is the small 19th-century settlement of **Woodmarch** [*Upper Wood March* and *Nether Wood March* 1796 field-names; Scots *march* 'boundary']. You are now on the edge of **Bishopshire Golf Course**, opened in 1903, and named after **Bishopshire** (*Byschapisschire* 1452), the shire or unit of land which belonged to the bishop of St Andrews, and which included a large part of the parish of Portmoak. This has also given rise to the name **Bishop Hill** [*Bischophillis* 1539, *the bischoppis hill* 1568; but called *W. Lawmond* on Ainslie's map of 1775, while West Lomond is called *Mid Lawmond*].

The Golf Course overlays strips of fields shown on a plan of 1796 with names such as **Camel Drum**, containing Scots *drum* 'ridge', a loan-word from Gaelic *druim* 'back, ridge'; and **Hempslack**, indicating the cultivation of hemp here, probably for rope-making. This contains Scots *slack*, 'low-lying, boggy depression in the ground'. It occurs in **Hempslack How**, beside Camel Drum, the *how(e)* (Scots for 'a hollow') probably referring to the same feature as *slack* and added when the meaning of *slack* was no longer widely understood; also in the adjacent **Hemp<s>lack Drum**. *How-* and *Drum*-names alternated along this stretch, reflecting the strikingly undulating terrain of melt-water channels from the last Ice Age.

The path continues to and through **Kinnesswood** [*Kynneskwode* 1389 (copied 1573), *Kynnescote* 1515, *Kynnescott* 1518, *Kynescout* 1520, *Kynnescott* 1546]. This contains Gaelic *ceann* 'head, end' and possibly Gaelic *easg* 'a fen, bog'; later the Scots *cote*, *cott*, 'a cottage, a house occupied by a cottar' was added; the local pronunciation is *Kinnaskit*, with the stress on *a*.

Turn left along the main road, then right onto Grahamstone Avenue, leading to **Grahamstone** [*Grahamston* 1839, 'Graham's toun or farm'], established on land drained when the water-level of Loch Leven was lowered in 1832; named after Sir Graham, elder son of the Graham Montgomery family, then proprietors of the lands. Another such new farm was **Johntown**, named after Graham's younger brother, but which by the 1850s had become known as **Levenmouth**. Turn off along the **Peat Loan**, and through **Portmoak Moss** (Scots *moss* 'a peat bog'). 'The peitt myre that is the bischoppis' is mentioned in this area as early as 1389. From here you get a very good view of Bishop Hill, with features such as **White Craigs** (*White Craig* 1796) and **Fairy Doors** (*Fairy Doors* 1796); also the **Rows** such as **Kinnesswood Row**, from Scots *row* 'roll', hollows in the hillside down which limestone quarried high up on the Bishop Hill was rolled.

The path continues to **Scotlandwell**, which first appears (c.1245) in Latin as *Fons Scocie* 'the well of Scotland (north of the Forth)', the core of the Scottish

John Ainslie, *Counties of Fife and Kinross* 1775, from http://maps.nls.uk/ *Wood* is for *Kilmagadwood*