Placenames of Strathardle, Glenshee and Glenisla

Ashintully   Eas an Tulaich (orig. Ais an Tulaich)   Stronghold by the Hillock

Ashmore   Ais Mor   Big Stronghold

Ballintuim   Baile an Tuim   Township by the Mound
(The "tom" or mound was the Tom an Rath, or justice-hill, nearby)

Balnabroich   Baile na Bruaich   Township by the Bank
(Both Broughdearg, in Glenshee, and Balnabroich, are near to standing-stones.
Maybe "broich" and "brough" are more likely derived from "brugh", tumulus)

Balnakilly   Baile na Cille   Township by the (ancient) Church

Balvarran   Baile a'Sharain   Baron's Township
(residence of the Barain Ruadha, Barons Reid, or Robertsons of Straloch)

Beinn a'Ghlo   Meaning uncertain

Ben Earb   Beinn Earb   Roedeer Mountain

Ben Gulabin   Beinn Ghuilbinn – meaning uncertain, but the name is found in at least Six other instances in Scotland, including Ben Gullipen (on Loch Vennachar) Beinn Ghuilbin (north of Aviemore), Torr a'Ghuilbinn (west end of Loch Laggan), Beinn a'Ghilbein (near Garve). It was also the old name for A'Bheinn Fhada (Kintail) and Beinn Tianavaig (Skye). Guilbneach means Curlew; Guillone is Irish for break. Also, Ben Bulben, Co. Sligo. Both Ben Gulabin and Ben Bulben are associated with the story of Diarmid and the Boar.

Beinn Iutharna Mhor   Big Hell Mountain

Ben Vrackie   Beinn Bhreacaidh   Mountain of Speckled Place

Binzian   Binnein   Little Peak

Blacklunans   Baile Chluanain   Township by the Little Pasture

Blackwater   Dobhar Dubh

Blath Bhalg   Plain of Bags, or Hollows

Broughdearg   Broch Dearg   Red Mound (?)(cf. Bal-Nabroich)

Caenlochan   Cadha an Lochain   Pass by the Lochan

Cairnwell   An Carn Bhalg   The Mountain of Bags, or Hollows

Carn an Righ   King's Mountain

Ceanghline   Ceann a'Ghlinne   Glen Head

Clach a'Choilich		The Cock Stone
Cloquhat	Clach Chat	Cat's Stone
Coire Shith		Fairy Corrie
Corrydon	Coire Domhain	Deep Corrie
Crandart	Crannard	Tree Height (?)
Crannach		Tree Place (?) Crann is old Gaelic for Tree
Cray	Crathaidh	Shaking Place, or Bog
Creag Loisk	Creag Loisgte	Burnt Rock
Creag nam Brataichean		Rock of the Banners
Daldhu	An Dail Dubh	Dark Meadow
Dalruizion	Dail Raillean (meaning obscure)	Drondrayllen, 1314 Dalrilzean, 1664
Dalnagarn	Dail nan Carn	Field of the Cairns
Delnamer	Dail an Amair	Field of the Trough
Dirnanean	Doire nan Eun	Bird Grove
Drimmie	Druimidh	Ridge Place
Drumfork	Druim Choirce	Oat Ridge
Elrig	Eilirig	Deer-trap
Enochdhu	An t-Aonach Dubh Cf. Nenagh, Co. Tipperary (An tAonach)	The Dark Assembly Place (for cattle)
Finegand	Feith nan' Ceann	The Stream of the Heads
Fortar	(Forthir, 1470)(cf. Fartairchill, Fortingal, fortress or Church)	Fortress
Glas Maol		Grey Bald Mountain
Gleann Taitneach		Pleasant Glen
Glen Beg	Gleann Beag	Little Glen
Glen Derby	Gleann Geunaid (Glen Gennet/Gleann Geunaid is the ancient name, But Glen Derby is known since at least the '45)	Glen of Goose Stream.
Glen Fernate	Gleann Fearnaid	Glen of Alder Stream

	(Gleann Fearnach is given by the Ordnanace Survey, but Fernate/Fearnaid is the correct form. –aid/-naid is an old Gaelic diminutive found in some names of streams)	
	(see above, Gleann Geunaid, from "geadh", goose)	
Glen Isla	Gleann Ile	Meaning uncertain
Glen Lochsie	Gleann Lochaidh	possibly Glen of Black Goddess Stream
	(Analogy with River Lochy, Inverness-shire, which St. Adamnan gives as Loch-diae, or "the stream Which in Latin may be called Nigra Dea"	
Glen Shee	Gleann Sith	Fairy Glen, or Glen of Peace
Kindrogan Rock	Creag Chiocha	Pap Rock
	(Kindrogan may be Dragon's Head of Hill, from Ancient Gaelic "drac", gen. "dracon", dragon)	
Kirkmichael	Cille Mhicheil (Killmychill, 1314)	St. Michael's Church
Knock of Balmyle	An Cnoc	The Hill
	(Balmyle is in Gaelic Baile Mhill, the township by the "meal", lump or hill)	
An Lairig		The Pass

Loch Beanie (also called Loch Shechernich) (both names obscure)

Loch Mhairich		Mermaid's Loch
Loch nan Eun		Loch of the Birds
Mount Blair	Mon' Bhiair	Mountain of Wide Field, or Battle
Pitcarmick	Baile Charmaig	Cormac's Township
Presnerb	Preas nan Earb	Roaedeer's Thicket
Soilzarie	Soilleiridh	Bright Place
Spital of Glenshee	An Spideal	The Hospice
Straloch	Srath Loch	The Strath of Loch, Or Lochs
Strath Ardle	Strath Ardail (Stratherdel, 1153; Ferdill, 1178)	
	(Folk etymology gives Ard-fhuil, high blood; but the meaning is obscure)	
Tulchan	Tulachan	Hillock
Tullochcurran	Tulach Curran	Carrot Hill
Whitefield Castle	A 'Mhor-Chloich	The Big Stone

Further names:

Aberbothry   "Outlet" (British/Welsh aber = out-bringing; Gaelic inver – in-bringing

	Of the "Deaf Stream" (bothry is for "boidhre", Gaelic for deafness).
Alyth	Recorded as Ailicht in the Middle Ages (cf. Grianan of Aileach, the ancient stone Fort near Londonderry; and "na h-Eileacha Naomha", or Garvellochs, South-east of Mull, the site of St. Brendan's monastery of Ailech. Ailech, From "ail", means "a rocky place")
Bendochy	From Gaelic "beannachadh", or blessing, referring to an ancient Christian site.
Blairgowrie	The Blair (Gaelic "blar" means meeting-field, or battle-field) of the province Of Gowrie. Atholl, Gowrie and Angus were sub-kingdoms of the Picts and Gaels. Atholl comes from Ath-Fotla, New Ireland. Angus is named after a prince Or king Angus, the name meaning "unique choice". Gowrie is named after a prince Gabran, whose name is derived from "gabhar/gobhar", Gaelic for goat. Note that The Pictish form of Angus was Unuist, and the Welsh equivalent was Ungust. The Welsh for goat is "gafr", pronounced "gavr". This to show that the Pictish Language was almost certainly a form of British Celtic, related to Welsh. Also, The difference between Gaelic (Irish Celtic) and British Celtic in some cases was so Small that names must have passed quite easily from Pictish to Gaelic during the Period of fusion of the two nations.
	It is interesting that the two famour "blairs" of Perthshire are Blairgowrie and Blair Atholl. They must have been important meeting-places for the people of the Two provinces. Atholl is Highland Perthshire from Rannoch Dunkeld. Gowrie Stretches from Perth and the Carse of Gowrie, across Strathmore to Blairgowrie, And up to the head of Strath Ardle.
Bridge of Cally	Known in Gaelic as "Lagan Dubh-Chaillich", the Hollow of the Black Nuns. There Was a nunnery here, connected to the abbey of Coupar Angus. Cally is commonly Supposed to come from "caillich", but the form in medieval documents, Kalathyn And Caladyn, does not support this.
Coupar Angus	The meaning of Coupar is uncertain. It is Cubert in 1153. Some say it is from Com-bert, bringing together, i.e. a Gaelic derivation. Others say it is from a Flemish Word for depot, cubre. Both Coupar Angus and Cupar in Fife lie on important Crossroads, and they figured in the growth of trade, partly stemming from Flanders In the 12th Century. Angus refers to the province of Angus (see under Blairgowrie).
Dunkeld	Dun Chaillean, the fortress of Caledon, or of the Caledonians. Compare with the Sidh Chailleann (Schihallion), the fairy-mountain of the Caledonians. According to This evidence, the great tribe of the Caledonians, which faced the Roman Army Under Agricola, should be situated in Highland Perthshire. Over two hundred years Ago, antiquarians began to attribute the battle of Mons Graupius to Blairgowrie or The Stormont hills on the road to Dunkeld. Latterly, following the discovery of Roman marching camps as far north as the Moray Firth, archaeologists have been Inclined to place the battle in Aberdeenshire. The question is still open however.
Meigle	Originally Migdele. Mig – is a Welsh (British Celtic) term for bog, found also in Strathmiglo (Fife), Migvie (Stratherrick), and other instances. The second element Is from dol/dul, a meadow (Welshj "dol", Gaelic "dail"). Meaning Bog Meadow.
Rattray	(Rotrefe, 1291; rettref, 1296). From "rath" (both Gaelic and Welsh for a circular Fort) and "tref" (Welsh for homestead), similar in usage to Gaelic "baile"). The Gaelic cognate is "treabh", now used only as the verb 'to plough'. Meaning – Fort Township.
Stormont	(Starmonth, 1374). Combining Gaelic "stair", stepping-stones with "monadh", Moor. The Mounth is the old name for the Grampians, and Mount is found several

Times in mountain names, from Mount Blair to Mount Keen to Mount Battock, west
Of the Cairn o'Mounth. This again points to the persistence of British Celtic
Terminology, since Welsh "mynydd" (cognate with Gaelic "monadh") is used in
Mountain names throughout Wales. Stormont could mean "stepping-stone moor"
Or even "foot-hills".

Perth   In Welsh, "perth" is a bush, or copse.

Hamish Robertson, October, 1996.