

1200.

with the last names in Gaelic coined around Pictish, together spanning around 1,500 years, shire are chiefly Gaelic and Scots with some to the languages of the past, which for Kinross names encountered on the trail are guides also sometimes known locally as Kinrosskit? The what is Camel Drum and why is Kinnesswood Fairy Steps and Friar Place get their names, taking the names as your guide. How did the trail and find out more about the landscape, This self-guided walk allows you to explore the

museum.

The Cobbles, Kinnesswood, is now a cottage 'Gentle Poet of Lochleven', whose birthplace in is named after Michael Bruce (1746-67), the Hill, Kilmagad Wood and Portmoak Moss. It the Kinross-shire villages of Kinnesswood and until 2008, the Michael Bruce Way connects Created in 1997 and known as the Tetley Trail

The Michael Bruce Way



Michael Bruce Way

A self-guided place-name walk



Re-connecting people
with the hills

Living Heritage



LOTTERY FUNDED

About the route

This circular trail is fully signposted and offers spectacular views of Loch Leven and the surrounding hills. At selected points along the path you will find plaques with lines from the poems of Michael Bruce inspired by the sights and sounds that he experienced.

The Michael Bruce Way follows a public pathway through woodland, farmland and village landscapes. Sections of the route are surfaced, however, the path mainly follows tracks which can become wet and muddy in places.

You can join the trail at any number of points along the way. If you are travelling by car there are parking places available as shown on the map. Local transport links can be found via www.travelinescotland.com

Make your walk enjoyable

Please wear sturdy footwear, take suitable clothing and some water and be aware that the weather can quickly change.

Scottish Outdoor Access Code

While out enjoying the local countryside please follow the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. www.outdooraccess-scotland.com

Like this - want more?

This self-guided walk is one of a series in the area. To find out more go to www.livinglomonds.org.uk

Find out more

The Living Lomonds Landscape Partnership is an association of organisations in Fife and Perth & Kinross.

Our aim is to re-connect people with the living legacy of the Lomond and Benarty Hills through a range of community based activities, volunteering opportunities and projects.

Visit the Living Lomonds website www.livinglomonds.org.uk to print more copies of this leaflet and other self-guided walks in the area and to access the links detailed below.

Further information

Portmoak Moss & Kilmagad Wood www.caledonia.org.uk/socialland/portmoak.htm

Scotlandwell well, Wash House and Well Green www.wellwashhouse.co.uk

Perth & Kinross Archaeology Month/Portmoak Festival Place-Name Walk 2013 www.livinglomonds.org.uk

Scottish Place-Name Society www.spns.org.uk

The Place-Names of Kinross-shire (2016) by Simon Taylor with Peter McNiven and Eila Williamson

Where Poets Dream'd: A guide to the Michael Bruce Way (2013) by David Munro

A Walk in Kinnesswood (2010) by Kinnesswood in Bloom

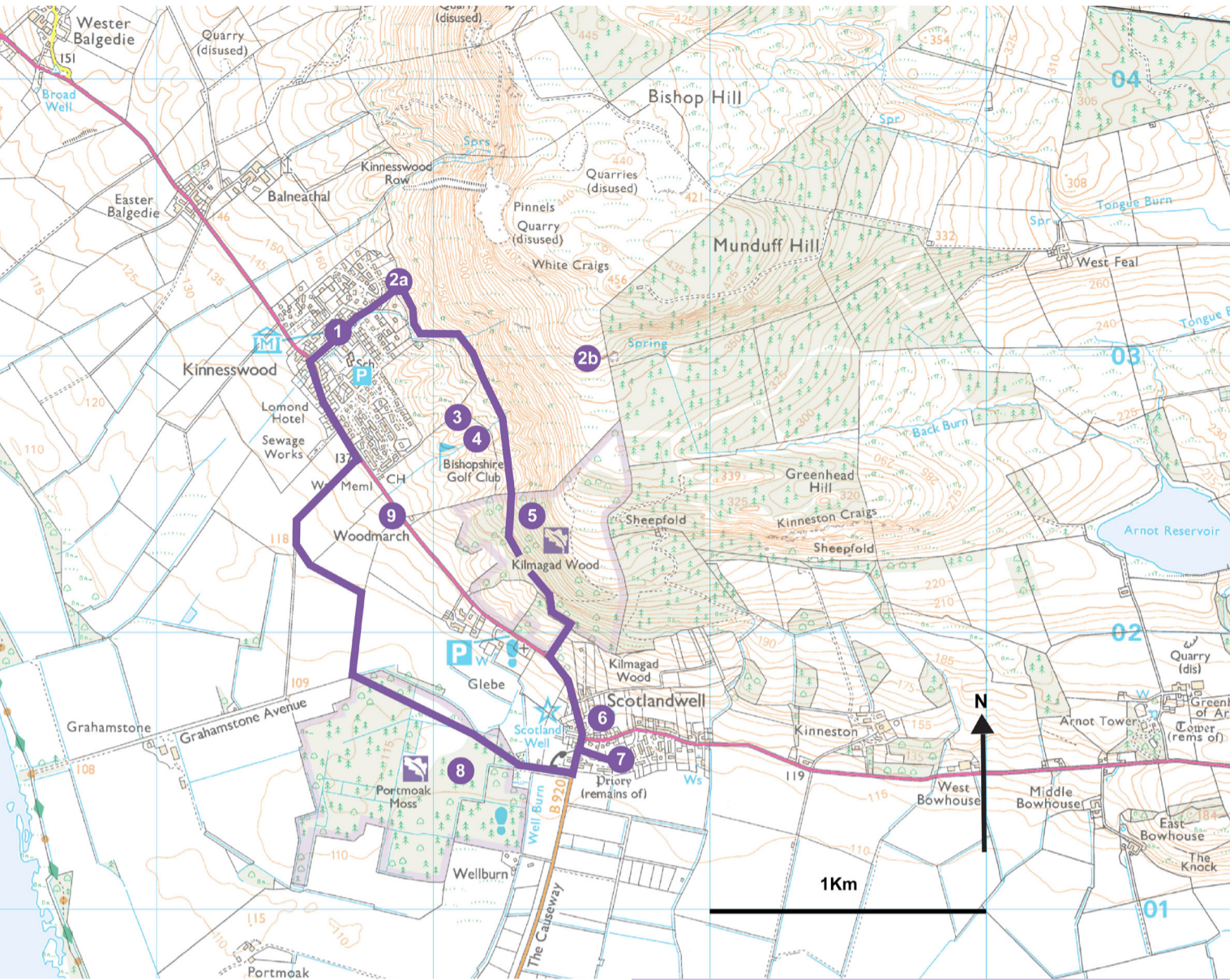
With thanks to

Dr Simon Taylor of the University of Glasgow, and Professor David Munro, Kinross (Marshall) Museum, for their extensive knowledge on place-names and the local area that is shared through this leaflet.

To our funders without whom this leaflet would not have been possible:



Arts & Humanities
Research Council

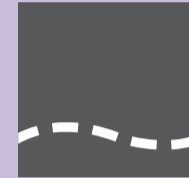


Description

A fine circular walk through the historic villages of Kinnesswood and Scotlandwell, including surfaced woodland trails through Kilmagadwood and Portmoak Moss, a farm track and a short hill section with views across Loch Leven to the Ochil Hills.

Terrain

Mostly pavements and well-made tracks, but some short steep sections and some sections which can become muddy after rain. There is a long flight of wooden steps in Kilmagadwood.



moderate

**3 miles/5 km
Allow 1½ - 2 hours**

1 The Michael Bruce Cottage Museum and Kinnesswood

Setting off from the Michael Bruce Cottage Museum, which is situated on a former cobbled lane known as The Cobbles, the trail heads upwards onto the Bishop Hill through the village of Kinnesswood. Locally pronounced 'Kinnaskit', which reflects the early form of the name (*Kynnescote* 1515). The place-name Kinnesswood contains the Gaelic words *ceann*, 'head, end', and possibly Gaelic *easg*, 'a fen or bog', to which the Scots *cote* or *cot*, 'a cottage occupied by a cottar or small-holder' has been added.



Fairy Steps

2 (a) Fairy Steps and (b) Fairy Doors

At the top of The Cobbles, a minor track leads onto the hill to the left of The Napix (*Knapix* 1738), a name derived from the Scots *knap* meaning 'lump' or 'bump,' hence 'hillock' or 'knoll'. Beyond are the Fairy Steps, an outcrop of sandstone that has tiny footprints cut into it. These were carved many years ago by quarrymen who may have believed in fairies. Further along the trail, the fairy home in the underworld could be accessed through Fairy Doors, the name of a quarry visible on the brow of the hill above the golf course. Follow the pathway below the Fairy Steps to rejoin the main route of the trail.

3 Camel Drum

The trail continues along the foot of the hill traversing a series of ridges and hollows known as *drums* and *hows* that form part of a distinctive undulating terrain created by glacial melt-water channels. The golf

course overlays strips of fields shown on a plan of 1796 with names such as Camel Drum which contains the Scots word *drum*, a loan-word from Gaelic *druim*, 'a back or ridge'.

4 Hemplack How

One of the hollows was named Hemplack How, indicating the cultivation of hemp. This name also contains the Scots word *slack*, 'a low-lying boggy depression' to which the Scots word *how*, 'a hollow', has later been added when the meaning of *slack* was no longer understood.

5 Kilmagad Wood

The trail moves from open hill into a community woodland called Kilmagad Wood. Written *Kelnegad* c.1252, it takes its name from the Gaelic *coille nan gad* or 'wood of the withies', a withie being a thin branch of wood used for making baskets. Kilmagad Wood has given its name to the small settlement of Kilmagadwood which was simply called Wod in 1593 and Wood on a map of 1775.

6 Scotlandwell

Exit the wood onto the A911 road leading down to the ancient village of Scotlandwell which first appears c.1245 in Latin as *Fons Scocie*, 'the well of Scotland'. It does not appear as Scotlandwell until the 1500s. Situated on the main route from Inverkeithing to Perth, the well was of national significance.

7 Friar Place Hospital

A short distance south, Friar Place commemorates the site of a medieval hospital or hospice for 'the poor and needy' that used the curative water drawn from the Well. First mentioned in the 1170s, it was given in the 1230s to Friars of the Trinitarian Order who not only looked after poor



The Well, Scotlandwell

travellers and pilgrims but also raised money to redeem captives taken in the Crusades.

8 Portmoak Moss

Follow the signs to Portmoak Moss, a raised bog mentioned as early as 1389 as 'The peitt myre that is the bischoppis'. The Scots word *moss* signifies 'a peat bog' and Portmoak is the name of the parish. Until 1659 the original medieval kirk of the Parish of Portmoak (*Portemuoch* c.1155) stood at the farm of Portmoak on the pre-1832 shoreline of Loch Leven. The name Portmoak is Gaelic and signifies the 'harbour of St Móóc or Moag' which served the Culdee abbey and later Augustinian priory on St Serf's Island.



Portmoak Moss

9 Woodmarch

From the path beyond the moss, you can see the small 19th-century settlement of Woodmarch just below the golf course. It stands at the foot of the clearly-defined boundary (Scots *march*) between Kilmagad Wood and the forebrae of the Bishop Hill. Both the Bishop Hill (*BischoPhillis* 1539) and the Bishopshire (*Byschapisshire* 1452), as in the Bishopshire Golf Club, derive their names from their former association with the shire or unit of land that belonged to the bishop of St Andrews.