A'Chleit (Argyll), A' Chleit.
  "The cliff or rock", from Norse.
Abban (Inverness), An t-Àban.
  "The backwater" or "small stream".
Abbey St Bathans (Berwick).
  "The abbey of Baoithean". The surname
  MacGylboythin, "son of the devotee of
  Baoithean", appeared in Dumfries in the 13th
  century, but has since died out.
Abbotsinch (Renfrew).
  "The abbot's meadow", from English/Gaelic,
  on lands once belonging to Paisley Abbey.
Aberarder (Inverness), Obar Àrdair.
  "The mouth of the Arder", from *àrd* and
  dobhar.
Aberargie (Perth), Obar Fhargaidh.
  "The mouth of the angry river", from *fearg*.
Aberbothrie (Perth).
  "The mouth of the deaf stream", from *bodhar*,
  "deaf", suggesting a silent stream.
Abercairney (Perth).
  "The mouth of the Cairney", a river name
  from *càrnach*, meaning "stony".
Aberchalder (Inverness), Obar Chaladair.
  "The mouth of the hard water", from *caled*
  and *dobhar*.
Aberchirder (Banff).
  "The mouth of the dark water", containing
  ciar and *dobhar*. Locally the place is known
  as *Foggieloan*.
Abercorn (West Lothian).
  "Horn-shaped river mouth", with a term
  cognate with *còrn*, "horn". It was known to
  Bede as *Aebbercurnig*, and is of Brythonic
  origin.
Abercrombie (Fife), Obar Chrombaidh.
  "Bent river mouth", from *crom*.
Aberdalgie (Perth), Obar Dheilgidh.
  "The mouth of the thorny stream".
Aberdeen, Obar Dheathain.
  "The mouth of the Don", a river named after
  a deity.
Aberdour (Fife), Obar Dobhair.
  "The mouth of the water".
Aberfeldy (Perth), Obar Pheallaidh.
  "The mouth of the Peallaidh". *Peallaidh*,
  which comes from *peallach*, "shaggy", was
  an *ùraisg* or water sprite said to live in this
  stream.
Aberfoyle (Perth), Obar Phuill.
  "The mouth of the sluggish stream". *Poll* was
  borrowed as *pow* in Scottish English.
Abergairn (Aberdeen), Obar Gharthain.
  "The mouth of the Gairn", a noisy river, the
  name of which comes from *goir*, "call".
Abergeldie (Aberdeen), Obar Gheallaidh.
  "The mouth of the bright river".
Aberlady (East Lothian).
  "Rotten river mouth", from *lobh*, "rot".
Aberlednock (Perth), Obar Liadnaig.

"The mouth of the Lednock", an obscure
name.
Aberlemno (Angus), Obar Leamhnach.
  "The mouth of the elm stream".
Aberlour (Banff), Obar Lobhair.
  "The mouth of the noisy or talkative stream".
  Aberlour Church and parish respectively are
  Cill Drostain and *Sgìre Dhrostain*, "the
  church and parish of Drostan".
Abernethy (Inverness, Perth), Obar Neithich.
  "The mouth of the Nethy", a river name
  suggesting cleanliness.
Aberscross (Sutherland), Abarsgaig.
  "Muddy strip of land".
Abersky (Inverness), Abairsgigh.
  "Muddy place".
Abertarff (Inverness), Obar Thairbh.
  "The mouth of the bull river". Rivers and
  stream were often named after animals.
Aberuchill (Perth), Obar Rùchaill.
  Although local Gaelic speakers understood
  this name to mean "mouth of the red flood",
  from *Obar Ruadh Thuil*, older evidence
  points to this name containing *coille*,
  "wood", with similarities to **Orchill**.
Aberuthven (Perth), Obar Ruadhainn.
  "The river mouth at the red-brown place".
Aboyne (Aberdeen), A-Bèidh.
  These names are unclear. The fair held here
  was known as *Féill Mhìcheil*, "Michael's
  Fair".
Abriachan (Inverness), Obar Itheachan.
  This name appears to have originally
  been *Obar Bhritheachan*, "mouth of the hill
  river".
Acairseid Mhor (Eriskay), An Acarsaid
  Mhór. "The big anchorage".
Acha (Argyll, Coll), An t-Achadh.
  "The field".
Achachonleich (Inverness), Achadh a'
  Chonalaich. This may mean "the stubble
  field" or "the field at the place of the
  whirlpool".
Achachork (Skye), Achadh a' Choirce.
  "Oat field".
Achadaphris (Argyll), Achadh Dà Phris.
  "The field with the two bushes".
Achadesdal (Ross), Acha Deuthasdal.
  "The field at Desdal", which is a Norse
  valley name the first part of which is unclear.
  Gairloch Hotel was known as *Taigh-òsta
  Acha Deuthasdal*.
Achadunan (Argyll), Achadh an Dùnain.
  "The field at the small hill(fort)".
Achagallon (Argyll, Arran), Achadh Ghallain.
  "The field with a standing stone".
Achallater (Perth), Achadh Chaladair.
  "The field of the Calder", see **Aberchalder**.
Achalone (Caithness).

"The field by the pool", from *Achadh an Lòin*.

Achamore (Coll, Gigha, Nairn), An t-Achadh Mór. "The big field".

Achanalt (Ross), Achadh nan Allt. "The field of the streams". However, a number of names which appear to include the genitive plural article *nan*, might in old Gaelic have contained an *n* to show a genitive without the article. Among these names are *Cumbernauld, Lochnaw* and *Palnure*.

Achanamara (Argyll), Achadh na Mara. "The field by the sea".

Achandunie (Ross), Achadh an Dùnaidh. "The field at the hill(fort) place".

Achanruie (Perth), Achadh an Ruighe. "The field on the slope".

Achaphubuil (Argyll), Achadh a' Phùbaill. "The field of the tent or pavilion".

Achara (Arran), Acha-Rà. "The field at the circular fort", from an older form, *Achadh an Ràtha*. Local people were nicknamed *meanbhchuileagan*, "midges".

Acharacle (Argyll), Àth Tharracail. "Torcuil's field".

Acharn (Perth), Àth a' Chàirn. "The ford by the cairn".

Acharanny (Arran), Achadh an Rainich. "The bracken field". A more appropriate Gaelic spelling might be *Achadh an Rainigh*, showing more accurately the form of the genitive singular in some southern dialects.

Achateny (Argyll), Ach an Teine. "The field of the fire".

Achavaich (Sutherland), Achadh a' Bhàthaich. "The field with the byre".

Achavandra (Sutherland), Achadh Anndra. "Andrew's field".

Achavanich (Caithness). "The monk's field", from *Achadh a' Mhanaich*.

Achavarasdal (Caithness). This Gaelic/Norse name may be "the field at Barr's valley", from *Achadh Bhàrrasdail*. The second, Norse, element is also found in *Barrisdale*.

Achavraie, Achadh a' Bhràighe (Argyll), Achd a' Bhràighe (Ross). "The field on the upper land". The Gaelic form of the Ross name shows *achd* in place of *achadh* which is a fairly common occurrence in that area.

Achbreck (Banff). "Speckled field", from *Achadh Breac*.

Achdalieu (Argyll), Achadh Do Liubha. "Do Liubha's field", in memory of a saint.

Achduart (Ross), Achadh Dhubhaird. "The field at the black headland".

Acheninver (Ross), Achd an Inbhir. "The field at the river mouth".

Achentoul (Perth, Sutherland), Achadh an t-Sabhail. "The field with the barn".

Achfary (Sutherland), Achadh Taigh Phairidh. "The field at Para's house".

Achgarve (Ross), An t-Achadh Garbh. "The rough field".

Achgobhal (Perth), Ach a' Ghobhail. "The field at the fork".

Achiltibuie (Ross), Achd Ille Bhuidhe. "The field of the yellow haired boy". This name cometimes appears as *Àicheallaidh Buidhe*, "yellow Achilty", by analogy with Achilty in Easter Ross.

Achilty (Ross), Àicheallaidh. This name is not clear, but may be associated with Celtic *uxellos*, "high", the origin of the name *Ochil*.

Achimenach (Caithness). "Middle field", from *Achadh Meadhanach*.

Achinduin (Lismore), Achadh an Dùin. "The field by the hill(fort)".

Achingall (East Lothian). "The field of the non-Gaels", from *Achadh nan Gall*.

Achininver (Sutherland), Achadh an Inbhir. "The field by the river mouth".

Achintee (Ross), Achadh an t-Suidhe. "The field of the seat", situated near the hill called *Meall an t-Suidhe*, "lump of the seat".

Achintore (Inverness), Achadh an Todhair. "The bleaching field". A stream running through Achintore is known as *Allt nan Dathadairean*, "field of the dyers", and as *Ashburn* in English.

Achintraid (Ross), Achadh na Tràghad. "The field at the beach".

Achlean (Inverness), An t-Achadh Leathann. "The wide field".

Achlochan (Ross), Achd an Lochain. "The field by the small loch".

Achlunachan (Perth, Ross), Achadh Ghlùineachain or Achadh Lùinneachain. This may be "the field of jointed grass".

Achmelvich (Sutherland), Achadh Mhealbhaich. "The field of Melvich".

Achmore (Lewis), An t-Acha Mór; (Perth), An t-Achadh Mór; (Ross), Acha Mór. "The big field". Achmore and Lochganvich are the only inland settlements in Lewis, and a person not up to their job is said to be *seòladair an Acha Mhóir*, "an Achmore sailor".

Achnaba (Argyll), Achadh na Bà. "The field of the cow".

Achnacarnan (Argyll), Achadh nan Càrnan. "The field by the small cairns".

Achnacarnin (Sutherland), Achadh nan Càrnan. See **Achnacarnan**.

Achnacarry (Inverness), Achadh na Cairidh. "The field by the weir".

Achnaclerach (Ross), Achadh nan Cléireach. "The field of the clerics".

Achnacloich (Argyll, Nairn, Skye), Achadh na Cloiche. "The field at the stone".

Achnacroish (Lismore), Achadh na Croise. "The field of the cross".

Achnafauld (Perth), Achadh na Follt. The defining element in this field name is unclear.

Achnafearn (Inverness), Achadh na Feàrna. "The field of the alder".

Achnagarron (Ross), Achadh nan Gearran. "The field of the geldings".

Achnagonalin (Moray), Achadh nan Coitheanalan. "The field of the assemblies or congregations".

Achnaha (Argyll), Achadh na h-Àtha. "The field by the kiln or stable".

Achnahaird (Ross), Achadh na h-Àirde. "The field by the headland".

Achnahannet (several), Achadh na h-Annaid. "The field of the mother church".

Achnahinich (Ross), Achadh na h-Ìnich. "The field at the nail place".

Achnairn (Sutherland), Achadh an Fheàrna. "The field of the alder".

Achnaluachrach (Sutherland), Achadh na Luachrach. "The field with the rushes".

Achnanconeran (Inverness), Achadh nan Conbhairean. This may be "the field at the confluences".

Achnasaul (Inverness), Achadh nan Sabhal. "The field with the barns".

Achnasheen (Ross), Achadh na Sìne. "The field of the stormy weather".

Achnashellach (Ross), Achadh nan Seileach. "The field of the willows".

Achnatra (Argyll), Achadh na Tràgha. "The field by the beach".

Achnebron (Ayr), Achadh na Bràthann. "The field of the quern". See **Mauchline**.

Achnegie (Ross), Achadh an Fhiodhaich. "The field at the wooded place".

Achness (Sutherland), Achadh an Easa. "The field at the waterfall or stream".

Achosnich (Argyll, Sutherland), Achadh Osnaich. This appears to be "the field of sighing", but may originally have contained a different second element which gradually changed.

Achranich (Argyll), Achadh an Rainich. "The field with the bracken".

Achray (Perth), Àth Chrathaidh. "Shaking ford".

Achreisgill (Sutherland), Achadh Rìdhisgil. "The field of Reisgill".

Achrimsdale (Sutherland), Achadh Rumasdail. "The field of Rimsdale".

Achtar (Perth), Achadh Teàrra. "Pitch field".

Achtemarack (Inverness), Ach t-Seamraig. "Clover field".

Achtercairn (Ross), Achd a' Chàirn. "The field at the cairn".

Achtoty (Sutherland), Achadh Toitidh. "The field of smoke or fumigation".

Achtriochtan (Argyll), Achadh Triachatain. The second element in this field name is unclear.

Adabrock (Lewis), Adabrog. This Norse fort name contains an unclear first element, possibly a personal name.

Advie (Moray), Àbhaidh. This name may contain *magh*, "plain".

Affleck (Aberdeen), Achadh Leac. "Slab field".

Ahmore (North Uist), An Àth Mhór. "The big ford".

Aigas (Inverness), Àigeis. This name is unclear, but might be "edge ridge", from Norse.

Aignish (Lewis), Aiginis. "Edge point", from Norse.

Ailsa Craig (Ayr), Creag Ealasaid. "Elizabeth's rock", also known simply as *A' Chreag*, "the rock". This rock has been known by a variety of other names, including *Creag Alasdair*, "Alasdair's rock", *Ealasaid a' Chuain*, "Elizabeth of the Ocean", *Alasan* and "Paddy's Milestone".

Aird (Benbecula, Inverness, Lewis), An Àird. "The headland". However, the Inverness name may mean "the prominent hill", and appears in a number of sayings such as, *Buntàta pronn is uachdar leotha, biadh bodaich na h-Àirde*, "Mashed potatoes and cream, the food of the old men of the Aird", and *Is mór stàth na h-Àirde do Mhac Shimidh*, "Lord Lovat benefits greatly from the Aird". The nicknames given to the people of various places in the Aird are recounted in another saying, *Fithich dhubha Mhilifiach, piatan Cnoc Bhàin, faoileagan a' Chluain, ruadh-chearcan Baile an Todhair, cabair fhada a' Chonfhadhaich, gearran beaga Baile a' Chonais*, "Black ravens from Milifiach, pet lambs from Knockbain, gulls from Clune, red hens from Balintore, long poles from Convinth, little hares from Balconish".

Aird Brenish (Lewis), Àird Bhréinis. "The headland of Brenish".

Aird Dell (Lewis), Àird Dhail. "The headland of Dell".

Aird Dhubh (Ross), An Àird Dhubh. "The black headland".

Aird Donald (Wigtown). "Donald's headland", from *Àird Dhòmhnaill*.

Aird of Sleat (Skye), Àird Shléite or An Àird.
"The headland of Sleat" or "the headland".
See **Sleat**.

Airdrie (Lanark, Nairn), An Àrd Ruigh.
"The high slope".

Aird Tong (Lewis), Àird Thunga.
"The headland of Tong".

Aird Uig (Lewis), Àird Ùig.
"The headland of Uig".

Airidhantuim (Lewis), Àirigh an Tuim.
"The sheiling by the hillock".

Airlie (Angus), Iarlaidh.
This may be "earl's place".

Airntully (Perth).
"The point at the green hill", from *Àird an Tulaich*.

Airor (Inverness), Eàrar.
This may be "sand spit" or "beach", from Norse.

Airyolland (Wigtown).
This may be "Fillan's sheiling", from *Àirigh Fhaolain*.

Aitnoch (Moray), Aitneach.
"Juniper place".

Alavig (Harris), Àlabhaig.
This may be either "eel bay" or "deep river bay", from Norse.

Alcaig (Ross), Alcaig.
"Auk bay", from Norse.

Aldandulish (Perth), Allt an Dùghlais.
"The stream of the black water".

Aldbar (Angus).
This may be "top stream", from *Allt Bhàirr*.

Aldclune (Perth), Allt Cluaine.
"Meadow stream".

Alderston (Midlothian).
"Aldin's farm", from English.

Aldie (Ross), Alltaidh.
"Stream place".

Aldivalloch (Banff), Allt a' Bhealaich.
"The stream at the pass".

Aldour (Perth), Allt Dobhair.
"Water stream".

Aldourie (Inverness), Allt Dobhraig.
"Dobhrag stream", *dobhrag* being a diminutive of *dobhar*, "water".

Alford (Aberdeen), Àthfort.
This name may be tautological and contain the Gaelic and English words for "ford".

Aline (Lewis), Àth an Linne or Àth Linne.
"The ford by the pool".

Alladale (Inverness), Aladal.
"Ali's valley" or possibly "eel valley", from Norse.

Allan (Ross), Alan Mhór.
"Big Allan".

Allanbank (Ross), An Réim.
The English name refers to the riverside location of this place whose Gaelic name is "the course".

Allanfearn (Inverness), An t-Àilean Feàrna.
"The alder meadow".

Allangrange (Ross), Alan.
The English name refers to the "the barn on the Allan", while the Gaelic name is simply that of the river.

Allanmore (Aberdeen, Inverness), An t-Àilean Mór. "The large meadow".

Allanquoich (Aberdeen), Àilean Choich.
"The meadow in the hollow". An over-correct Gaelic form, *Àilean na Cuaiche*, which has the same meaning, is common.

Allargue (Aberdeen), Àth Làirig.
"Ford of the pass".

Allasdale (Barra), Athalasdal.
This may be "Ali's valley", from Norse.

Alligin (Ross), Àiliginn.
This name, which was originally attached to a stream, is said to mean "jewel", from *àilleag*, but the "l" sound of the name goes against this theory. Wester Alligin is *Bràigh Àiliginn*, "upper Alligin". Brybeg of Alligin is *Am Bràighe Beag*, "small upper part", and Inveralligin is *Inbhir Àiliginn*.

Alloa (Clackmannan), Allmhagh.
This may be "wild or rocky plain".

Alloway (Ayr).
See **Alloa**.

Alltnaharra (Sutherland), Allt na h-Eirbhe.
"The stream by the boundary wall".

Alltnaharrie (Ross), Allt na h-Airbhe.
See **Alltnaharra**.

Alness (Ross), Alanais.
"Allan place".

Altandhu (Ross), An t-Alltan Dubh.
"The black streamlet".

Altanour (Perth), An t-Alltan Odhar.
"The dun-coloured streamlet".

Altass (Sutherland), Alltais.
"Stream place".

Altavaig (Skye), Alltabhaig.
"Swan bay", from Norse.

Altgaltraig (Argyll), Allt Galtraig.
This Gaelic/Norse name is "stream at hogs' bay".

Altnabreac (Caithness), Allt nam Breac.
"The stream of the trout".

Altnacealgach (Sutherland), Allt nan Cealgach. "The stream of the cheats".

Altnamain (Ross), Taigh a' Mhonaidh.
The English name, which also appears as *Aultnamain*, is from *Allt na Mèinn*, "the ore stream", while the Gaelic name is "the house on the moor".

Alturlie (Inverness), Allt Rollaidh.
The defining element of this stream name is unclear. Alturlie Point is *Gob Allt Rollaidh*.

Altyre (Moray), Alltar.
This appears to contain *allt*, "stream", but is unclear in whole.

Alva (Clackmannan).
  See **Alloa**.
Alvah (Banff).
  See **Alloa**.
Alves (Moray), An Àbhas.
  This may be "water place".
Alvie (Inverness), Albhaidh or Allamhaigh.
  See **Alloa**.
Alyth (Perth), Àilt or Allaid.
  The root of this name may be *ail*, "rock".
Amar (Skye), An t-Amar.
  "The channel".
Amat (Ross, Sutherland), Àmait.
  "Confluence", from Norse. In Ross, North Amat is *Àmait na h-Eaglais*, "Amat of the church", and South Amat is *Àmait na Tuath*, "Amat of the laity". Amat in Sutherland is *Àmait nan Cuilean*, "Amat of the pups".
Amhuinnsuidhe (Harris), Abhainn Suidhe.
  "River Suidhe". The English form is from an older Gaelic spelling.
Amulree (Perth), Àth Maol Ruibhe.
  "Maol Rubha's ford". Amulree church is *Cill Maol Ruibhe* or *Cill Mo Ruibhe*.
Anaheilt (Argyll), Àth na h-Eilde.
  "The ford of the hind".
Anancaun (Ross), Àth nan Ceann.
  "The ford of the heads".
Angus, Aonghas or Siorrachd Aonghais.
  This may commemorate Aonghas, the leader of one of the Dal Riada groups. Coastal Angus is known as *Machair Aonghais*, "plain of Angus", while the area of the Glens is *Bràigh Aonghais*, "upland of Angus". Angus and the Mearns together were known as *Cìrcheann*, "Circenn".
Ankerville (Ross), Cinn Déis Bhig.
  The English name comes from an 18th century owner who had been a merchant in Poland, while the Gaelic name is "little Kindeace".
Annan (Dumfries), Anainn.
  This is primarily a river name, dedicated to the goddess Anu. The phrase *eadar Cataibh is Anainn* is a Gaelic equivalent of *from Lands End to John O'Groats*. Annandale is *Srath Anann*.
Annat (Ross), An Annaid.
  "The mother church".
Annathill (Lanark).
  This may represent a hill at an *annaid*, "mother church", from Gaelic.
Annishader (Skye), Anaiseadar or Arnaiseadar. "Eagle township", from Norse.
Anstruther (Fife).
  The root of this name may be *sruthair*, "stream" or "current", which is common in Ireland, but rarer in Scotland. This town's name is pronounced as "Enster" by local people.

Appin (Argyll, Perth), An Apainn.
  "The abbey lands". Appin in Argyll, which probably belonged to the religious community of Lismore, is also known as *Apainn nan Stiùbhartach*, "Appin of the Stewarts", and *Apainn Mhic Iain Stiùbhairt*, "Appin of John Stewart's son", and the inhabitants were nicknamed *cearcan-tomain*, "partridges". Appin in Perth is also known as *Apainn man Mèinnearach*, "Appin of the Menzies".
Applecross (Ross), A' Chomraich.
  The English name comes from an older Gaelic name, *Abar Crosain*, "mouth of the cross river", while the modern Gaelic name is "the sanctuary", with a longer form of *A' Chomraich Abrach*, "the sanctuary of Abar Crosain". It used also to be known as *Comraich Maol Ruibhe*, "Maol Rubha's sanctuary". To express "in Applecross", Gaelic uses *air a' Chomraich*, "on the sanctuary". A native of the area is an *Abrach*. Applecross Mains is *Borghdal*, "fort valley", from Norse.
Aquhorties (Aberdeen).
  "Field of the standing stone", from *Achadh Coirthe*.
Arabella (Ross), Am Bog.
  The English name commemorates the wife of a former owner, while the Gaelic name is "the bog".
Araird (Ross), An Araird.
  "The prominent headland".
Arbirlot (Angus).
  "The mouth of the Elliot Burn".
Arboll (Ross), Àrbol.
  "River farm" or "seal farm", from Norse.
Arbroath (Angus), Obar Bhrothaig.
  "The mouth of the Brothock".
Arbuthnot (Kincardine), Obar Bhuadhnait.
  "The mouth of the Buadhnat".
Arcandeith (Ross), Arcan Duibh.
  "Very black place".
Ardachvie (Inverness), Àird Eachaidh or Àird Eachbhaidh. "The point on the horse plain".
Ardalanish (Mull), Àird Dealanais.
  This Gaelic/Norse name may be "the headland of valley point".
Ardanashaig (Argyll, Scalpay), Àird an Aiseig. "The headland of the ferry".
Ard an Runair (North Uist), Àird an Rùnair.
  This appears to mean "the headland of the secretary", but the element, *rùnair*, may be from Norse for "rowan" or "rough".
Ardargie (Perth).
  "The point on the Farg", from *Àird Fhargaidh*. The same river name appears in *Aberargie*.
Ardbeg (Argyll, Bute, Islay), An Àird Bheag.
  "The small headland".

Ardbrecknish (Argyll), Àird Breicinis.
"Slope headland", from Norse with Gaelic *àird*, "headland", added later.

Ardcharnich (Ross), Àird Cheatharnaich.
"Warrior headland".

Ardchattan (Argyll), Àird Chatain.
"Catan's headland".

Ardchivaig (Jura), Àird Chiabhaig.
This Gaelic/Norse name is "headland of enclosure bay".

Ardchrishnish (Mull), Àird Chraoisinis.
This name contains both Gaelic and Norse words for "headland", but the first Norse element is unclear.

Ardchronie (Ross), Àird Chrònaidh.
"The headland at the swarthy place".

Ardchuing (Benbecula), An Àird Chumhang.
"The narrow headland". This is also known as "Ard Cumhang".

Ardchyle (Perth), Àrd Choille.
"High wood".

Ardclach (Nairn), Àird Chlach.
"Stony high point".

Ard Cumhang (Benbecula), An Àird Chumhang. See **Ardchuing**.

Ardeer (Ayr).
This may be "west headland", from *Àird Iar*.

Ardelve (Ross), Àird Eilbh.
This may be "the headland at fallow land".

Ardentallen (Argyll), Àird an t-Sàilein.
"The headland at the small inlet".

Ardentinny (Argyll), Àird an t-Sionnaich.
"The headland of the fox".

Ardentrive (Kerrera), Àird an t-Snàimh.
"The headland of the swimming".

Ardeonaig (Perth), Àird Eódhanaig or Àird Eónaig. "Adamnan's headland".

Ardersier (Inverness), Àird nan Saor.
"The headland of the joiners". This village is also known as *Am Baile Ùr*, "the new village", and was earlier known as *Baile nan Caimbeulach*, "the Campbells' village".

Ardessie (Ross), Àird Easaidh.
"Headland at the waterfall place".

Ardfenaig (Mull), Àird Fìneig.
This may be from one of two sources. If it is a wholly Gaelic name, it may be "headland of the Fìneag", a diminutive form of *Fìne*, "Fyne". It could, however, be Gaelic/Norse, containing Gaelic *àird*, "headland", and Norse *vík*, "bay".

Ardfern (Argyll), Àird Fheàrna.
"Alder headland".

Ardfernal (Jura), Àird Fheàrnail.
If this is a wholly Gaelic name it may mean "alder headland", but the second part could be Norse for "far hill", giving "headland of the far hill".

Ardfour (Ayr).
"Pasture point", from *Àird Phùir*.

Ardgay (Ross), Àird Ghaoithe.
"Windy or marshy point".

Ardgour (Argyll), Àird Ghobhar.
"Goats' headland".

Ardgye (Moray).
See **Ardgay**.

Ardhallow (Argyll), Àrd Thalamh.
"High land".

Ardhasaig (Harris), Àird Àsaig.
This Gaelic/Norse name is "headland at ridge bay".

Ardheisker (North Uist), Àird Heillsgeir.
"The headland of the flat or holy rock", from Gaelic/Norse.

Ardheslaig (Ross), Àird Heisleag.
"Headland of hazel bay", from Gaelic/Norse. A person from Ardheslaig is a *Cràiceanach*.

Ardincaple (Dunbarton).
"The headland of the horses", from *Àird nan Capall*.

Ardindrean (Ross), Àird an Dreaghainn.
"The headland with the thorn bush".

Ardivachair (South Uist), Àird a' Mhachaire.
"The headland on the machair".

Ardkenneth (South Uist), Àird Choinnich.
"Cainneach's headland".

Ardkinglas (Argyll), Àird Chonghlais.
"Point on the Conglass".

Ardlair (Ross), Àird Làir.
"Mare headland".

Ardlamont (Argyll), Àird MhicLaomainn.
"Lamont's headland".

Ardlui (Dunbarton), Àird Laoigh.
"The point on the Lui or Loy".

Ardlussa (Jurra), Àird Lusa.
"The point on the Lussa".

Ardmaddy (Argyll), Àird a' Mhadaidh or Àird Mhadaidh. "The headland of the wolf or fox".

Ardmair (Ross), Àird Mhèar.
This may be "finger headland".

Ardmaleish (Bute), Àird Mo Laoise.
"Mo Laoise's headland".

Ardmarnock (Argyll), Àird Mhearnaig.
"Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's headland".

Ardmeanach (Mull), An Àird Mheadhanach.
"The middle headland".

Ardmenish (Jura), Àird Mhèanais.
"The headland of the narrow point", from Gaelic/Norse.

Ardmhor (Barra), An Àird Mhór.
"The large headland".

Ardminish (Gigha), Àird Mhèanais.
See **Ardmenish**.

Ardmore (several), An Àird Mhór.
"The large headland".

Ard More Mangersta (Lewis), Àird Mhór Mhangartaidh. "The large headland of Mangersta".

Ardnacroish (Lismore), Àird na Croise.

"The headland of the cross".

Ardnacross (Mull), Àird na Croise.
  See **Ardnacroish**.

Ardnadam (Argyll), Àird nan Damh.
  "The point of the deer or oxen".

Ardnagoine (Ross), Àird nan Gaimhne.
  "The point of the stirks".

Ardnagrask (Ross), Àird nan Crasg.
  "The point of the crossing places".

Ardnahoe (Islay), Àird na Hogh.
  "The headland of the burial mound", from Gaelic/Norse.

Ardnakille (Scalpay), Àird na Cille.
  "The headland by the church".

Ardnamonie (South Uist), Àird na Mònadh.
  "The headland of the peat".

Ardnamurchan (Argyll), Àird nam Murchan.
  "The headland of the sea hounds". Ardnamurchan Point is *Rubha Àird nam Murchan* or *An Rubha Murchanach*. A native of Ardnamurchan is a *Murchanach*. The rivalry between Ardnamurchan and neighbouring Sunart is recorded in the saying, *Sùrd le Suaineart! Chaidh Àird nam Murchan a dholaidh!*, "Let Sunart rejoice! Ardnamurchan has been ruined!". Within Ardnamurchan, a by-word for a detour is *rathad nam Mealla Ruadh chun na Ranna*, "via the Mealla Ruadh to Ranna".

Ardnaneaskan Point (Ross), Rubha Àird nan Easgann. "The point of the headland of eels".

Ardnarff (Ross), Àird an Arbha.
  "The headland with the corn".

Ardnastruban (Grimsay), Àird nan Srùban.
  "The headland of the cockles".

Ardnave Point (Islay), Rubha Àird Néimh.
  "The point of Ném's headland".

Ardnish (Inverness), Àird Nis.
  "The high point on the Ness".

Ardoch (Moray, Perth).
  "High place", from *Àrdach*. The Roman camp at Ardoch was known in Gaelic as *Cathair Mhaothail*, "Muthil fort".

Ardoe (Aberdeen).
  This is probably from *Àrdach*, "high place", as Gaelic names ending is -*ach* often become anglicised as -*o* in the north-east.

Ardpatrick (Argyll), Àird Phàraig.
  "Patrick's headland". Ardpatrick Point is *Rubha Àird Phàraig*.

Ardradnaig (Perth), Àird Radanaig.
  This may be "point on the rat stream".

Ardrishaig (Argyll), Rubha Àird Driseig. The English name is "briar headland", while the Gaelic name is "the point on the briar headland". A local person is a *Rubhach*, known in English as a *Pointer*.

Ardroag (Skye), Àird Ròdhaig.
  A Gaelic/Norse name meaning "the headland of Roag".

Ardroil (Lewis), Eadar Dhà Fhadhail.
  "Between two sea fords".

Ardross (Ross), Àird Rois.
  "The headland or high point of Ross".

Ardrossan (Ayr), Àird Rosain.
  "The point of the small promontory".

Ardruairidh (South Uist), Àird Ruairidh.
  "Roderick's headland".

Ardsheal (Argyll), Àird Seile or Àird Sheile.
  This headland name contains the pre-Gaelic river name *Seile*, quite common in the west.

Ardskenish (Colonsay), Àird Sgithinis.
  This may be "Skiði's headland" from Norse, with Gaelic *àird* added tautologically.

Ardslave (Harris), Àird Léimhe.
  This may be "moor headland".

Ardtalla (Islay), Àird Talla.
  "Rock point".

Ardtalnaig (Perth), Àird Talanaig.
  The second element of this name is unclear although the name denotes a point.

Ardteaghanish (Scalpay), Àird Adhanais.
  This Gaelic/Norse may be "the headland of tongue point".

Ardtoe (Argyll), Àird Tobha.
  "Howe headland", from Gaelic/Norse.

Ardtornish (Argyll), Àird Tòirinis.
  "The headland of Thorir's or Thora's promontory".

Ardtun (Mull), Àird Tunna.
  This may be "enclosure headland", from Gaelic/Norse.

Arduaine (Argyll), An Àird Uaine.
  "The green headland".

Ardullie (Ross), Àird Ilidh.
  "The headland of the Ilidh", a name also found further north. See **Helmsdale**.

Arduthie (Kincardine).
  "Duthac's point", from *Àird Dhubhthaich*.

Ardvar (Sutherland), Àird Bhàirr.
  This may be "top headland".

Ardvasar (Skye), Àird a' Bhàsair.
  This headland name may contain Norse *voss*, "current", although locally believed to contain a word based on *bàs*, "death".

Ardveenish (Barra), Àird Mhèanais.
  "The headland of the narrow point", from Gaelic/Norse.

Ardverikie (Inverness), Àird Mhairgidh.
  This may be "the high point of the merkland".

Ardvey (Harris), Àird Mhighe.
  "The headland at the narrow place", from Gaelic/Norse. There are two separate places in Harris with this name, but each also has a more complete Gaelic form, namely *Àird Mhighe Leacan Lì* near Lackalee and *Àird Mhighe Fhionnasbhaigh* near Finsbay.

Ardvorlich (Perth), Àird Mhùrlaig.
  "The point at the rounded inlet".

Ardvorran (North Uist), Àird a' Bhorrain.
It is not clear what this name of this headland means. *Borran* is "buttock" or "haunch", but it may alternatively be related to the word found in *Caolas a' Mhòrain*, the Gaelic name for the Sound of Boreray.

Ardvourlie (Harris), Àird a' Mhulaidh.
This name may be "lip headland". A house nearby is named "Mulag House".

Ardvreck (Sutherland), An Àird Bhreac.
"The speckled headland".

Ardyne (Argyll), Àird Fhìne.
"The point on the Fyne".

Arevegaig (Argyll), Àirigh Bheagaig.
This Gaelic/Norse name is unclear, although it contains *àirigh*, "sheiling", and Norse *vík*, "bay".

Argyll, Earra-Ghaidheal.
"The coastland of the Gaels". Mid Argyll is *Dal Riada*, named so after the territory in Ireland where the Scots settlers originated. At its greatest extent, historical Argyll stretched from the Mull of Kintyre to Loch Broom, the area to the south of Ardnamurchan Point being known as *an t-Oirthir a Deas*, "the south coast", with the northern section called *an t-Oirthir a Tuath*, "the north coast". A by-name for Argyll is *Dùthaich Mhic Chailein*, "the land of the Duke of Argyll". Argyll and Bute together are *Earra-Ghaidheal agus Bòid*.

Arichamish (Argyll), Àirigh a' Chamais.
"The sheiling by the bay".

Arichastlich (Argyll), Àirigh Chastulaich.
"The sheiling by the steep green hill".

Aridrisaig (Ross), An Àirigh Dhriseach.
"The briar sheiling".

Arileod (Coll), Àirigh Leòid.
"Leòd's sheiling".

Arinacrinachd (Ross), Àirigh nan Cruithneachd. "The sheiling of the Picts", from an earlier form, *Àirigh nan Cruithneach*.

Arinagour (Coll), Àirigh nan Gobhar.
"The goats' sheiling".

Arisaig (Inverness), Àrasaig.
"River mouth bay", from Norse. The sheltered nature of the bay was known to fishermen who would recommend *dèan Eige no Àrasaig dheth*, "head for Eigg or Arisaig", in the event of a storm.

Ariundle (Argyll), Àirigh Fhionndail.
"The sheiling in the fair valley", from Gaelic/ Norse.

Arivirig (Coll), Àirigh Mhaoraich.
This appears to mean "shellfish sheiling", but the name may have become corrupted.

Arivruich (Lewis), Àirigh a' Bhruthaich.
"The sheiling on the brae".

Armadale (Skye, Sutherland, West Lothian), Armadal. "Arm valley", from Norse, referring to a bay. Armadale in West Lothian was named after the place in Sutherland.

Arnabol (Sutherland), Àrnabol.
"Eagle farm" or "Arne's farm", from Norse.

Arnipol (Inverness), Àrnapol.
See **Arnabol**.

Arnabost (Coll), Àrnabost.
See **Arnabol**.

Arndean (Kinross).
"The dean's portion of land", from *Earrann an Deadhain*.

Arndilly (Moray).
"The point at the green hill", from *Àird an Tulaich*.

Arnisdale (Inverness), Àrnasdal.
"Arne's valley", from Norse.

Arnish, (Lewis), Àirinis; (Raasay), Àrnais.
"Eagle headland", from Norse.

Arnisort (Skye), Àrnasort.
"Arne's firth", from Norse.

Arnmannoch (Kirkcudbright).
"The monks' portion of land", from *Earrann nam Manach*.

Arnol (Lewis), Àrnol.
"Eagle hill", from Norse.

Arnprior (Stirling).
"The prior's portion of land", from *earrann* and "prior".

Aros (Mull), Àros or Àras.
"River mouth", from Norse.

Arpafeelie (Ross), Arpa Phìlidh.
This name is unclear.

Arran, Arainn.
This name is unclear and is said to be unrelated to the name "Aran" in Ireland which is *Árainn* with a long initial "a". However, if the names are linked they mean "kidney shaped". Arran has the poetic by-name, *Arainn nan Aighean Iomadh*, "Arran of the many stags". A native of Arran is an *Arannach* or *Arainneach* and also nicknamed *coinean mór*, "big rabbit". Within Arran the inhabitants of various settlements had their own nicknames as in, *Meanbhchuileagan Acha-Rà, coilich dhubha an Dubh Ghearraidh, stùcanaich /tùiteallaich Achadh a' Charra, cuileagan-ime Chatagail, feannagan Achadh a' Ghallain*, "Midges from Achara, black cocks from Dougrie, stuck-up/awkward folk from Auchencar, butter flies from Catacol, crows from Achagallon". The part of the coast between Whitefarland and North Thundergay is called *an Luirgeann*, "the shank". The Cock of Arran is also known as *an Coileach Arannach*, "the Arran cock" and *an Coileach Clachaig*, "the stone cock", and in olden times sailors would have been considered

very lucky if in one day's sailing they had seen *a' Chearc Leódhasach, an Coileach Arannach agus an Eireag Mhanannach*, "the Lewis Chicken, the Cock of Arran and the Manx Pullet".

Arrivain (Perth), Àirigh a' Mheadhain.
"The sheiling in the middle".

Arrochar (Dunbarton), An t-Àrar or An Tairbeart Iar. The English and first Gaelic names are obscure but may be related to the name, *Ben Arthu*r. The second Gaelic name is "the west isthmus", comparing it to Tarbet on Loch Lomond.

Artafallie (Ross), Àirde Fàillidh.
This may be "high point of the sods".

Aruadh (Islay), An t-Àth Ruadh.
"The red-brown ford".

Ascog (Bute), Àscaig.
"Ash bay", from Norse.

Ashaig (Skye), Aiseag.
"Ferry". The full name is *Aiseag Maol Ruibhe*, "Maol Rubha's ferry", the saint commemorated in Applecross. However, the initial vowel can be pronounced long, giving *Àiseag*, which might point to a Norse origin suggesting "ash bay".

Ashcraig (Arran), Baile Uachdrach.
The English name is "ash rock", but the Gaelic name is "upper farm".

Ashentilly (Kincardine).
"Stream at the green hill", from *Eas an Tulaich*.

Ashfield (Argyll), Learg na h-Uinnsinn.
The Gaelic name is "the ash slope".

Ashintully (Perth).
"The stream at the green hill", from *Eas an Tulaich*.

Ashmore (Perth), An t-Eas Mór.
"The big waterfall".

Askernish (South Uist), Àisgearnais.
This may be "ash field point", from Norse.

Asknish (Argyll), Aisginis.
"Ash tree point", from Norse.

Assynt (Ross, Sutherland), Asaint or Asainn.
"Ridge end", from Norse. Mid Assynt is *Meadhan Asaint*, "the middle of Assynt", and Upper Assynt is *Àrd Asaint*, "high Assynt". An Assynt person is an *Asainteach*.

Astle (Sutherland), Àsdal.
"Aspen valley", from Norse.

Atholl (Perth), Athall.
"New Ireland", from *Àth Fhótla, Fótla* being a poetic term for Ireland. An Atholl person is an *Athallach*. The Forest of Atholl is *Frìth Athaill*. A short ditty from the early days of coaching outlines the progress made in a day's travel from Atholl to Badenoch, *Bracaist am Baile Chloichrigh, lunch an Dail na Ceàrdaich, dìnneir an Dail Chuinnidh is a' bhanais ann an Ràt*,

"Breakfast in Pitlochry, lunch in Dalnacardoch, dinner in Dalwhinnie and the wedding in Raitts".

Attadale (Ross), Atadal.
This may be "fight valley", from Norse.

Auch (Argyll), Achadh Innis Chalainn.
The English name is "field". The Gaelic name is "the field at the meadow of Calann".

Auchabrick (Wigtown).
"Speckled field", from *Achadh Breac*.

Auchareoch (Bute), An t-Achadh Riabhach.
"The brindled field".

Aucharrigill (Sutherland), Achadh Uraigil.
This Gaelic/Norse name is "the field at the stony ravine".

Auchenbegg (Lanark).
"Small field", from *Achadh Beag*. This name shows how *Auchen-* or *Auchin-*, which mean "field of the", came to replace *Auch*, "field", as a generic form in many placenames.

Auchenblae (Kincardine).
"Field of blossoms", from *Achadh nam Blàth*.

Auchenbowie (Stirling).
"Yellow field", from *Achadh Buidhe*. See **Auchenbegg.**

Auchenbrack (Aberdeen).
"Speckled field", from *Achadh Breac*. See **Auchenbegg**.

Auchencairn (Arran, Kirkcudbright), Achadh a' Chàirn. "The field with the cairn".

Auchencar (Arran), Achadh a' Charra.
"The field with the standing stone". People from here were known as *stùcanaich*, "stuck up people", or *tùiteallaich*, "awkward people", to their neighbours.

Auchenclech (Aberdeen).
"The field with the stone", from *Achadh na Cloiche*.

Auchencorth (Midlothian).
"The field with the standing stone", from *Achadh na Coirthe*.

Auchencrosh (Ayr).
"The field of the cross", from *Achadh na Croise*.

Auchencrow (Berwick).
This looks like a Gaelic field name, but in the 14th century the name was *Aldenecraw*, which might be from Gaelic *Allt na Crà*, "the stream with the salmon trap", but is unclear.

Auchencruive (Ayr).
"The field with the tree", from *Achadh na Craoibhe*.

Auchendarg (Aberdeen).
Possibly "red field", from *Achadh Dearg*. See **Auchenbegg.**

Auchendinny (Midlothian).
"The field of the fox" from *Achadh an t-Sionnaich* or "the field of the fire", from *Achadh an Teine*

Auchendryne (Aberdeen), Ach an Droighinn.
 "The field with the thorn bush".
Auchenfedrick (Dumfries).
 "Patrick's field", from *Achadh Phàdraig*. See
 Auchenbegg.
Auchenhalrig (Moray).
 "The field at the deer trap", from *Achadh na
 h-Eilreig*.
Auchenhard (West Lothian).
 "The field at the high point", from *Achadh na
 h-Àirde*.
Auchenharvie (Ayr).
 "The field at the boundary wall", from
 Achadh na h-Eirbhe.
Auchenlay (Perth).
 This may be "the doctor's field", from
 Achadh an Léigh, or "the field of the calf",
 from *Achadh an Laoigh*, but it is uncertain.
Auchenlochan (Argyll), Achadh an Lochain.
 "The field by the small loch".
Auchenlongford (Ayr).
 "The field of the encampment", from *Achadh
 an Longphuirt*.
Auchenreath (Banff).
 "The field on the slope", from *Achadh na
 Ruighe*.
Auchenrioch (Argyll), Achadh na Riabhach.
 "Brindled field". The Gaelic name does not
 make grammatical sense, but shows how
 Achadh na, "field of the", appears to have
 superceded plain *Achadh*, "field", as a
 generic in placenames, in a way paralleled in
 English names starting with "Auchen".
Auchenrivock (Dumfries).
 "Brindled field", from *Achadh Riabhach*. See
 Auchenbegg.
Auchenroy (Ayr).
 "Russet field", from *Achadh Ruadh*. See
 Auchenbegg.
Auchensavil (Argyll), Achadh nan Sabhal.
 "The field with the barns".
Auchenshuggle (Glasgow).
 This may be "the rye field", from *Achadh an
 t-Seagail*.
Auchentaggart (Dumfries).
 "The priest's field", from *Achadh an
 t-Sagairt*.
Auchentiber (Ayr).
 "The field with the well", from *Achadh an
 Tiobair*.
Auchinairn (Dunbarton).
 "The field of the alder", from *Achadh an
 Fheàrna*.
Auchinbo (Aberdeen).
 "The field of the cows", from *Achadh nam
 Bó*.
Auchindachy (Banff), Ach Choinneachaidh.
 This may be "the meeting field".
Auchindoir (Aberdeen), Ach an Tòrr.
 "The field by the hill".

Auchindoun (Banff).
 "The field at the hill(fort)", from *Achadh an
 Dùin*.
Auchindrain (Argyll), Achadh an Droighinn.
 "The field with the thorn bush".
Auchineden (Stirling).
 "The field at the hill face", from *Achadh an
 Aodainn*.
Auchinleck (Ayr).
 "Field with slabs or flagstones", from
 Achadh nan Leac.
Auchinloch (Dunbarton).
 "Field by the loch", from *Achadh an Locha*.
Auchinreoch (Kirkcudbright, Stirling).
 See **Auchareoch**.
Auchleuchries (Aberdeen).
 "Reedy field", from *Achadh Luachrach*.
Auchleven (Aberdeen).
 "Elm field", from *Achadh Leamhan*.
Auchlyne (Perth), Achadh Loinne.
 This may mean "stack-yard field", as *loinn*
 had the meaning of "stack-yard" in
 Perthshire Gaelic. Normally, however, *loinn*
 means "good condition" or "good
 appearance", which may be what is intended
 here.
Auchmachor (Aberdeen).
 "Machar's field", from *achadh* and
 Madhchar, "St Machar".
Auchmore (Aberdeen).
 See **Achmore**.
Auchnaclache (Islay), Achadh nan Clach.
 "The field of the stones".
Auchnacloich (Argyll), Achadh na Cloiche.
 "The field with the stone".
Auchnafree (Perth), Achadh na Frìthe.
 "The field at the deer forest".
Auchnagatt (Aberdeen).
 "The field of the cats", from *Achadh nan
 Cat*. A more appropriate Gaelic spelling
 might be *Achadh na gCat*, showing the
 voicing of initial voiceless consonants found
 in Irish and in older Gaelic. A large number
 of placenames in the north-east contain this
 now geographically restricted feature.
Auchnarrow (Banff).
 "The corn field", from *Achadh an Arbha*.
Auchness (Moray).
 "The field at the stream or waterfall", from
 Achadh an Easa.
Auchnoon (Midlothian).
 "The field of the lambs", from *Achadh nan
 Uan*.
Aucholzie (Aberdeen), Ach Choille.
 "Wood field".
Auchreddy (Aberdeen), Achadh Reite.
 The first part of the name is "field", but the
 second is unclear. *Achadh Reite* is also the
 Gaelic name of *New Deer*.
Auchtascailt (Ross), Achadh Dà Sgaillt.

This may be "field with two bald patches".

Auchterarder (Perth), Uachdar Àrdair.
  "The upland of the Arder".

Auchteraw (Inverness), Uachdar Abha.
  "Upland of the Oich". This name shows that
  the river flowing into Loch Oich was called
  Abha before the name altered to *Obhaich*.

Auchterderran (Fife).
  "The upland at the little oak grove", from
  Uachdar an Doirein.

Auchterflow (Ross), Uachdar Chlò.
  This may be "windy upland". This place is
  mentioned in a saying found with local
  variants in a number of places, *Buntàta
  proinnt' is uachdar leotha, biadh bodaich
  Uachdar Chlò*, "Mashed potatoes and cream,
  the food of the old men of Auchterflow".

Auchtergavan (Perth), Uachdar Ghamhair.
  "The upland of the winter land".

Auchterless (Aberdeen).
  "The upland of the fortified enclosure", from
  Uachdar Leasa.

Auchtermuchty (Fife), Uachdar Mucadaidh.
  "The upland of the pig place".

Auchterneed (Ross), Uachdar Niad.
  This may be "the upland of the stream", with
  a cognate of Brythonic *nant*, "stream".

Auchtertool (Fife).
  This may be "Tuathal's upland", from
  Uachdar Thuathail.

Auchtertyre (Moray, Ross), Uachdar Thìre.
  "The top of the land".

Auldcharmaig (Ross), Allt Charmaig.
  "Cormac's stream".

Auldearn (Nairn), Allt Éire or Allt Éireann.
  "The stream of Ireland". See **Strathearn**.

Aulich (Perth), Abhlaich.
  "Water place".

Auliston Point (Argyll), Rubha nan
  Amhlaistean. In this headland name,
  a*mhlaistean* is unclear.

Aultachruinn (Ross), Allt a' Chruinn.
  "Stream of the tree".

Aultanrynie (Sutherland), Allt an Reidhinidh.
  This stream name is unclear although
  reidhneach is applied to a cow yielding no
  milk. Nearby Loch More is *Loch an
  Reidhinidh*.

Aultbea (Ross), An Fhàin or An t-Allt Beith.
  The English and second Gaelic names are
  "the birch stream" and originally applied to
  the stream running through the village. The
  first Gaelic name is "the slope". An older
  Gaelic name for Aultbea was *Am Fàn
  Braonach*, "the slope of the Loch Broom
  area".

Aultgrishan (Ross), Allt Ghrìsean.
  "Brindled stream". *Grìsean* is a contraction
  of *grìs-fhionn*.

Aultguish (Ross), An t-Allt Giuthais.

"The pine or fir stream".

Aultiphurst (Sutherland), Allt a' Phuirt.
  "The stream by the port".

Aultivulin (Sutherland), Allt a' Mhuilinn.
  "The stream of the mill". This village is also
  known as "Millburn".

Aultmore (Banff).
  "Big stream", from *Allt Mór*.

Aultnagar (Sutherland), Allt nan Car.
  "The stream with the turns". See
  Auchnagatt.

Aultnamain (Ross), Taigh a' Mhonaidh.
  See **Altnamain**.

Aultnaskiach (Inverness), Allt nan Sgitheach.
  "The stream of the hawthorns".

Aultonrea (Aberdeen).
  "The stream on the slope", from *Allt an
  Ruighe*.

Aultroy (Ross), An t-Allt Ruadh.
  "The red-brown stream".

Aultsigh (Inverness), Allt Saidhe.
  "Bitch stream", streams often being named
  after animals.

Aundrary (Ross), Anndrairigh.
  The first part of this Norse field or sheiling
  name is unclear.

Avernish (Ross), Abhairnis.
  "Bulky headland", from Norse. Local people
  were nicknamed *faoileagan*, "gulls".

Avielochan (Inverness), Aghaidh an Lochain.
  "The hill face by the small loch".

Aviemore (Inverness), An Aghaidh Mhór.
  "The big hill face".

Avoch (Ross), Abhach.
  "Water place". The local church is *Cill
  Ainndreis*, "Andrew's church".

Avonbridge (Stirling).
  "Avon" is a common element in the Celtic
  languages denoting a river and is found as
  abhainn in Gaelic and Irish and *afon* in
  Welsh.

Ayr, Inbhir Àir.
  "The mouth of the Ayr". Ayrshire is
  Siorrachd Inbhir Àir.

Back (Lewis), Am Bac.
 "The bank", from Norse. To express *in Back*, Gaelic uses *air a' Bhac*, "on Back".
Backhill (Berneray), Cùl na Beinne.
 "The back of the hill".
Backies (Sutherland), Na Bacannan.
 "The banks", from Norse.
Back of Keppoch (Inverness), Cùl na Ceapaich. "The back of Keppoch".
Badachonachar (Ross), Bad Chonachair.
 Bad is a "spot" or "copse" and *conachair* can mean "uproar". However the second part may be a genitive of the personal name *Conchobhar*, to give "Conchobhar's spot".
Badachro (Ross), An Caolas.
 The Gaelic name is "the strait", but the English name comes from *Bad a' Chròdha*, "the copse or clump by the sheep-fold".
Badagyle (Ross), Bad a' Ghoill.
 "The copse of the non-Gael".
Badanluig (Ross), Bad an Luig.
 "The copse in the hollow".
Badantional (Ross), Bad an Inneail.
 "The copse of the tackle or instrument".
Badcall (Ross), Bada Call.
 "Hazel copse".
Baddoch (Aberdeen), A' Bhadach.
 "The copse place".
Badenloch (Sutherland), Bad an Locha.
 "The copse by the loch".
Badenoch (Inverness), Bàideanach.
 "Drowned place". A short ditty from the early days of coaching outlines the progress made in a day's travel from Atholl to Badenoch, *Bracaist am Baile Chloichrigh, lunch an Dail na Ceàrdaich, dìnneir an Dail Chuinnidh is a' bhanais ann an Ràt*, "Breakfast in Pitlochry, lunch in Dalnacardoch, dinner in Dalwhinnie and the wedding in Raitts".
Badenscoth (Aberdeen).
 "The copse with the flowers", from *Bad nan Sgoth*.
Badentarbat (Ross), Bad an Tairbeirt.
 "The copse at the isthmus".
Badenyon (Aberdeen).
 This appears to be "the copse of the bird", from *Bad an Eòin*, but is uncertain.
Badfearn (Ross), Am Bad Feàrna.
 "The alder copse".
Badicaul (Ross), Bada Call.
 "Hazel copse".
Badinluchie (Ross), Bad an Fhliuchaidh.
 "The copse or spot of the wetting".
Badintagairt (Sutherland), Bad an t-Sagairt.
 "The priest's copse".
Badluachrach (Ross), Am Bad Luachrach.
 "The reedy copse".
Badnegie (Caithness), Bad na Gaoithe.
 "The windy or marshy copse".

Badour (Argyll), Bad Odhair.
 This appears to be "dun copse", but may have originally been *Bad Dobhair*, "water or river copse".
Badralloch (Ross), Am Bad Ràilleach or Am Bad Tràilleach. The first Gaelic name may be "the oak copse", but the second appears to contain *tràill*, "slave".
Badscally (Ross), Bad Sgàlaidh.
 "Eerie spot or copse".
Badvo (Perth), Bad a' Bhoth.
 "The copse at the hut".
Badvoon (Ross), Gràdal.
 The English name may come from *Bad a' Mhuin*, "the copse at the hilly clump", while the Gaelic name is "grey valley", from Norse.
Bailliemore (Kerrera), Am Baile Mór.
 "The big farm".
Balachroan (Inverness), Baile a' Chròthain.
 "The farm with the small sheep fold".
Balallan (Lewis), Baile Ailein.
 "Alan's township".
Balanloan (Perth).
 "The farm by the pond", from *Baile an Lòin*.
Balanreich (Perth).
 "The heather farm", from *Baile an Fhraoich*.
Balantyre (Perth), Baile an t-Saoir.
 "The joiner's farm".
Balarumindhu (Colonsay), Baile Raomainn Dubh. "Raomann's black farm".
Balaruminmore (Colonsay), Baile Raomainn Mór. "Raomann's big farm".
Balavetchy (Colonsay), Baile a' Mhaide.
 "The farm of the stick".
Balavil (Inverness, Ross), Baile a' Bhile.
 "The farm at the sacred tree or rock edge".
Balbardie (West Lothian).
 This may be "the poet's farm", from *Baile a' Bhàird*, but if the original Gaelic was *Baile Bàrdaidh* it may be "the farm at the poet's place".
Balblair (Nairn, Ross), Baile a' Bhlàir.
 "The farm on the moor".
Balcaskie (Fife).
 This may be "Caskie's farm", from *Baile MhicCasgaidh*.
Balchalum (Perth), Baile Chaluim.
 "Calum's farm".
Balcherry (Ross), Baile a' Cheathraimh.
 "The farm on the quarter-land".
Balchrick (Sutherland), Baile a' Chnuic.
 "The farm at the hill".
Balcladich (Caithness).
 "The farm by the shore", from *Baile a' Chladaich*.
Balconie (Ross), Bailcnidh.
 "Strong place".
Balconish (Inverness), Baile a' Chonais.

"The farm of the dispute". Local people were nicknamed *gearran beaga*, "little hares".

Balcormo (Fife).
  This appears to be "Cormac's farm", from *Baile Charmaig*.

Balcruvie (Fife).
  "Wooded farm", from *Baile Craobhaigh*. This was also known as *Pitcruvie*, showing Pictish *pett*, "lands", which regularly changed to Gaelic *baile*.

Baldernock (Dunbarton).
  "Ernoc's or D'Ernoc's farm", from *Baile Dearnaig*.

Baldinnie (Fife).
  This may be "the farm by the stronghold", from *Baile an Daingein*.

Baldoon (Ross), Baile an Dùin.
  "The farm by the hill(fort)".

Baldornoch (Perth).
  "Pebbly farm", from *Baile Dòrnach*.

Baldovan (Angus).
  "Deep spot or place", from *Ball Domhain*.

Balechurn (Raasay), Baile a' Chùirn.
  "The farm at the cairn".

Baledmund (Perth), Baile Admainn.
  "Admann's farm".

Baleloch (North Uist), Baile an Locha.
  "The farm by the loch".

Balemartin (Tiree), Baile Mhàrtainn.
  "Martin's farm".

Balemeanach (Skye), Am Baile Meadhanach.
  "The middle farm".

Balephuil (Tiree), Baile a' Phuill.
  "The farm by the bog or pool".

Balerno (Midlothian).
  "Sloe-tree farm", from *Baile Airneach*.

Baleshare (North Uist), Am Baile Sear.
  "The east farm".

Balevulin (Tiree), Baile a' Mhuilinn.
  "The farm at the mill".

Balfour (Angus, Kincardine, Orkney).
  "Pasture farm", from *Baile Phùir*.

Balfron (Stirling).
  This may be from *Baile Freòin* and connected with the river name in Glen Fruin which seems to stem from *freòine*, "fury".

Balgarva (South Uist), Baile Gharbhaidh.
  "Garbhach's farm".

Balgaveny (Banff).
  "The farm with the stirk", from *Baile a' Ghamhna*.

Balgaverie (Fife).
  "Winter farm", from *Baile Geamhraidh*.

Balgay (Angus).
  "Windy or marshy farm", from *Baile Gaoithe*.

Balgone (East Lothian).
  This may be "the farm of the dogs", from *Baile nan Con*, pronounced as though it were written *Baile na gCon*.

Balgorney (West Lothian).
  "Miry farm", from *Baile Gronnaigh*.

Balgour (Perth).
  "The farm with the goats", from *Baile nan Gobhar*.

Balgown (Skye), Baile a' Ghobhainn.
  "The smith's farm".

Balgownie (Aberdeen).
  See **Balgown**.

Balgy (Ross), Balgaidh.
  "Bag-shaped place".

Balhagarty (Kincardine).
  "The priest's farm".

Balhalloch (Aberdeen).
  This is said to be "old womens' farm", from *Baile Chailleach*.

Baligarve (Lismore), Am Baile Garbh.
  "The rough farm".

Baligrundle (Lismore), Baile Grunndail.
  This may be "the farm at Grunndal", this being Norse for "green valley".

Balindore (Argyll), Baile an Dobhair.
  "The farm by the water or river".

Balinoe (Tiree), Am Baile Nodha.
  "The new farm".

Balintore (Angus, Inverness, Ross), Baile an Todhair. "The farm of seaweed or bleaching". Balintore in Angus is some distance from the sea, and the name here probably refers to bleaching. The old name of Balintore in Ross is *Port an Ab*, "the abbot's port".

Balintraid (Ross), Baile na Tràghad.
  "The farm by the beach".

Balivanich (Benbecula), Baile a' Mhanaich.
  "The monk's farm". Nearby is Nunton or *Baile nan Cailleach*.

Balkaithley (Fife).
  "Cathalan's farm", from *Baile Chathalain*.

Balkeith (Sutherland), Baile na Coille.
  "The farm by the wood". The English name suggests that originally this may have been formed with Brythonic *coed* rather than *coille*, "wood".

Balknock (Skye), Baile nan Cnoc.
  "The farm in the hills".

Balla (Eriskay), Am Baile.
  "The village".

Ballachrosk (Aberdeen).
  "The farm at the crossing place", from *Baile a' Chroisg*.

Ballachulish (Argyll), Baile a' Chaolais.
  "The village at the narrows". The old name was *Caolas Mhic Phàdraig*, "the narrows of Patrick's son".

Ballachurn (Banff).
  "The farm at the cairn", from *Baile a' Chùirn*.

Ballagan (Stirling).

"The farm in the hollow", from *Baile an Lagain*.

Ballaglas (Grimsay), Am Baile Glas.
"The grey-green township".

Ballanlish (Banff).
"The farm with the garden or fortified enclosure", from *Baile an Leis*.

Ballantrae (Ayr), Baile na Tràgha.
"The farm by the beach". The old name was *Cill Chuithbeirt*, "Cuthbert's church", which is also the Gaelic name of Kirkcudbright.

Ballantruan (Banff).
"The farm by the little stream", from *Baile an t-Sruthain*.

Ballantrushal (Lewis), Baile an Truiseil.
"The farm at the Truiseal stone", a standing stone the name of which comes from Norse *thrus*, "goblin".

Ballater (Aberdeen), Bealadair or Bealdair.
This name is unclear except from the fact that it is not a *baile* name. Easter Ballater is *Bealadair Shìos* and the Pass of Ballater is *Creagach Bhealadair*, "the rocky place of Ballater".

Ballaterach (Aberdeen), Baile Leitreach.
"The slope farm".

Ballchladdich (Sutherland), Baile a' Chladaich. "The farm by the shore".

Ballchraggan (Ross), Lòn nam Ban.
The English name is from *Baile a' Chreagain*, "the farm at the small rock", while the Gaelic name is "the women's meadow".

Ballechin (Perth), Baile Eachainn.
"Eachann's farm".

Balleigh (Ross), Baile an Lighe or Baile an Lighiche. "The doctor's farm".

Ballencrieff (East Lothian, West Lothian).
"The farm by the tree", from *Baile na Craoibhe*.

Ballentoul (Perth), Baile an t-Sabhail.
"The farm with the barn".

Balliekine (Argyll), Bàinleacainn.
"White broad slope".

Balliemeanoch (Argyll), Am Baile Meadhanach. "The middle farm".

Balliemore (Argyll), Am Baile Mór.
"The big farm".

Ballieward (Inverness), Baile a' Bhàird.
"The farm with the meadow".

Ballifeary (Inverness), Baile na Faire.
"The farm of the watch or guard".

Balligill (Sutherland), Bàiligil.
This may be "grassy ravine", from Norse.

Ballinaby (Islay), Baile an Aba.
"The abbot's farm".

Ballingrew (Perth), Baile nan Craobh.
"The farm by the trees". See **Auchnagatt**.

Ballinakill (Argyll), Baile na Cille.
"The farm at the church".

Ballindalloch (Banff), Baile an Dalach or Baile na Dalach. "The farm at the haugh".

Ballindean (Fife, Perth).
"The dean's farm", from *Baile an Deadhain*.

Ballindeor (Argyll).
"The pilgrim's farm", from *Baile an Deòir*.

Ballindollo (Angus).
See **Ballindalloch**.

Ballinloan (Perth).
"The farm by the pond", from *Baile an Lòin*.

Ballinluig (Perth), Baile an Luig.
"The farm in the hollow".

Ballinroich (Ross), Baile an Rothaich.
"Munro's farm".

Ballintomb (Moray).
See **Ballintuim**. This is the site of the planned village of *Archiestown*, built for Sir Archibald Grant.

Ballintuim (Perth), Baile an Tuim.
"The farm at the hillock".

Ballivicar (Islay), Baile a' Bhiocair.
"The vicar's farm".

Balloan (Inverness, Nairn).
"The farm by the pond", from *Baile an Lòin*.

Balloch (Dunbarton) Bealach; (Inverness), Baile an Locha. In Dunbarton, the name means "pass". In Inverness it is "the farm by the loch".

Ballochbuie (Aberdeen), Bealach Buidhe.
"Yellow pass". Ballochbuie Forest is *Frìth Bhealaich Bhuidhe*.

Ballochgoy (Ayr, Bute).
This is probably "windy pass", from *Bealach Gaoithe*.

Ballochmartin (Cumbrae).
"Martin's pass", from *Bealach Mhàrtainn*.

Ballochmyle (Ayr).
"Blunt pass", from *Bealach Maol*.

Ballochyle (Argyll), Baile a' Chaoil.
"The farm at the strait".

Ballogie (Aberdeen).
"The farm in the place of the hollow", from *Baile Lagaidh*.

Ballygown (Arran, Mull), Baile a' Ghobhainn.
"The smith's farm".

Ballygrant (Islay), Baile a' Ghràna.
This may be "the grain farm".

Ballygrogan (Argyll), Baile Ghrogain.
"Grogan's farm".

Ballygrundle (Lismore), Baile Grunndail.
See **Baligrundle**.

Ballyhaugh (Coll), Baile Hogh.
"The farm at Hogh", this being Norse for *mound*.

Ballymichael (Arran), Baile Mhìcheil.
"Michael's farm".

Balmacaan (Inverness), Baile Mac Cathain.
"The farm of Cathan's son".

Balmacara (Ross), Baile Mac Ara or Baile Mac Carra. "The farm of Ara's or Carra's son".

Balmachree (Inverness).
This may be "Mo Chridhe's farm", from *Baile Mo Chridhe*, in memory of a Gaelic saint. Alternatively *Baile mo chridhe* could be "my beloved farm".

Balmaclellan (Kirkcudbright).
"Maclellan's farm", from *Baile MhicIllFhaolain* or "the farm of GillFhaolain's son", from *Baile Mac IllFhaolain*.

Balmacnaughton (Perth), Baile Mac Neachdain. "The farm of Neachdan's son".

Balmacqueen (Skye), Baile MhicCuithein. "MacQueen's farm".

Balmaghie (Kirkcudbright).
"MacGhie's farm", from *Baile MhicAoidh*, or "the farm of Aodh's son", from *Baile Mac Aoidh*.

Balmaglaister (Inverness), Baile Mac Glasdair. This appears to mean "the farm of Glasdar's son", but the name was originally *Bad a' Ghlaistir*, "the grassy copse".

Balmaha (Stirling), Baile Mo Thatha. "Mo Thatha's farm".

Balmainish (Skye), Baile Mhànais. "Magnus's farm".

Balmakeith (Nairn), Baile Mac Càidh. "The farm of Keith's son".

Balmakewan (Kincardine).
"MacEwan's farm", from *Baile MhicEóghainn*, or "Ewan's son's farm", from *Baile Mac Eóghainn*.

Balmalcolm (Fife)
"Malcolm's farm". The forename here is probably *Maol Chaluim* rather than just *Calum*.

Balmanno (Perth).
"The monks' farm", from *Baile Manach* in earlier Gaelic, now *Baile Mhanach*.

Balmartin (North Uist), Baile Mhàrtainn. "Martin's farm".

Balmedie (Aberdeen).
This may be "the middle farm" from *Baile a' Mheadhain*, which would give the same meaning as Pitmedden in the same area.

Balmenach (Banff).
See **Balemeanach**.

Balmerino (Fife).
The first element is *baile* and the second is said to refer to a saint Merinach.

Balmoral (Aberdeen), Baile Mhoireil or Both Mhoireil. This is said to mean "majestic township", but the phonetics do not support this. Locally the name was *Both Mhoireil*, which suggests that the place was named after a saint.

Balmore (Dunbarton).
"Big farm", from *Baile Mór*.

Balmuchy (Ross), Baile Mhuchaidh.
It has been suggested that name contains a Brythonic personal name, but there is an old Gaelic word *much*, "mist", which might be the origin here.

Balmuckety (Angus).
"The farm at the pig place", from *Baile Mucadaidh.*

Balmullo (Fife).
"The farm at the summit", from *baile* and *mullach*.

Balmungie (Ross), Baile Mhungaidh.
"Mungo's farm" or "the farm at the place of mugwort", from *mong*.

Balmyle (Perth).
This was earlier *Balmain*, which may represent "Menzies' farm" or "ore farm", from *baile* and *Mèinn* (Menzies) or *mèinn* (ore).

Balnaba (Wigtown).
"The abbot's farm", from *Baile an Aba*.

Balnabeen (Ross), Baile na Binn.
"The farm of judgement". This was located near a gallows hill.

Balnaboath (Ross), Baile nam Both.
"The farm with the huts".

Balnabreich (Banff).
Possibly "the farm on the bank", from *Baile na Bruaiche*.

Balnabroich (Perth).
See **Balnabreich**.

Balnacarn (Inverness), Baile nan Càrn.
"The farm at the cairns".

Balnacoil (Sutherland), Baile na Coille.
"The farm at the wood".

Balnacoole (Arran), Baile na Cùil.
"The farm in the secluded spot".

Balnacoul (Banff, Moray).
See **Balnacoole**.

Balnacra (Ross), Beul-àtha na Crà.
"The ford of the salmon trap".

Balnacraig (Inverness, Perth), Baile na Creige. "The farm at the rock".

Balnafettack (Inverness), Baile nam Feadag.
"The farm of the plovers".

Balnagall (Ross), Baile nan Gall.
"The farm of the non-Gaels".

Balnageith (Moray).
"Windy or marshy farm", from *Baile na Gaoithe*. *Gaoth* means "wind", but in older placenames can also stand for "marsh".

Balnaglach (Inverness), Baile nan Clach.
"The farm of the stones". See **Auchnagatt**.

Balnagore (Arran), Baile nan Gobhar.
"The farm of the goats".

Balnagowan (Lismore), Baile nan Gobhann.
"The smiths' township".

Balnagown (Nairn, Ross), Baile nan Gobhainn. See **Balnagowan**.

Balnagrantach (Inverness), Baile nan Granndach. "The Grants' farm".

Balnaguard (Perth), Baile nan Ceàrd. "The tinkers' farm". See **Auchnagatt**.

Balnaguisich (Ross), Baile na Giuthsaich. "The farm at the pine wood".

Balnaha (Perth, Ross). "The farm with the barn or kiln", from *Baile na h-Àtha.*

Balnahard (Mull), Baile na h-Àirde. "The farm on the headland".

Balnain (Inverness), Baile an Fhàin and Beul an Àthain. The first Gaelic name is that of Balnain near Loch Ness and means "the farm on the slope". The second is Balnain near the Spey which is "the mouth of the small ford".

Balnakeil (Sutherland), Baile na Cill. "The farm at the church".

Balnakeilly (Perth), Baile na Cille. See **Balnakeil**.

Balnakilly (Perth), Baile na Cille. See **Balnakeil**.

Balnakyle (Ross), Baile na Coille. "The farm at the wood".

Balnald (Perth), Baile nan Allt. "The farm at the streams".

Balnamoan (Perth). This is probably "the peat farm" from *Baile na Mòna.*

Balnamoon (Angus). See **Balnamoan**.

Balnapaling (Ross), Baile nam Péiling. "The township of the palings", where plots of land were thus separated.

Balnasuim (Perth), Baile nan Sum. "The farm of the soumings", a method of calculating the ratio of cattle to sheep on a given piece of land".

Balnault (Ross), Baile an Uillt. "The farm at the stream". The English pronunciation suggests that it came from an earlier Gaelic form *Baile nan Allt*, "the township at the streams", or includes the genitive *n* sound referred to in **Achanalt**.

Balnespick (Inverness), Baile an Easbaig. "The bishop's farm".

Balno (Moray), Am Baile Nodha. "The new farm"

Balnoe (Aberdeen). See **Balno**.

Balnuig (Ross), Baile an Aoig. This is said to mean "the township of death".

Balnuilt (Nairn), Baile an Uillt. "The farm at the stream".

Balole (Islay), Baile Olla. "Olaf's farm".

Balornock (Glasgow). This is said to be "Louernoc's hut", from Brythonic, and not a Gaelic *baile* name.

Balphetrish (Tiree), Baile Pheadrais. "Petrus's farm".

Balquhidder (Perth), Both Chuidir or Both Phuidir. The meaning of this name is unclear except that *both* is a "hut". A native of the area is a *Puidreach*, which may be the origin of the Perthshire surname, "Buttar".

Balranald (North Uist), Baile Raghnaill. "Ranald's farm".

Balrymonth (Fife). "The farm on the royal moor", from *Baile Rìmhinn*. See **St Andrews**.

Baltersan (Wigtown). This may be "cross farm", from *Baile Tarsainn*, "township across".

Baluain (Perth), Am Baile Uaine. "The green farm".

Balvaird (Ross), Baile a' Bhàird. "The poet's farm" or "the farm at the meadow", as *bàrd* which usually means "poet" is found in Ross with the meaning of "meadow".

Balvarran (Perth), Baile a' Bharain. "The baron's farm", possibly referring to the Baron of Straloch.

Balvatten (Inverness), Baile a' Bhadain. "The farm at the little copse".

Balvenie (Banff), Baile Bhainidh or Both Bhainidh. "Beathan's farm", in memory of the 11th century Bishop of Mortlach. Braemar Gaelic pronunciation suggests alternative spellings such as *Baile Bhìnnidh* and *Both Bhìnnidh.*

Balveolan (Argyll), Baile Bheòlain or Baile a' Bheòlain. "Beòlan's farm". This personal name is found in the Irish surname *Ó Beoláin*, "Boland".

Balvicar (Seil), Baile a' Bhiocaire. "The vicar's farm".

Balvonie (Inverness), Baile a' Mhonaidh. "The farm at the uplands or hills".

Balvraid (Inverness), Baile Bhràid. "Upland farm", containing a genitive form of *bràigh.*

Balwearie (Fife). This is believed to represent *Baile Geamhraidh*, "winter farm".

Bamff (Perth), Banbh. *Banbh*, with *Eilg, Éire* and *Fótla*, were poetic names for Ireland and applied commemoratively to several places in Scotland, as here.

Banavie (Inverness), Bainbhidh or Banbhaidh. "Pig place", although this may be a reference to Ireland. See **Bamff**.

Banchor (Nairn), Beannchar. "Horn-shaped place". This is a name common to Scotland, Ireland and Wales. In English, in the other countries, it is known as *Bangor*, but in Irish it is *Beannchar*, as in Scotland.

Banchory (Kincardine), Beannchar.
This is also known as *Banchory Ternan* as opposed to *Banchory Devenick* near Aberdeen, where Devenick, an associate of Machar, is commemorated. See **Banchor**.

Banff (Banff), Banbh.
See **Bamff**. Upper Banffshire is *Bràigh Bhanbh*, "the upland of Banff".

Bangour (West Lothian).
This may represent *Beinn Ghobhar*, "hill of goats".

Bankfoot (Perth).
"The foot of the bank".

Bankhead (Perth), Dul Corrachaidh.
"The head of the bank" in English, but the Gaelic name is "the haugh of the odd field". This place used to be known as *Dalcorachy*.

Banknock (Stirling).
"The farm at the hills", from *Baile nan Cnoc*.

Bannockburn (Stirling), Allt a' Bhonnaich.
"The bannock stream". The Gaelic name has taken the *bannock* of the English form to mean "scone", although the origin may be different. The Battle of Bannockburn is *Blàr Allt a' Bhonnaich* in Gaelic.

Bantaskin (Stirling).
"The farm or place of the gospel". Earlier evidence shows that this name included the Pictish element *pett* together with *soisgeul* "gospel".

Barassie (Ayr).
Folk etymology has it that this name came from the "braw sea". The origin of the name may be *Bàrr Fhasaidh*, "the top of the stance or place".

Barbaraville (Ross), An Cladach.
The English name commemorates the wife of a proprietor. The Gaelic name is "the shore".

Barbauchlaw (East Lothian).
This is said to be "the farm of the croxier" from *Baile Bachlach*, as seen more clearly in the an older anglicised version, *Balbaghloch*.

Barcaldine (Argyll), Am Barra Calltainn.
"The hazel summit". Barcaldine House was known a *Taigh Inbhir Dheargain*, "the house at the mouth of the red stream".

Bardrochat (Ayr).
This name probably means "the farm at the bridge" from *Baile na Drochaid*. In placenames of the south-west, *baile*, which is generally anglicised as *Bal*, often appears as *Bar*, causing confusion with names deriving from *bàrr*, "summit or hill".

Barevan (Nairn), Bréibhinn.
"Éibhinn's summit", from an earlier *Bàrr Éibhinn*, commemorating a saint.

Bargeddie (Lanark).
An older form of the name shows this to contain *baile* rather than *bàrr* and to be "the farm at the strip of arable land", from *Baile Geadaidh*.

Barglass (Aberdeen), Am Blàr Glas.
"The grey-green field".

Bargrennan (Kirkcudbright).
This may mean "the township at the sunny spot" or "the hill at the sunny spot", from *baile* or *bàrr* and *grianan*. See **Bardrochat**.

Barjarg (Dumfries).
"Red hill" or "red township", from *bàrr* or *baile* and *dearg* (red).

Barlanark (Glasgow).
This apparently hybrid Gaelic/Brythonic name suggests "the hill at the clearing" from *bàrr* and Brythonic *lanerc*, "clearing".

Barleyport (Ross), Port an Eòrna.
The Gaelic and English names are self-explanatory.

Barlinnie (Glasgow).
Like nearby *Barlanark*, this may be a hybrid Gaelic/Brythonic name or a wholly Gaelic name meaning "the hill by the pool", from *bàrr* and either Brythonic *llyn* or Gaelic *linn* (pool).

Barmuckity (Moray).
"The summit at the pig place", from *Bàrr Mucadaidh*.

Barmulloch (Glasgow).
"The hill of the summit", from *bàrr* and *mullach*.

Barnacarry (Argyll), Bàrr na Cairidh.
"The hill by the weir" or "the top of the weir".

Barnhill (Angus); (Jura), Cnoc an t-Sabhail.
"Hill of the barn". Barnhill in Angus was earlier known as *Ecclesmonichto*, from *eaglais* (church) dedicated probably to Nechtan. The Gaelic name above only applies to Barnhill in Jura.

Barnultoch (Wigtown).
"The hill or farm of the Ulstermen", from *Bàrr nan Ultach* or *Baile nan Ultach*. See **Bardrochat**.

Barra, Barraigh.
"Finbar's island", from Norse. A native of Barra is a *Barrach*. The island's isolation is mentioned in the saying, *Ged 's fhada a-muigh Barraigh, ruigear i*, "Although Barra is far out, it can be reached". Barra Head on the southerly island of Berneray is *Ceann Bharraigh*.

Barrapoll (Tiree), Goirtean Dòmhnaill.
The English name is "the farm at the rocky mound", from Norse. The Gaelic name is "Donald's enclosed field", named after an official of the Duke of Argyll.

Barrhill (Ayr).
In the south-west *bàrr* appears to be used for "hill" although in the north it is restricted to "top" or "summit". Thus this may be a

tautological name where an original *bàrr* has been further defined by the addition of *hill*.

Barrisdale (Inverness), Bàrrasdal.
"Barr's valley", from Norse.

Barrlockhart (Wigtown).
This may be "the hill of the encampment" from *bàrr* and *longphort/longart*, "encampment". There is a place in Argyll also known as *Bàrr an Longairt*. See **Bardrochat**.

Barsolus (Dumfries).
This is thought to be "light or bright hill", from *bàrr* and *solas*, but see **Bardrochat**.

Barthol Chapel (Aberdeen).
"Bartholomew's chapel", from English.

Barvas (Lewis), Barabhas or Barbhas.
"The fort by the river mouth", from Norse. A local saying, *iasgach muinntir Bharabhais*, "the fishing of the Barvas folk", refers to the alleged habit of the people here of waiting to see how other areas got on with the fishing before starting themselves.

Batabeg (Moray).
"Little boat", from *Bàta Beag*, referring to the small ferry which used to operate across the Findhorn.

Baugh (Tiree), Am Bàgh.
"The bay".

Bayble (Lewis), Pabail.
"Priest village", from Norse. Lower Bayble is *Pabail Iarach* and Upper Bayble is *Pabail Uarach*.

Bayfield (Ross), Croit Seocaidh (Black Isle), Cinn Déis Bhig or Cinn Déis Robson Shuas (Nigg); An Sligneach (Skye). While the English name is simply "field by the bay" in all cases, the Gaelic names vary from place to place. Bayfield in the Black Isle is "Jockie's croft", while in Nigg it is "big Kindeace" or "Robson's upper Kindeace", referring to a Robertson who lived here in the 17th century. See **Kindeace**. In Skye, Bayfield is "the shell place".

Bayhead (North Uist), Ceann a' Bhàigh.
"The head of the bay".

Bayherivagh (Barra), Bàgh Shiarabhagh.
This is a Gaelic/Norse name, containing both languages' words for "bay" and an unclear first Norse element.

Baymore (Grimsay), Am Bàgh Mór.
"The big bay".

Bays (Harris), Na Bàigh.
"The bays". The hilly area inland from Bays is *Bràigh nam Bàgh*, "the upper part of Bays".

Beach (Mull), Am Beitheach.
"The birch wood".

Beacravik (Harris), Beicribhig.
"Stream bay", from Norse.

Beaufort Castle (Inverness), Caisteal Dhùnaidh. The seat of the Lovats was renamed from *Dùnaidh*, "fort place", to *Beaufort*.

Beauly (Inverness), A' Mhanachainn.
The English name is said to be "beautiful place", from French *beau lieu*, and was probably imported from England. The Gaelic name is "the monastery", an abbreviated form of *Manachainn Mhic Shimidh*, "Lovat's monastery". A more poetic name was *Manachainn nan Lios*, "the monastery with the enclosed gardens".

Bedersaig (Harris), Beudarsaig.
This may be "pasture land bay", from Norse.

Bedrule (Roxburgh).
"Bethóc's rule", referring to lands owned by Bethóc or Beathag, the wife of a nobleman from Nithsdale. The order of elements in the placename changed from Celtic *Rulebethock* through *Bethrowll* to its present form.

Beldorney (Aberdeen), Baile Dòrnaigh.
"The farm at the pebbly place", one time home of poet Sìleas na Ceapaich.

Belgaverie (Wigtown).
This is believed to represent *Baile Geamhraidh*, "winter township".

Belhelvie (Aberdeen).
"Sealbhach's township", from *Baile Shealbhaigh*.

Belivat (Nairn), Buaile Fhiodhaid.
"The cattle fold at the wooded place".

Bellabeg (Aberdeen).
"Small township", from *Baile Beag*.

Bellie (Moray).
"Broom place", from *Bealaidh*.

Belliheglish (Banff).
"Township of the church", from *Baile na h-Eaglais*. Nearby is Marypark, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Bellochantuy (Argyll), Bealach an t-Suidhe.
"The pass at the seat".

Bell Rock (Fife), Innis Ceap.
This is also known in English as *Inchcape* from Gaelic, meaning "island of the stumps".

Bellsgrove (Argyll), Doire nan Clag.
"The grove of the bluebells".

Belmaduthy (Ross), Baile Mac Duibh.
"The farm of Dubh's son".

Belnacraig (Aberdeen), Baile na Creige.
"The farm by the rock".

Belnahua (Luing), Beul na h-Uamha.
"The mouth of the cave".

Benadrove (Lewis), Beinn na Dròbh.
"Hill of the cattle sale".

Ben Armine (Sutherland), Beinn Àrmainn.
This Gaelic/Norse name is "mountain of the steward or commander".

Benbecula, Beinn nam Fadhla or Beinn a' Bhaoghla. "The mountain of the sea fords".

As Benbecula is mainly low-lying, the name is believed to have originated in *Peighinn nam Fadhla*, "the pennyland of the fords". Poetically the island is known as *an t-Eilean Dorcha*, "the dark island". A native of Benbecula is a *Badhlach* or *Baoghlach*.

Benbuie (Dumfries).
"Yellow mountain", from *Beinn Bhuidhe*.

Benderloch (Argyll), Meudarloch.
"Mountain between two lochs", a contraction of *Beinn eadar dà loch*. Local people were nicknamed *eireagan dathte*, "coloured pullets".

Benlister (Arran), Peighinn an Fhléisteir.
"The pennyland of the archer".

Benmore (Argyll), A' Bheinn Mhór.
"The big mountain".

Bennan (Arran), Am Beannan.
"The cliff". Bennan Head is *Ceann a' Bheannain*.

Bennecarrigan (Arran), Beinn na Cànraigeann. The meaning of the second part of this name is unclear, although the first element is *beinn*.

Bennetfield (Ross), Baile Bhenneit.
Although "Benedict's field" in English, the Gaelic name is "Benedict's township".

Benside (Lewis), Beinn na Saighde.
"The mountain of the arrow".

Benvie (Angus).
See **Banavie**.

Bernera (Great Bernera), Beàrnaraigh.
"Bjørn's island", from Norse. Bernera or Great Bernera is also known as *Beàrnaraigh Leódhais*, "Bernera of Lewis", and *Beàrnaraigh Ùig*, "Bernera of Uig". A native of the island is a *Beàrnarach*.

Berneray (Barra, Berneray), Beàrnaraigh.
"Bjørn's island", from Norse. The full names of Berneray near Barra are *Beàrnaraigh Cheann Bharraigh*, "Berneray of Barra Head", and *Beàrnaraigh an Easbaig*, "Berneray of the bishop". Berneray between Uist and Harris is known as both *Beàrnaraigh Na Hearadh*, "Berneray of Harris", and more recently as *Beàrnaraigh Uibhist*, "Berneray of Uist". A native of this island is known as a *Beàrnarach* or *Bagan*.

Bernisdale (Skye), Beàrnasdal.
"Bjørn's valley", from Norse.

Berriedale (Caithness), Bearghdal.
This may be "valley at the rocky hill", from Norse.

Berwickshire, Siorrachd Bhearaig.
Berwick itself is "barley village", from English. For some time the town of Berwick was known as *South Berwick* to distinguish it from *North Berwick*. Berwick town is known in Gaelic as *Bearaig* and *Abaraig*.

Bettyhill (Sutherland), Am Blàran Odhar.

The English name is in memory of a Countess of Sutherland, while the Gaelic name is "the dun-coloured field or moor".

Bighouse (Sutherland), Bìogas.
"Barley house", from Norse.

Big Sand (Ross), Sannda Mhór.
"Big sand river", from Norse/Gaelic.

Bindal (Ross), Bindeil.
"Sheaf valley", from Norse.

Birchburn (Arran), An t-Allt Beithe.
"The birch stream".

Birchfield (Inverness), Cùl a' Mhuilinn; (Ross), Achadh na h-Uamhach. The English name is self-explanatory, but the two places have different Gaelic names. In Inverness this is "the back of the mill", whilst in Ross it is *Achadh na h-Uamhach*, "the field at the cave".

Birichen (Sutherland), Bioraichean.
This may mean "sharp points".

Birkhall (Aberdeen), Tòrr Beatha or Tòrr Beithe. The English name is "birch haugh", while the Gaelic names are "birch hill".

Birkisco (Skye), Birceasgo.
"Birch wood", from Norse.

Birnam (Perth), Biorman or Biornam.
This may be "homestead by the stream", from English.

Birness (Aberdeen).
This may be "damp place", from *Braonais*.

Birnie (Moray), Braonaigh.
"Damp place". Birnie was earlier known as "Brenach", from *braonach*, "damp".

Birse (Aberdeen), Braois or Breis.
This may be from *preas*, "bush" or "thicket". The parish was *Sgìre Bhraois* or *SgìreBhreis*.

Bishopbriggs (Dunbarton), Drochaid an Easbaig. This was originally "the bishop's riggs" although it now appears to be "the bishop's bridges".

Blackford (Perth), Srath Gaoithe.
"Black ford" in the English name is not reflected in the Gaelic name of "marshy or windy strath", which is the source of the older English name of *Strageath*.

Black Isle (Ross), An t-Eilean Dubh.
"The black island", although this area is a peninsula. It was earlier known as *Eilean Dubhthaich*, "Duthac's island", of which the current name is a contraction. Earlier, the area was called *An Àird Mheadhanach*, "the middle headland" and *Eadar Dhà Dhàil*, "between two haughs or valleys".

Blacklunans (Perth), Bealach Glùinneig or Bealach Lùnaig. This name may be "the pass of jointed-grass".

Blackmill (Luing), Am Muileann Dubh.
"The black mill".

Blackwaterfoot (Arran), Bun na Dubh Abhann or Bun na h-Abhann. "The mouth of

the black river". Gaelic also has a second name, simply "the river mouth".

Blaich (Argyll), Blàthaich.
This may be "blossom place".

Blair Atholl (Perth), Blàr Athaill or Blàr Athall. "The plain of Atholl". Old Blair is *Seann Bhlàr* and Upper Blair is *Blàr Uachdar*.

Blairdaff (Ayr).
"Field of oxen", from *Blàr Damh*.

Blairfindie (Banff), Blàr Fionndaidh.
This may be "the field at the white place".

Blairfoid (Ross), Blàr Choighde.
This may be a Gaelic/Brythonic name, "the plain at the wood".

Blairgowrie (Perth), Blàr Ghobharaidh.
"The plain of Gowrie". This was also known locally as *Blàr na Gobharaidh*, with the same meaning.

Blairhullichan (Stirling), Blàr Thulchain.
"The field at the small green hill".

Blairingone (Kinross).
"The plain of the hounds", from *Blàr nan Con*. See **Auchnagatt**.

Blairinroar (Perth).
This may be "the plain of the skirmish", from *Blàr an Ruathair*.

Blairish (Perth), Blàrais.
"Plain place".

Blairlogie (Stirling).
"The field or plain of Logie", from *Blàr Lagaidh*.

Blairmore (Argyll, Nairn), Am Blàr Mór.
"The big field or plain".

Blairnamarrow (Banff), Blàr nam Marbh.
"The field of the dead".

Blair Uachdar (Perth), Blàr Uachdar.
"Upper Blair".

Blairy (Inverness), Blàiridh or Blàraidh.
"Field or plain place".

Blarmachfoldach (Inverness), Blàr Mac Faoilteach. These names are not clear, and although the Gaelic name appears to mean "the field of the son of Faoilteach", it may have altered through the centuries.

Blarmore (Inverness), Am Blàr Mór.
"The big field or plain".

Blarnaleavoch (Ross), Blàr na Leitheach or Blàr na Leamhach. The first Gaelic name is "the field of the half place" while the second is "the elm field".

Blarour (Inverness), Blàr Dhobhair.
"The water or river field".

Blashaval (North Uist), Blathaiseabhal.
"Blue sea mountain", from Norse.

Bleaton Hallet (Perth), Am Plàdan.
This was originally a hill name to which a previous proprietor added his surame, "Hallet".

Blebo (Fife).

This is said to be from *Blàth Bholg*, "bag-shaped blossom land".

Blelack (Aberdeen).
See **Blebo**. Diack recorded local Gaelic pronunciation of this name as *bllalak*.

Blochairn (Glasgow).
This appears to be "the farm by the cairn", from *Baile a' Chàirn*.

Blughasary (Ross), Blaoghasairigh.
The first element of this Norse name is unclear although a field or sheiling is referred to.

Boath (Angus, Ross), Na Bothachan (Ross).
The Angus name appears to be from *Both Mhearnaig*, "Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's hut", while the Ross name is "the huts".

Boat of Garten (Inverness), Coit a' Ghartain or A' Choit. "The boat at Garten" or "the boat", where a ferry operated prior to the construction of the bridge.

Bochonie (Perth), Both Chòmhnaidh.
This may be "Comgan's hut".

Bogach (Barra), A' Bhogach.
"The boggy place".

Bogallan (Ross), Bog Alain.
"The bog of Allan".

Bogary (Arran), Na Bogaire.
This may be "the bog place", although the Gaelic name is a plural.

Bogbain (Ross), Am Bac Bàn.
"The fair bank", with Norse *bakki*, "bank".

Bogbuie (Ross), Am Bog Buidhe.
"The yellow bog".

Bogindollo (Angus).
"The bog in the haugh", from *Bog an Dalach* or *Bog na Dalach*.

Bognie (Aberdeen).
"Boggy place", from *Boganach* or *Boganaidh*.

Bog of Gight (Aberdeen).
"The windy or marshy bog", from *Bog na Gaoithe*.

Bogrow (Ross), Am Bogaradh.
"The bog place".

Bohally (Perth), Both Àlaidh.
This hut name probably has the corrupted name of a saint as its second element.

Boharm (Banff), Both Sheirm.
See **Bohally**.

Bohenie (Inverness), Both Shìnidh.
See **Bohally**. A saying about the placenames of Inverness goes, *Tha còig bothan an Loch Abar, còig gasgan ann am Bàideanach 's còig cóigean ann an Srath Éireann*, "There are five boths in Lochaber, five gasgs in Badenoch and five cóigs in Strathdearn". The five boths in Lochaber are *Bohenie, Bohuntine, Bolyne, Both Chàsgaidh* and *Both Lugha*.

Bohespick (Perth), Both Theasbaigh.

"Bishop's hut".

Bohuntine (Inverness), Both Fhionndain.
"Fintan's hut". See **Bohenie**.

Boisdale (South Uist), Baghasdal.
"Baegi's valley", from Norse. North Boisdale
is *Baghasdal* or *Baghasdal a Tuath*, while
South Boisdale is *An Leth Mheadhanaich*,
"the midde half".

Boleskine (Inverness), Both Fhleisginn.
This name refers to a hut, but the second
element is unclear although possibly
containing *fleasg*, "withe".

Bolfracks (Perth), Both Bhrac.
This name is unclear although the Gaelic
form contains "hut". Locally the name is
pronounced *Both Frac*.

Bolnabodach (Barra), Buaile nam Bodach.
"The old men's fold or pen".

Boltachan (Perth), Bualtachan.
"Sheep or cattle pens".

Bolyne (Inverness), Both Fhloinn.
"Flann's hut". See **Bohenie**.

Bomakellock (Banff), Both Mo Cheallaig.
"Ceallag's hut".

Bona (Inverness), Am Bànath.
"The fair ford".

Bonahaven (Islay), Bun na h-Abhainn.
"The mouth of the river". The English form
of the name appears to have gone out of use.

Bonar Bridge (Sutherland), Drochaid a'
Bhanna. "The bridge at Bonar", meaning
"bottom ford".

Bonaveh (Colonsay), Bun a' Bheithe.
"The foot of the birch". This may refer to the
root of a birch tree, but might actually mean
"mouth of the birch stream".

Bonawe (Argyll), Bun Abha.
"The mouth of the Awe".

Bonhard (West Lothian).
"The farm at the high point", from *Baile na
h-Àirde*.

Bonjedward (Roxburgh).
The second part of this name contains the
older English form of the name "Jedburgh",
whilst the first element appears to be *bun*,
"river mouth".

Bonskeid (Perth), Both na Sgaod.
The second part of this hut name is unclear.

Boor (Ross), Bùra.
"Bower river", from Norse.

Boreland (Perth), Am Borlainn or A'
Bhorlainn. This appears to be "the sloping
land", but may have originated in English,
referring to land used to feed the landlord's
household, as in the name in Dumfries.

Borenich (Perth), Both Reithnich.
This name sounds as though it is "bracken
hut", but the second element might be the
name of a saint, which also appears to form

the defining element in the church name
"Kilrenny".

Boreraig (Skye), Boraraig.
"Fort bay", from Norse.

Boreray, (North Uist), Boighreigh; (St Kilda),
Boraraigh. "Fort island", from Norse. A
native of Boreray near Uist was called a
Boighreach or a *sgarbh*, "cormorant". A
saying warned, *Na toir bó á Paibeil 's na toir
bean á Boighreigh*, "Don't take a cow from
Paible or a wife from Boreray".

Borgie (Sutherland), Borghaidh.
"Fort river", from Norse.

Borline (Inverness, Skye), Bòrlainn.
See **Boreland**.

Borlum (Inverness), Bòrlum.
"Strip of arable land".

Borneskitaig (Skye), Borgh na Sgiotaig.
"Fort at the division bay", from Gaelic/
Norse.

Bornish (South Uist), Bòirnis.
"Fort headland", from Norse.

Borrisdale (Harris), Borghasdal.
"Fort valley", from Norse.

Borriston (Lewis), Borghasdan.
This Norse name contains "fort".

Borrobol (Sutherland), Borghbol.
"Fort farm", from Norse.

Borsham (Harris), Boirseam.
This Norse name may be "fort holm".

Borve (Harris), Na Buirgh; (Skye), Borbh;
(elsewhere), Borgh. The Harris name means
"the forts". Elsewhere the name is "fort",
from Norse.

Bosta (Bernera), Bostadh.
"Small farm", from Norse.

Bothkennar (Stirling).
"Cainnear's hut", from *Both Cainneir*,
referring to a saint also commemorated in
Glen Cannel.

Bot na h-Acaire (Perth), Both Uachdair.
"Upper hut". The strange English form came
from a misreading of the earlier English
form, *Bothvechtar*.

Botriphnie (Banff).
Local Gaelic pronunication was recorded by
Diack as *vatreini*, suggesting spellings such
as *Bhad Reidhnigh* or *Bhoth Draighnidh*,
both of which are open to interpretation. The
first element could be *bad*, "copse" or *both*,
"hut" whilst the second is unclear, although
may include *reidhneach*, "cow yielding no
milk", or *droigheann*, "thorn".

Bottacks (Perth), Na Botagan.
"The peat banks".

Bottle Island (Ross), Eilean a' Bhotail.
"The island of the bottle", so called because
of its shape. An alternative name was *Eilean
Druim Briste*, "broken ridge island".

Bousd (Coll), Babhsta.

"Small farm", from Norse.

Bovain (Perth), Both Mheadhain.
  "The middle hut".

Bower (Caithness), Bàgair.
  The origin of this Norse name may be the plural of "bower".

Bowglass (Harris), Am Bogha Glas.
  "The grey reef".

Bowmore (Islay), Bogha Mór or Am Bogha Mór. "Big reef".

Boyndie (Banff).
  This name was originally that of a river which may be "eternal goddess", from a possible old Gaelic *buandea*.

Boysack (Angus).
  This is said to be from *Baile Ìosaig*, "Isaac's township".

Bracadale (Skye), Bràcadal.
  "Slope valley", from Norse.

Brackla (Nairn).
  See **Brackloch**.

Brackletter (Inverness), Breac Leitir.
  "Speckled slope".

Brackley (Argyll), Am Bracal.
  "Slope field" or "slope valley", from Norse.

Brackloch (Sutherland), A' Bhraclaich.
  "The badger's sett".

Brae (Ross), A' Bhruthach.
  "The brae".

Braebost (Skye), Bréabost.
  "Broad farm", from Norse.

Braedownie (Angus).
  This appears to be from *Bràigh Dhùnaidh*, "the upper part of Downie", which is "fort place".

Braegrudie (Sutherland), Bràigh Ghrùididh.
  "The upper part of Grudie".

Braeintra (Ross), Bràigh an t-Sratha.
  "The upper part of the strath".

Braelangwell (Ross), Bràigh Langail.
  "The upper part of Langwell".

Brae Lochaber (Inverness), Bràigh Loch Abar. "The upper part of Lochaber". A native of this area is a *Bràigheach*.

Braelude (Perth), Bràigh Leòid.
  "The upper part of Lude".

Braemar (Aberdeen), Bràigh Mhàrr (district), Baile a' Chaisteil (village). The district name is "the upper part of Mar" and the village name is "the village at the castle". The village used to be called *Cinn Drochaid*, "bridge end".

Brae Moray (Moray), Bràigh Mhoireibh.
  "The upper part of Moray".

Braemore (Caithness, Ross), Am Bràigh Mór.
  "The large upland".

Braes (Skye), Am Bràighe.
  "The upper part". The full name is *Bràighe Thròndairnis*, "upper Trotternish", or

Bràighe Phort Rìgh, "the upper part of Portree".

Braes of Abernethy (Inverness), Bràigh Obar Neithich. "The upper part of Abernethy".

Braes of Cromar (Aberdeen), Bràigh Crò Mhàrr or Bruthaichean Crò Mhàrr. "The upper part of Cromar" or "the braes of Cromar". The second Gaelic name may represent a translation back into Gaelic from an original mistranslation into English which assumed *bràigh* to mean "brae".

Braes of Doune (Perth), Bràigh Dhùin.
  "The upper part of Doune".

Braes of Foss (Perth), Bràigh Fasaidh.
  "The upper part of Foss".

Braes of Mause (Perth), Bruthaich Mheallaibh. "The braes of Mause".

Braes of Ullapool (Ross), Bruthaichean Ulapuil. "The braes of Ullapool".

Brae Tongue (Sutherland), Bràigh Thunga.
  "The upper part of Tongue".

Bragar (Lewis), Bràgar.
  This Norse name may be "pretty field".

Braglen (Argyll), Bràigh a' Ghlinne.
  "The upper part of the glen".

Brahan (Ross), Brathann.
  This may be "quern place".

Branahuie (Lewis), Bràigh na h-Aoidhe.
  "The upper part of the Eye isthmus". See **Point**.

Brawl (Sutherland), Breitheal.
  "Broad field or hill", from Norse.

Breacachadh (Coll), Breac Achadh.
  "Speckled field".

Breaclete (Bernera), Breacleit.
  "Broad cliff", from Norse.

Breadalbane (Perth), Bràid Albainn or Bràghad Albainn. "The upper part of Alba or Scotland". A native of the area is a *Bràighdeach*.

Breakish (Skye), Breacais.
  This may be "speckled place". Lower Breakish is *Breacais Ìosal*, "low Breakish".

Breasclete (Lewis), Briascleit or Brèascleit.
  "Cliff with the broad ridge", from Norse.

Brechin (Angus), Breichin or Brichin.
  This name has been the cause of much consideration and is said to represent a dedication of the Brythonic St Brychan.

Breich (West Lothian).
  "Bank", from *Bruaich*.

Brenachie (Ross), Breanagaich.
  The meaning of this name is unclear.

Brenachoil (Perth), Breun Choille.
  "Putrid wood".

Brenchoille (Argyll), Breun Choille.
  See **Brenachoil**.

Brenish (Lewis), Bréinis.
  "Broad headland", from Norse.

Brevig (Barra, Lewis), Bréibhig.

"Broad bay", from Norse. Brevig in Lewis is situated on Broad Bay also known as Loch a Tuath.

Bridgend, (Arran), Ceann na Drochaid; (Islay) Beul an Àtha. The Arran name is "the end of the bridge", while the Islay name is "the ford" or "the mouth of the ford". There are many other places with this self-explanatory English name.

Bridge of Awe (Argyll), Drochaid Abha. "The bridge over the Awe".

Bridge of Balgy (Perth), Drochaid Bhalgaidh. "The bridge at Balgy". The old churchyard here is *Cladh Bhranno*, "Brandubh's churchyard".

Bridge of Brown (Banff), Drochaid Bhruthainn. "The bridge over the Brown", a river name unconnected with English *brown*.

Bridge of Cally (Perth), Drochaid Challaidh. "The bridge at Cally", meaning "hazel place".

Bridge of Dee (Aberdeen, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright). "The bridge over the Dee", possibly from *Drochaid Dhé*.

Bridge of Don (Aberdeen), Drochaid Dheathain. "The bridge over the Don".

Bridge of Earn (Perth), Drochaid Éireann. "The bridge over the Earn".

Bridge of Fiddich (Banff). "The bridge at the wood place", possibly from *Drochaid Fhiodhaich*.

Bridge of Gaur (Perth), Drochaid Ghamhair. "The bridge over the Gaur".

Bridge of Marnoch (Aberdeen), Drochaid na Màrnaich. This is said to mean "Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's bridge", but might be "the bridge of the Mar men".

Bridge of Orchy (Argyll), Drochaid Urchaidh. "The bridge over the Orchy".

Bridge of Tarf (Perth), Drochaid Tairbh. "The bridge over the Tarf".

Brig O'Turk (Perth), Àird Cheannchnocain or Allt Cheannchnocain. The English name mentions the "Turk" or "boar river". In Gaelic the name is "point or stream at the hillock head", either of which is possible. In some dialects, such as that of Jura, *allt* and *àird* were interchangeable. An alternative Gaelic name is *Ceann Drochaid*, "bridge end".

Brin (Inverness), Braoin. This name may refer to damp ground. Brin Mains is *Cnoc nan Cnaimhseag*, "the hill of the whortleberries".

Broadford (Skye), An t-Àth Leathann. "The broad ford".

Brochel (Raasay), Brochaill. This name is unclear, but may be from Norse "fort hill" or "fort field".

Brock (Tiree), Am Brog.

"The fort", from Norse.

Brockies Corner (Inverness), Taigh Bhròcaidh. The Gaelic name is "Brockie's house".

Brodick (Arran), Tràigh a' Chaisteil. The English name is "broad bay", from Norse. This has been gaelicised as *Breadhaig* but is used only to refer to the part of the village known as *Douglas Row* in English. The Gaelic name means "the beach by the castle".

Brogaig (Skye), Brògaig. "Fort bay", from Norse.

Broker (Lewis), Brocair. This may be "forts", from Norse.

Brolass (Mull), Bròlas. This name is unclear.

Brolum (Lewis), Brothluim. This name appears to contain Norse for "holm".

Broomhill (Ross), Àird nan Cathag (Kindeace), Cnoc a' Bhealaidh or An Cnoc Bealaidh (Urray). The Kindeace Gaelic name is "the high point of the jackdaws", whilst the Urray Gaelic names both mean "the broom hill".

Brora (Sutherland), Brùra. "Bridge river", from Norse, a name originally applied only to the river and not to the village which was known as *Inbhir Bhrùra*, "mouth of the Brora".

Broughdarg (Aberdeen), A' Bhruthach Dhearg. "The red brae".

Broxburn (West Lothian). "Badger stream". The village was earlier known as *Easter Strathbroc*, the latter part of which is from Gaelic *Srath Broc*, "badger strath". See **Uphall**.

Bruachaig (Ross), Bruachag. "Small bank".

Bruachbane (Perth), Am Bruthach Bàn. "The white brae".

Bruachrobie (Sutherland), Bruthach Robaidh. "Robbie's brae".

Bruar (Perth), Bruthar. It is unclear what is meant in this name, although it may contain an old Gaelic element for "heat", possibly referring to the whirlpools at the Falls of Bruar.

Brucefield (Ross), Cnoc an Tighearna. The Gaelic name is "the hill of the lord", while the English name commemorates the proprietor, Robert Bruce MacLeod. North Brucefield is *Loch Sirr*.

Brue (Lewis), Brù. "Bridge", from Norse.

Bruernish (Barra), Bruthairnis. This may be "bridge headland", from Norse, showing a plural of *brú*, "bridge".

Bruichladdich (Islay), Bruach a' Chladaich.

"The bank of the shore". Locally the name is pronounced without the final *ch*, suggesting that a more appropriate spelling might be *Bruach a' Chladaigh*. See **Acharanny**.

Bruichnain (Ross), Bruach an Éidhinn.
　"The ivy bank".

Bruist (Berneray), Brùsta.
　"Bridge village", from Norse.

Brybeg (Ross), Am Bràighe Beag.
　"The small upper part".

Buailedhubh (South Uist), A' Bhuaile Dhubh.
　"The black pen".

Buaile-uachdrach (South Uist), A' Bhuaile Uachdrach. "The upper pen".

Buailnaluib (Ross), Buaile na Lùib.
　"Pen at the bend".

Buchan (Aberdeen), Buchan or Bùchainn.
　This name may stem from Brythonic *bwch*, "cow". The name was recorded as *Búkan* in Norse, although not of Norse origin.

Buchanan (Stirling), Bochanan.
　"The hut of the canon", from an older *Both a' Chanain*.

Buchanty (Perth), Buchantaidh.
　This name is unclear, although it may be a locative form of the name found in *Buchan*.

Buckie (Banff), Bucaidh.
　This may be "buck place", from *boc*, "buck". A native of this area and the north-east coast generally is a *Bucach*.

Bught (Inverness), Cill Bheathain.
　The English name is "pen", while the Gaelic name is "Bean's church". Bught Park is known as *Pàirc nam Bochd*, "the park of the poor", but this may be an attempt to interpret *Bught* as a Gaelic word.

Buinach (Moray), Buidheanach.
　"Yellow place".

Bullion (West Lothian).
　This name refers to boggy land, from English. The older name was *Croftangry*, from *Croit an Rìgh*, "the king's croft".

Bunacaimb (Inverness), Bun na Caime.
　"The mouth of the crooked stream".

Bunachton (Inverness), Both Neachdain.
　"Nechtan's hut".

Bunanuisg (Islay), Bun an Uisge.
　"The mouth of the water".

Bunavoneddar (Harris), Bun Abhainn Eadarra. "The mouth of the Eadarra river".

Bunavullin (Eriskay), Bun a' Mhuilinn.
　"The foot of the mill".

Bunchrew (Inverness), Bun Chraoibh.
　"The foot of the tree".

Bundalloch (Ross), Bun Dà Loch.
　"The mouth of two lochs".

Bunessan (Mull), Bun Easain.
　"The base of the little waterfall". Local people here were nicknamed *othaisgean*, "sheep".

Bunloit (Inverness), Bun Leothaid.
　"Slope foot".

Bunnabhain (Islay), Bun na h-Abhainne.
　"The mouth of the river". This is also known in English as *Bonahaven*.

Bunoich (Inverness), Bun Obhaich.
　"The mouth of the Oich".

Bunrannoch (Perth), Bun Raineach.
　"The mouth of the Rannoch".

Bunree (Inverness), Bun an Ruighe.
　"The foot of the slope".

Burghead (Moray), Am Broch.
　The English name is "head of the fort", with Norse *borg*. The Gaelic name is from the local English name, *The Broch*, a name also applied to *Fraserburgh*.

Burgie (Moray).
　This appears to be Norse *borg*, "fort", with a Gaelic locative.

Burnhervie (Aberdeen).
　"The stream at the boundary wall", with *eirbhe* preceded by Scottish English "burn". The whole name may be a part-translation from a Gaelic name.

Burnside (Ross), Taigh an Daimh.
　The English name refers to the "the side of the stream", but the Gaelic name is "the house of the stag or ox". This Gaelic name only applies to the place in Ross and not to other places called *Burnside*.

Burrelton (Perth), Both Bhùirnich or Both Bhùirm. The English name commemorates the founder of the planned village, George Burrel. The Gaelic names are unclear although they contains *both*, "hut", and possibly reference to a saint.

Bute, Bód or Bòid.
　This name may have its source in old Gaelic *bót*, "fire". A native of Bute is a *Bódach* or *Bòideach* which gives the anglicised surname *Boyd*. A saying claims, *Chan ann am Bòid uile a tha an t-olc; tha cuid dheth sa Chumaradh bheag làimh ris*, "Not all evil is in Bute; some is in little Cumbrae nearby".

Butt (Arran), Am Buta.
　"The short rig (in a field)", from Norse.

Butterston (Perth).
　"Buttar's farm", from English. Buttar is a surname which may be related to *Puidreach*, an adjective connected to *Balquhidder*.

Buttock Point (Bute), A' Phutaig.
　This may be "the small ridge of land".

Butt of Lewis (Lewis), Rubha Robhanais.
　The English name refers to this headland's location at the tip of Lewis, while the Gaelic name is "the point of the hole headland", the latter element being from Norse, and referring to the hole known as the Eye of the Butt through which the sea pushes.