**Faddoch** (Ross), An Fhàdaich.
"The place of peat sods".

**Faichem** (Inverness), Faicheam.
This may contain *faiche*, "lawn" or "green".
Lower Faichem is *Faicheam Ìosal* and Upper
Faichem is *Faicheam Àrd*.

**Fain** (Ross), Na Féithean.
"The bog channels".

**Faindouran** (Banff).
This may be "the bog channel of the otter" or
"the channel of the little river", from *Féith an
Dobhrain.*

**Fair Isle** (Shetland).
"Sheep island", from Norse.

**Fairybridge** (Skye), Beul-àtha nan Trì Allt.
The English name is a reminder of the Fairy
Flag in Dunvegan Castle, while the Gaelic
name is "the ford of the three streams".

**Falkirk** (Stirling), An Eaglais Bhreac.
"The speckled church". The name of this
place was first recorded as *Ecclesbrith*, from
Brythonic, meaning "speckled church". As
Gaelic replaced Brythonic, the cognate
Gaelic form superceded it. This was later
translated into Scots *Fawkirk* with the same
meaning, later amended to the present
English form. The Latin, *Varia Capella*, has
the same meaning.

**Falkland** (Fife), Fàclann.
"Falcon land", from English.

**Falside** (Sutherland), Feallasaid.
"Mountain sheiling or dwelling", from
Norse.

**Fanagmore** (Sutherland), An Fheannag Mhór.
This appears to be "the large lazybed", a
lazybed being a narrow strip of cultivable
soil built up in rocky ground.

**Fanmore** (Sutherland), Am Fàn Mór.
"The large slope".

**Fannyfield** (Ross), Am Bog Riabhach.
The English name commemorates the
daughter of a former prorietor while the
Gaelic name is "the brindled bog".

**Faolin** (Skye), Fadhlainn or Faolainn.
"Field or stony place by the shore".

**Farlary** (Sutherland), Fàrrlaraidh.
The meaning of this name is unclear.

**Farness** (Ross), Feàrnais.
"Alder place".

**Farout Head** (Sutherland), An Fharaird.
"The projecting headland". The English
name is a corruption and has added "head"
tautologically.

**Farr** (Inverness, Sutherland), Fàrr.
The meaning of this name is unclear.

**Fasach** (Skye), Fàsach.
"Wilderness".

**Fasag** (Ross), Am Fasag.
"The place or stance".

**Fasagrianach** (Ross), An Fhasadh Chrìonaich.
"The place of the rotten tree". Local people
were *muinntir na Fasadh Chrìonaich*,
showing an unusual genitive form.

**Faskally** (Perth), Faschoille.
This appears to mean "wood place".

**Fasnacloich** (Argyll), Fas na Cloiche.
"The place of the stone".

**Fasnakyle** (Inverness), Fas na Coille.
"The place by the wood".

**Fasque** (Kincardine), Fàsg.
It is unclear what this name means.

**Fassiefern** (Inverness), Am Fasadh Feàrna.
"The alder place".

**Fassock** (Perth), Am Fasadh.
"The place or stance".

**Fealar** (Perth), Féith Làir.
This may be "ground channel".

**Fearder** (Aberdeen), Féith Àrdair.
"Bog channel of the Arder".

**Fearn** (Ross), Manachainn Rois.
The English name is "alder" from Gaelic
*feàrn*. The Gaelic name is "the monastery of
Ross", distinguishing it from *Manachainn
Mhic Shimidh*, "Lovat's monastery", at
Beauly. Fearn is recorded as *Nova Farina* in
Latin. Easter Fearn is *Feàrn Àrd*, "high
Fearn", Wester Fearn is *Feàrn Ìochdarach*,
"lower Fearn", and Mid Fearn is *Feàrn
Meadhanach*. Hill of Fearn is *Baile an
Droma*, "township on the ridge", while the
parish of Fearn is *Sgìre na Manachainn*, "the
parish of the monastery".

**Fearnach** (Argyll), Feàrnach.
"Alder place".

**Fearnan** (Perth), Feàrnan.
"Alders". The old name was *Sròn Feàrnain*,
"promontory of Fearnan", and the churchyard
was *Cladh na Sròine*, "the graveyard at the
promontory".

**Fearnbeg** (Ross), Na Feàrna Beaga.
"The small alders".

**Fearnmore** (Ross), Na Feàrna Móra.
"The large alders".

**Fearns**, Na Feàrnaibh (Raasay), Na Feàrnan
(Ross). "The alders".

**Feaull** (Coll, Skye), Feall.
"Mountain", from Norse. In Coll, a byword
for a detour was *Rathad Feall do
dh'Ameireaga*, "to America via Feaull".

**Febait** (Ross), An Fhéith Bhàite.
"The drowned bog channel".

**Fender Bridge** (Perth), Drochaid Aindridh.
The English name refers to the River Fender,
while the Gaelic name is "Andrew's bridge".

**Fendom** (Ross), Na Fànaibh.
"The gentle slopes".

**Feochaig** (Argyll), Feòchaig.
This Norse name refers to a bay, but the first
element is unclear.

**Feolin** (Jura), Fadhlainn or Faolainn.
"Field or stony place by the shore".

**Feorlig** (Skye), Feòrlig.
"Farthing land".

**Feorlin** (Argyll), Feòirling.
"Farthing land".

**Feorline**, Feòirling (Argyll), An Fheorlain
(Arran). "The farthing land".

**Ferindonald** (Ross, Skye), Fearann
Dòmhnaill. "Donald's land".

**Feriniquarrie** (Skye), Fearann MhicGuaire.
"MacQuarrie's land" or "the land of Guaire's
son".

**Ferintosh** (Ross), Sgìre na Tòiseachd.
The Gaelic name is "the chief's district",
while the English name is from an earlier
Gaelic form, *Fearann na Tòiseachd* , "the
chief's land".

**Fernaig** (Ross), Feàrnaig.
"Alder bay". from Gaelic/Norse.

**Ferness** (Nairn).
"Alder place".

**Fernilea** (Skye), Fearann an Leagha or
Fearann an Lighiche. "The doctor's land".

**Fernoch** (Argyll), Feàrnach.
"Alder place".

**Fersit** (Inverness), Fearsaid Mhór.
"Large sand spit".

**Ferter** (Ayr).
"Fortress", from *fartair*.

**Feshiebridge** (Inverness), Drochaid Fhéisidh.
"Bridge over the Feshie".

**Fetterangus** (Aberdeen).
"Angus's shelving or terraced slope", from
*Fothair Aonghais*.

**Fettercairn** (Kincardine), Fothair Chàrdainn.
"Shelving or terraced slope at the copse",
containing Pictish *carden*.

**Fetteresso** (Kincardine).
This may be "waterfall slope", from *fothair*
and *easach*, as suggested by an earlier form
of the name, *Fodresach*.

**Fetterletter** (Aberdeen).
"Terraced or shelving slope", from *fothair*
and *leitir*.

**Fetternear** (Aberdeen).
This may be "west shelving slope", from
*fothair an iar*.

**Fiaray** (Barra), Fiaraigh.
"Ebb-tide island", from Norse.

**Fidden** (Mull), Na Fìdean.
"The sea meadows", from Norse with a
Gaelic plural.

**Fiddes** (Kincardine).
This may be "wood place", from *Fiodhais*.

**Fidigarry** (Lewis), Fidigearraidh.
"Fertle sea meadow", from Norse.

**Fife**, Fìobh or Fìobha.
This appears to be an old tribal or personal
name, and first appears as *Fib*, one of the
divisions of Pictland. Fife Ness is *Rubha
Fìobha*, "the headland of Fife". A Fife person
is a *Fìobhach*.

**Finaltan** (Ross), Na Fionnalltan.
"The fair streams".

**Finary** (Islay), Fìneairigh.
The first element of this Norse name is
unclear, whilst the second denotes a field or
fertile land.

**Finavon** (Angus).
"Wooded sacred lands", from *Fiodh
Neimhidh*.

**Fincastle** (Perth), Fonn a' Chaisteil.
"The land of the castle".

**Findhorn** (Moray), Inbhir Éireann.
"The mouth of the Findhorn". The Culbin
Sands are *Bar Inbhir Éireann*, "the sand bar
of the mouth of the Findhorn".

**Findochty** (Banff).
The Braemar and Upper Banffshire Gaelic
pronunuciation of this name was recorded as
*fanna-güchti*, which is unclear in meaning.

**Findo Gask** (Perth).
A *gasg* is a projecting tail or strip of land.
The first element may refer to Findoca, a
saint commemorated here.

**Findon** (Ross), Fionndun.
"White hill(fort)".

**Findrossie** (Moray), Fiondrosaigh.
"Place of the great wood".

**Finegand** (Perth), Féith nan Ceann.
"The stream of the heads".

**Finlaggan** (Islay), Port an Eilein.
The English name comes from Gaelic *Fionn
Lagan*, "white hollow", a name which was
attached in corrupted form to the nearby loch
as *Loch Bhìollagain*. The Gaelic name is "the
island port", referring to *Eilean na
Comhairle*, "the island of the council", in the
loch where *Comhairle nan Eilean*, "the
Council of the Isles" convened during the
time of the Lordship of the Isles.

**Finlarig** (Angus).
"White pass", from *Fionn Làirig*.

**Finnart** (Argyll, Perth), Fionnaird.
"White point". Finnart Lodge in Perth is *Dail
MhicRath*, "MacRae's haugh".

**Finsbay** (Harris), Fionnasbhagh.
"Finn's bay", from Norse.

**Fintray** (Aberdeen).
"White settlement", from Gaelic *fionn*,
"white", and *treabh* which is a gaelicisation
of Brythonic *tref*.

**Fintry** (Angus, Stirling).
See **Fintray**.

**Finzean** (Aberdeen), Fìnnean.
It is unclear what this name means.

**Fionnphort** (Mull), Fionnphort.
"White harbour".

**Firmor** (Ross), An Fhaighear Mhóir.

"The great raised beach".

**First Coast** (Ross), An t-Eirtheaire Shìos.
  "The lower coast".

**Fiscary** (Sutherland), Fiosgairidh.
  "Fish sheiling", from Norse.

**Fisherfield** (Ross), Innis an Iasgaich.
  The Gaelic name is slightly different as "the fishing meadow".

**Fiskavaig** (Skye), Fiosgabhaig.
  "Fish bay", from Norse.

**Fiunary** (Argyll), Fionnairigh.
  "White sheiling".

**Fivepenny** (Lewis), Na Cóig Peighinnean.
  "The five-penny land". The full name of Fivepenny near Borve is *Cóig Peighinnean Bhuirgh* while in Ness it is *Cóig Peighinnean Nis*.

**Fivig** (Lewis), Fìbhig.
  "Sheep bay", from Norse.

**Fladabay** (Harris), Fleòideabhagh.
  "Float bay", from Norse.

**Fladda** (Mull), Flada.
  "Flat island", from Norse.

**Fladda-chuain** (Skye), Flada a' Chuain.
  "Flat island of the Minch", from Norse/ Gaelic.

**Flanders Moss** (Stirling), A' Mhòinteach Fhlànrasach. "The Flanders peat moss", a reminder that many Flemish people settled in Eastern Scotland.

**Flannan Isles** (Lewis), Na h-Eileanan Flannach. This may be "the red islands".

**Flashader** (Skye), Flaiseadar.
  "Flat farm", from Norse.

**Fleenas** (Nairn), Flìonais.
  The meaning of this name is unclear.

**Fleenasnagael** (Nairn), Flìonais nan Gaidheal.
  "Fleenas of the Gaels".

**Flesherin** (Lewis), Na Fleisirean.
  "The flat skerries", from Norse, with a Gaelic plural.

**Flichity** (Inverness), Flicheadaidh.
  "Wet place". Nearby is Dunlichity or *Dùn Fhlicheadaidh*, the hill(fort) of Flichity".

**Flisk** (Fife).
  This may be from *fleasg*, "withe", found as a river name in Ireland. Nearby is Fliskmore, "big Flisk".

**Flodda** (Benbecula), Flodaigh.
  "Float island", from Norse.

**Flodday** (Barra, Benbecula), Flodaigh.
  "Float island", from Norse.

**Floddaybeg** (North Uist), Flodaigh Beag.
  "Little Flodday", from Norse/Gaelic.

**Floddaymore** (North Uist), Flodaigh Mór.
  "Big Flodday", from Norse/Gaelic.

**Flodigarry** (Skye), Flòdaigearraidh.
  "Wet field", from Norse.

**Flowerdale** (Ross), Am Baile Mór.

The English name is "flower dale", and the Gaelic name, "the big farm". Flowerdale House is *An Taigh Dìge* or *An Taigh Gìge*, "the moat house", the full name being *Taigh Dìge nan Gorm Leac*, "the moat house with the blue slates".

**Fluchlady** (Ross), Fliuch Leathadaidh.
  "Wet slope place".

**Fochabers** (Moray), Fachabair or Fothabair.
  The meaning of this name is unclear although it contains an element suggesting marshy or muddy land.

**Fodderletter** (Banff, Moray), Foirleitir; (Nairn), Farrleitir. "Terraced or shelving slope", from *fothair* and *leitir*.

**Fodderty** (Ross), Fodhraitidh.
  "Lower fort place".

**Foindle** (Sutherland), An Fhionndail.
  "The fair valley or haugh".

**Fonab** (Perth), Fonn an Aba.
  "The abbot's land".

**Ford** (Argyll), Àth na Crà or An t-Àth.
  "The ford at the salmon trap" or "the ford". Local people were nicknamed *coin-odhar*, "otters".

**Fordoun** (Kincardine), Fordun.
  "Over-fort".

**Forfar** (Angus), Baile Fharfair.
  This may be "shelving slope". The Gaelic name has *baile*, "town" attached.

**Forgandenny** (Perth).
  "Eithne's place above the bog", from *Forgrann Eithne*.

**Forgie** (Banff).
  This may be "shelving slope at the marsh" or "windy shelving slope", from *Fothair Gaoithe*.

**Formartine** (Aberdeen), Fearann Mhàrtainn.
  "Martin's land".

**Fornighty** (Nairn), Achadh Ghoididh.
  The Gaelic name is "the field of theft", but the English name which was recorded earlier as *Fathenachten* is unclear.

**Forres** (Moray), Farrais.
  "Small copse".

**Forsinain** (Sutherland), Fors an Fhàin.
  "Waterfall at the slope", containg Norse *fors*, "waterfall".

**Forsinard** (Sutherland), Forsan Àrd.
  This appears to be "high little waterfall".

**Forss** (Caithness).
  "Waterfall", from Norse.

**Fort Augustus** (Inverness), Cille Chuimein.
  The English name commemorates William Augustus, "Butcher" Duke of Cumberland, whose troops won the Battle of Culloden. The Gaelic name is "Cuimein's church".

**Forter** (Angus).
  See **Ferter**.

**Forteviot** (Perth), Fothair Tabhaicht.

"Tabhacht's shelving slope". This was the capital of the southern Picts.

**Fort George** (Inverness), An Gearasdan or Dùn Deòrsa. The English and second Gaelic name refer to King George of Britain, on the throne when this fort was built in 1748. The first Gaelic name is a gaelicisation of English "garrison" and is also the Gaelic name of Fort William.

**Forth Valley** (Stirling), Srath For. "Valley of the Forth". *For*, the river's name in Perthshire Gaelic, was applied to the lower stretches only, the upper part being known as *An Abhainn Dubh*, "the black river".

**Fortingall** (Perth), Fartairchill. "Fort church".

**Fortrie** (Aberdeen, Banff). "Big settlement", from Gaelic/Brythonic *for* and *treabh*.

**Fortry** (Aberdeen, Banff). See **Fortrie**.

**Fortrose** (Ross), A' Chananaich. The English name may be "over-headland" or "great headland", from Gaelic, while the Gaelic name is "the chanonry", after the religious settlement here. Chanonry Point is *Rubha na Cananich* or *Gob na Cananaich*.

**Fort William** (Inverness), An Gearasdan. The current English name refers to the fort at Achintore named after King William of Orange. The town then became known as *Maryburgh* after William of Orange's wife until it came into the possession of the Duke of Gordon and was renamed *Gordonsburgh*. Later, it was named *Duncansburgh* after Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassfearn, and lastly reverted to its current English name in memory of William Augustus "Butcher" Duke of Cumberland. The Gaelic name is a gaelicisation of "garrison" and, as this is also one of the names of Fort George, has a more complete version in *Gearasdan Loch Abar*, "the garrison of Lochaber".

**Foss** (Perth), Fasadh. "Place" or "stance".

**Fossoway** (Kinross). This may be "stance on the plain", from *Fasadh a' Mhuigh*.

**Foula** (Shetland). "Bird island", from Norse.

**Foveran** (Aberdeen), Fobharan. "Place of wells".

**Fowlis** (Aberdeen, Angus, Perth, Ross), Foghlais or Fólais. "Small stream" or "sub-stream".

**Foxhole** (Inverness), A' Bhogsolamh or A' Bhog Solla. The Gaelic name is not clear, but may refer to damp ground and willow trees. The English name is an adaptation from Gaelic.

**Foyers** (Inverness), Foithear. "Shelving slope". The Falls of Foyers are *Eas na Smùide*, "the smoky waterfall". The Laird of Foyers was *Fear Foithreach*.

**Foy** (Ross), An Fhothaidh. "Lawn", from *faiche*. Foy Lodge, also known as *Inverbroom Lodge*, is *Taigh na Fothaidh*.

**Foynesfield** (Nairn), Seipeil Fhìonain. The Gaelic name is "Finan's chapel" rather than "field".

**Fraserburgh** (Aberdeen), A' Bhruaich. The English name commemorates Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth in the 16th century. Earlier the place had been known as *Faithlie* in English, as well as the local name, *The Broch*. The Gaelic name means "the bank", and is an attempt by Gaelic speakers to substitute a Gaelic word for an unclear English one, in this case, *broch*.

**Freeburn** (Inverness), Allt na Frìthe. "The stream by the deer forest". The English name is a part-translation from Gaelic.

**Frendraught** (Aberdeen). This appears to be "the land at the bridge", from *Fearann na Drochaide*.

**Fresgill** (Caithness), Freasgail. "Noisy gully", from Norse.

**Freuchie** (Fife). "Heather place", from *Fraochaidh*, also the old Gaelic name of *Grantown on Spey*.

**Friesland** (Coll), Freaslan. This name comemmorates Friesland in the Netherlands.

**Friockheim** (Angus). This was *Friock*, from *fraoch*, "heather", until German *heim* was added in the 19th century by the landowner.

**Frobost** (South Uist), Fròbost. This Norse farm name contains an unclear initial element.

**Fuday** (South Uist), Fùideigh. The first part of this Norse island name is unclear.

**Fuiay** (Barra), Fùidheigh. "House island", from Norse.

**Furnace** (Argyll, Ross), An Fhùirneis. "The furnace" was an early industrial site. Furnace in Argyll was earlier known as *Inbhir Leacainn* or *Inverleacain*, "river mouth at the broad hill face".

**Fyal** (Perth), Féith Mheall. "Boggy channel among the lumpy hills".

**Fyrish** (Ross), Faoighris. This may be from Norse, containing the word for "pine tree".

**Gaick** (Inverness), Gàdhaig.
"Cleft". Gaick is known as *Gàdhaig nam feadan fiar*, "Gaick of the crooked streams", and features in an uncomplimentary saying, *'S mór a b' fheàrr leam a bhith an Druim Uachdair na bhith an Gàdhaig nan creagan gruamach*, "I would far rather be in Drumochter than in Gaick of the gloomy crags". A local curse was *Dìol Bhaltair an Gàdhaig ort*, "Water's fate in Gaick to you", referring to Walter Comyn who was pecked to death by eagles here. An incident known as *Call Ghàdhaig* occurred in 1799 when a party of people perished here in a storm.

**Gairloch** (Ross), Geàrrloch.
"Short loch". Gairloch Hotel was known as *Taigh-òsta Acha Deuthasdal* and the Old Inn was *Taigh-òsta Chearraidh*. The Strath of Gairloch is *Srath Gheàrrloch*.

**Gairlochy** (Inverness), Geàrr Lòchaidh.
"The short Lochy".

**Gairnshiel** (Aberdeen), Àirigh Gharthain.
"Sheiling at the Gairn".

**Gallanach** (Argyll), A' Ghallanach; (Coll), A' Ghallanaich. "The colts-foot place".

**Gallan Head** (Lewis), An Gallan Ùigeach.
*Gallan* is a prominent rock or headland. The Gaelic name is "the Uig rock".

**Gallin** (Perth), Gealainn.
"White or bright place".

**Gallovie** (Inverness), Gealaghaidh.
"White or bright hill face".

**Galloway** (Kirkcudbright, Wigtown), Gallghaidheil. "Foreign Gaels", referring to Gaels of mixed Gaelic-Scandanavian origin. The Mull of Galloway is *Maol Ghallghaidheil*, "rounded headland of Galloway", the Machars are *Machair Ghallghaidheil*, "plain of Galloway", and the Rhinns are *Ranna Ghallghaidheil*, "divisions of Galloway", or *Na Rannaibh*, "divisions".

**Galmisdale** (Eigg), Galmasdal.
This Norse valley name appears to contain a personal name as its first element.

**Galson** (Lewis), Gabhsunn.
"Pig sound", from Norse. North Galson is *Gabhsunn bho Thuath* and South Galson is *Gabhsunn bho Dheas*.

**Galtrigill** (Skye), Galtrigil.
This may be "hog ravine", from Norse.

**Ganavan** (Argyll), A' Ghaineamh Bhàn.
"The white sand".

**Garbat** (Ross), An Garbh Bad.
"The rough copse". Garbat Forest is *Frìth a' Gharbh Bhaid*.

**Garelochead** (Dunbarton), Ceann a' Gheàrrloch. "The head of the short loch".

**Garenin** (Lewis), Na Gearrannan.
"The fertile lands by the sea".

**Gargadale** (Arran), Gargadail.

"Warriors' valley", from Norse.

**Garguston** (Ross), Baile Ghargaidh.
"Gargach's township".

**Garioch** (Aberdeen), Gairbheach.
"Place of roughness". The Battle of Harlaw is known in Gaelic as *Cath Gairbheach*, "Battle of Garioch".

**Garlogie** (Aberdeen).
"Short Logie", from *Geàrr Lagaidh*.

**Garmond** (Aberdeen).
This may be "rough hill", from *Garbh Mhonadh*.

**Garmoran** (Argyll, Inverness), A' Gharbh Mhorbhairne. "The rough sea gap" or "rough Morvern".

**Garmouth** (Moray), A' Ghairmich.
It is unclear whether this name originated in Gaelic or in English. The village is near the mouth of the Spey, and this may be reflected in the English form of the name. However, if the Gaelic name is original, the English may be a corruption or rationalisation of a name based on "calling", possibly with reference to the sound of the Spey or the sea.

**Garnock Valley** (Ayr).
See **Glen Garnock**.

**Garrabost** (Lewis), Gàrrabost.
"Enclosed farm", from Norse.

**Garrafad** (Skye), An Garbad.
The meaning of this name is unclear. It is said to be a combination of Norse *garðr*, "field", and Gaelic *fada*, "long", but such a combination is unlikely to have led to the Gaelic form of the name.

**Garrick Bridge** (Ross), Drochaid Gharaig.
"Bridge over the Garag".

**Garrisdale** (Canna), Gàrrasdal.
"Field valley", from Norse.

**Garros** (Skye), Gàrros or Gearas.
"River mouth at the enclosed field", from Norse.

**Garrydhu** (North Uist), An Gearraidh Dubh.
"The black fertile land".

**Garrygall** (Barra), An Gearraidh Gadhal.
This name refers to fertile land but the defining element is unclear.

**Garrygannichy** (South Uist), Gearraidh Gainmheacha. "Sandy fertile land".

**Garryhallie** (South Uist), Gearraidh Sheilidh.
"Fertile land with willows".

**Garscadden** (Glasgow).
This appears to be from *Gart Sgadain*, "herring field", which is improbable, but the *sgadan* element may have become corrupted.

**Garscube** (Glasgow).
"Sheaf field", from *Gart Sguaib*.

**Gartally** (Inverness), Car Dàlaidh.
This name may refer to a "rock ledge" and a "haugh".

**Gartchonzie** (Perth).

This appears to be "Kenneth's field", from *Gart Choinnich*.

**Gartcosh** (Lanark).
This is a field name from *gart*, while the second element may be from *còs*, "cave" or "hollow", giving "field with a cave or hollow".

**Garth** (Perth), Gart.
"Field". The castle here is *Caisteal Ghairt*, "Garth Castle", but was also known as *Caisteal a' Chuilein Chursta*, "castle of the cursed whelp", referring to the son of the Wolf of Badenoch.

**Garthonzie** (Stirling).
This may be "Kenneth's field", from *Gart Choinnich*.

**Gartincaber** (Perth).
This may be "the field of the stakes or horns", from *Gart nan Cabar*.

**Gartloch** (Lanark).
"Enclosed field by the loch", from *Gart Locha*.

**Gartly** (Aberdeen), Gartaidh.
"Field place" or "small field", from *gart*.

**Gartmore** (Perth), An Gart Mór.
"The large enclosed field".

**Gartnatra** (Islay), Gart na Tràgha.
"Enclosed field by the beach".

**Gartnavel** (Glasgow), Gart nan Abhall.
"Enclosed field of the apple trees".

**Gartness** (Stirling), Gart an Easa.
"Enclosed field by the stream".

**Gartocharn** (Dunbarton), Gart a' Chàirn.
"Enclosed field with a cairn".

**Gartsherrie** (Lanark).
This may be "colt field", from *Gart Searraich*, but *Searrach* here may be a personal name.

**Gartymore** (Sutherland), Gartaidh Mór.
"Big field place".

**Garvald** (East Lothian).
This appears to be "rough stream", from *Garbh Allt*.

**Garvamore** (Inverness), An Garbhath Mór.
"The large rough ford".

**Garvan** (Argyll), An Garbhan.
"The small rough one", refer to a stream or piece of land.

**Garve** (Ross), Gairbh.
"Rough place". The strath of Garve is *Srath Ghairbh* and the loch is *Loch Mhaol Fhinn*, "loch of Fionn's devotee". Local people were called *buic*, "bucks".

**Garvellachs** (Argyll), Na Garbh Eileacha.
"The rough rocks".

**Garynahine** (Lewis), Gearraidh na h-Aibhne.
"The fertile land by the river".

**Garynamonie** (South Uist), Gearraidh na Mònadh. "The fertile land by the peat".

**Garyvard** (Lewis), Gearraidh a' Bhàird.

"The poet's fertile land".

**Gask** (Aberdeen, Perth), Gasg.
"Projecting tail or strip of land".

**Gaza** (Ross), Gàsa.
This is a biblical reference occasioned by the sandy hills here.

**Geanies** (Ross), Gàthan.
"Sea ravine", from Norse, with Gaelic then English plurals attached.

**Geary** (Skye), Geàrraidh.
"Fertile land".

**Gearymore** (Skye), An Gearraidh Mór.
"The large piece of fertile land".

**Geddes** (Nairn), Geadais.
"Place of the plot".

**Gedintailor** (Skye), Gead an t-Sailleir.
"Plot of the salter".

**Gedloch** (Moray).
This may be "plot place", from *Geadlach*. It is not a loch name.

**Geisgeil** (Sutherland), Gìsgil.
"Gushing ravine", from Norse.

**Gella** (Angus).
"White ford", from *Geal Àth*.

**Gellovie** (Inverness), Gallabaidh.
This name is unclear and appears not to be the same as *Gallovie*.

**Gelston** (Kirkcudbright).
"Gill-Ìosa's farm", from English but with a Gaelic personal name meaning "devotee of Jesus".

**Geocrab** (Harris), Geocrab.
"Crab ravine", from Norse.

**Georgetown** (Perth), Na Barrags.
The English name commemorates a King George, while the Gaelic is a transliteration of "barracks".

**Gergask** (Inverness), Garbhghaisg.
"Rough tail of land projecting from a plateau". A ditty about placenames of various neighbouring districts goes, *Tha cóig bothan an Loch Abar, cóig gasgan ann am Bàideanach 's cóig cóigean ann an Srath Éireann*, "There are five boths in Lochaber, five gasgs in Badenoch and five cóigs in Strathdearn". The gasgs, which a tails of land projecting from a plateau, in question are *Gergask, Gasga Mhór, Gasga Bheag, Drumgask* and *Gasg an Lóin*.

**Gerinish** (South Uist), Géirinis.
This Norse name may mean "pasture headland". East Gerinish is *Caolas Liubharsaigh*, "strait of Liursay", while West Gerinish is simply *Géirinis*.

**Geshader** (Lewis), Geiseadar.
"Goat township", from Norse.

**Gesto** (Skye), Geusdo.
"Goat farm" or "goat harbour" from Norse.

**Gigalum** (Gigha), Gioghalum.
"Holm of Gigha".

**Gigha**, Giogha.
  "God's island", from Norse. A Gigha person is a *Gioghach*, also nicknamed a *gamhainn*, "stirk".

**Gighay** (Barra), Gioghaigh.
  "God's island", from Norse.

**Gilberts Bridge** (Perth), Drochaid Ghilbeart.
  "Gilbert's bridge".

**Gillen** (Skye), Na Gilean.
  "The ravines", from Norse with a Gaelic plural.

**Gilmerton** (Midlothian, Perth).
  "Gille-Mhoire's farm", from English but with a Gaelic personal name meaning "devotee of Mary".

**Gilmourton** (Lanark).
  See **Gilmerton**.

**Gilston** (Midlothian, Moray).
  "Gille's farm", from English, but with a Gaelic personal name meaning "devotee".

**Girvan** (Ayr), Inbhir Gharbhain.
  This was previously *Invergarvane*, from the Gaelic name meaning "mouth of the rough river". The current English name is simply that of the river.

**Gisla** (Lewis), Giosla.
  "Hostage river" or "Gisl's river", from Norse.

**Glackour** (Ross), A' Ghlaic Odhar.
  "The dun-coloured hollow".

**Gladsmuir** (East Lothian), Sliabh a' Chlamhain. "The kestrel moor", from English *gled*, "kestrel". The Battle of Prestonpans in Gaelic is *Blàr Sliabh a'Chlamhain*, "battle of Gladsmuir".

**Glaick** (Ross), A' Ghlac.
  "The hollow".

**Glame** (Raasay), Glàm.
  This may be a form of *glòm*, "chasm".

**Glasgo** (Aberdeen).
  See **Glasgow**. The village of *Blackburn* was formerly known as *Broadford of Glasgo*, and the local area contains names such as *Glasgoforest* and *Glasgoego*, the latter apparently containing the surname *Eggo* (*Ciogach* in Gaelic).

**Glasgow**, Glaschu.
  "Green hollow", from Brythonic.

**Glasnakille** (Skye), Glas na Cille.
  "The stream at the church".

**Glasphein** (Skye), Glas Pheighinn.
  "Grey-green pennyland".

**Glass** (Aberdeen).
  "Stream" or "meadow".

**Glassans** (Islay), Na Glasfhasadhnan.
  "The grey-green stances".

**Glassard** (Colonsay), Glasaird.
  "Grey-green headland".

**Glassaugh** (Banff).
  "Grey-green place", from *Glasach*.

**Glassel** (Kincardine).
  This may be "grey-green place", from *glasail*.

**Glassingall** (Perth).
  This may be "the stream of the non-Gaels", from *Glas nan Gall*.

**Glasswell** (Aberdeen).
  See **Glassel**.

**Gledfield** (Ross), Leth Chlamhaig or Lòn na Speireig. The English name is "kestrel field", from Scottish English *gled*, "kestrel". The first Gaelic name is "the half strath of the kestrel", while the second is "the wet meadow of the sparrowhawk".

**Glen** (Barra), An Gleann.
  "The glen".

**Glenachulish** (Argyll, Inverness), Gleann a' Chaolais. "The glen at the narrows".

**Glen Affray** (Perth), Gleann Aifrinn.
  "The glen of the offering".

**Glen Affric** (Inverness), Gleann Afraic.
  "The glen of the Affric". This glen contains *Coille Ruigh na Cuileig*, "wood at the midge slope", the largest remaining portion of the Caledonian Forest.

**Glen Allachie** (Banff), Gleann Aileachaidh.
  "The glen at the rocky place".

**Glen Alladale** (Argyll), Gleann Athaladail.
  This may mean "eel valley", from Norse with *gleann* added.

**Glen Almond** (Perth), Gleann Amain.
  "The glen of the Almond".

**Glen Ample** (Perth), Gleann Ambail.
  "The glen at the cauldron or vat".

**Glenapp** (Ayr).
  "Alpin's glen", from *Gleann Ailpein*.

**Glen Aray** (Argyll), Gleann Aora.
  "The glen of the Aray".

**Glen Arklet** (Stirling), Gleann Aircleid.
  "The glen of the difficult slope".

**Glen Aros** (Mull), Gleann Àrois.
  "The glen at the river mouth", from Gaelic/Norse.

**Glen Artney** (Perth), Gleann Artanaig.
  This may be "Artanag's glen", a name based on old Gaelic *art*, "bear".

**Glen Ashdale** (Arran), Gleann Éisdeal.
  "Ash valley", from Norse with *gleann*, "glen" attached.

**Glen Aven** (Banff), Gleann Athfhinn.
  "The glen of the very bright river".

**Glen Baloch** (Inverness), Gleann a' Bhealaich.
  "The glen at the pass".

**Glen Banchor** (Inverness), Gleann Bheannchair. "The glen at the horned place".

**Glenbarr** (Argyll), Am Bàrr.
  The Gaelic name is "the summit" or simply "the hill", while the English may be from an older Gaelic form meaning "the glen at the summit/hill".

**Glen Barton** (Dumfries).

This may be "the glen of the Britons", from *Gleann Breatann*.

**Glen Batrick** (Jura), Gleann Badraig. "The glen at pasture bay", from Gaelic/Norse.

**Glenbeg** (Moray), An Gleann Beag. "The small glen".

**Glen Bernisdale** (Skye), Gleann Bheàrnasdail. "The glen of Bernisdale".

**Glenbervie** (Kincardine). "The glen of the boiling water", from *Gleann Biorbhaigh*.

**Glen Birnie** (Midlothian). "The glen at the damp place", from *Gleann Braonaigh*.

**Glen Borrodale** (Argyll), Gleann Bhorghdail. "Fort valley", from Norse with *gleann* added.

**Glen Breakerie** (Argyll), Gleann Breacairidh. If this name is wholly Gaelic, it is "the glen at the speckled place", but if Gaelic/Norse, means "the glen at the slope field or sheiling".

**Glenbreck** (Peebles). "Speckled glen", from *Gleann Breac*.

**Glen Brerachan** (Perth), Gleann Bhriathrachain or Gleann Briathrachain. "The glen of the little talkative stream".

**Glen Brittle** (Skye), Gleann Breadail. This may be "broad valley", From Norse, with *gleann* added.

**Glen Buchat** (Aberdeen), Gleann Buichead. "Buichead's glen".

**Glen Buckie** (Perth), Gleann Bucaidh. "The glen of the buck stream".

**Glen Callater** (Aberdeen), Gleann Chaladair. "The glen of Callater". See **Aberchalder**.

**Glen Calvie** (Ross), Gleann Chailbhidh. This may contain *calbh*, "plant stalk", and mean "glen at the plant stalk place". A Glen Calvie person is a *Cailbheach*.

**Glen Cannel** (Mull), Gleann Cainneir. "Cainnear's glen".

**Glencaple** (Dumfries). "Horse glen", from *Gleann Chapall*.

**Glen Carragrich** (Harris), Gleann Tharmasaig. The defining elements in the English and Gaelic names are unclear, but the Gaelic name ends in Norse "bay".

**Glen Cassley** (Sutherland), Gleann Carsla. "The glen at the castle place".

**Glen Clova** (Angus), Gleann Chlàbhaidh. The meaning of this glen name is unclear.

**Glencoe** (Argyll), Gleann Comhan or Gleanna Comhan. "The glen of the Coe". This is often said to be "glen of weeping" as a result of the Massacre of Glencoe, but the name existed long before that event. The river name is pre-Gaelic.

**Glen Convinth** (Inverness), Gleann a' Chonfhadhaich. "The glen in the stormy place".

**Glencorse** (Midlothian). This may be "glen at the crossing place".

**Glen Creran** (Argyll), Gleann Creurain. The second part of this glen name is unclear.

**Glen Cribesdale** (Argyll), Gleann Creabasdail. This may be "cliff valley" from Norse, with *gleann* added.

**Glen Crossaig** (Argyll), Gleann Chrosaig. A Gaelic/Norse name meaning "valley of cross bay".

**Glendale** (Skye, South Uist), Gleann Dail. A tautological Gaelic/Norse name meaning "valley". In South Uist, North Glendale is *Ceann a Tuath Ghlinn Dail* and South Glendale is *Ceann a Deas Ghlinn Dail*. A native of Glendale in Skye is a *Daileach*.

**Glendaruel** (Argyll), Gleann Dà Ruadhail. This was was thought to mean "glen of the two red places", but more recent research suggests that the site of the church here may be pre-Christian and commemorating Dà Ruadha, a deity possibly connected with Dà Dearga. This would give a meaning of "glen of Dà Ruadha". Loch Riddon, also in Cowal, is *Loch Ruadhail* containing the same element.

**Glen Dee** (Aberdeen), Gleann Dé. "Glen of the Dee", a river name with connotations of divinity.

**Glen Derby** (Perth), Gleann Geunaid. The Gaelic name is "glen of the goose stream" which led to the anglicised form *Glen Gennet*, which was abandoned when a Victorian landowner wished to immortalise his home town of Derby.

**Glen Dessary** (Inverness), Gleann Deasairidh. "Glen in the south-facing place".

**Glendevon** (Perth). "The glen of the black river", from *Gleann Duibhe*.

**Glendhu** (Dumfries). "Black glen", from *Gleann Dubh*.

**Glen Dibidale** (Ross), Gleann Dìobadail. "Deep valley", from Norse with *gleann* added.

**Glen Dochart** (Perth), Gleann Dochard. The river name in this glen may be that found in the name "Cart", but with negative connotations of scouring.

**Glen Docharty** (Ross), Gleann Dochartaich. It is believed that this is "glen of great scouring".

**Glen Doe** (Inverness), Gleann Dotha. This is said to commemorate a water sprite named *Dotha* or *Dogha*, but the name may simply be "bad water". Glendoebeg is *Gleann Dotha Beag*, "little Glen Doe".

**Glendoick** (Perth), Gleann Doig.
  "Cadoc's glen".
**Glen Douglas** (Dunbarton), Gleann Dùghlais.
  "The glen of the black river".
**Glen Dye** (Kincardine), Gleann Dàidh.
  This appears in Gaelic to be "David's glen",
  but the origins are obscure. *Cairn Dye* is now
  *Càrn an Tàilleir*, but it is unlikely that *Glen
  Dye* is from that source.
**Gleneagles** (Perth), Gleann na h-Eaglais.
  "The glen at the church".
**Glenegedale** (Islay), Gleann Eigeadail.
  "Edge valley", from Norse with *gleann*
  attached.
**Glen Elchaig** (Ross), Gleann Eilcheig.
  This meaning of this name is unclear.
**Glenelg** (Inverness), Gleann Eilg.
  "Glen of Ireland", a commemorative name. A
  person from Glenelg is an *Eilgneach*.
**Glen Elgin** (Moray), Gleann Eilginn.
  "The glen of Elgin".
**Glen Ericht** (Perth), Gleann Eireachd.
  "Assembly glen".
**Glen Errochty** (Perth), Gleann Eireachdaidh.
  "Assembly glen".
**Glen Esk** (Angus), Gleann Easg.
  "The glen of the Esk".
**Glen Etive** (Argyll), Gleann Éite.
  "The glen of the Etive", a name with
  connotations of foulness. *Éiteag*, a water
  goddess, is said to have lived in the river. A
  person from this area is an *Éiteach*.
**Glen Ey** (Aberdeen), Gleann Eidh.
  The defining element in this name is unclear.
**Glen Eynort** (Skye), Gleann Aoineart.
  "The glen of Eynort".
**Glen Falloch** (Perth), Gleann Falach.
  "Hidden glen".
**Glen Farclas** (Banff), Gleann Farghlais.
  "The glen of the over-stream".
**Glen Farquhar** (Kincardine).
  "Farquhar's glen", from *Gleann Fhearchair*.
**Glen Fender** (Perth), Gleann Fhionndair.
  "The glen of the Fender".
**Glen Feochan** (Argyll), Gleann Faochain.
  The defining element here is unclear.
**Glen Fernate** (Perth), Gleann Feàrnaid.
  "The glen of the alder stream".
**Glen Feshie** (Inverness), Gleann Féisidh.
  "The glen of the boggy haugh river".
**Glen Fiddich** (Banff), Gleann Fhiodhaich.
  "The glen at the wood place". It is often
  assumed that this name is based on *fiadh*,
  "deer", but in fact the root is *fiodh*, "wood".
**Glen Finglas** (Perth), Gleann Fhionnghlais.
  "The glen of the fair stream". The church
  here was *Cladh nan Ceasanach*, "graveyard
  of Kessock's people", referring to the saint.
**Glen Finlas** (Argyll), Gleann Fhionnghlais.
  See **Glen Finglas**.

**Glenfinnan** (Inverness), Gleann Fhionghain.
  "Fingon's glen". There is a certain amount of
  confusion regarding the personal name here,
  because the area is also associated with Finan
  who is commemorated in *Eilean Fhìonain*,
  "Island Finnan", in Loch Sheil.
**Glen Forsa** (Mull), Gleann Forsa.
  "Valley of the waterfall river", from Gaelic/
  Norse.
**Glen Fruin** (Dunbarton), Gleann Freòin.
  This name may include that of a river, the
  name of which is based on *freòine*, "rage".
  The road from Loch Long to Glen Fruin was
  known as *Rathad Mór nan Gaidheal*, "high
  road of the Gaels".
**Glen Fyne** (Argyll), Gleann Fìne.
  The river name here appears to be based on
  *fion*, "wine". A person from the area is a
  *Fìneach*, also nicknamed a *muc bhiorach*,
  "porpoise".
**Glen Gairn** (Aberdeen), Gleann Gharthain.
  "The glen of the calling river". Glen Gairn
  church is *Cill Mo Thatha*, "Mo Thatha's
  church", a saint also commemorated in
  *Balmaha*.
**Glen Garnock** (Ayr).
  "The glen of the crying river".
**Glen Garrisdale** (Jura), Gleann Gharrasdail.
  "Field valley", from Norse with Gaelic
  *gleann* added.
**Glen Garry** (Inverness), Gleann Garadh or
  Gleanna Garadh; (North Perthshire), Gleann
  Gar; (South Perthshire), Gleann Gamhair. In
  Inverness and North Perthshire, this name is
  "copse glen". In South Perthshire it may
  mean "winter glen". A person from Glen
  Garry in Inverness is a *Garranach*.
**Glen Garvie** (Aberdeen).
  "The glen of the rough river", from *Gleann
  Gharbhaidh*.
**Glen Gelder** (Aberdeen), Gleann Ghealdair.
  "The glen of the white or bright water".
**Glen Gennet** (Ayr).
  "The glen of the goose stream", from *Gleann
  Geunaid*. A glen in Perthshire with the same
  original name was renamed by a 19th century
  landowner as *Glen Derby*.
**Glen Girnock** (Aberdeen), Gleann Goirneig.
  "The glen of the crying river".
**Glen Glass** (Ross), Gleann Ghlais.
  "The glen of the stream".
**Glen Glaster** (Inverness), Gleann Ghlasdair.
  "The glen of the grey-green water".
**Glen Gloy** (Inverness), Gleann Glaoidh.
  "The glen of the gluey or viscous river".
**Glen Golly** (Sutherland), Gleanna Gollaidh.
  "The glen of the blind river", maybe referring
  to an overgrown river. This valley is known
  as *Gleanna Gollaidh nan craobh*, "Glen
  Golly of the trees".

**Glen Gorm** (Mull), An Gleann Gorm.
"The green glen". *Gorm* usually means
"blue" but also covers the colour of fresh
vegetation.

**Glen Goulandie** (Perth), Gleann
Gobhlandaidh. This may be "the glen at the
forked place".

**Gleann Gour** (Argyll), Gleann Ghobhar.
"Goats' glen".

**Glen Gravir** (Lewis), Gleann Ghrabhair.
"The glen of Gravir".

**Glen Grivie** (Sutherland), Gleann
Ghrìobhaidh. "The glen at the claw place".

**Glen Grudie** (Ross), Gleann Ghrùididh.
"The glen of the Grudie", referring to gravel.

**Glen Gynack** (Inverness), Gleann Gòineig.
This river name here is obscure.

**Glen Haultin** (Skye), Gleann Shealtainn.
This appears to be "glen of Shetland", and
may refer to settlement by Norse people who
had come from there.

**Glenhinnsdal** (Skye), Gleann Hinneasdail.
"Hengist's valley", from Norse with *gleann*
attached.

**Glen House** (Mull), Tìr Chonaill.
The Gaelic name is "Conall's land", and is
also the Gaelic name of County Donegal in
Ireland.

**Glen Isla** (Angus), Gleann Ìl or Gleann Ìle.
"The glen of the Isla".

**Glenjorrie** (Ayr).
"The pilgrim's glen", from *Gleann an
Deòraidh*.

**Glen Ketland** (Argyll), Gleann Ceitilein.
This name is unclear but may contain an
element cognate with Brythonic *coed*,
"wood".

**Glenkindie** (Aberdeen), Gleann Cinnidh.
The name of the river here may be
"champion" or "warrior".

**Glen Kinglas** (Argyll), Gleann Chonghlais.
"The glen of the dog river".

**Glen Kyles** (Harris), Gleann a' Chaolais.
"The glen at the narrows".

**Glen Latterach** (Moray).
"Sloping glen", from *Gleann Leitreach*.

**Glen Lednock** (Perth), Gleann Liadnaig.
The meaning of this name is unclear.

**Glen Leraig** (Sutherland), Gleann Leireag.
"Larch glen".

**Glen Levishie** (Inverness), Gleann Lìbhisidh.
"The glen of Levishie".

**Glenlia** (Inverness), An Gleann Liath.
"The blue-grey glen".

**Glen Liever** (Argyll), Gleann Lìbhir.
"The glen of Liever".

**Glenlivet** (Banff), Gleann Lìobhait.
"The glen of the Livet".

**Glen Lochay** (Perth), Gleann Lòchaidh.
"The glen of the Lochy".

**Glen Lochsie** (Perth), Gleann Lòchsaidh.
This may be "the glen at the dark place",
from *lòch* and *fasadh*.

**Glen Lossie** (Moray), Gleann Losaidh.
"The glen of the plant river".

**Glen Loyne** (Inverness), Gleann Loinn.
"Loyne" may originate in *loinn*, "beauty".

**Glenluce** (Wigtown), Gleann Lus.
*Lus* is "plant" or "herb", here perhaps
implying an overgrown river. Glenluce
village is *Clachan Ghlinn Lus*.

**Glen Lui** (Aberdeen), Gleann Laoigh.
"The glen of the calf river".

**Glen Luss** (Dunbarton), Gleann Luis.
See **Glenluce**.

**Glen Lyon** (Perth), Gleann Lìomhann.
"The glen of the Lyon", a name implying
smoothness. This valley was also known as
*an Crom Ghleann*, "the crooked glen".
MacGregor's patrimony in Glen Lyon is *an
Tòiseachd*, "the lord's land".

**Glenmallie** (Argyll), Gleann Màilidh.
The defining element in this name is unclear,
although said to be that of a saint.

**Glen Markie** (Inverness), Gleann Mharcaidh.
"The glen of the horse river".

**Glen Marxie** (Ross), Gleann Mharcfhasaidh.
"The glen at the horse stance".

**Glen Massan** (Argyll), Gleann Masain.
"Masan's glen". This was the place beloved
of Deirdre in legend.

**Glen Mazeran** (Inverness), Gleann Masarain.
This name is unclear.

**Glenmeanie** (Ross), Gleann Mèinnidh.
This name may be related to "Main", also in
Ross.

**Glenmore** (Inverness, Skye, Sutherland), An
Gleann Mór. "The great glen".

**Glen Moriston** (Inverness), Gleann
Moireasdan. This is said to be "the glen of
the great water", referring to the river, but the
phonetics do not support this.

**Glenmoy** (Angus).
"The glen at the plain", from *Gleann na
Mòighe*.

**Glen Muick** (Aberdeen), Gleann Muice.
"The glen of the pig river". The fair held here
was *Féill Mhoir*, "Mary's fair".

**Glen Nevis** (Inverness), Gleann Nibheis.
This is commonly believed to be "the glen of
terror" from *uabhas*, but the basis of the
name an Indo-European root with
connotations of wetness. Glen Nevis had a
negative reputation and in one poem is
called, *amar sgùrainn an domhain mhóir*,
"slop-pail of the wide world".

**Glen of Lintrathen** (Angus), Gleann
Tréithean. The second part of this name is
unclear, and it is notable that *linn* or
Brythonic *llyn*, "pool", is absent from the

Gaelic version of the name. The name of *Lintrathen* itself was recorded from speakers of Perthshire Gaelic in the 19th century as *lan-tréin* and *lyann-tré-an*.

**Glen of Rothes** (Moray), Gleann Ràthais.
  "The glen of Rothes".

**Glen Ogil** (Angus).
  See **Glen Ogle**.

**Glen Ogle** (Perth), Gleann Ogail.
  The meaning of this name is unclear, but is unrellated to *òg*, "young".

**Glen Orchy** (Argyll), Gleann Urchaidh.
  "The glen of the Orchy". The glen was called *Gleann Urcha nam badan*, "Glen Orchy of the copses", showing local pronunciation.

**Glen Orrin** (Ross), Gleann Oirrinn or Gleann Orthainn. "The glen of the offering", referring to church lands of Urray at the confluene of the Conon and Orrin.

**Glen Pean** (Inverness), Gleann Peathain.
  This name is unclear and may be of Pictish origin.

**Glen Prosen** (Angus), Gleann Pràsaig or Gleann Pràsain. This name is unclear but may contain a personal name.

**Glen Quiech** (Angus).
  See **Glen Quoich**.

**Glen Quoich** (Inverness), Gleann Chuaich.
  "The glen of the hollow". This glen was allegedly haunted by a sprite named *Cuachag*.

**Glenramskill** (Argyll), Gleann Ramasgail.
  "Valley at raven gully", from Gaelic/Norse.

**Glenrath** (Peebles).
  "Glen with a circular fort", from *Gleann an Ràtha*.

**Glen Rinnes** (Banff), Gleann Ruaidhneis.
  "The glen at the red-brown haugh".

**Glen Rosa** (Arran), Gleann Ruasaidh.
  "The glen of the horse river", a river named in Norse.

**Glenrothes** (Fife), Gleann Ràthais.
  See **Glen of Rothes**".

**Glen Roy** (Inverness), Gleann Ruaidh.
  "The glen of the Roy".

**Glen Scorrodale** (Arran), Gleann Sgoradail.
  "Skorri's valley", from Norse with *gleann* prefixed.

**Glensgaich** (Ross), Gleann Sgathaich.
  This name may refer to the pruning of branches from trees in the area.

**Glenshee** (Perth), Gleann Sìdh.
  "Fairy glen". Spittal of Glenshee is *Spideal Ghlinn Sìdh*, "the hospice of Glenshee", or simply *an Spideal*, "the hospice".

**Glensheil** (Ross), Gleann Seile.
  "The glen of the Sheil", a pre-Gaelic river name. Glensheil church is *Eaglais Riabhachain*, "church at the brindled place", and a Glensheil person is a *Seileach*.

**Glen Shira** (Argyll), Gleann Siara.
  "The glen of the eternal river".

**Glen Sloy** (Dunbarton), Gleann Sluagh or Gleann Sluaigh. "The glen of the host".

**Glenstrae** (Argyll), Gleann Sreith.
  This may be "the glen of the row".

**Glen Strathfarrar** (Ross), Gleann Srath Farair. "The glen of the strath of the Farrar".

**Glen Tanar** (Aberdeen), Gleann Tanar.
  "The glen of the thundering river".

**Glen Tilt** (Perth), Gleann Teilt.
  This river name is pre-Gaelic.

**Glen Tolsta** (Lewis), Gleann Tholasdaidh.
  "The glen of Tolsta".

**Glen Tromie** (Inverness), Gleann Tromaidh.
  "The glen of the elder tree river". A song about this place says, *Glenn Tromaidh nan siantan, leam bu mhiann bhith nad fhasgadh*, "Stormy Glen Tromie, I wish I were in your shelter".

**Glen Trool** (Ayr).
  "The glen of the stream", from *Gleann an t-Sruthail*.

**Glen Truim** (Inverness), Gleann Truim.
  "The glen of the elder tree river".

**Glen Turret** (Perth), Gleann Turraid.
  "The glen of the dry river", one which shrinks in volume in summer.

**Glenuig** (Inverness), Gleann Ùige.
  "Glen at the bay", from Gaelic/Norse.

**Glen Urquhart** (Inverness), Gleann Urchadain. "The glen of Urquhart".

**Glenvicaskill** (Skye), Gleann MhicAsgaill.
  "MacAskill's glen".

**Glenwhinnie** (Ayr).
  This may be "warrior glen", from *Gleann Chuinnidh*.

**Glespin** (Lanark).
  This may be "grey-green pennyland", from *Glas Pheighinn*.

**Glutton** (Ross), Glotan.
  "Gorge".

**Goathill** (Lewis), Cnoc nan Gobhar.
  "The hill of the goats".

**Goat Island** (Lewis), Eilean a' Ghobhail.
  "The forked island". The English translation came about through confusion between *gobhal*, "fork", and *gobhar*, "goat".

**Gobagrennan** (Argyll), Gob a' Ghrianain.
  "The promontory at the sunny spot".

**Gobernuisgach** (Sutherland), Gob an Uisgich.
  "The point at the water place".

**Golspie** (Sutherland), Goillspidh.
  "Gully village", from Norse. Golspie was known as *Goillspidh nan sligean dubh*, "Golspie of the mussels".

**Golval** (Sutherland), Golbhal.
  "Galli's field" or "field with a loud stream", from Norse.

**Gometra** (Mull), Gómastra.

"Godmund's island".

**Gordon** (Berwick).
  See **Gourdon**.

**Gordonbush** (Sutherland), Gar Eisgeig.
  The more recent English name replaced the Gaelic name based on Gaelic/Norse meaning "copse at the waste strip of land".

**Gordon Castle** (Moray), Bogan Ghaoithe.
  The site of Gordon Castle occupies a piece of land known as "windy or marshy bog" in Gaelic.

**Gordon Hall** (Inverness), Lag an Nòtair.
  The Gordons were landowners here at the site known as "the notary's hollow" in Gaelic.

**Gortan** (Ross), An Goirtean.
  "The small enclosed field". Gortan near Garve is also known as *Goirtean Ghairbh*, "small enclosed field at Garve", while Gortan in Lochcarron is *An Goirtean Fraoich*, "small enclosed heathery field".

**Gortaneorn** (Argyll), An Goirtean Eòrna.
  "Small enclosed barley field".

**Gorthleck** (Inverness), Goirtlig.
  This name is unclear, although the English form suggests that it may have come from *gart/gort* and *leac* to give "slab field". Nearby is Loch Garth which contains *gart*.

**Gorton** (Coll), An Goirtean.
  "The small enclosed field".

**Gortonallister** (Arran), Goirtean Alasdair.
  "Alasdair's small enclosed field".

**Gott** (Tiree), Got.
  This Norse name is unclear. A saying meaning that someone stopped halfway through something mentions this place, *Ma stad iad mu Ghot, stad iad mu Ghot*.

**Gourdon** (Kincardine).
  "Great fort", from Brythonic. This was previously *Gordoun* and is closely to *Fordoun* which shows Gaelic *f* rather than Brythonic *g*.

**Gourock** (Renfrew), Guireag.
  "Pimple", referring to the hill above the town.

**Govan** (Glasgow), Baile a' Ghobhainn.
  The Gaelic name is "the smith's farm", and while the name may contain reference to a smith, it is likely that it originated in Brythonic.

**Govig** (Harris), Góbhaig.
  "Ravine bay", from Norse.

**Gowrie** (Perth), Gobharaidh.
  "Gabhran's land". Gabhran was king of Dal Riada during the 6th century. The divisions of Gowrie are *Blàr Ghobharaidh*, "Blair of Gowrie", and *Cars Ghobharaidh*, "Carse of Gowrie".

**Gramsdale** (Benbecula), Gramasdal.
  "Gram's valley", from Norse.

**Grandtully** (Perth), Gar an Tulaich.
  "The den at the green hill".

**Granish** (Inverness), Grèanais.
  This name is unclear but contains a suffix meaning "place".

**Grantown on Spey** (Moray), Baile Ùr nan Granndach or A' Bhaile Ùr. The planned town here is "the new town of the Grants" or just "the new town" in Gaelic, also referred to locally at one time as *Valoor*. Prior to this the settlement was known as *Freuchie* from *Fraochaidh*, "heather place".

**Grasspoint** (Mull), Achadh na Creige.
  The Gaelic name is "the field at the rock" and unrelated to the English one.

**Gravir** (Lewis), Grabhar.
  "Ravines", from Norse.

**Grealin** (Skye), Grèalainn or Greallainn.
  The meaning of this Norse name is unclear.

**Grean** (Barra), Grinn.
  "Green", from Norse.

**Great Bernera**, Beàrnaraigh.
  "Bjørn's island", from Norse. "Great" in the English name distinguishes this island, also known simply as *Bernera*, from *Little Bernera*. In Gaelic this island is known as *Beàrnaraigh Leódhais*, "Bernera of Lewis", and *Beàrnaraigh Ùig*, "Bernera of Uig", the district of Lewis to which Bernera is attached. A Bernera person is a *Beàrnarach*.

**Great Cumbrae**, Cumaradh Mór.
  "Large island of the Cymric people", meaning the Britons of Strathclyde.

**Great Glen** (Inverness), An Gleann Mór.
  "The great glen", also known as *Glenmore*.

**Green, The** (Tiree), Biosta or Port Bhiosta.
  The English name may be from Norse "green" or "den". The Gaelic name may be "(port of) the farm dwelling", from Norse.

**Greenhill** (Tiree), Grianal.
  "Green field", from Norse. The English version of the name came via Gaelic and was rationalised to its present form to give "meaning" in English.

**Greenock** (Renfrew), Grianaig.
  This may be either "sunny place", from Gaelic, or "shallow bay", from Norse. An old Gaelic form of the name was *Gónait*.

**Greenstone Point** (Ross), Rubha na Cloiche Uaine or Rubha na Lice Uaine. "The point of the green stone or slab."

**Greep** (Skye), An Grìob or An Grìpe.
  "The cliff", originally from Norse.

**Greinem** (Harris), Grianam.
  "Green islet", from Norse.

**Grenicle** (Skye), Gréinigil.
  This Norse name may be "green ravine".

**Greshornish** (Skye), Grìsinis.
  "Swine headland", from Norse.

**Gress** (Lewis), Griais.

"Grassy place".

**Greystone** (Aberdeen), Dail Iarainn.
The English name may be either "grey stone" or "Gray's farm", from English. The Gaelic name is "iron haugh".

**Gribun** (Mull), Grìobainn or Bun na Sgrìob.
The meaning of the main name is unclear, but the second, local, Gaelic name is "foot of the scree". Local people were nicknamed *eich*, "horses".

**Grigadale** (Argyll), Griogadal.
The first part of this Norse valley name is unclear.

**Grimersta** (Lewis), Grìomarsta.
"Grima's dwelling", from Norse.

**Griminish** (Benbecula, North Uist), Grìminis.
"Grima's headland", from Norse.

**Grimsay**, Griomasaigh.
"Grim's island", from Norse.

**Grimshader** (Lewis), Grimiseadar.
"Grim's township", from Norse.

**Grishapool** (Coll), Grìseabol.
"Pig farm", from Norse.

**Groay** (Harris), Gròaigh or Grothaigh.
"Stream island", from Norse.

**Grogarry** (South Uist), Gròigearraidh.
"Stream field", from Norse.

**Grosebay** (Harris), Greòsabhagh.
"Grass bay", from Norse.

**Grotaig** (Inverness), Grotaig.
It is unclear what this name means.

**Grudie** (Ross), Grùididh.
"Gravel place".

**Gruids** (Sutherland), Na Grùidean.
"The gravel places".

**Gruinard** (Ross), Gruinneard or Gruinneart.
"Shallow firth", from Norse. Wester Gruinard is *Gruinneard Shuas*, "upper Gruinard". Gruinard Island, nicknamed *Anthrax Island* following British government experiments in germ warfare there, is *Eilean Ghruinneart*.

**Gruinart** (Islay), Gruinneart.
See **Gruinard**.

**Grula** (Skye), Grùla.
This may be "stony river", from Norse.

**Grulin** (Eigg), Grùlainn.
"Stony land".

**Gruline** (Mull), Grùilinn.
"Stony land".

**Grumbeg** (Sutherland), Gnùb Beag or Grùb Beag. "Small knob-shaped hill".

**Gualachulain** (Argyll), Guala Chuilinn.
"Holly ridge". See **Gualin**.

**Gualin** (Sutherland), A' Ghualainn.
"Ridge". This generally means "shoulder" but is used topographically to mean a long ridge.

**Guay** (Perth).
This may mean "marsh", from *gaoth*.

**Guershader** (Lewis), Giùrseadar.
"Farm near a chasm", from Norse.

**Gullane** (East Lothian).
This may be "ridge", from *Gualainn*.

**Gunna** (Coll, Tiree), Gunna or Gunnaigh.
"Gunnar's island", from Norse. Gunna is mentioned in the the lines of a song, *Thoir mo shoraidh thar Ghunnaigh gu Muile nam mór bheann*, "Farewell beyond Gunna to Mull of the great mountains".

**Guridil** (Rum), Giùradal.
"Chasm valley", from Norse.

**Gylen** (Kerrera), Na Goibhlean.
"Forks" or "forked places". This name has appeared in a number of spellings, such as *Gaoidhlean, Gaoilean* and *Goibhlean*. It has been used in literature with the definite article.

**Habost** (Lewis), Tàbost.
  "High farm", from Norse.
**Hacklete**, Haclait (Benbecula), Tàcleit
  (Bernera). "High rock or cliff", from Norse.
**Haddo** (Aberdeen).
  "Half of a davoch measure", from English.
  This is an anglicised equivalent of the more
  common *Lettoch*.
**Half Davoch** (Moray).
  See **Haddo**.
**Halistra** (Skye), Halastra.
  "Township on a slope", from Norse.
**Halkirk** (Caithness), Hacraig.
  "Haugh church", from English.
**Halladale** (Sutherland), Healadal.
  "Hallowed valley", from Norse.
**Hallin** (Skye, South Uist), Hàlainn.
  "Sloping land", from Norse.
**Hamera** (Skye), Hamara.
  "Hill" or "rock", from Norse.
**Hameraverin** (Skye), Hamara Bhoirein.
  "Hollow at the hill or rock", from Norse.
**Hamersay** (Harris), Hamarsaigh.
  "Rock island", from Norse.
**Hamilton** (Lanark), Hamaltan.
  "Hamill's town", from English.
**Handa** (Sutherland), Eilean Shannda.
  "Island at the sandy river", from Gaelic/
  Norse.
**Harlaw** (Aberdeen), Arla.
  "Hard hill", from English. The Battle of
  Harlaw is *Cath Gairbheach* in Gaelic, "the
  battle of Garioch".
**Harlosh** (Skye), Heàrrlois.
  This Norse name appears to refer to a river
  mouth, but the first element is unclear.
**Harrapool** (Skye), Harrapol.
  "Hari's farm", from Norse.
**Harris**, (Harris, Islay, Rum), Na Hearadh.
  "Division" or "portion". In south Harris, the
  west side is known as *a' Mhachair*, "machair
  land", contrasting with the east side which is
  *na Bàigh*, "bays". The hilly area inland from
  the east coast is *Bràigh nam Bàgh*, "upland
  of the bays". A Harris person is a *Hearach* or
  *Tearach*.
**Hartfield** (Ross), Coille Mhùiridh.
  While the English name refers to a field of
  deer, the Gaelic name is "the wood at the
  rampart place". However, another version of
  the Gaelic name is *Coille a' Bhùiridh*, "the
  wood of bellowing", which might refer to
  stags, but may be an attempt to give the
  name "meaning". Hartfield is referred to as
  *Coille Mhùiridh dà thaobh na h-aibhne*,
  "Hartfield on both sides of the river".
**Hasker** (North Uist), Haisgeir.
  "Ocean rock", from Norse.
**Haugh** (Inverness), An Talchan.

The Gaelic name is a gaelicisation of English
  "haugh" with a diminutive ending.
**Haun** (Eriskay), Na Hann.
  "Harbour", from Norse.
**Haunn** (Mull), Na Hann.
  See **Haun**.
**Heanish** (Tiree), Hianais.
  "Outlying headland", from Norse.
**Heaste** (Skye), Heasta.
  "Horse farm", from Norse.
**Heatherfield** (Skye), Achadh an Fhraoich.
  "Field of heather".
**Heathfield** (Ross), Cail Fhraochaidh.
  In Gaelic the name is "meadow at the
  heathery place".
**Hebrides**, Innse Gall.
  The English name is unclear but stems from
  a misreading of *Hebudes*, itself from *Ebudae*.
  The Gaelic name is "the islands of the non-
  Gaels", referring to their Norse population.
  The Outer Hebrides are *na h-Eileanan a-
  Muigh* and the Inner Hebrides *na h-Eileanan
  a-Staigh*. A Gaelic equivalent of *Carry coals
  to Newcastle* is *Eich a thoirt a dh'Innse Gall*,
  "take horses to the Hebrides".
**Heights of Brae** (Ross), Am Bràigh.
  The Gaelic name is "the upper part", which
  often appears as *brae* in English, despite
  meaning something different.
**Heights of Dochcarty** (Ross), Bràigh Dabhach
  Gartaidh. The Gaelic name is "the upper part
  of Dochcarty".
**Heights of Inchvannie** (Ross), Bràigh Innis
  Mheannaidh. The Gaelic name is "the upper
  part of Inchvannie".
**Heights of Kinlochewe** (Ross), Bràigh
  Cheann Loch Iùbh. The Gaelic name is "the
  upper part of Kinlochewe".
**Heisker** (North Uist), Heillsgeir.
  "Flat rock", from Norse.
**Helensburgh** (Dunbarton), Baile Eilidh.
  Before the construction of planned town,
  named after the founder's wife, this was
  known as *Malig, Milrigs* and *Mulig*. The
  planned town itself was first known simply
  as the New Town.
**Hell's Glen** (Argyll), Gleann Iarainn or An
  Gleann Beag. The first Gaelic name is "iron
  glen", which led to the English name,
  because *iarann*, "iron", sounds like *ifrinn*,
  "hell". The second Gaelic name is "the small
  glen".
**Helmsdale** (Sutherland), Bun Ilidh.
  The English name is "Helm's valley", from
  Norse. The Gaelic name is "the mouth of the
  Ilidh", the Gaelic name of the Helmsdale
  River. The Strath of Kildonan is *Srath Ilidh*
  in Gaelic, named again after the river. A
  person from Helmsdale and district is an

*Ileach* as opposed to an *Ìleach* who is someone from Islay, Glen Isla or Strath Isla.

**Herbusta** (Skye), Hearbusta or Tearbusta.
"Lord's farm", from Norse.

**Heribost** (Skye), Heireabost.
See **Herbusta**.

**Herishader** (Skye), Heiriseadar.
"Lord's farm", from Norse.

**Hermetray** (Harris), Hearmatraigh.
"Hermund's island", from Norse.

**Heylipol** (Tiree), An Cruairtean or An Cruadh Ghoirtean. The English name is "flat farm" or "holy farm", from Norse. The first Gaelic name is an abbreviation of the second, meaning "hard field". Heylipol church is *Eaglais na Mòintich*, "Moss church", called after a neighbouring township.

**Hielum** (Sutherland), Huilleum.
This may be "hound holm", from Norse.

**High Borve** (Lewis), Am Baile Àrd.
The Gaelic name is "the high township", its full name being *Baile Àrd Bhuirgh*, "high township of Borve".

**High Corrie** (Arran), An Coire Àrd.
"The high corrie".

**Highfield** (Ross), Ciarnaig.
The "high field" referred to in the English name is absent from the Gaelic which is unclear in meaning.

**Highlands**, A' Ghaidhealtachd.
The Gaelic name for the "high lands" is "Gaeldom", meaning the area occupied by indigenous Gaelic speakers. These terms are accurately speaking not co-terminous, but the usage is established. Gaelic uses *air a' Ghaidhealtachd* for "in the Highlands".

**Hill of Fearn** (Ross), Baile an Droma.
The Gaelic name is "the township on the ridge".

**Hilton of Cadboll** (Ross), Baile a' Chnuic.
The Gaelic name is "the township on the hill".

**Hoebeg** (North Uist), Na Hogha Bheag.
"The small rocky mound", from Norse/ Gaelic.

**Hogharry** (North Uist), Hòigearraidh.
"Field at a rocky mound", from Norse.

**Holm** (Inverness), An Tuilm; (Lewis), Tolm.
The Inverness name refers to a river meadow, from English, while the Lewis name is "islet", from Norse. Facing the Lewis village of Holm are the rocks known as *Biastan Thuilm*, "Beasts of Holm", on which the Iolair troopship sank after World War I.

**Holmisdale** (Skye), Holmasdal.
"Holm valley", from Norse.

**Holy Island** (Arran), An t-Eilean Àrd or Eilean Mo Laise. This "holy island" is "the high island" or "Laisren's island" in Gaelic.

**Hope** (Sutherland), Hòb.
"Bay", from Norse.

**Hopeman** (Moray), Hudaman.
This name may incorporate Norse "bay".

**Horgabost** (Harris), Torgabost.
"Farm at the worship place", from Norse.

**Horisary** (North Uist), Hórasaraidh.
"Grave sheiling", from Norse.

**Horneval** (Skye), Hornabhal.
"Horn mountain", from Norse.

**Horsaclete** (Harris), Horsacleit.
"Horse cliff", from Norse.

**Horse Island** (Ross), Eilean nan Each.
"The island of the horses".

**Horve** (Barra), Na Horgh.
"Cairn", from Norse.

**Hosta** (North Uist), Hòmhsta.
"Hogni's dwelling", from Norse.

**Hough** (Tiree), Hogh.
"Rocky mound", from Norse. A local term for a detour is *Rathad Hogh do Haoidhnis*, "via Hogh to Hynish".

**Houston** (Renfrew).
"Hugh's town". This was formerly known as *Kilpeter*, from Gaelic *Cill Pheadair*, "Peter's church".

**Howbeg** (South Uist), Togh Beag.
"Small rocky mound", from Norse/ Gaelic.

**Howe of Alford** (Aberdeen), Lagan Athfuirt.
"Hollow of Alford".

**Howe of the Mearns** (Kincardine), Lag na Maoirne. "The hollow of the steward's territory".

**Howmore** (South Uist), Togh Mór.
"Large rocky mound", from Norse.

**Hughstown** (Ross), Cnocan Cruaidh.
"Hugh's town", from English. The Gaelic name is "hard hillock".

**Humberstone** (Ross), Cill Duinn Uachdrach.
The English name which is that of a family of landowners replaced the older Gaelic name of "upper Kildun".

**Hungladder** (Skye), Hùnagladair.
The first part of this Norse name may come from a personal name based on *húna*, "bear cub". The second element in the name is unclear but may be a plural form.

**Hunter's Quay** (Argyll), Camas Rainich.
The older English name was *Camusronich*, from the Gaelic name which means "bracken bay".

**Huntly** (Aberdeen), Hunndaidh or Srath Bhalgaidh. The English name was imported from England, and the first Gaelic name is an adaption of it. The second Gaelic name is the same as that of the surrounding area of Strathbogie. Huntly Market was *Féill Srath Bhalgaidh*.

**Husabost** (Skye), Hùsabost.
"House farm", from Norse.

**Hushinish** (Harris), Hùisinis.
"House headland", from Norse.
**Hynish** (Tiree), Haoidhnis.
"High headland", from Norse. West Hynish
is *na Cùiltean*, "secluded spots", the full
name being *Cùiltean Haoidhnis* and *Cùiltean
Bhaile a' Phuill*, "secluded spots of Hynish"
and the same "of Balephuil".
**Hysbackie** (Sutherland), Heillsbacaidh.
"Flat bank" or "cave bank", from Norse.

**Ichrachen** (Argyll), Ìochdrachann.
  "Bottom or lower place".
**Idrigill** (Skye), Ìdrigil.
  "Outer ravine", from Norse.
**Imachar** (Arran), An Iomachar or An
  t-Iomachar. According to folk etymology this
  name came from *iomadh char* (many turns)
  and was said to refer to rowing, however the
  name more probably refers to ploughed land.
**Immeroin** (Perth), Iomaire Eóghainn.
  "Ewen's rigg".
**Inaltrie** (Moray).
  "Pasture land", from Gaelic *Ionaltraidh*.
**Inch** (Midlothian).
  "Meadow",  from Gaelic *innis* which can
  also mean "island".
**Inchadnie** (Perth), Innis Chailtnidh.
  "Meadow at the hard water".
**Inchaffray** (Perth), Innis Aifrinn.
  "Meadow of the offering".
**Inchbae** (Ross), Innis Beithe.
  "Birch meadow".
**Inchbare** (Angus).
  This may be "Barr's meadow", from Gaelic
  *Innis Bharra*.
**Inchbelly** (Dunbarton).
  "Broom meadow", from *Innis Bealaidh*.
**Inchberry** (Inverness, Moray).
  Possibly "Berach's meadow", from *Innis
  Bhearaigh*.
**Inchcolm** (Fife).
  "Colum's island", from *Innis Choluim*.
**Inchgarvie** (West Lothian).
  "The island of the rough place" or
  "Garbhach's island", from *Innis Gharbhaidh*.
**Inchgowan** (Ross), Innis a' Ghobhann.
  "The smith's meadow".
**Inchgrundle** (Angus).
  This is probably "meadow of the low haugh",
  from *Innis Ghrunndail*.
**Inchina** (Ross), Innis an Àtha.
  "The meadow by the ford".
**Inchinnan** (Renfrew).
  "Finnan's meadow", from *Innis Fhìonain*.
**Inchkeith** (Fife).
  Possibly "the island of the wood", from
  Gaelic *innis* and Brythonic *coed*.
**Inchkenneth** (Mull), Innis Choinnich.
  "Cainneach's island".
**Inchkinloch** (Sutherland), Innis Cheann
  Locha. "The meadow at the head of the
  loch".
**Inchlaggan** (Inverness), Innis an Lagain.
  "The meadow of Laggan".
**Inchlumpie** (Ross), Innis Lombaidh.
  "The meadow at the bare place".
**Inchmahome** (Perth), Innis Mo Cholmaig.
  "Colman's island" in the Lake of Menteith
  which is in Gaelic *Loch Innis Mo Cholmaig*.

**Inchmarnoch** (Aberdeen), Innis Mhearnaig.
  "Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's meadow".
**Inchmarnock** (Bute).
  See **Inchmarnock**.
**Inchmartin** (Perth).
  "Martin's meadow", from *Innis Mhàrtainn*.
**Inchmichael** (Perth).
  "Michael's meadow", from *Innis Mhìcheil*.
**Inchnadamph** (Sutherland), Innis nan Damh.
  "The meadow of the stags".
**Inchnavie** (Ross), Innis Neimhidh.
  "The meadow at the sacred lands".
**Inchree** (Inverness), Innis an Ruighe.
  "Meadow at the slope".
**Inchrory** (Banff), Innis Ruairidh.
  "Roderick's meadow".
**Inchture** (Perth).
  "The meadow on north-facing land", from
  *Innis Tuathair*.
**Inchtuthil** (Perth).
  "Tuathal's meadow", from *Innis Thuathail*.
**Inchvannie** (Ross), Innis Mheannaidh.
  "The meadow at the kids' place". Heights of
  Inchvannie is *Bràigh Innis Mheannaidh*.
**Inglesmaldie** (Kincardine).
  "Màilidh's church", from *Eaglais Mhàilidh*,
  showing the same saint's name that appears
  in *Kilmallie*. An older form of the name was
  *Eglismaldie*.
**Inishglass** (Ross), An Innis Ghlas.
  "The grey-green meadow".
**Innercochill** (Perth), Inbhir Cochaill or Inbhir
  Chochall. This is the name of a river mouth,
  but it is unclear what the name of the river
  means.
**Innergeldie** (Perth), Inbhir Gheallaidh.
  "The mouth of the bright river". This name is
  similar to *Abergeldie* except that the latter
  contains the Brythonic *aber* rather than
  Gaelic *inbhir*.
**Innerhadden** (Perth), Inbhir Chadain.
  "The mouth of the Caddon", which is
  "warlike river".
**Innerleithen** (Peebles).
  "The mouth of the Leithen".
**Innermessan** (Wigtown).
  "The mouth of the fruit river", from *Inbhir
  Mheasain*.
**Innerourie** (Banff).
  This may be "mouth of the river", with the
  Gaelic element *dobhar*, "water".
**Innerpeffray** (Peebles), Inbhir Pheafraidh.
  "The mouth of the bright river", related to the
  river name in *Dingwall* and *Strathpeffer*.
**Innisabhaird** (Ross), Innis a' Bhàird.
  "The poet's meadow". However, *bàrd* is also
  found as "field" in the placenames of Ross,
  and this may be a tautological name in which
  *innis* was added after *bàrd* had gone out of
  use to mean "field".

**Innisbhuidhe** (Ross), An Innis Bhuidhe.
  "The yellow meadow".
**Insch** (Aberdeen), Innis Mo Bheathain.
  "Bean's meadow".
**Insh** (Inverness), Am Baile Ùr.
  The Gaelic name is "the new village" and is
  an abbreviated form of *Baile Ùr Sgìre Innis*,
  "the new village of Insh district", *Insh* itself
  meaning "meadow".
**Inshes** (Inverness), Na h-Innseagan.
  "The meadows".
**Insh Island** (Luing), An Innis.
  This is "the island" with English *island*
  added tautologically.
**Inshore** (Sutherland), Innse Odhar.
  This appears to mean "dun-coloured
  meadows".
**Inver** (several), An t-Inbhir.
  "The river mouth". The full name of Inver in
  Aberdeen is *Inbhir Àrdair*, "the mouth of the
  Arder", while in Ross it is *Inbhir Loch Slinn*,
  "the river mouth at Loch Slin".
**Inverailort** (Inverness), Inbhir Ailleart.
  "The river mouth at Loch Ailort". The old
  Gaelic name for this place was *Cinn a'
  Chreagain*, "the end of the little rock".
**Inveraldie** (Angus).
  "The river mouth at the rocky place", from
  Gaelic *Inbhir Alltaidh*.
**Inveralivaig** (Skye), Inbhir Àlabhaig.
  A Gaelic/Norse name containing "river
  mouth" and either "eel bay" or "deep river
  bay".
**Inverallan** (Banff), Inbhir Ailein.
  This looks like "Alan's river mouth", but is a
  corruption, possibly of *Inbhir Alain*, "the
  mouth of the Allan", as suggested by older
  forms of the name.
**Inveralligin** (Ross), Inbhir Àiliginn.
  "The mouth of the Alligin stream".
**Inverallochy** (Aberdeen).
  "The river mouth at the rocky place", from
  *Inbhir Aileachaidh*.
**Inveralmond** (Perth), Inbhir Amain.
  "The mouth of the Almond".
**Inveran** (Ross, Sutherland), Inbhirean.
  "Small river mouth".
**Inveraray** (Argyll), Inbhir Aora.
  "The mouth of the Aray".
**Inverardran** (Perth), Inhhir Àrdrain.
  "The mouth of the high water".
**Inverarish** (Raasay), Inbhir Àrais.
  "River mouth", containing both the Gaelic
  and Norse elements for the same feature.
**Inverarnan** (Dunbarton), Inbhir Àirnein.
  The meaning of the second element is
  unclear although it might refer to some
  kidney-shaped topographical feature.
**Inverasdale** (Ross), Inbhir Àsdail.

  "The river mouth in the aspen valley",  from
  Gaelic and Norse.
**Inveraven** (Banff), Inbhir Athfhinn.
  "The mouth of the very bright river".
**Inveravon** (West Lothian).
  "The mouth of the river", containing the
  common Celtic element for a river found as
  *abhainn* in Gaelic and Irish and as *afon* in
  Welsh.
**Inverbeg** (Dunbarton), An t-Inbhir Beag.
  "The small river mouth".
**Inverbervie** (Kincardine), Inbhir Biorbhaigh.
  "The mouth of the boiling river". The old
  name was *Haberberui* showing how Gaelic
  *inbhir* replaced Brythonic *aber* in certain
  instances.
**Inverboyndie** (Banff).
  "The mouth of the eternal river".
**Inverbreakie** (Ross), Inbhir Breacaidh.
  "The river mouth at the speckled place". See
  **Invergordon**.
**Inverbroom** (Ross), Baile an Lòin.
  The English name refers to the location at the
  head of Loch Broom, whilst the Gaelic name
  is "the farm at the wet meadow". Inverbroom
  House, also known as *Foy Lodge* is *Taigh na
  Fothaidh*, "the house with the lawn".
**Inverbrough** (Inverness), Inbhir Bruachaig.
  "The river mouth at the small bank".
**Invercarnaig** (Ross), Inbhir Cheatharnaig.
  "The mouth of the little warrior river".
**Invercassley** (Sutherland), Inbhir Charsla.
  "The mouth of the castle place river".
**Invercauld** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Call or Inbhir
  Callaidh. "Hazel estuary". The Laird of
  Invercauld was known as *Tighearn Inbhir
  Call*.
**Inverchaolain** (Argyll), Inbhir Chaolain.
  "The mouth of the narrow stream".
**Invercharron** (Ross), Inbhir Charrann.
  "The mouth of the Carron", which is "rough
  water".
**Inverchoran** (Ross), Inbhir Chòmhrainn.
  "The mouth of the Coran", which is "high
  oozing stream".
**Inverchroskie** (Perth), Inbhir Chrosgaidh.
  "The river mouth at the crossing place".
**Inverclyde** (Renfrew), Inbhir Chluaidh.
  "The mouth of the Clyde".
**Invercoe** (Argyll), Inbhir Comhan.
  "The mouth of the Coe".
**Inverdruie** (Inverness), Inbhir Dhrùidh.
  "The mouth of the Druie".
**Inverebrie** (Aberdeen).
  "The river mouth at the marshy place", from
  *Inbhir Eabraigh*.
**Inveredrie** (Perth), Inbhir Eadrain.
  "The mouth of the between-river".
**Invereen** (Inverness), Inbhir Fhinn.
  "The mouth of the fair river".

**Inverenzie** (Banff), Inbhir Fhionnaidh.
  "The miver mouth at the fair place".
**Invereshie** (Inverness), Inbhir Fhéisidh.
  "The mouth of the river in the boggy haugh".
**Inveresk** (Midlothian).
  "The mouth of the river", from *Inbhir Easg*,
  containing the Brythonic water element *esk*.
**Inverewe** (Ross), Inbhir Iùbh.
  "The mouth of the yew river". Inverewe
  House is *Taigh na Plucaird*, "house at the
  lump promontory", often over-corrected to
  *Taigh nam Pluc Àrd*, "house of the high
  lumps".
**Inverey** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Eidh.
  "The mouth of the Ey". Local people
  distinguished between *Inbhir Eidh Bheag*
  and *Inbhir Eidh Mhór* (little and big Inverey
  respectively).
**Inverfarigaig** (Inverness), Inbhir Fairgeag or
  Inbhir Farragaig. "The mouth of the
  Farigaig", a river name connected with
  *fairge*, "ocean". Stratherrick nearby is named
  after the same river.
**Invergarry** (Inverness), Inbhir Garadh.
  "The mouth of the Garry".
**Invergelder** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Ghealdair.
  "The mouth of the white water".
**Invergloy** (Inverness), Inbhir Glaoidh.
  "The mouth of the gluey or viscous river".
**Invergordon** (Ross), An Rubha or Inbhir
  Ghòrdain. "Point" or "Gordon's river mouth",
  named after Sir Alexander Gordon. In
  Gaelic, *in Invergordon* is expressed by *air an
  Rubha*, "on the point". An older name was
  *Rubha Nach Breacaidh*, "the point on the
  high speckled moor". Invergordon ferry left
  from *Port Nach Breacaidh*, "the port of the
  high speckled place".
**Invergowrie** (Perth), Inbhir Ghobharaidh.
  "The river mouth of Gowrie".
**Inverguseran** (Inverness), Inbhir Ghùiseirein.
  The defining element in this river name is
  unclear.
**Inverhaggernie** (Perth), Inbhir Chagarnaidh.
  "The mouth of the whispering river".
**Inverherive** (Perth), Inbhir Thairbh.
  "The mouth of the bull stream".
**Inverhope** (Sutherland), Inbhir Hòb.
  "The river mouth at the bay", from Gaelic/
  Norse.
**Inverie** (Inverness), Inbhir Aoidh.
  This may be "the river mouth at the isthmus",
  from Gaelic/Norse.
**Inverinate** (Ross), Inbhir Ìonaid.
  "The mouth of the brown river", a
  development from the earlier *Inbhir
  Dhuinnid*. The surrounding area is known as
  *Leitir Choill*, "hazel slope".
**Inverinian** (Perth), Inbhir Inneoin.

"The mouth of the anvil stream", which is
  known as *Allt Inneoin*.
**Inverkeillor** (Angus), Inbhir Chìolair.
  The meaning of the second element is
  unclear.
**Inverkeithing** (Fife), Inbhir Chéitinn.
  This may be "the river mouth at the wood",
  with the second element based on Brythonic
  *coed*, "a wood".
**Inverkeithney** (Banff).
  This may be similar to *Inverkeithing*, but
  may alternatively contain the element *Cé*
  referring to a Pictish district or tribe.
**Inverkip** (Renfrew).
  "The river mouth at the stump", containing
  Gaelic *ceap*.
**Inverkirkaig** (Sutherland), Inbhir Chirceig.
  "The river mouth at church bay", from
  Gaelic/Norse.
**Inverlael** (Ross), Inbhir Lathail.
  "The river mouth in the low hollow", from
  Gaelic/Norse.
**Inverlaidnon** (Inverness), Inbhir Laidirean.
  The defining element in this name is unclear.
**Inverleith** (Midlothian), Inbhir Lìte.
  "The mouth of the Leith", a name from
  Brythonic denoting wetness.
**Inverlochlarig** (Perth), Inbhir Lòch Làirig.
  "The river mouth at the dark pass".
**Inverlochy** (Inverness), Inbhir Lòchaidh.
  "The mouth of the Lochy".
**Inverlussa** (Argyll, Jura), Inbhir Lusa.
  "The mouth of the bright river", from Gaelic/
  Norse.
**Invermark** (Argyll).
  "The mouth of the horse river", containing
  Gaelic *marc*.
**Invermarkie** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Mharcaidh.
  "The mouth of the horse river".
**Invermoriston** (Inverness), Inbhir
  Moireasdan. "The mouth of the Moriston",
  which is often taken to mean "great water",
  but does not.
**Invermuick** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Muice.
  "The mouth of the pig stream".
**Invernahyle** (Inverness), Inbhir na
  h-Aidhle. "The river mouth at the adze",
  referring to the shape of a piece of land.
**Invernauld** (Sutherland), Inbhir nan Allt.
  "The mouth of the streams".
**Invernaver** (Sutherland), Inbhir Nabhair.
  "The mouth of the Naver".
**Inverneill** (Argyll), Inbhir Néill.
  This appears to mean "Neil's river mouth".
**Invernenty** (Perth), Inbhir Leanntaidh.
  "The mouth of the nettle river".
**Inverness**, Inbhir Nis.
  "The mouth of the Ness". Inverness-shire is
  *Siorrachd Inbhir Nis* and the western part of
  the county is *na Garbh Chrìochan*, "rough

bounds", in full *Garbh Chrìochan Chloinn Raghnaill*, "rough bounds of Clanranald".

**Inveroran** (Argyll), Inbhir Dhobhrain.
"The mouth of the little water".

**Inverpeffer** (Angus).
"The mouth of the bright river", from *Inbhir Pheofhair*. See *Strathpeffer* and *Dingwall*.

**Inverpolly** (Sutherland), Inbhir Pollaidh.
"The mouth of the Polly".

**Inverquharity** (Angus).
This may mean "twin river mouth" and contain *càraid*, "twin" or "couple".

**Inverroy** (Inverness), Inbhir Ruaidh.
"The mouth of the red-brown river".

**Inversanda** (Argyll), Inbhir Sannda.
"The mouth of the sand river", from Gaelic/Norse.

**Invershin** (Sutherland), Inbhir Sin.
"The mouth of the old river".

**Inversnaid** (Stirling), Inbhir Snàthaid.
"The mouth of the needle stream", which is known as *Allt na Snàthaid*.

**Invertote** (Skye), Inbhir Thobhta.
This hybrid Gaelic/Norse name is "the river mouth at the house site".

**Inverugie** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Ùigidh.
"The mouth of the Ugie". *Inbhir Ùigidh* is the name of *Peterhead* in eastern Gaelic dialects.

**Inverurie** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Uaraidh.
This may be "the mouth of the landslip river" if the name is related to that in *Strathrory*.

**Invervack** (Perth), Inbhir a' Bhac.
It is unclear what the second part of this name means.

**Invervar** (Perth), Inbhir Bharra.
This may mean "the mouth of the top river".

**Inverveigh** (Argyll), Inbhir Bheithe.
"The mouth of the birch stream".

**Inverwick**, Inbhir Bhuic (Inverness), Inbhir Mhuice (Perth). The Inverness name is "the mouth of the buck river" while in Perth it is "the mouth of the pig river".

**Iochdar** (South Uist), An t-Ìochdar.
"The bottom". The English name is still occasionally spelled as *Eochar*.

**Iona**, Ì, Ì Chaluim Chille or Eilean Idhe.
The English name comes from a misreading of *Ioua* which may be "yew island". The Gaelic name *Ì* is generally lengthened to avoid confusion to *Ì Chaluim Chaluim*, "Columba's Iona", or *Eilean Idhe*, "the isle of Iona". A native of Iona is an *Idheach*, and the island was known as *Ì nam ban bòidheach*, "Iona of the beautiful women".

**Irongath** (West Lothian).
"Portion of the marsh land", from *Earrann Gaoithe*.

**Isay** (Skye), Ìosaigh.
"Ice island", from Norse.

**Islay**, Ìle.
If this is a Gaelic name it may be "flank shaped". Islay is known as *Eilean uaine Ìle*, "green isle of Islay", and has a number of distinct areas. The Rinns of Islay are *Roinn Ìle, na Roinn Ìleach* and *na Ranna*, all of which refer to division. A person from the Rinns is a *Rannach*. The north-east corner of the island is *Na Hearadh*, which is another word for "division" also found in *Harris*, while the south-west peninsula of Oa is *an Obha*, "headland", where the local people were nicknamed *cuthagan*, "cuckoos".  A native of Islay as a whole is an *Ìleach*, a designation shared with the people of Glen Isla and Strath Isla. A number of sayings and expressions concern Islay and the people. *Nuair a thréigeas na dùthchasaich Ìle, beannachd le sìth Albainn*, "When the natives leave Islay, farewell to the peace of Scotland", is a fairly ominous warning. Less ominous is *Muileach is Ìleach is deamhan, An triùir as miosa air an domhain. Is miosa am Muileach na an t-Ìleach, Is miosa an t-Ìleach na an deamhan*, "A Mull person, an Islay person and the devil, The three worst in the world. The Mull one is worse than the Islay one, The Islay one is worse than the devil". This is contradicted by *Nam b' eileanach mi, gum b' Ìleach mi' nam b' Ìleach mi, bu Rannach mi*, "If I were an islander, I'd want to be from Islay; if I were from Islay, I'd want to be from the Rinns". Islay's placenames are mentioned is a saying which includes the line, *Tha ceithir busaichean fichead an Ìle*, "There are twenty-four buses in Islay", which shows how Norse farm names from *bólstaðr*, which usually become gaelicised to end in -*bost*, end in -*bus* in Islay.

**Isle Martin** (Ross), Eilean Mhàrtainn.
"Martin's island".

**Isle of Whithorn** (Wigtown), Port Rosnait.
"Port at the small promontory".

**Isleornsay** (Skye), Eilean Iarmain.
The alternative version of the name of the village, *Eilean Dhiarmaid*, "Diarmid's island", was commonly heard in Skye. The nearby island of the same name is *Eilean Orasaigh*, the second element from Norse, meaning "tidal island". Local people were known by the nickname *eireagan*, "pullets".

**Isle Ristol** (Ross), Eilean Ruisteil.
"Island with the horse valley", from Gaelic/Norse.

**Islivig** (Lewis), Ìslibhig.
"Ice slope bay", from Norse.

**Jamestown** (Dumfries, Dunbarton, Ross).
Jamestown in Ross in *Baile Sheumais* or
*Baile Shiamais*, "James's village", the latter
spelling showing the distinctive local
pronunciation of the name *Seumas*, "James".

**John O'Groats** (Caithness), Taigh Iain Gh`ò`t.
"Jan de Groot's house", in memory of the
Dutch merchant who built the first house
here. A couple of rather derogatory Gaelic
sayings relate to John O'Groats, *Taigh Iain
Gh`ò`t ort!*, "John O'Groats to you" and
*Cuiridh mi a Thaigh Iain Gh`ò`t thu!*, "I'll
send you to John O'Groats".

**Jordanhill** (Glasgow), Cnoc Iòrdain.
A biblical reference.

**Jura**, Diùra.
"Deer island", from Norse. The island's
byname is *An t-Eilean Bàn*, "the blessed
island", wherein *bàn* has had its usual
meaning of "fair" or "white" extended . A
local person is a *Diùrach* but would also
have had the nickname *each*, "horse"
attached.