

- Cabaan** (Ross), An Cadha Bàn.
"The white pass".
- Cabrach** (Banff, Jura), A' Chabrach.
"The antler place".
- Cadboll** (Ross), Cathabal.
"Cat village", from Norse. This is possibly a tribal reference to the people usually associated with Caithness and Sutherland.
- Caensa** (Tiree), Ceòsaibh.
"Hollows", from the Norse term also found in *Keose*.
- Caillach Head** (Argyll), Sròn na Caillich.
"The old woman's or witch's promontory".
- Caiplich** (Inverness), A' Chaiplich.
"The horse place", from *capall*.
- Cairnaqueen** (Aberdeen), Càrn na Cuinge.
"The cairn at the narrow pass". This is often rendered as *Càrn na Cuimhne*, "the memorial cairn", which sounds similar but is wrong.
- Cairnbaan** (Argyll), An Càrn Bàn.
"The white cairn".
- Cairnbanno** (Aberdeen).
This may be "peaked cairn", from *Càrn Beannach*.
- Cairnbrogie** (Aberdeen).
"Brogan's cairn", from *Càrn Bhrogain*.
- Cairnbulg** (Aberdeen).
"Bag shaped cairn". See **Cairnwell**.
- Cairndow** (Argyll), An Càrn Dubh.
"The black cairn".
- Cairney** (Perth).
"Copse place", from Pictish *carden* with a Gaelic ending.
- Cairngall** (Aberdeen).
"The cairn of the non-Gaels", from *Càrn nan Gall*.
- Cairngorms** (Aberdeen, Banff, Inverness), Am Monadh Ruadh. The English name comes from *Cairngorm*, the highest peak in the range. The Gaelic name is "the red-brown massif", which contrasts with the neighbouring "grey-blue massif", *am Monadh Liath*.
- Cairnie** (Aberdeen).
There are two places with this name in Aberdeen. The first, near Skene, derives from Pictish *carden*, and is "copse place", while the second, in Strathbogie, comes from *càrn* and is "cairn place".
- Cairn na Burgh Beg** (Mull), Cearnaborg Beag. "Small Cearnaborg", a Norse name possibly meaning "fort on good land".
- Cairnoch** (Stirling).
"Cairn place", from *Càrnach*.
- Cairnryan** (Wigtown).
This fairly recent English name refers to a cairn on Loch Ryan. Previously the village was called *Macheraskeoch*, from *Machair an Sgithich*, "the hawthorn machair or plain".
- Cairntradlin** (Aberdeen).
"Triduana's cairn", from *Càrn Traillein*.
- Cairnwell** (Aberdeen), Càrn a' Bhalg or An Càrn Bhailg. "The bag-shaped cairn". The bad weather associated with this area is summed up in the rhyme, *Cur is cathadh am Bealach Dearg, sneachd is reòthadh an Càrn a' Bhalg, cùl ri gaoith air Làirig Bhealaich, grian gheal am Maoilinn*, "Drifts and storms at Bealach Dearg, snow and frost at the Cairnwell, back to the wind at Làirig Bhealaich, bright sun at Moulin".
- Caithness**, Gallaibh.
The English name is "cat headland", referring to the tribal name of the people of Caithness and Sutherland. The Gaelic name is "territory of the foreigners or non-Gaels", namely the Norse who settled in large numbers in this area. The extreme north-east of Caithness is *Roinn Ghallaibh*, "the point of Caithness", from *rinn*, "point". A person from Caithness is a *Gallach*.
- Calbha Beag** (Sutherland), Calbha Beag.
"Small calf island", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Calbost** (Lewis), Calabost.
"Kolbjarn's farm", from Norse.
- Calgary** (Mull), Calgarraidh.
This may be "Kali's sheiling", from Norse.
- Caliach Point** (Mull), Rubha na Caillich.
"The old woman's or witch's headland".
- Callander** (Moray), Caladar; (Perth), Calasraid. The name in Moray is "hard water", a common river name, while in Perth it is "harbour street", possibly referring to the town's riverside location, and locally was pronounced *Caltraid*.
- Callanish** (Lewis), Calanais.
This may be "Kali's headland", from Norse. The Standing Stones of Callanish are *Tursachan Chalanais*, possibly from Norse *thrus*, "goblin", as also found in *Ballantrushal*.
- Callert** (Inverness), Callaird.
"Hazel headland".
- Calligarry** (Skye), Cailigearraidh.
See **Calgary**.
- Calnakill** (Ros), Cal na Cille.
"The meadow at the church".
- Calrossie** (Ross), Calrosaidh.
This may be "meadow wood".
- Calvay** (South Uist), Calbhaigh.
"Calf island", from Norse.
- Calvine** (Perth), Cail Mhinn.
"Kids' meadow". This name may originally have been *Cail Mhìn*, "smooth meadow".
- Camasine** (Argyll), Camas Éidhinn.
"Ivy bay".
- Camaslongart** (Ross), Camas Longart.
"Encampment bay".
- Camasnacroise** (Argyll), Camas na Croise.
"Cross bay".

- Camasnaharry** (Ross), Camas na h-Àirigh.
"The bay at the sheiling".
- Cambus** (Stirling).
"River bend", from *Camas*.
- Cambusbarron** (Stirling).
This may be "the baron's river bend", from *Camas a' Bharain*.
- Cambuscurrie** (Ross), Camas Curaidh.
This appears to be "coracle bay".
- Cambuskenneth** (Stirling).
Although this appears to be "Kenneth's river bend", was "Cambuskennel" in earlier times, which is unclear but does not refer to a kennel.
- Cambuslang** (Lanark).
"River bend of ships", from *Camas Long*.
This was the furthest point up the Clyde navigable by large vessels.
- Cambusmore** (Perth, Sutherland), An Camas Mór. In Perth this name means "the large river bend", but in Sutherland is "the large bay".
- Cambusnethan** (Lanark).
"The bend on the Nethan".
- Cambus O'May** (Aberdeen), Camas a' Mhuigh. "The river bend on the plain".
- Camdell** (Aberdeen), Camdhail.
"Crooked meadow".
- Camelon** (Stirling), Camlan.
This name is unclear, but said to be where King Arthur met his death. In English the first syllable is pronounced as in "came".
- Camghouran** (Perth), Camgharan.
"Crooked river", from an earlier *Cam Dhobhran*.
- Cammachmore** (Kincardine).
"Big bent place", from *Camach Mór*.
- Cammo** (Midlothian).
"Bent place", from *Camach*.
- Camore** (Sutherland), An Cadha Mór.
"The big pass".
- Campbeltown** (Argyll), Ceann Loch Chille Chiarain or Ceann Loch. The planned settlement was named after Archibald Campbell, but was earlier known as "Lochhead", a translation of *Ceann Loch*.
The full Gaelic name is "the head of the loch at Ciaran's church".
- Campsie** (Perth), Camais or Camas.
"River bend".
- Camuscross** (Skye), Camas Cros.
"Cross bay".
- Camusinas** (Argyll), Camas Aonghais.
"Angus's bay".
- Camusluinie** (Ross), Camas Luinge.
"Ship bay".
- Camusmore** (Skye), An Camas Mór.
"The large bay".
- Camusnagaul** (Argyll, Ross), Camas nan Gall. "the bay of the non-Gaels".
- Camusrory** (Inverness), Camas Ruairidh.
"Roderick's bay".
- Camusteel** (Ross), Camas Teile.
"Linden bay".
- Camusterrach** (Ross), Camas Tearach.
"Eastern bay".
- Camustianavaig** (Skye), Camas Dionabhaig.
This Gaelic/Norse name contains both languages' words for "bay", while the first Norse element may be *dyn*, "noisy", as in *Strath Dionard*.
- Candacraig** (Aberdeen), Cionn na Creige.
"The end of the rock".
- Canna**, Canaigh.
This may be "can island", referring to the shape of a rock near the harbour. A native of Canna is a *Canach*, and the Laird of Canna is *Fear Chanaigh*.
- Cannich** (Inverness), Canaich.
"Bog cotton place".
- Cantray** (Inverness), Cantra.
This Brythonic name may be "white settlement".
- Cantraydoune** (Inverness), Cantra an Dùin.
"Cantray by the hill(fort)".
- Caol** (Inverness), An Caol.
"The narrows". The full name is *Caol Loch Abar*, "narrows of Lochaber".
- Caolasnacon** (Argyll), Caolas nan Con.
"The narrows of the dogs", referring to the small waves caused by the tide against the wind.
- Caoles** (Coll, Tiree), An Caolas.
"The narrows". The full name of Caoles in Coll is *An Caolas Colach*, "the Coll narrows", while in Tiree it is *An Caolas Tiristeach*, "the Tiree narrows".
- Caolis** (Vatersay), An Caolas.
See **Caoles**.
- Cape Wrath** (Sutherland), Am Parbh or An Carbh. The Gaelic and English names come from a Norse word for "turning", where ships would turn south after passing along the north coast.
- Capisdale** (Skye), Capasdal.
This may be "champion's valley", from Norse.
- Cappenoach** (Dumfries).
"Tillage place", from *Ceapanach*.
- Caputh** (Perth), Capaig or a' Cheapaich.
The first Gaelic name may be from a Brythonic word for "birch wood", while the second is "the tillage land".
- Cara** (Gigha), Cara.
This Norse name may be "Kari's island".
- Caradal** (Skye), Càradal.
"Copse valley" or "Kari's valley", from Norse.
- Caragrìch** (Harris), Caragraich.
The meaning of this name is unclear.

- Carberry** (East Lothian).
"Tree at the fence or palisade", from *craobh* and *barran*.
- Carbeth** (Stirling).
This may be "birch cairn", from *Càrn Beithe*, as the name was *Carnbeth* in the 16th century.
- Carbisdale** (Sutherland), Càrbasdal.
"Copse farm valley", from Norse. This is also the old name of nearby Culrain.
- Carbost** (Skye), Càrbost.
"Copse farm", from Norse.
- Cardnach** (Moray).
"Copse place", from Pictish.
- Cardno** (Aberdeen).
See **Cardnach**.
- Cardonald** (Glasgow).
This may be "Donald's fort", from *Cathair Dhòmhnail*.
- Cardow** (Moray).
This may be "black mossy land", from *Càthar Dubh*. The name is also spelled *Cardhu* in English.
- Cardross** (Dunbarton).
"Copse headland", from Gaelic *Càrdainn Ros*, although containing Pictish *carden*.
- Carfin** (Lanark).
An old form of the name is "Carnefyn" which appears to suggest a Brythonic derivation such as "Nefyn's fort or cairn". However, the stress in the English name is on the second syllable which might suggest Gaelic *Càrn Fionn*, "white cairn".
- Cargill** (Perth), Car Ghaidheal.
This may be "seat of the Gaels".
- Carie** (Perth), Càraidh.
Cairidh is "weir", and this may be a corruption of that.
- Carinish** (North Uist), Càirinis.
"Kari's headland", from Norse.
- Carloway** (Lewis), Càrlabhaigh.
"Karl's bay", from Norse. Upper Carloway is *Mullach Chàrlabhaigh*, "the top of Carloway".
- Carluke** (Lanark).
This appears to contain Brythonic *caer*, "fort", and may also have a dedication to the saint Lughaidh, also known as Mo Luag. Around the 13th century Carluke was known as *Eaglais Mo Luaig*, "Mo Luag's church".
- Carmichael** (Lanark).
"Michael's fort", from Brythonic. In the 12th and 13th centuries this place was known as *Kermichel* and *Karemigal*, cognate with Gaelic *Cathair Mhìcheil*.
- Carminish** (Harris), Cairiminis.
This Norse headland name is unclear.
- Carmunnock** (Lanark).
This may be "monks' seat" from Brythonic as suggested by an old form of the name, *Cormannoc*, cognate with Gaelic *Cathair Mhanach*.
- Carmyle** (Lanark).
"Blunt fort", from Brythonic, cognate with Gaelic *Cathair Mhaol*.
- Carmyllie** (Angus).
This may be "warriors' cairn", from *Càrn Mhìlidh*, a form known to Gaelic speakers in Glenshee and Braemar.
- Carnach** (Argyll), Càrnach.
"Cairn place".
- Carnan** (South Uist), An Càrnan.
"Small cairn". The full name is *Càrn an Iochdair*, "small cairn of Iochdar".
- Carnasserie** (Argyll), Càrn Asaraidh.
"Cairn at the path".
- Carnbee** (Fife).
This may be "mountain cairn", from *Càrn Beinne*.
- Carndearg** (Muck), An Càrn Dearg.
"The red cairn".
- Carnish** (Lewis), Càrnais.
This may be "Kari's headland", from Norse.
- Carnoch** (Argyll, Ross), A' Chàrnaich.
"The cairn place".
- Carntyne** (Glasgow).
This may be "fire cairn", from *Càrn Teine* or from Brythonic.
- Carnwath** (Lanark).
An old form of the name, "Carnewyth", suggests a Brythonic derivation of "new fort", cognate with Gaelic *Cathair Nuadh*.
- Caroy** (Skye), An Cadha Ruadh.
"The red-brown pass".
- Carradale** (Argyll), Càradal or Càradail.
"Copse valley" or "Kari's valley", from Norse. Carradale House is *Taigh Mór Chàradail*.
- Carrbridge** (Inverness), Drochaid Chàrr or Charra. Both names are found, with the former being preferred locally and appearing to mean "the bridge at the marsh. An alternative derivation for the latter form is "the bridge at the rock shelf".
- Carrick** (Argyll, Ayr), Carraig.
"Rock".
- Carriden** (Midlothian).
While this was believed to be "fort of Eidynd", from Brythonic, containing the personal name found in *Edinburgh* and *Dùn Èideann*, it is more likely from Pictish *carden*, "thicket".
- Carrishader** (Lewis), Càriseadar.
"Kari's dwelling", from Norse.
- Carron** (Moray, Stirling).
The Stirling name is from *Carrann*, "rough water" and the Moray name may be from the same source, or from *carr*, "rock shelf".
- Carsaig** (Argyll), Càrsaig.
This may be "Kari's bay", from Norse.

- Carse of Bayhead** (Ross), Moroich Chinn Déis. The Gaelic name is "the carse of Kindeace".
- Carse of Gowrie** (Perth), Cars Ghobharaidh. The English name is self-explanatory, and the Gaelic name is a translation of it.
- Carsie** (Perth).
This is either an English diminutive of "carse" or a name based on English "carse" with a Gaelic locative.
- Carskiy** (Argyll), Carraig Sgéithe.
"Wing rock", first applied to a rock in the bay.
- Carsphairn** (Kirkcudbright).
"Alder district", from *Còrsa Feàrna*. *Còrsa* is used to mean "district" when inland, but "coast" when by the sea.
- Carstairs** (Lanark).
"Castle of Tarras", probably from Brythonic. The name was *Casteltarras* in the 12th century but had altered to *Carstaris* by the 16th.
- Cartomy** (Ross), Càthar Tomaidh.
This may be "mossy ground at the hillock place".
- Carwhin** (Perth), Coire Chunna.
"Cunna's corrie". Cunna is commemorated at the graveyard of Cladh Chunna in Glen Lyon.
- Cashel** (Stirling).
"Stone fort", from *Caiseal*.
- Cashel Dhu** (Sutherland), An Caiseal Dubh.
"The black stone fort".
- Cashlie** (Perth), Caislidh.
"Place of the stone fort".
- Cassilis** (Ayr).
This is from *caiseal*, "stone fort", with an English plural attached.
- Castlebay** (Barra), Bàgh a' Chaisteil.
"The bay of the castle", referring to Kisimul Castle.
- Castle Campbell** (Clackmannan), Caisteal a' Ghlàim. While the English name mentions the owners of the castle, the Gaelic name is "castle in the chasm".
- Castle Coeffin** (Lismore), Caisteal Chaifeann.
This name allegedly commemorates a Norse noble called *Caifeann* in Gaelic.
- Castle Corbet** (Ross), An Caisteal Dearg. The English name mentions the owners of the castle, but the Gaelic name is "the red castle".
- Castlecraig** (Ross), Taigh na Creige (Black Isle), Caisteal Chrag (Nigg). The English name means "castle rock", similar to the Gaelic name in Nigg. The Black Isle name is "the house by the rock" in Gaelic.
- Castle Douglas** (Kirkcudbright), Caisteal nan Dùghlasach. "Castle of the Douglases", referring to nearby Threave Castle.
- Castle Heather** (Inverness), Caisteal Leathoir.
"Castle on the slope". The English name is a corruption of the Gaelic.
- Castle Leod** (Ross), Cùl Dà Leothaid or Cùltaigh Leòid. This name does not refer to a castle held by Leòd, but is a corruption in English of the Gaelic names which both mean "at the back of two slopes".
- Castleton** (Arran), Baile a' Chaisteil.
"The village by the castle".
- Castletown** (Caithness).
See **Castleton**.
- Catacol** (Arran), Catagal.
This Norse name refers to a ravine, but the first part of the name is unclear. People from here were known as *cuileagan-ime*, "butter flies". The coastal area between Catacol and Lochranza is known as *an Luirgeann*, "the shank".
- Cathkin** (Lanark).
"Common land", from *Coitcheann*.
- Catlodge** (Inverness), Caitleag.
"Sheep cote".
- Cattadale** (Sutherland), Catadal.
"Cat valley", from Norse, referring to the tribal name of the people of Caithness and Sutherland.
- Causamul** (North Uist), Cabhsamul.
This may be "cow island", from Norse.
- Caversta** (Lewis), Cabhartaign.
"Diving farm", from Norse.
- Caw** (Scalpay), An Cadha.
"The pass".
- Cawdor** (Nairn), Caladar.
"Hard water", a name usually applied rivers. This was the seat of a sept of the Campbells known as *Caimbeulaich bhoga Chaladair*, "the soft Campbells of Cawdor".
- Ceannacroc** (Inverness), Ceann nan Cnoc or Ceanna-Chnoc. "The end of the hills".
- Cellar Head** (Lewis), An Seilear.
The meaning of this name is unclear, but may refer to shells, from Norse.
- Challoch** (Wigtown).
"Anvil", from *teallach*, as in the hill name *An Teallach*.
- Challochmunn** (Ayr).
This may be "Munna's anvil", from *Teallach Mhunna*.
- Changue** (Ayr).
This may be "tongue", from *teanga*, referring to strip of land.
- Chanonry Point** (Ross), Gob na Cananaich or Rubha na Cananaich. "The point of the chanonry", which is at Fortrose or *A' Chananaich*, "the chanonry", referring to the abbey of *Curadan*, also known as *Boniface*.
- Chapelhill** (Ross), Cnoc an t-Seipeil.
"The hill at the chapel".

- Chapelark** (Inverness), Croit Mo Luaig or Pàirc an t-Seipeil. Gaelic has two name, "Mo Luag's croft" and "the field at the chapel", from which the English name came.
- Chapeltown** (Inverness), Baile an t-Seipeil. "The farm at the chapel".
- Charleston** (Inverness), Baile Theàrlaich; (Ross), Baile Lùib. The English name is "Charles's farm" and is a translation of the Inverness Gaelic name. In Ross the Gaelic name is "the farm at the bend", referring to a bend in the sea, or bay.
- Charleston of Aberlour** (Banff), Obar Lobhair. The English name commemorates the founder of the planned village. See **Aberlour**.
- Charlestown** (Ross), Am Baile Dearg. The English name commemorates a Charles, while the Gaelic name is "the red farm". Formerly this was known as *an Clachan* (the churchyard).
- Cheesebay** (North Uist), Bàgh a' Chàise. "Spume bay". *Càise*, "spume", is an uncommon word of Norse origin which sounds identical to the word for "cheese", hence the English mistranslation.
- Cesthill** (Perth), Seasdal. "Terraced meadow", of which the English name is an approximation in sound.
- Chicken Head** (Lewis), A' Chearc. The Gaelic name of this headland is simply "the hen", so called because of its shape.
- Chipperton** (South Uist), Tiobartan. "Well place", containing *tiobar* rather than the usual *tobar* for "well".
- Chirmorie** (Ayr). This appears to be "Mary's land", from *Tìr Mhoire*.
- Churchtown** (Raasay), An Clachan. "The churchyard" or "the village with a church". *Clachan* is often anglicised as "Kirkton".
- Cilmalieu** (Argyll), Cill Mo Liubha. "Mo Liubha's church".
- Clabhach** (Coll), A' Chlabaich. This name is unclear but may mean something like "the open mouthed place", referring to a topographical feature.
- Clachaig** (Argyll), Clachaig. "Stone place".
- Clachamish** (Skye), Clach Amais. This appears to mean "target stone", but an older form of the name shows that it was *Cladh a' Chamais*, "graveyard by the bay".
- Clachan** (Argyll, Lismore, North Uist, Seil), An Clachan. "The churchyard" or "the village with a church", also anglicised as "kirkton". In North Uist the full Gaelic name is *Clachan na Lùib* or *Clachan a' Ghlàib*, "the churchyard at the glebe". In Seil the full name is *Clachan Saoil*, "the kirkton of Seil".
- Clachan of Campsie** (Stirling), Clachan Chamais. "The kirkton of Campsie".
- Clachan of Glendaruel** (Argyll), Clachan Ghlinn Dà Ruadhail. "The kirkton of Glendaruel".
- Clachan Sands** (North Uist), Clachan Shannada. "The churchyard of Sanda", which is "sand river", from Norse. The graveyard here is called *Cladh a' Chlachain*, "the graveyard at the churchyard".
- Clachieran** (Bute), Cladh Chiarain. "The graveyard of Ciaran".
- Clachnacuddin** (Inverness), Clach na Cùdainn. "The stone of the tub", where local women did their washing.
- Clachnaharry** (Inverness), Clachan na h-Aire. "The churchyard at the lookout". Some sources insist that the name is *Clach na h-Aithrighe*, "repentance stone".
- Clachtoll** (Sutherland), Clach Toll. "Stone with holes".
- Clachuil** (Ross), Clach Thuill. "Stone with a hole".
- Clackmannan** Clach Mhanainn. "The stone of Manau", a district of the Brythonic people of the Forth area.
- Clackriach** (Aberdeen). "Brindled stone", from *Clach Riabhach*.
- Claddach** (Bute), An Cladach. "The shore".
- Claddach Baleshare** (North Uist), Cladach a' Bhaile Shear. "The shore opposite Baleshare".
- Claddach Carinish** (North Uist), Cladach Chàirmis. "The shore opposite Carinish".
- Claddach Illeray** (North Uist), Cladach Iolarraig. "The shore opposite Illeray".
- Claddach Kirkebost** (North Uist), Cladach Chirecboist. "The shore opposite Kirkebost".
- Claddach Kyles** (North Uist), Cladach a' Chaolais. "The shore at the narrows".
- Cladich** (Argyll), An Cladach. "The shore".
- Claggan** (Inverness), An Claigeann. "The skull", a word used to denote the most productive field on a farm.
- Claigen** (Skye), An Claigeann. See **Claggan**.
- Claonaig** (Argyll), Claonaig. This Norse name denoting a bay has an unclear initial element.
- Clare** (Ross), An Clàr. "The small plain".
- Clashindarroch** (Aberdeen). "The ditch by the oak", from *Clais an Daraich*.
- Clashmahew** (Wigtown). "Mo Chua's ditch", from *Clais Mo Chua*.

- Clashmore** (Sutherland), An Clais Mór.
"The big ditch".
- Clashnabuiac** (Ross), Clais nam Buidheag.
"The ditch of the yellow flowers".
- Clashnamuiach** (Ross), Clais nam Maigheach. "The ditch of the hares".
- Clashnessie** (Sutherland), Clais an Easaidh.
"The ditch by the small waterfall".
- Clauchaneasy** (Wigtown).
"Jesus's churchyard", from *Clachan Ìosa*.
- Clava** (Inverness), Clabhalag.
The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Claybokie** (Aberdeen), Cladh Bhòcaidh.
"The graveyard of the ghost".
- Clay of Allan** (Ross), Criadhach Alain Mhóir.
"Claylands by the big Allan".
- Claypark** (Lewis), A' Bhuaile Chrèadhha.
The Gaelic name is "the clay pen".
- Cleadale** (Eigg), Clèadail.
This Norse name refers to a valley, and the first element may refer to a ridged slope.
- Cleascro** (Lewis), Cliasgro.
This Norse name is "river pit at a ridged slope".
- Cleland** (Lanark).
This may be "Fillans' church", from *Cill Fhaolain*. Alternatively it may be "clay land", from English.
- Clerkhill** (Sutherland), Cnoc a' Chléirich.
"The clerk's or cleric's hill".
- Cliad** (Barra), Cliaid; (Coll), Cliad.
This Norse name may be a form of *klettr*, "rock" or "cliff".
- Cliasmol** (Harris), Cliasmol.
This Norse name contains *holm*, "small island", but the first part is unclear although it may contain a personal name.
- Cliff** (Lewis), Cliobh; (Ross), A' Chliùbh.
These Norse names mean "cliff".
- Clifton** (Perth), Achadh nan Tuirighnean; (Ross), Baile na Creige. The English name is "cliff village" which is also the meaning of the Ross Gaelic name. In Perth the Gaelic name is "the field of the kings".
- Clochan** (Banff).
"Churchyard" or "kirkton", from *Clachan*.
- Clochfoldich** (Perth), Cloich Pollaich.
"Indented stone".
- Cloch Point** (Renfrew).
"Point of the stone", possibly a part-translation of *Rubha na Cloiche*, of which there are several.
- Cloddach** (Moray).
"River meadow", from *Cladach*. This word normally means "shore", but in Manx Gaelic has the same meaning as here.
- Closeburn** (Dumfries).
"Osbran's church", from *Cill Osbrain*, as reflected in the 12th century form of the name, "Kyleosbren". It is unclear whether Osbran of Ireland or Osbern of England is the saint in question.
- Clova** (Angus), Clàbha.
The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Clovulin** (Argyll), Clò Mhuileann.
This appears to mean "tweed mill".
- Cluer** (Harris), Cluthair.
This Norse name appears to be in plural form, but its meaning is unclear.
- Clunas** (Nairn), Cluanais.
"Meadow place".
- Clune** (Inverness), An Cluain or A' Chluain.
"The meadow".
- Clunes** (Inverness), Na Cluainean.
"The meadows". The old name was *Fionn Ghaisg*, "white Gask", referring to a strip of land projecting from a plateau.
- Clunie** (Perth), Cluainidh.
"Meadow place".
- Clunimore** (Perth), Cluainidh Mhór.
"Big Cluny".
- Cluniter** (Argyll), Claon Oitir.
"Sloping promontory".
- Cluny** (Aberdeen, Fife).
"Meadow place", from *Cluainidh*.
- Clydebank** (Dunbarton), Bruach Chluaidh.
"The bank of the Clyde".
- Clydesdale** (Lanark), Dail Chluaidh.
"The valley of the Clyde".
- Clynder** (Dunbarton), An Claon Dearg.
"The red slope".
- Clyne** (Sutherland), Clin.
"Slope". Clyne parish is *Sgìre Chlin*.
- Cnocbreac** (Jura), An Cnoc Breac.
"The speckled hill".
- Coast** (Ross), An t-Eirthear. "The coast". First Coast is *an t-Eirthear Shios*, "the lower coast", and Second Coast is *an t-Eirthear Shuas*, "the upper coast".
- Cochno** (Dunbarton).
This may mean "place of little hollows, from Gaelic *Cuachanach*".
- Cockbridge** (Aberdeen), Drochaid a' Choilich.
This appears to be "the bridge of the cockerel", but *coileach* also means "eddy" which may be the intended meaning.
- Cockenzie** (East Lothian).
"Kenneth's secluded spot", from *Cùil Choinnich*.
- Coigach** (Ross), Cóigeach.
"Fifth part", referring to a land division. The area is also known as *Sgìre na Cóigich*, "the district of Coigach".
- Coignafearn** (Inverness), Cóig na Feàrna.
"The fifth of the alder". This is located in Strathdearn which contains five cóigs, *Coignafearn*, *Coignascallan*, *Cóig na Sìthe*, *Cóig a' Mhuilinn* and *Cóig nam Fionndaraich*. There is a saying comparing the five divisions of Strathdearn (which

- means the strath of Ireland, referring to the Findhorn River) with those of Ireland, *Tha cóig cóigimh an Èirinn 's tha cóig cóigimh an Srath Èireann, ach 's fheàrr aon chóigeamh na h-Èireann na cóig cóigimh Srath Èireann*, "There are five fifths in Ireland and five fifths in the strath of Ireland, but one fifth of Ireland is better than five fifths of the strath of Ireland". The distinctiveness of Strathdearn's placenames is commented on in another saying, *Tha cóig bothan an Loch Abar, cóig gasgan ann am Bàideanach 's cóig cóigean ann an Srath Èireann*, "there are five boths in Lochaber, five gasgs in Badenoch and five cóigs in Strathdearn".
- Coignascallan** (Inverness), Cóig nan Sgàlan. "The fifth of the shelters or huts". See **Coignafearn**.
- Coilacreich** (Aberdeen), Coille a' Chrithich. "The aspen wood".
- Coilleag** (Eriskay), A' Choilleag. "The cockle beach".
- Colaboll** (Sutherland), Colabol. "Coal farm", from Norse.
- Colbost** (Skye), Cealabost or Caileabost. This may be "keel farm" or "farm with a drying shed", from Norse.
- Coldbackie** (Sutherland), Callbacaidh. "Cold bank" or "charcoal bank", from Norse.
- Coldwells** (Ross), Am Bealaidh. The "cold wells" referred to in the English name are absent from the Gaelic, which means "the broom", referring to the shrub.
- Col Glen** (Argyll), An Caol Ghleann. "The narrow glen".
- Colintraive** (Argyll), Caol an t-Snàimh. "The narrows of the swimming", where cattle were swum across between Cowal and Bute.
- Coll** (Coll), Cola; (Lewis), Col. The island of Coll has a pre-Celtic name and is known by the epithet, *Cola Chreagach Chiar*, "dark rocky Coll". A native of the island is a *Colach*. The character of the people is referred to disparagingly in a couple of rhymes such as, *Chan fhaic am Muileach nach sanntaich am Muileach; na shanntaicheas am Muileach, goididh an Colach; 's na ghoideas an Colach, cuiridh an Tiristeach am folach*, "What the Mull man sees, he wants; what the Mull man wants, the Coll man steals; what the Coll man steals, the Tiree man hides". Another is *Chan eil an cùil no an cuilidh nach fhaic sùil a' Mhuilich, 's chan eil an àird no 'n ìosal nach laimhsich làmh an Ìlich. Na dh'fhàgadh am Muileach, ghrad-sgrìobadh an Colach bhuaithe e, ach 's mairg a dh'earbadh a chuid no anam ris a' chealgaire Bharrach*, which runs along similar lines, but also manages to disparage the people of Islay and Barra into the bargain. *Cola* is frequently spelt as *Colla* although this latter form does not reflect the pronunciation.
- Coll is Lewis is "summit", from Norse. Upper Coll is *Col Uarach*, Inner Coll is *Ceann a-Staigh Chuil*, and Outend Coll is *Ceann a-Muigh Chuil*.
- Collam** (Harris), Colam. This may mean "summit holm", from Norse.
- Colmonell** (Ayr). The saint Colman Eala is commemorated in this name.
- Colnabaichin** (Aberdeen), Cùil nam Bàthaichean. "The secluded spot at the byres".
- Colonsay**, Colbhasa. "Kolbein's island", from Norse. A native of Colonsay is a *Colbhasach*, also nicknamed a *coinean mór*, "big rabbit".
- Colzium** (Midlothian). "Narrow leap", from *cuingleum*.
- Comer** (Stirling). This may be "confluence", from *comar*.
- Comrie** (Perth) Cuimrigh; (Ross), Comraigh. "Sanctuary". The same English name is found in Fife.
- Conaglen** (Argyll), Conghleann. "Hound valley".
- Conchra** (Ross), Conchra. "Place of cruives", a type of pen or fold.
- Conicavel** (Moray). This may be "narrow place at the fish trap" from *cong* and *cabhal*.
- Connage** (Inverness), A' Choinnis. This may mean "the joint meadow".
- Connel** (Argyll), A' Chonghail. "The whirlpool".
- Connista** (Skye), Conasta. The first part of this Norse farm name is unclear.
- Conon** (Skye), Connain. This commemoration of the saint Connan was originally applied to the nearby river and then to the township.
- Cononbrae** (Ross), Bog Domhain. The English name refers to the river Conon, whilst the Gaelic name means "deep bog".
- Conon Bridge** (Ross), Drochaid Sguideil. The English name refers to the River Conon, and while the Gaelic also mentions a bridge, its second part is a Norse valley name although its defining element is unclear.
- Conon House** (Ross), Taigh Chonainn. "House of the Conon", a river name possibly meaning "hound stream".
- Conordon** (Skye), An Còmhnardan. "The small plain".
- Conrick** (Dumfries, Inverness), A' Chòmhrag (Inverness). The Inverness name means "the

- confluence" and the Dumfries name may be from the same source.
- Contin** (Ross), Cunndainn.
This may be "confluence".
- Contullich** (Ross), Conntulaich.
"Place of joint hills".
- Conveth** (Kincardine), Coinmheadh.
"Free quartering". This refers to the obligation placed on the area to provide sustenance free of charge to passing troops. *Conveth* is the old name of the parish of Laurencekirk.
- Convinth** (Inverness), An Confhadhach.
"The place of storms".
- Coppay** (Harris), Copaigh.
"Cup island", from Norse, a reference to the island's shape.
- Corarder** (Inverness), Coire Àrdair.
"Corrie of the Arder".
- Corgarff** (Aberdeen), Corr Garaidh.
This appears to mean "end of the den".
- Corkamull** (Mull), Corcamul.
"Oat ridge", from Norse.
- Corkisary** (Ross), Corcasairigh.
This may be "oat sheiling", from Norse, or it might be a Norse sheiling or field name with a personal name as the first element.
- Cornabus** (Islay), Còrnabus.
"Corn farm", from Norse.
- Cornaig** (Tiree), Còrnaig.
"Corn bay", from Norse. Cornaigbeg is *Còrnaig Bheag*, "little Cornaig" and Cornaigmore is *Còrnaig Mhór*, "big Cornaig".
- Corndavon** (Aberdeen), Coire an Dà Bheinn.
"The corrie in the two mountains".
- Cornton** (Ross), Baile an Loch.
While the English name is "corn farm", from English, the Gaelic name is "the farm by the loch".
- Coroghan** (Canna), An Corra Dhùn.
"The uneven hill(fort)".
- Corpach** (Inverness), A' Chorpaich.
"The place of bodies", possibly meaning that the dead were ferried from here for burial.
- Corran** (Inverness), An Corran.
"The narrow spit". The full name is *Corran Àird Ghobhar*, "the narrow spit of Ardgour".
- Corrie** (Arran), An Coire.
"The corrie". The full name used to be *Coire Cnoc Dubh*, "the corrie of the black hill".
Upper Corrie is *Achag*, possibly "little field".
- Corriecravie** (Arran), Coire Craobhaidh.
"Corrie at the tree place".
- Corriemoillie** (Ross), Coire Mùillidh.
"Milling corrie".
- Corriemulzie** (Ross), Coire Mùillidh.
See **Corriemoillie**.
- Corrievorrie** (Inverness), Coire Mhóruigh.
"The corrie on the big slope".
- Corrou** (Inverness), Coire Odhar.
"Dun corrie", but the original name may have been *Coire Dhobhair*, "corrie by the water".
- Corrygills** (Arran), Coire Ghoill.
Although this appears to be "corrie of the non-Gael" it may be from Norse *korfagil* (raven gully) or *karigil* (Kari's gully).
- Corrynahera** (Jura), Coire na h-Earadh.
"The corrie at the division".
- Corry of Ardnagrask** (Ross), Coire Àird nan Crasg.
"The corrie of Ardnagrask".
- Corskie** (Moray).
This may be "crossing place", from *Crasgaidh*.
- Coruanan** (Inverness), Coire Uanain.
"Lamb's corrie".
- Corunna** (North Uist), Corùna.
This was named after the battle in Spain during the Napoleonic wars
- Corvost** (Ross), Coire-bheist.
This name is locally interpreted as "corrie of the beast", but since the stress is on the first syllable the name's origin must lie somewhere else.
- Coshievile** (Perth), Cois a' Bhile.
"By the rock edge or sacred tree".
- Cotterton** (Ross), Achadh nan Coitear.
The English name is "cotters' farm", but the Gaelic name is "the cotters' field".
- Coul** (Ross), A' Chùil.
"The secluded spot".
- Coulags** (Ross), Na Cùileagan.
"The little secluded spots".
- Coulhill** (Ross), Cnoc na Cùil.
"The hill at the secluded spot". The old name was *Baile na Cùil*, "the farm at the secluded spot".
- Coulin** (Ross), Cùlainn.
"Place of enclosures". The old name was *Teamradal*, "timber valley", from Norse.
- Coull** (Aberdeen), A' Chùil or Cùil.
"The secluded spot". Coull parish is *Sgìre Chùil*.
- Coulport** (Dunbarton), An Cùl Phort.
"The back port", possibly referring to its location at the back of the Rosneath peninsula.
- Coulregrein** (Lewis), Cùl ri Gréin.
"Back to the sun".
- Coupar Angus** (Perth), Cùbar Aonghais.
"The *cùbar* of Angus", *cùbar* being an unclear Brythonic word.
- Cour** (Argyll), An Cùr.
This is unclear, but if from Norse, may refer to cattle folds.
- Courthill** (Ross), Cnoc a' Mhòid.
"The hill of the meeting place or court".
- Couttie** (Perth).
"The *cùbar* of Ultan's son", from *Cùbar Mac Ultain*. See **Coupar Angus**.

- Cove** (Ross), An Uaghaidh.
The Gaelic name is "the place of caves".
- Cowal** (Argyll), Comhal or Comhghall.
"Comgall's land", the leader of one of the four sections of Dal Riada. A native of Cowal is a *Comhalach*. The Kerry or Kyles district of Cowal is *An Ceathramh Comhalach*, "the Cowal quarterland", and a native of that area is a *Ceathrach*.
- Cowie** (Kincardine, Stirling).
This may be "hazel place", from *Collaigh*.
- Coylet** (Argyll), Cuingleathad.
"Narrow slope".
- Coylumbidge** (Inverness), Drochaid na Cuingleum. "The bridge of Coylum", which means "narrow leap".
- Crackaig** (Jura), Cracaig; (Sutherland), Crachdaig. "Crow bay", from Norse.
- Craggan** (Perth).
"Small rock", from *Creagan*.
- Cragganmore** (Banff), An Creagan Mór.
"The big rock".
- Craggie** (Sutherland), Cragaidh.
"Rock place".
- Craig** (Ross), A' Chreag or Creag Ruigh Mhorgain. "The rock" or in full "the rock at Morgan's slope". The Craig River is *Abhainn na Creige* or *Abhainn Bràigh Thathaisgeail*.
- Craigellachie** (Banff), Creag Eileachaidh.
"The rock at the stony place".
- Craigellie** (Aberdeen).
This may be "the rock at the stony place", from *Creag Eilidh*.
- Craigend** (Perth).
"End of the rock". This may originally have been *Ceann na Creige*, a not uncommon name.
- Craigendoran** (Dunbarton), Creag an Dobhrain. "The rock of the otter".
- Craigengall** (West Lothian).
"Rock of the non-Gaels", from *Creag nan Gall*.
- Craigentenny** (Midlothian).
This may be "the rock of the fox", from *Creag an t-Sionnaich*.
- Craigesk** (Midlothian).
"The rock at the Esk", from *Creag Easg*.
- Craighouse** (Jura), Taigh na Creige.
"The house by the rock".
- Craigie** (Angus, Ayr, Perth, West Lothian).
"Rock place", from *Creagaidh*.
- Craigievar** (Aberdeen), Creag Mhàrr.
"The rock of Mar".
- Craigleith** (East Lothian).
"The rock of Leith", from *Creag Lite*.
- Craigmaddie** (Dunbarton), Creag a' Mhadaidh. "The rock of the fox or wolf".
- Craigmailing** (West Lothian).
This may be "rock at the smooth rounded hill", from *Creag Mhaoilinn*.
- Craigmarry** (West Lothian).
This may be "the rock of killing", from *Creag a' Mharbhaidh*.
- Craigmore** (Bute), A' Chreag Mhór.
"The big rock".
- Craigmyle** (Aberdeen).
"Rounded rock", from *Creag Mhaol*.
- Craignavie** (Perth), Creag Neamhaidh.
"The rock at the sacred place".
- Craignish** (Argyll), Creiginis.
"Rocky headland", from Norse. Local people were nicknamed *òigich*, "youngsters", and *fithich dhubha*, "black ravens". Craignish Point is *Rubha Chreiginis*.
- Craignure** (Mull), Creag an Iubhair.
"The rock of the yew".
- Craigro** (Angus).
"Rock place", from *Creagach*.
- Craig Phadrig** (Inverness), Creag Phàdraig or Làrach an Taigh Mhóir. The English and first Gaelic names are "Patrick's rock", whilst the second Gaelic name, which was that used by local Gaelic speakers, is "the site of the big house".
- Craigs** (Ross), Taigh na Creige.
The English name is "rocks", while the Gaelic name is "the house by the rock".
- Craigston** (Barra), Baile na Creige.
"The village by the rock".
- Craigstrom** (Benbecula), Creagastrom.
"Rocky current", from Norse.
- Craigton** (Ross, Sutherland), Baile na Creige.
"The village by the rock". There is a Craigton in Glasgow and in Angus which may contain the surname "Craig" rather than a reference to a rock.
- Craill** (Fife).
"Fort on the Ale", from Brythonic. An older form of the name, *Caraille*, shows the derivation more clearly.
- Cramond** (Midlothian).
"Fort on the Almond", from Brythonic. The derivation is clear in an old form of the name, *Caramonth*.
- Cranachan** (Inverness), Crannachan.
"Tree place".
- Crandart** (Angus), Crannard.
"Tree point".
- Cranloch** (Moray).
"Tree place", from *crannlach*. There is no reference to a loch in the name.
- Crannach** (Aberdeen), Crannach.
"Tree place".
- Crarae** (Argyll), Carr Eighe.
The elements in the Gaelic name can be interpreted as "rock ledge" and "file", thus giving an overall meaning of "file-shaped rock ledge". However, if the English name is an accurate reflection of an older name, an alternative interpretation would be required,

- possibly including *crò* or *crà*, "enclosure" and *réidh*, "level".
- Crask** (Sutherland), An Crasg.
"The crossing".
- Crathes** (Kincardine), Crathais.
This appears to mean "shaking place".
- Crathie** (Aberdeen), Craichidh.
This may mean the same as **Crathes** and **Cray**.
- Craw** (Arran), An Crà, An Cràdha or A' Chré.
All the variations in the name stem from *crò*, "sheep pen", originally a Norse word.
- Cray** (Perth), Crathaidh.
"Shaking place".
- Creagan** (Perth).
"Small rock", from *creagan*.
- Creagorry** (Benbecula), Creag Ghoraidh.
"Godred's rock".
- Creich** (Mull), Crèich; (Sutherland), Craoich.
This may mean "tree place".
- Cremannan** (Stirling).
This is thought to stem from one of two roots. The first is from *Crò Mhanainn*, "the enclosure of Manau", a Brythonic district around the Forth, while the second is from *Crò Mheannan*, "kids' enclosure".
- Crepkill** (Skye), Creipigil.
This was originally Norse *Cresgil*, "cross ravine".
- Cretshengan** (Argyll), Croit Sheangain.
"Seangan's croft".
- Crianlarich** (Perth), A' Chrìon Làraich.
This appears to be "the wasted site", but the first element may originally have been *cricheann*, "aspens", rather than *crìon*, "wasted or feeble".
- Crieff** (Perth), Craoibh.
"Tree place".
- Crimond** (Aberdeen).
This may be "shaking moor" or "boundary moor", from *crith* or *crìoch* and *monadh*.
- Crinan** (Argyll), An Crìonan.
This seems to be "the wasted or debilitated place". Crinan Moss is *A' Mhòine Mhór*, "the big peat moss".
- Croachy** (Inverness), Cruachaidh.
"Hard field".
- Crobeg** (Lewis), Crò Beag.
"Small enclosure", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Croe Bridge** (Ross), Drochaid a' Chrò.
"The bridge at the enclosure".
- Croft** (Ross), Croit Thollaidh.
The Gaelic name is "croft at Tollie".
- Croftjames** (Ross), Croit Sheumais.
"James's croft".
- Croftmore** (Perth), A' Chroit Mhór.
"The big croft".
- Croftnahaven** (Inverness), Croit na h-Abhann.
"The croft by the river".
- Croggan** (Mull), An Crògan.
- This name seems to refer to a paw-shaped piece of land, from *cròg*, "paw". Local people were nickamed *eich dhonna*, "brown horses".
- Croick** (Ross), A' Chròic.
"The antlers", possibly referring to a branch in the glen or river.
- Croir** (Bernera), Crothair.
"Enclosures", from Norse.
- Cromar** (Aberdeen), Crò Mhàrr.
"The enclosure of Mar". Braes of Cromar is *Bràigh Crò Mhàrr* and *Bruthaichean Crò Mhàrr*.
- Cromarty** (Ross), Cromba.
"Crooked bay". The Cromarty Firth is *Caolas Chrombaigh*. The saying, *Ged a rachadh Cromba leis a' mhuir*, "Even though Cromarty were to slip into the sea", was used to denote an unlikely occurrence.
- Cromasaig** (Ross), An Cromasag or Cromasaig. "The crooked stance".
- Crombie** (Fife).
"Crooked river". The older name was *Abercrombie*, from *Obar Chrombaidh*, "mouth of the crooked river".
- Cromdale** (Moray), Crombail.
"Crooked haugh". The original form if the name, *Cromdhail*, shows the component parts more clearly. The parish was known as *Sgìr Mo Luaig*, "Mo Luag's parish", and the Cromdale Hills are *Beinn Chrombail* or *Beinn Chromdhail*.
- Cromlix** (Perth).
This may refer to standing stones and come from either Gaelic *crom leac* or Brythonic *cromlech* with an English plural attached.
- Cromore** (Lewis), Crò Mór.
"Large enclosure", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Cromra** (Inverness), Cromrath.
"Crooked circular fort".
- Cross** (Lewis), Cros.
"Crossing place", from Norse.
- Crossaig** (Argyll), Crosaig.
"Cross bay", from Norse.
- Crossal** (Skye), Crosal.
"Cross hill", from Norse.
- Crossapoll** (Tiree), Crosabol.
"Cross farm", from Norse.
- Crossbost** (Lewis), Crosabost.
"Cross farm", from Norse.
- Crosscraig** (Perth), Troisearraig.
Both Gaelic and English names contain a reference to some kind of crossing, but the Gaelic name says nothing about a rock or craig.
- Crossmyloof** (Glasgow).
This may be "Mo Liubha's cross", from *Crois Mo Liubha*. Locally the name is believed to stem from the saying *cross my*

- loof with silver*, where *loof* is said to mean "hand".
- Cross Skigersta Road** (Lewis), An Rathad Ùr.
The road between Cross and Skigersta is known as "the new road" in Gaelic.
- Crowlin Islands** (Ross), Na h-Eileanan Cròlaigeach or Na h-Eileanan Cròlainneach.
The *Crowlin* part of the name may mean "hard land".
- Crowlista** (Lewis), Crabhlasta.
This may be "farm of the meadow with a pen", from Norse.
- Croy** (Ayr, Dunbarton, Nairn), Crothaigh.
This is said to stem from *cruaidh*, "hard".
- Crubenmore** (Inverness), Crùbainn Mhór.
"Large crouching place", possibly a reference to the nearby hills.
- Crulivaig** (Lewis), Crùlabhaig.
This Norse name may be "bay at the meadow with a pen".
- Cuach** (Inverness), A' Chuach.
"The hollow".
- Cuagach** (Eigg), A' Chuagach.
This is said to be "twisted place", but may originate from Norse for "bay at the enclosure".
- Cuaig** (Ross), Cùthaig.
"Cow bay", from Norse. The bay itself is called *Òb Chùthaig*.
- Cuderish** (Perth), Cudrais.
This may mean "common land".
- Cuidrach** (Skye), Cuidreach.
This may be "common land". South Cuidrach is *Peighinn an Dùine*, "pennyland of the hill fort".
- Cuier** (Barra), Cuithir.
"Cattle folds", from Norse.
- Cuigeas** (Tiree), Cu-dhéis.
This may contain Norse *kví*, "enclosure". An alternative English name is "Quaish".
- Cuil** (Ross), A' Chùil.
"The secluded spot".
- Cuilghaitro** (Argyll), Cùil Ghailtreato.
"Secluded spot of the non-Gaels' settlement".
This name appears to contain Brythonic *tref*, "settlement", although the location is far from the main groupings of Brythonic names.
- Cuillich** (Ross), Cuinglich.
"Narrow place".
- Culaneilan** (Ross), Cùl an Eilein.
"The back of the island".
- Culbin Sands** (Moray), Bar Inbhir Éireann.
The sands here are called "the sand bar at the mouth of the Findhorn" in Gaelic.
- Culbo** (Ross, Sutherland), Cùrabol.
"Knob-shaped farm", from Norse.
- Culbokie** (Ross), Cùil Bhòcaidh or An Cùil Bhàicidh. "The secluded spot of the ghost or goblin".
- Culburnie** (Ross), Cùil Braonaigh.
"Secluded spot at the damp place".
- Culcabock** (Inverness), Cùil na Càbaigh.
This name appears to mean "the quiet spot of the kebbuck of cheese", but the original name was possibly *Cùl na Ceapaich*, "the back of the tillage land". The name *Capaig* is found in *Caputh*, and this may be another origin of the name.
- Culchonich** (Ross), A' Chùil Chóintich.
"The mossy secluded spot".
- Culduie** (Ross), Cùil Duibh.
"Black secluded spot".
- Culduthel** (Inverness), Cùl Daothail or Cùil Daothail. This name's meaning is unclear although it includes *cùl*, "back", or *cùil*, "quiet spot". *Daothail* is said to come from *tuathail*, "north side", however there is a personal name, *Tuathal*, which may be the origin of this name.
- Culeave** (Ross), Cùil Liabh.
"The back of the moors", from *sliabh*.
- Culisse** (Ross), Cùl an Lios.
"The back of the fortified enclosure".
- Culkein** (Sutherland), An Cùl-Cinn.
"The common grazings".
- Culkein Drumbeg** (Sutherland), Cùl-Cinn an Droma Bhig. "The common grazings of Drumbeg".
- Cullen** (Banff), Cùillean.
The old English name was "Invercullen" which was said to mean "the mouth of the holly stream", from *Inbhir Cuilinn*. The Gaelic name is that used by speakers of Banffshire and Braemar Gaelic, and does not support the "holly" source. However, the pronunciation of Gaelic placenames in marginal areas is often unreliable.
- Cullerne** (Moray).
"The back of the Findhorn", from *Cùl Éireann*.
- Cullicudden** (Ross), Cùl a' Chùdainn.
"The back of the tub", referring to some topographical feature.
- Cullipool** (Luining), Cùlapul.
This Norse name may be "coal farm".
- Culloden** (Inverness), Cùil Lodair.
This may be "the secluded spot at the shelving slope".
- Culmaily** (Sutherland), Cùil Mhàilidh.
Cùil is a "secluded spot", but the second element is unclear. However it also occurs in the names of *Dalmally* and *Kilmallie* and is said to refer to a saint.
- Culnacraig** (Ross), Cùl na Creige.
"The back of the rock".
- Culnaknock** (Skye), Cùl nan Cnoc.
"The back of the hills".
- Culrain** (Sutherland), Cùl Ràthain.

"The back of the small circular fort". The older name was *Càrbasdal*, "copse farm valley", from Norse, which is now applied to Carbisdale.

Culsh (Aberdeen), A' Chùilt.

"The secluded spot".

Culter (Aberdeen, Kincardine), Cùldair.

This may be "back water". Peterculter is on the north side of the Dee with Maryculter on the southern bank in Kincardineshire.

Cults (Aberdeen).

See **Culsh**.

Culzie (Ross), Caolaisidh.

"Place of the narrow meadow".

Cumbernauld (Dunbarton), Comar nan Allt.

"The confluence of the streams".

Cumbræ, Cumaradh.

"Place of the Cymric people", referring to the Brythonic people of Strathclyde. A derogatory saying about Bute also takes a side swipe at Cumbræ, *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 Cumbræ nearby". Cumbræ is also known as *Great Cumbræ* or *Cumaradh Mór*, while Little Cumbræ is *Cumaradh Beag*.

Cummingston (Moray).

"The town of the Cummings". This is locally known as *the Collach*, perhaps from *an coileach* meaning "the eddy".

Cunside (Sutherland), Caonasaid.

"Lady's farm", from Norse.

Cunninghame (Ayr), Coineagan.

The meaning of this name is unclear, but predates the arrival of English and is thus not a *ham*, "homestead", name.

Cupar (Fife), Cùbar or Cùbar Fìobha.

Cùbar is an unclear Brythonic word. In Gaelic, Cupar was known as *Cùbar Fìobha*, "Cupar of Fife", to distinguish it from *Cùbar Aonghais*, "Cupar of Angus". The town cross is known as *Crois Chùbair*.

Curin (Ross), Caorthainn.

"Rowan place".

Curragh (Ayr).

"Wet plain", from *Currach*.

Currie (Midlothian).

See **Curragh**.

Cushnie (Aberdeen).

This may mean "extremely cold place", which is this word's meaning in *Ros Cuisne*, "Troup Head".

Cyderhall (Sutherland), Siara.

"Sigurd's howe", from Norse. The English form of the name was *Sydera* before the ornate creation of *Cyderhall*. This is the burial place of Sigurd Eysteinson who subjugated Caithness and Sutherland for the Norse.

- Daan** (Ross), Dathan.
"Small davoch".
- Dailly** (Ayr), Dail Mhaol Chiarain.
The English name is "haugh" or "haugh place" and is an abbreviation of the Gaelic name, "the haugh of the devotee of Ciaran".
- Dailuaine** (Banff), An Dail Uaine.
"The green haugh".
- Dairsie** (Fife).
"Oak stance", from *dair* and *fasadh*. This is also known as *Osnaburgh*.
- Dalachale** (Banff).
"The kail haugh", from *Dail a' Chàil*.
- Dalarossie** (Inverness), Dail Fhearghais.
"Fergus's haugh". The English version comes from an older Gaelic form with the same meaning, *Dail Fhearghasa*.
- Dalavich** (Argyll), Dail Abhaich.
"Haugh at the water place".
- Dalavil** (Skye), Dail a' Bhil.
This may be either "the haugh at the rock edge" from Gaelic, or "valley at the rock edge" from Norse/Gaelic.
- Dalbeattie** (Kirkcudbright).
This contains *dail*, "haugh", but the second element is unclear. It is said to be from *beithe*, "birch", but the phonetics do not support this. It may represent *biataiche*, "provider of food".
- Dalbeg** (Lewis), Dail Beag or An Daile Beag.
"Small valley", from Norse/ Gaelic. Dalbeg and Dalmore are collectively known as *Na Dailean*, "the valleys".
- Dalbeth** (Glasgow).
This may be "birch haugh", from *Dail Bheithe*.
- Dalblair** (Ayr).
"The haugh on the plain", from *Dail a' Bhlàir*.
- Dalcharn** (Sutherland), Dail Chàirn.
"Cairn haugh".
- Dalchork** (Sutherland), Dail Choirce.
"Oat haugh".
- Dalchosnie** (Perth), Dail Chosnaidh.
This may be "the haugh of the defender or defending".
- Dalchreichart** (Inverness), Dul Chreachaird or Dail Chreachaird. This appears to be "the haugh at the raiding point".
- Dalcrombie** (Inverness), Dail Chrombaidh.
"The haugh at the crooked river".
- Dalcross** (Inverness), Dealgros.
"Prickle point". Under the influence of English, a new Gaelic name has arisen for this place, *Dail Chrois*, "cross haugh".
- Daldhu** (Perth), An Dail Dubh.
"The black haugh".
- Dalgety** (Fife).
"Prickly place", from *Dealgadaidh*.
- Dalginross** (Perth), Dealgan Ros.
"Prickle point". This is similar to the Gaelic name of *Dalcross*, but this name has a plural of *dealg*.
- Dalguise** (Perth).
This is said to be "pine haugh", from *Dail Ghiuthais*.
- Daliburgh** (South Uist), Dalabrog.
"Valley fort", from Norse. Until recently this was known as *Dalibrog* in English.
- Dalilea** (Argyll), Dail Eildhe.
The second part of this haugh name is unclear. An alternative Gaelic name is *Dail an Léigh*, "the doctor's haugh", but this would be stressed differently from *Dail Eildhe*.
- Dalintober** (Argyll), Dul an Tobair.
"The haugh of the well".
- Dalivaddy** (Argyll), Dail a' Mhadaidh.
"The haugh of the wolf".
- Dalkeith** (Midlothian), Dail Cheith.
"Valley with the wood", from Brythonic.
- Dall** (Perth), An Dail.
"The haugh".
- Dallachy** (Moray).
"Haugh field", from *Dalachaidh* or *Daileachaidh*.
- Dallas** (Moray), Dalais.
"Haugh place". The present village replaced the older Dolais Mychel or *Dalais Mhicheil* which was located at Torechastle.
- Dalleagles** (Ayr).
"Church haugh", from *dail* and *eaglais*.
- Dalmagarry** (Inverness), Dail Mac Gearraidh.
"Gearraidh's son's haugh".
- Dalmahoy** (Midlothian).
"Mo Thua's haugh", from *Dail Mo Thua*.
- Dalmaik** (Aberdeen).
"Mayota's haugh", from *Dul M' Aodhaig*.
- Dalmally** (Argyll), Clachan an Diseirt.
The English name is from *Dul Mhàilidh*, a haugh name with an unclear second element which is said to be the name of a saint, also found in *Culmaily* and *Kilmallie*. The Gaelic name is "the churchyard of the hermitage", and refers back to an older name, *Diseart Chonnain*, "Connan's hermitage".
- Dalmarnock** (Glasgow, Perth).
"Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's haugh", from *Dail Mhearnaig*.
- Dalmellington** (Ayr).
"Meling's farm", from English, to which Gaelic *dail*, "valley" or "haugh", was later prefixed, suggested that Gaelic replaced English for some time in the area.
- Dalmigavie** (Inverness), Dail Mhigeachaidh.
"Haugh at the marshy hill face".
- Dalmore** (Lewis), Dail Mór or An Daile Mór; (Ross), An Dail Mór. In Lewis, the name means "the big valley", from Norse/Gaelic. See **Dalbeg**. In Ross it is the big haugh".

- Dalmuir** (Dunbarton).
This may be "Mary's haugh", from *Dail Mhoire*.
- Dalmunzie** (Perth), Dail Mhungaidh.
"Mungo's haugh".
- Dalnabreck** (Perth), Dail nam Breac.
"The haugh of the trout".
- Dalnacardoch** (Perth), Dail na Ceàrdaich.
"The haugh with the smithy".
- Dalnaclòich** (Ross), Dail na Cloiche.
"The haugh of the stone".
- Dalnafree** (Sutherland), Dail na Frithe.
"The haugh at the deer forest".
- Dalnaglar** (Perth), Dail nan Clàr.
"The haugh of the slabs".
- Dalnamein** (Perth), Dail na Mèinn.
"The haugh with the mine or ore".
- Dalnaspidal** (Perth), Dail na Spideil.
"The haugh with the hospice". The old name was simply *An Spideal*, "the hospice or spittal".
- Dalnavie** (Ross), Dail Neimhidh.
"Haugh at the sacred place".
- Dalneigh** (Inverness), Dail an Eich.
"The horse haugh".
- Dalness** (Argyll), Dail an Easa.
"The haugh at the waterfall".
- Dalnessie** (Sutherland), Dail an Easaidh.
"The haugh at the waterfall place" or "the haugh at the little waterfall".
- Dalpatrick** (Lanark, Perth), Dail Phàdraig.
"Patrick's haugh".
- Dalraddy** (Aberdeen, Inverness), Dail Radaidh. This may mean "dark or ruddy haugh", from a dialect word, *rodaigh*. A saying concerning the Inverness place depends on word play in Gaelic, *Bha cailleach ann an Dail Radaidh, dh'ith i adag 's i marbh*, "There was an old woman in Dalraddy who ate a haddock dead."
- Dalreavoch** (Sutherland), An Dail Riabhach.
"The brindled haugh".
- Dalreoch** (Ayr, Dunbarton).
See **Dalreavoch**.
- Dalry** (Ayr, Kirkcudbright, Midlothian).
"The haugh at the slope", from *dail* and *ruigh*. The village in Kirkcudbright is also known as *St John's Town (of Dalry)* and *Clachan Eòin*.
- Dalserf** (Lanark).
"St Serf's haugh", from *dail*.
- Dalswinton** (Dumfries).
"Swine farm", from English, to which Gaelic *dail*, "valley or haugh", was prefixed later.
- Dalvorar** (Aberdeen), Dail a' Mhorair.
"The lord's haugh".
- Dalvoulin** (Inverness), Dail a' Mhuilinn.
"The haugh at the mill".
- Dalwhinnie** (Inverness), Dail Chuinnidh.
"Warrior's haugh".
- Dalziel** (Inverness, Ross), Dail Ghil; (Perth), Dail Gheollaidh. The name in Inverness and Ross is "white haugh", while in Perth it is "haugh at the white or bright place".
- Dandaleith** (Moray).
This may be "the hill(fort) of two halves", from *Dùn Dà Leth*.
- Danna Island** (Argyll), Danna.
It is not clear what this Norse island name means.
- Dares** (Inverness), Daras.
"Door". A local measure is *mile o Dhubhras gu Daras*, "a mile from Dores to Dares".
- Dargill** (Perth), Deargail.
"Red place" or "red rock".
- Darnaway** (Moray), Taranaich.
"Thunder plain".
- Dava** (Moray), An Damhath.
"The ox or stag ford".
- Davaar Island** (Argyll), Eilean Dà Bhàrr.
"Barr's island".
- Davidston** (Ross), Baile Dhàidh.
"David's farm".
- Daviot** (Aberdeen, Inverness), Deimhidh.
The Inverness name appears to be that of a tribe, cognate with "Dyfed" of Wales and of Brythonic or Pictish origin. It is unclear whether the Aberdeen name is from the same source.
- Davoch** (Banff).
A davoch was a measurement of land used in the former Pictish areas. In Gaelic, *dabhach* is also a "vat" or "tub".
- Deanich** (Ross), An Dianaich.
"The steep place".
- Dechmont** (West Lothian).
This is said to be "good hill", from *deagh mhonadh*.
- Deecastle** (Aberdeen), Ceann na Coille.
The English name is unrelated to the Gaelic one which means "wood end".
- Deeside** (Aberdeen, Kincardine), Oir Dhé.
"The side or edge of the Dee". Upper Deeside is *Bràigh Dhé*, "the upper part of the Dee", while Lower Deeside is *Inbhir Dhé*, "the mouth of the Dee". The Dee itself is *Uisge Dhé*, "the water of Dee", a name with connotations of divinity.
- Delavorar** (Banff), Dail a' Mhorair.
"The lord's haugh".
- Delfour** (Inverness, Moray), Dail Phùir.
"Haugh of the pasture land".
- Delgaty** (Aberdeen).
"Prickly place", from *Dealgadaidh*.
- Dell** (Inverness), An Dail; (Lewis), Dail.
In Inverness the name is "the haugh", also known by the full name *Dail MhicEachainn*, "MacEachen's haugh". The Lewis name is "valley", from Norse. In Lewis, North Dell is *Dail bho Thuath*, South Dell is *Dail bho*

- Dheas* and *Aird Dell* is *Àird Dhail*, "headland of Dell".
- Delliefour** (Inverness), *Dail a' Phùir*.
See **Delfour**.
- Dell of Morile** (Inverness), *Baile nam Bodach*.
The English name refers to a small valley near Morile, while the Gaelic name is "the old men's farm".
- Delmore** (Inverness).
"The big haugh or valley", from *An Dail Mór*.
- Delnabo** (Banff), *Dail nam Bó*.
"The haugh of the cows".
- Delnadamph** (Aberdeen), *Dail nan Damh*.
"The haugh of the oxen or stags".
- Delnashaugh** (Banff).
"The haugh of the willows", from *Dail nan Seileach*.
- Delny** (Inverness), *Deilgnidh*.
"Prickly place".
- Dereneneach** (Arran), *Doire nan Each*.
"The oak grove of the horses".
- Derraid** (Moray), *An Doire Roid*.
"The bog myrtle grove".
- Derry** (Aberdeen), *An Doire*.
"The oak grove".
- Dervaig** (Mull), *Dearbhaig*.
This Norse name may be "deer bay".
- Desher** (Inverness), *Deisear*.
"North facing land".
- Deskford** (Banff), *Deasgart*.
This name is pronounced "Deskart" locally and does not refer to a ford. It may "south field", from Gaelic *deas* and *gart*, but is unclear.
- Dhoon** (Kirkcudbright).
"Hill fort", from *dùn*.
- Diabaig** (Ross), *Diobaig*.
"Deep bay", from Norse. Upper Diabaig is *Diobaig an Àird*. A saying about the area emphasises its remoteness in earlier times, '*fhada bhon lagh Diobaig, 's fhaide na sin sìos Mealabhaig*', "Diabaig is far from the law and Melvaig even further".
- Dibidale** (Lewis, Rum), *Diobadal*.
"Deep valley", from Norse.
- Diebidale Forest** (Ross), *Frith Dhiobadail*.
"Deer forest of Diebidale", which itself is "deep valley", from Norse.
- Dieraclete** (Harris), *Diricleit*.
"Deer cliff", from Norse.
- Digg** (Skye), *An Dig*.
"The ditch or furrow".
- Dingwall** (Ross), *Inbhir Pheofharain*.
The English name is "court field", from Norse. The Gaelic name is "mouth of the Peffer". The town has the by-name of *Baile a' Chàil*, "the kail village", anglicised as *Balechaul*.
- Dinnet** (Aberdeen), *Dùnaidh*.
"Fort place". The English version seems to derive from an older Gaelic or possibly Brythonic form. The Moor of Dinnet is *Sliabh Muileann Dùnaidh*, "the moor of Dinnet mill".
- Dippen** (Argyll), *Duipinn*; (Arran), *An Dipinn*.
This may be "black pennyland", from *dubh* and *peighinn*, although one would expect this combination to lead to "f" rather than "p" in the middle of the name.
- Diriebught** (Inverness), *Tir nam Bochd*.
"The land of the poor", apparently because the land locally was owned by the church which donated the profit as alms to the poor. Originally, however, this name may have been *Doire nam Bochd*, "the oak grove of the poor", or even *Doire nam Boc*, "the oak grove of the bucks".
- Dirnanean** (Perth), *Doire nan Eun*.
"Oak grove of the birds".
- Divach** (Inverness), *Diobhach*.
The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Dochanassie** (Argyll), *Dabhach an Fhasaidh*.
"The davoch at the stance".
- Dochcarty** (Ross), *Dabhach Gartaidh*.
This may be "the davoch at the place of the enclosed field".
- Dochfour** (Inverness), *Dabhach Phùir*.
"The davoch of pasture land".
- Dochgarroch** (Inverness), *Dabhach Gairbheach*. "The davoch at the rough place".
- Dochmaluag** (Ross), *Dabhach Mo Luag*.
"Mo Luag's davoch".
- Doll** (Sutherland), *An Dail*.
"The haugh".
- Dollar** (Clackmannan).
This may be "haugh place", from *Dolar*.
- Dollerie** (Perth), *Doillearaidh*.
"Dark place". This name is the opposite of *Soilzarie* or *Soillearaidh* near Glenshee.
- Donavoured** (Perth), *Dùn a' Bhùird*.
"The table hill(fort)".
- Donibristle** (Fife).
This may be "place of Breasal's fortress", from *Dùnaidh Bhreasail*.
- Dores** (Inverness), *Dubhras*.
"Black wood" or "black headland". A local saying measures *mile o Dhubhras gu Daras*, "a mile from Dores to Dares".
- Dorlin** (Argyll), *An Dòrlinn*.
"The tidal isthmus or promontory".
- Dornie** (Ross), *An Dòrnaidh*.
"The pebble place". Dornie ferry was known as *Aiseag na h-Àirde* referring to its landing place at Ardelve. Gaelic uses *air an Dòrnaidh* to express "in Dornie".
- Dornoch** (Sutherland), *Dòrnach*.
"Pebble place". This was known as *Dòrnach na goirt*, "Dornoch of starvation".
- Dornock** (Dumfries).

- See **Dornoch**.
- Dorusduan** (Ross), Doras Dubhain.
"Door of the black stream", referring to the mouth of the stream.
- Douglas** (Lanark), Dùghlas.
"Black stream", from an older Gaelic *Dubhghlas*.
- Dougie** (Arran), An Dubh Gharadh or An Dubh Ghearraidh. "The black dyke" or "the black fertile land". Local people were nicknamed *coilich dhubha*, "black cocks".
- Doularg** (Ayr).
"Black slope", from *Dubh Learg*.
- Doone** (Perth, Ross), An Dùn.
"The hill(fort)". Doone in Perth is known as *Baile an Dùine*, "the town of Doone". The Braes of Doone are *Bràigh Dhùin*.
- Doone Carloway** (Lewis), Dùn Chàrlabhaigh.
"The fort of Carloway", referring to the broch. This township is usually referred to as *An Dùn*, "the hill(fort)".
- Dounie**, An Dùnaidh (Perth), Dùnaidh (Ross).
"Hill(fort) place". Easter Dounie in Strathardle is *Dùnaidh Shios*.
- Dounreay** (Caithness), Dùnrath.
"Fortified mound".
- Dowally** (Perth).
This may be "place at the black rock", from *Dubhailigh*.
- Downies** (Perth), Dùnais.
"Hill(fort) place".
- Draikies** (Inverness), Dreigidh.
The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Drainie** (Moray).
"Thorn place", from *droigheann* with a locative ending.
- Drem** (East Lothian).
This is probably "ridge", from either Brythonic or Gaelic *druim*.
- Drimindarroch** (Inverness).
"The ridge of the oak or oaks", from *Druim an Daraich* or *Druim nan Darach*.
- Drimnin** (Argyll), Na Druimnean or Na Drumainean. "The ridges".
- Drimsdale** (South Uist), Dreumasdal.
The first part of this Norse valley name is unclear, although it may be a personal name.
- Drishaig** (Argyll), Driseig.
This appears to be from Gaelic *dris*, "briar" or "bramble", but given its location may be a Norse bay name.
- Droman** (Sutherland), An Droman.
"The small ridge".
- Dron** (Perth), Drongaidh or An Dronn.
"Ridge place" or "the ridge". The saying, *Rathad mór leathann réidh*, *rathad muileann Drongaidh*, "A smooth broad main road, the road to Dron mill", was used to illustrate something which did not exist.
- Drudaig** (Ross), Drúdaig.
The first part of this Norse bay name is unclear.
- Druimachoish** (Argyll), Druim a' Chòthais.
"The ridge at the cave or lair".
- Druimarbin** (Inverness), Druim Earbainn.
"Roe-deer ridge".
- Druimavuic** (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic.
"The ridg of the buck".
- Druimdrishaig** (Inverness), Druim Driseig.
"Briar or bramble ridge".
- Drum** (Aberdeen, Kinross).
"Ridge", from *Druim*.
- Drumachine** (Arran), Druim a' Chaoin.
This may be "the smooth ridge".
- Drumadoon** (Arran), Druim an Dùin.
"The ridge by the hill(fort)". Drumadoon Point is *Rubha a' Bharra*, "the point at the extremity" or *Rubha an Dùin*, "the point at the hill(fort)".
- Drumbeg** (Sutherland), An Druim Beag.
"The small ridge".
- Drumblade** (Aberdeen).
The first part of this name is Gaelic *druim*, "ridge", while the second may be from Brythonic for "flower" or "blossom".
- Drumbowie** (West Lothian).
See **Drumbuie**.
- Drumbuie** (Ross), An Druim Buidhe.
"The yellow ridge".
- Drumchapel** (Glasgow).
"Horse ridge", from *druim* and *capall*.
- Drumchardine** (Inverness), Druim Chàrdainn.
"Copse ridge", from Gaelic/ Brythonic.
- Drumchork** (Sutherland), Druim a' Choirce.
"The oat ridge".
- Drumclog** (Lanark).
This includes Brythonic *colg*, "rock", and also either Brythonic or Gaelic for "ridge", giving an overall meaning of "rock ridge".
- Drumcross** (West Lothian).
"Ridge of the cross", from *druim* and *crois*.
- Drumcroy** (Ross), Druim Chruaidh.
"Hard ridge".
- Drumcudden** (Ross), Druim a' Chùdainn.
"The ridge of the tub".
- Drumdelgie** (Aberdeen).
"Prickly ridge", from *druim* and *dealg*.
- Drumderfit** (Ross), Druim a Diar.
This is said to be "ridge of tears", the local explanation being that the old name had been *Druim Dubh*, "black ridge", until a battle was fought which gave rise to the the saying, *Bu Druim Dubh an-dé thu, ach 's Druim a Deur an-diugh*, "You were Black Ridge yesterday, but today you are the Ridge of Tears". It is more likely, given the English version of the name, that the second element originated in Pictish and was later adapted by Gaelic speakers.

- Drumdevan** (Inverness), An Druim Diomhain.
"The idle ridge". This denotes a ridge on which nothing will grow. *An Druim Diomhain* was the original name of the Drummond area of Inverness.
- Drumdow** (Ayr).
"Black ridge", from *Druim Dubh*.
- Drumduff** (West Lothian).
See **Drumduff**.
- Drumdurno** (Aberdeen).
This may be "pebbly ridge", from *Druim Dòrnach*.
- Drumfearn** (Skye), An Druim Fheàrna.
"The alder ridge".
- Drumforber** (Kincardine).
This appears to be "Cairbre's ridge", from *Druim Chairbre*.
- Drumguish** (Moray), Druim Ghiuthais.
"Pine ridge".
- Drumlamford** (Ayr).
"Encampment ridge", from *druim* and *longphort*.
- Drumlanrig** (Dumfries).
"Ridge at the clearing", from Gaelic/Brythonic.
- Drumlean** (Perth), An Druim Leathann.
"The broad ridge".
- Drumloist** (Perth), An Druim Loisgte.
Although this is literally "the burnt ridge", this term was used to indicate an ancient cooking site.
- Drummin** (Inverness), Drumainn.
"Ridge place".
- Drummond** (Inverness), An Druimein; (Perth, Ross), Drumainn. The Perth and Ross names mean "ridge place", while the Inverness name is simply "the small ridge".
- Drummore** (Wigtown).
See **Drumore**.
- Drumnadrochit** (Inverness), Druim na Drochaid. "The ridge at the bridge".
- Drumoak** (Aberdeen).
"Mayota's ridge", from *Druim M' Aodhaig*.
- Drumochter** (Inverness, Perth), Druim Uachdair. "Top ridge". This area is also known as *Druim Uachdair nam Bó*, "Drumochter of the cattle".
- Drumore** (Argyll, Nairn), An Druim Mór.
"Big ridge".
- Drumossie** (Inverness), Druim Athaisidh.
"Ridge of the great haugh". Nearby Loch Ashie is *Loch Athaisidh*.
- Drumpellier** (Lanark).
"Ridge of the spear shafts", from Brythonic. However, earlier forms of the name point to *dùn*, "fort", rather than *druim*, "ridge" at the start of the name.
- Drumrunie** (Ross), Druim Raonaidh.
"Ridge at the field place".
- Drumry** (Dunbarton).
"Slope ridge". Nearby is Kingsridge, the name of which developed through confusion between *ruigh*, "slope", and *righ*, "king", which both sound alike. The same confusion occurred in the names *Kingseat* and *Portree*.
- Drums** (Aberdeen), Druim Airgididh.
The English name is "ridges", while the Gaelic name is "ridge at the silver place" or "silver ridge".
- Drumsallie** (Inverness), Druim na Saille.
"The willow ridge".
- Drumsleet** (Kirkcudbright).
This may be "the ridge of hills", from *druim* and *sléibhte*.
- Drumsmittal** (Ross), Druim Smiotail.
This second part of this ridge name is unclear.
- Drumuie** (Skye, Sutherland), Druim Muighe.
"The ridge on the plain". Drumuie in Sutherland was known as *Druim Muighe a' bhàrr*, "Drumuie of the cream".
- Drumullie** (Inverness), Druim Müillidh.
"Milling ridge".
- Drumwhirn** (Kirkcudbright).
This may be "rowan ridge", from *druim* and *caorthann*.
- Dry Harbour** (Raasay), An Acarsaid Thioram. "The dry anchorage".
- Drymen** (Stirling), Druiminn.
"Ridge place".
- Drynachan** (Nairn), Droighneachan.
"Thorn place".
- Drynan** (Skye), Droighnean.
"Thorns".
- Drynie** (Ross), Droighnidh.
"Thorn place".
- Drynoch** (Skye), An Droighneach.
"The thorn place".
- Dualin** (Perth), Dubh Àilean.
"Black meadow".
- Duart** (Mull), Dubhaird.
"Black headland".
- Duartbeg** (Sutherland), Dubhaird Bheag.
"Small Duart".
- Duartmore** (Sutherland), Dubhaird Mhór.
"Large Duart".
- Dufftown** (Banff).
The planned village here was named after the Duff family of Banffshire. Previously the settlement had been known as *Balvenie*.
- Duffus** (Moray), Dubhais.
"Black place".
- Duible** (Sutherland), Daigheabal.
This may be "bog farm" from Norse.
- Duiletter** (Argyll), An Dubh Leitir.
"The black slope".
- Duirinish** (Ross, Skye), Diùranais or Diùirinis.
"Deer headland", from Norse. Duirinish in Skye is known as *dùthaich nam mogan*,

- "land of the mogan shoes", and the inhabitants as *moganaich*.
- Duisdale** (Skye), Dùisdeil.
The first part of this Norse valley name is unclear, but may be the same element as found in *Dusary*. Duisdalebeg is *Dùisdeil Bheag*, "little Duisdale", and Duisdalemore is *Dùisdeil Mhór*, "big Duisdale".
- Duisky** (Argyll), Dùisgidh.
"Black water".
- Dull** (Perth), Dul.
"Haugh" or "meadow". Appin of Dull is *Apainn nam Méinnearach*, "The Menzies' Appin".
- Dullater** (Dunbarton).
See **Duiletter**.
- Dulnain Bridge** (Inverness, Moray), Drochaid Thulnain. "The bridge over the Dulnain".
- Dulsie Bridge** (Nairn), Drochaid Dhulphasaidh. "The bridge at the haugh place".
- Dumbarton** (Dunbarton), Dùn Breatann or Dùn Breatainn. "Fort of the Britons".
Dumbarton Rock is *Ail Chluaidh*, "the rock of the Clyde", and was the capital of the Brythonic territory of Strathclyde.
- Dumbreck** (Glasgow).
"Speckled hill(fort)", from *Dùn Breac*.
- Dumcrieff** (Dumfries).
"Hill(fort) of the tree(s)", from *dùn* and *craobh*.
- Dumfries**, Dùn Phris.
"Hill(fort) at the thicket". However, old forms of the name suggest *druim* or *dronn*, "ridge", rather than *dùn*, "hill(fort)".
- Dunaad** (Argyll), Dùn Athad.
"Fort on the Add".
- Dunach** (Argyll), Dùnach.
"Hill(fort) place".
- Dunain** (Inverness), Dùn Eun.
This appears to be "birds' hill", but could be "John's hill(fort)", from *Dùn Eathain*. Local Gaelic speakers pronounced the name as *Dùn Ian*, suggesting the former interpretation is more likely.
- Dunalister** (Perth), Dùn Alasdair.
"Alasdair's fort". The old name was *Mùrbhlagan*. See **Murlaggan**.
- Dunan** (Skye), An Dùnan.
"The hillock".
- Dunans** (Skye), Na Dùnanan.
"The hillocks".
- Dunaverty** (Argyll), Dùn Àbhartaich.
"Àbhartach's fort".
- Dunbar** (East Lothian), Dùn Barra.
This appears to be a Gaelic name meaning "Barr's fort", but given the town's location, this is probably a name of Brythonic origin.
- Dunbeath** (Caithness), Dùn Beithe.
"Birch hill(fort)".
- Dunbeg** (Argyll), An Dùn Beag.
"The small hill(fort)".
- Dunblane** (Perth), Dùn Bhlàthain.
"Blane's hill(fort)".
- Dunbog** (Fife).
This looks like a Gaelic name meaning "soft or damp hill", but an older form suggests that it is from *dùn* and *bolg* and means "bag hill", possibly referring to its shape.
- Duncansby** (Caithness), Dùn Gasbaith.
This English version suggests "Duncan's farm", from Norse. The Gaelic name, which contains the term for a hill(fort) and an obscure second element, is simply a gaelicisation of the Norse name, and is also applied to Duncansby Head.
- Duncanstown** (Ross), Bog a' Mhiodair.
The Gaelic name is "the bog at the pasture land", but since *miodar*, "pasture land" is similar to the word for a mitre, a local story arose about a bishop losing his mitre in the bog here.
- Duncow** (Dumfries).
"Hazel hill", from *Dùn Choll* in modern Gaelic, previously *Dùn Coll*. An old form of the anglicised name, *Duncoll*, shows this derivation very clearly.
- Duncraig** (Ross), Dùn Creige.
"Rock hill". This name is fairly recent and supplanted the earlier *Am Fasadh Àlainn*, "the beautiful spot".
- Dundarave** (Argyll), Dùn Dà Ràmh.
This appears to mean "fort of two oars", but may have become corrupted over the centuries.
- Dundas** (Stirling).
"South hill" or "pretty hill", from *Dùn Deas*.
- Dundee** (Angus), Dùn Deagh or Dùn Dé.
It was believed that this contained a personal name based on "fire", but it is now believed that the second part of the name is a by-form of *Tay*, giving an overall meaning of "fort on the Tay". Dundee was known to Gaelic speakers in Aberdeenshire as *Baile Ailleag* which is unclear.
- Dundonald** (Ayr).
"Donald's hill(fort)", from *Dùn Dòmhnail*.
- Dundonnell** (Ross), An Loch a Beag or Achadh Dà Dhòmhnail. The English name is "Donald's fort", from an older Gaelic form, *Dùn Dòmhnail*. The first Gaelic name is "the little loch", also the name of Little Loch Broom. The second Gaelic name is "the field of two Donalds". Dundonnell Lodge is *An t-Eilean Daraich*, "the oak island".
- Dun Dornadilla** (Sutherland), Dùn Dornaigil.
This mixed Gaelic/Norse name is "hill(fort) at the thorny ravine".
- Dundreggan** (Inverness), Dul Dreagain.

- "Dragon haugh", a term used to denote a warrior or hero.
- Dundrennan** (Kirkcudbright).
"Thorn hill", from *dùn* and *droighnean*.
- Dunduff** (Ayr).
"Black hill(fort)", from *Dùn Dubh*.
- Dundurn** (Perth), Dùn Dùirn.
"Fort of the fist", a former Pictish stronghold.
- Dunearn** (Nairn), Dùn Éireann.
"Hill(fort) on the Findhorn".
- Dunfermline** (Fife), Dùn Phàrlain.
This is generally understood to be "Pàrlan's fort", a personal name usually translated as "Bartholomew". However, the name probably originated in Brythonic.
- Dungainachy** (Benbecula), Dùn Gainmheacha. "Sandy hill".
- Dungavel** (Ayr).
"Forked hill", from *dùn* and *gobhal*.
- Dunglass** (Berwick, East Lothian).
"Grey-green hill", from either Gaelic or more probably Brythonic.
- Dunhallin** (Skye), Dùn Hàlainn.
"Hill(fort) of Hallin".
- Dunidea** (Perth), Dùnaidh Dé.
This name may mean the same as "Dundee" although it appears to mean "fortress of god" or "fortress on the Dee". See **Dundee**.
- Dunino** (Fife).
This may be the fort on the prominent hill", from *Dùn an Aonaich*.
- Dunira** (Perth), Dùn Iarath.
"Hill(fort) at the west ford".
- Dunkeld** (Perth), Dùn Chailleann.
"Hill(fort) of the Caledonians".
- Dunlichity** (Inverness), Dùn Fhlicheadaidh.
"Hill(fort) of Flichity".
- Dunlop** (Ayr).
This may be "(hill)fort at the bend", from *Dùn Lùib*.
- Dunlossit** (Islay), Dùn Losaid.
"Hill by the Lossit".
- Dunlugas** (Aberdeen).
This may be "slug hill", from *Dùn Lùgais*.
- Dunmore** (Argyll, Stirling), An Dùn Mór.
"The big hill(fort)".
- Dunneaves** (Perth), Taigh Neimhidh.
"The house at the sacred place".
- Dunnet** (Caithness), Dùnaid.
Although the Gaelic name suggests "hill(fort) place", the origin of this name may be Norse, given its location in north-east Caithness.
- Dunnichen** (Angus), Dùn Eachainn.
The Gaelic form suggests "Eachann's hill(fort)", but the original was *Dùn Neachdain*, "Nechtan's hill(fort)", as this is near the site of the 7th century battle at Nechtansmere or *Linn Garan*.
- Dunnivaig** (Islay), Dùn Naomhaig.
"Naomhag's or Naomhan's fort"
- Dunollie** (Argyll), Dùn Ollaigh.
"Onlach's or Ollach's fort".
- Dunoon** (Argyll), Dùn Omhain.
"Hill(fort) on the river".
- Dunottar** (Kincardine).
This may be "fort on the shelving slope", from *dùn* and *fothair*. The name was previously *Dunfoeder*, which may indicate a Pictish cognate of *fothair*.
- Dunphail** (Moray), Dùn Fàil.
"Palisade fort".
- Dunragit** (Wigtown), Dùn Reicheit.
"The fort of Rheged", a Brythonic territory in Galloway.
- Dunringell** (Skye), Dùn Ruingeil.
This Gaelic/Norse name may be "fort at the rough ravine".
- Dunrobin** (Sutherland), Dùn Robain.
"Robin's fort" was known as *Dùn Robain a' chàil*, "Dunrobin of the kail".
- Duns** (Berwick).
This is Brythonic or Gaelic for "fort" with an English plural.
- Dunscore** (Dumfries).
If this is a Gaelic name, it may mean "hill(fort) at the pinnacle", but as there are Norse names in this area, this may be Gaelic/Norse for "Hill(fort) at the wood".
- Dunsgaith** (Skye), Dùn Sgàthaich.
"The fort of Sgàthach", who trained Cù Chulainn in the martial arts.
- Dunskeath Ness** (Ross), Rubha Dhùn Sgàth.
"Promontory at the fort of Sgàth", which may be a personal name connected with that of *Sgàthach* in Skye.
- Dunskellar** (North Uist), Dùn Sgealair.
This Gaelic/Norse name is "fort by the sheilings".
- Dunstaffnage** (Argyll), Dùn Stafhainis.
"Fort by the staff headland", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Duntarvie** (West Lothian).
"Hill(fort) at the bull place", from *Dùn Tarbhaidh*.
- Duntelchaig** (Inverness), Dùn Deilcheig.
"Snail hill".
- Duntocher** (Dunbarton).
"Fort at the causeway", from *Dùn Tòchair*.
However, an earlier form of the name was "ridge at the causeway", from *Druim Tòchair*.
- Duntroon** (Argyll), Dùn Treò or Dùn Treòin.
This fort be have been named after someone called *Treun*, "mighty".
- Duntulm** (Skye), Dùn Tuilm or Dùn Thuilm.
"Fort at the island", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Dunure** (Ayr).
"Yew hill", from *Dùn Iubhair*.
- Dunvegan** (Skye), Dùn Bheagan.

"Beagan's fort". Dunvegan Head is *Ceann Dhùn Bheagain*.

Dunvornie (Ross), Dùn Bhoirnidh.

"Hill(fort) in the stony place". *An Bhoireann*, "the Burren", is a stony area of County Clare in Ireland.

Dupplin (Perth), Dubh Linn.

The Gaelic name suggests "black pool", which is the origin of "Dublin", but it is unusual that this would have generated the "p" in the English version.

Durnamuck (Ross), Doire nam Muc.

"The oak grove of the pigs".

Durness (Sutherland), Diùirnis.

"Deer headland", from Norse. An alternative name was *Dubhrinn*, "black headland".

Durno (Aberdeen).

This may be "pebbly place", from *Dòrnach*.

Duror (Argyll), Dùrar.

"Hard water". The complete name is *Dùrar na h-Apann*, "Duror of Appin".

Durris (Kincardine), Duras or Dòrs.

This may be "black wood".

Dusary (North Uist), Duthasaraidh.

This Norse field name may contain the same personal name in its first element as in *Duisdale*.

Dutchman's Cap (Mull), Am Bac Mór.

The island's shape gave rise to its English name, but the Gaelic means "the big bank" from Norse *bakki*, "bank".

Duthil (Inverness), Daothal.

This may be a by-form from *tuathail*, "north side", but see **Culduthel**.

Dyke (Moray), Dig.

"Ditch" or "furrow". The parish was known as *Sgìre Dhig*.

Dysart (Fife).

"Hermitage", from *diseart*.

Eaglescairn (East Lothian).

This may be "church at the cairn place", and although it can be interpreted from Gaelic sources as *Eaglais Chàrnaich*, it is probably Brythonic given its location.

Eaglesfield (Dumfries).

"Church field", from Gaelic or Brythonic and English "field".

Eaglesham (Renfrew).

"Church homestead", from Gaelic or Brythonic and English "ham".

Eagleton (Lewis), Baile na h-Iolaire or Cnoc na h-Iolaire. The Gaelic names are "eagle farm" and "eagle hill", although the Gaelic names are probably translations from an original English.**Earlish** (Skye), Eàrlais.

This Norse name may be "earl's river mouth" or "earl's ridge".

Earshader (Lewis), Iorseadar.

"Beach farm", from Norse.

Easterton (Perth), Easgardan.

"East farm", from English. The Gaelic name is an adaption of the English.

Eastertyre (Perth), Ìochdar Thire.

"Bottom of the land".

Easter Tulloch (Inverness), Baile nan

Groigean. This farm is in the east part of Tulloch, and the Gaelic name is possibly "the farm at the small mounds".

East Kilbride (Lanark), Cill Bhrìghde an Ear; (South Uist), Taobh a' Chaolais. The English name is "Bridget's church", with "east" to distinguish these places from West Kilbride. In Lanark the Gaelic name means the same and differentiates this place from West Kilbride in Cunninghame. In South Uist the Gaelic name of East Kilbride is "the side of the strait", referring to its location on the shore of the Sound of Barra. The English name distinguishes it from the next township known in English as *West Kilbride* but in Gaelic as simply *Cille Bhrìghde*, "Bridget's church" or "Kilbride".**Eathie** (Ross), Àthaigh.

"Ford place" Upper Eathie is *Bràigh Àthaigh*, "upper part of Eathie".

Ebost (Skye), Eubost.

"Isthmus farm", from Norse.

Ecclefechan (Dumfries).

This is most likely "small church", from Brythonic rather than from Gaelic.

Eccles (Berwick).

"Church", originally from Brythonic rather than Gaelic *eaglais*.

Ecclesmachan (West Lothian).

"Machan's church", from Gaelic *Eaglais Mhachain* or Brythonic.

Echline (West Lothian).

"Paddock", from *eachlann*.

Edderton (Ross), Eadardan.

"Between-fort", from *eadardùn*. Edderton Farm is *Baile nam Foitheachan*, "farm with the lawns or greens".

Eddleston (Peebles).

"Eduf's farm", from English. This place has had several names, reflecting the waves of linguistic groups who settled here. The oldest was Brythonic *Penteiacob*, "the head of Jacob's house", which was followed by *Gilmertoun*, "Gille-Mhoire's farm", from English but containing a Gaelic personal name. Finally came the English name which developed into the present form.

Eddrachillis (Sutherland), Eadar Dhà Chaolas.

"Between two straits".

Ederline (Argyll), Eadarlinn.

"Between-pool".

Edinample (Perth), Aodann Ambail.

"Hill face by the vat or cauldron".

Edinbane (Skye), An t-Aodann Bàn.

"The white hill face". Upper Edinbane is *An Uaig*, possibly "the cave".

Edinburgh (Midlothian), Dùn Éideann.

"Eidyn's fort", from Brythonic *Din Eidyn*, of which the Gaelic name is a cognate form which was part-translated into English to form *Edinburgh*. It is commonly believed that the English name is "Edwin's burgh", but the name existed before the English language was introduced into the area.

Edinchip (Perth), Aodann a' Chip.

"The hill face with a block".

Edingight (Banff).

"The windy hill face", from *Aodann na Gaoithe*.

Edinkillie (Moray).

"The hill face at the wood", from *Aodann na Coille*.

Edinville (Banff).

"The hill face at the rock edge", from *Aodann a' Bhile*.

Edrachalda (Sutherland), Eadar Dhà Chalda.

"Between two Caldas", referring to the land between the rivers Calda Beag and Calda Mór in Assynt, the river name being Norse for "cold river".

Edradour (Perth), Eadar Dhà Dhobhar.

"Between two rivers".

Edradynate (Perth), Eadar Dhà Dhoimhnid.

"Between two deep places".

Edramucky (Perth), Eadarra-Mhucaidh or Eadar Dhà Mhucaidh. "Between two pig streams".**Edzell** (Angus), Éigill.

The meaning of this name is unclear.

Eigg, Eige.

This may be "notch", referring to the shape of Sgùrr Eige or to the depression running across the island. Eigg was known as *Eilean*

- nam Ban Móra*, "the island of the great women", and a native of the island is an *Eigeach*.
- Eilean Aigas** (Inverness), Eilean Àigeis.
"The island or meadow of Aigas".
- Eilean Anabuich** (Harris), An t-Eilean Anabaich. "The unripe island", referring to poor soil.
- Eilean Clourig** (Sutherland), Eilean Clobhraig. This may be Norse "clover bay" or "cleft bay", with Gaelic "island" attached. This is often seen on maps as *Eilean Cluimhrig*.
- Eilean Fladday** (Raasay), Eilean Fhladaigh.
"Flat island", from Norse, with Gaelic "island" attached.
- Eilean Imersay** (Islay), Eilean Iomarsaigh.
This Norse island name may contain a personal name with Gaelic "island" attached.
- Eilean Tigh** (Raasay), Eilean an Taighe.
"The island with the house".
- Eishken** (Lewis), Éisgean.
This Norse name may contain "ash tree".
- Elachnave Islands** (Argyll), Na h-Eileacha Naomha. "Holy rocks".
- Elchies** (Moray), Eileachaidh.
"Rocky place". The English name has a plural form.
- Elcho** (Perth).
This is said to be stony or rocky place", from *ailcheach*.
- Eldrable** (Sutherland), Eilldreabal.
"Beacon farm" or "altar farm", from Norse.
- Elgin** (Moray), Eilginn.
"Ireland". *Eilg*, like *Banbh*, *Éire* and *Fótle*, was a by-name for Ireland, attached by the Scots to many places during their settlement. An area of Elgin was known as *Little Ireland* until recently. A native of Elgin was known as an *Eilgneach*, the same term applied to people from Glenelg. The full Gaelic name is *Eilginn Mhoireibh*, "Elgin of Moray".
- Elgol** (Skye), Ealaghol.
This may be an Norse name for a field, and might include the word for wild angelica.
- Elie** (Fife).
If this is a Gaelic name it means "landing place", from *Ealaidh*. From neighbouring Earlsferry there was a sea link to Lothian. In Mull there is also a place on the shore known as *An Ealaidh*, "the landing place".
- Elishader** (Skye), Eiliseadar.
"Dwelling by the cave", from Norse.
- Ellenbeich** (Seil), Eilean nam Beathach.
This appears to be "island of the animals or cattle", but the original may have been *Eilean nam Beitheach*, "island of the birch woods".
- Ellister** (Islay), Aolastradh.
"Dwelling by the cave", from Norse.
- Ellon** (Aberdeen), Eilean.
"Meadow". *Eilean* is normally "island" but the meaning was extended to cover "meadow" as was also the case with *innis*.
- Elphin** (Sutherland), Ailbhinn.
"Rock peak".
- Elrick** (Aberdeen).
"Deer trap", from *Eilreig*.
- Elrig** (Wigtown).
"Deer trap", from *Eilreig*.
- Embo** (Sutherland), Eurabol.
This appears to be "beach farm", from Norse. However, an older form of the name, *Ethenboll*, suggests "Eyvind's farm" originally, also from Norse. Embo was known as *Eurabol nan coileagan*, "Embo of the cockles".
- Enaclete** (Lewis), Einacleit.
"Brow cliff", from Norse.
- Englishtown** (Inverness), A' Ghall Bhaile.
The Gaelic name is "the non-Gaels' town or farm".
- Enoch** (Dumfries).
This is from *Aonach* which covers such meanings as "moor", "hill" and "market place".
- Enochdhu** (Perth), An t-Aonach Dubh.
"The black moor or hill".
- Ensay** (Harris), Easaigh.
"Ewe island", from Norse.
- Enzie** (Banff), An Éinne or An Éinnidh.
"The angular piece of land".
- Eochar** (South Uist), An t-Ìochdar.
See **Iochdar**.
- Eoligarry** (Barra), Eòlaigearraidh.
This Norse name might be "field of wild angelica".
- Eorodale** (Lewis), Eòradal.
"Jórunn's valley", from Norse.
- Eoropie** (Lewis), Eòrapaidh.
"Jórunn's farm", from Norse.
- Eorsa** (Mull), Eòrsa.
"Beach island", from Norse.
- Erbusaig** (Ross), Earbarsaig.
"Erp's bay", from Norse, although apparently containing a Pictish personal name.
- Erchite** (Inverness), Earchoighd.
"Wood side", probably from Pictish.
- Erchless** (Inverness), Earghlais.
"River side".
- Eriboll** (Sutherland), Eurabol.
"Beach farm", from Norse.
- Eriska** (Argyll), Aoraisge.
"Erik's island", from Norse.
- Eriskay**, Éirisgeigh.
"Erik's island", from Norse. Eriskay is known as *Eilean na h-Óige*, "island of youth", and a native of the island is an *Éirisgeach*.
- Erista** (Lewis), Eireastadh.

This Norse name appears to mean "farm at Harris", and lies close to the boundary between Uig and Harris.

Erracht (Inverness), An t-Eireachd.
"The meeting place".

Erradale (Ross), Earradal.
"Beach valley". North Erradale is *Earradal a Tuath* or *Earradal Shìos*, the latter being "lower Erradale", and South Erradale is *Earradal a Deas* or *Earradal Shuas*, the latter here being "upper Erradale".

Erraid (Mull), Eilean Earraid.
"Foreshore island". This is similar to the pre-Norse name of *Shona*.

Ersary (Barra), Earsaraidh.
This may be "beach field", from Norse.

Erskine (Renfrew), Arasgain.
This apparently Brythonic name is unclear.

Eskadale (Inverness), Éisgeadal.
"Ash valley", from Norse.

Essengael (Perth), Easan Geal.
"White or bright streamlet".

Essendy (Perth).
"Place at the streamlet", from *easan* with a locative or diminutive ending such as *Easandaidh*, a formation found regularly in Perthshire.

Essich (Inverness), Easaich.
"Stream or waterfall place".

Esslemont (Aberdeen).
"Low hill", from Brythonic *iselfynydd* or Gaelic *Ìosal Mhonadh*.

Ethie (Angus).
"Ford place", from *Àthaigh*.

Ettridge (Inverness), Eadrais.
"Between two streams or waterfalls", from an older *eadar dà eas*.

Evanton (Ross), Am Baile Nodha or Am Baile Ùr. The English name is "Ewan's village" while the Gaelic names are both "the new village", to distinguish it from the older settlement across the river.

Evelix (Sutherland), Éibhleag.
"Ember", referring to a sparkling stream. The English name is a plural.

Ewe Island (Ross), Eilean Iubh.
"The island of Ewe", meaning "yew".

Ewich (Perth), Iubhaich.
"Yew wood". *Deòradh a' Choigrich*, "the keeper of St Fillan's staff" lived here.

Exmagirdle (Perth).
"Mo Ghrill's church", from *Eaglais Mo Ghrill*, commemorating one of Columba's disciples.

Eye Peninsula (Lewis), An Aoidh.
"The isthmus", from Norse. This area is also known as *An Rubha*, "Point". People from here are *Rubhaich*, also nicknamed *sùlairean*, "gannets".

Eynort (Skye), Aoineart.

"Sea loch at the isthmus", from Norse.
Eyre (Raasay), Eighre.
"Beach" or "sand spit", from Norse.