Cabaan (Ross), An Cadha Bán. "The white pass".
Cabraich (Banff, Jura), A’ Chabhrach. "The antler place".
Cadboil (Ross), Cathabal. "Cat village", from Norse. This is possibly a tribal reference to the people usually associated with Caithness and Sutherland.
Caesna (Tiree), Ceòsaibh. "Hollows", from the Norse term also found in Keose.
Caillach Head (Argyll), Sròn na Caillich. "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".
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".
Cairnbaan (Argyll), An Càrn Bàn. "The white cairn".
Cairnbauno (Aberdeen).
Cairnbulg (Aberdeen). This may be "Kali’s sheiling", from Norse. "Bag shaped cairn". See Cairnwell.
Cairnbaan (Argyll), An Càrn Bàn. "The white cairn".
Cairnboilie (Inverness), A’ Chaiplich. "The horse place", from capall.
Cairn na Burgh Beg (Mull), Cearnaborg Beag. "Small Cearnaborg", a Norse name possibly meaning "fort on good land".
Camaslongart (Ross), Camas Longart. "Encampment bay".
Camasnacroise (Argyll), Camas na Croise. "Cross bay".
"Triduana’s cairn", from Càrn Traillein.
Cairnwell (Aberdeen), Càrn a’ Bhailg 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’ Bhailg, cul ri gaoith air Làirig Bhealaich, grian gheal am Maulinn. "Drifts and storms at Bealach Dearg, snow and frost at the Cairnwell, back to the wind at Làirig Bhealaich, bright sun at Moulin".
Cairncleague (Banff, Jura), A’ Chabrach. "The antler place".
Cairnie (Aberdeen).
"Copse place", from Pictish carden with a Gaelic ending.
Cairntraill (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".
Cairstriath (Stirling). "Cairn place", from Càrnach.
Cairnryan (Wigtown). This fairly recent English name refers to a cairn on Loch Ryan. Previously the village was called Macharuskoeoch, from Machair an Sgithich, "the hawthorn machair or plain".
Cairnryan (Aberdeen).
"The old woman's or witch's promontory".
Camasnaharry (Ross), Camas na h-Áirigh. "The bay at the sheiling".

Cambus (Stirling). "River bend", from Camas.

Cambusharron (Stirling). This may be "the baron's river bend", from Camas a’ Bharain.

Cambuscourrie (Ross), Camas Cauraigh. This appears to be "coracle bay".

Cambuskenneth (Stirling). Although this appears to be "Kenneth's river bend", it is "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".

Candacraig (Aberdeen), Cionn na Creige. "The end of the rock".

Cantraydoune (Inverness), Canntra an Dùin. "Cantray by the hill(fort)".

Cannich (Inverness), Canach. "Crooked meadow".

Cantray (Inverness), Canaich. This Brythonic name may be "white settlement".

Cantraydoune (Inverness), Canntra 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.

Camuscross (Skye), Camas Cros. "Cross bay".

Camusinas (Argyll), Camas Aonghais. "Angus's bay".

Camusluine (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".

Camusnagaul (Inverness), Camas Ruairidh. "Roderick's bay".

Camusteele (Ross), Camas Teile. "Linden bay".

Camusterrach (Ross), Camas Tearach. "Eastern bay".

Camustianavaig (Skye), Camas Dìonabhaig. This Gaelic/Norse name contains both languages' words for "bay", while the first Norse element may be dyn, "noisy", as in Strath Dioniard.

Candacraig (Aberdeen), Cionn na Creige. "The end of the rock".

Canna, Càrnagain. 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.

Camoglaven (Inverness), Camach Mór. "Big bent place", from Camach Mór.

Camochar (Midlothian). "Bent place", from Camach.

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".

Campherson (Perth), Campherson. "The big pass".

Camphers (Sutherland), An Cadha Mór. "The big pass".

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Campsie (Perth), Camas or Camas. "River bend".

Camuscross (Skye), Camas Cros. "Cross bay".

Camusinas (Argyll), Camas Aonghais. "Angus's bay".

Camusluine (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".

Camusry (Inverness), Camas Ruairidh. "Roderick's bay".

Camusteele (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 Dioniard.

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Camusmore (Skye), An Camas Mór. "The large bay".

Camusnagaul (Argyll, Ross), Camas nan Gall. "the bay of the non-Gaels".
Carberry (East Lothian).
"Tree at the fence or palisade", from craobh and barran.

Carbeth (Stirling).
This may be "birch cairn", from Càrn Beith, as the name was Carbeth 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 Dhòmhnaill.

Cardow (Moray).
This may be "black mossy land", from Cathair 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), Càrlabhagh.
"Kari'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 Eagalais Mo Luag, "Mo Luag's church".

Carmichael (Lanark).
"Michael's fort", from Brythonic. In the 12th and 13th centuries this place was known as Kernichael and Karemagal, cognate with Gaelic Cathair Mhicheil.

Carminish (Harris), Càirminis.
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 Mhuaid.

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 Càrman.
"Small cairn". The full name is Càrnann an Iochdair, "small cairn of Iochdar".

Carnasserie (Argyll), Càrn Asanairidh.
"Cairn at the path".

Carnbee (Fife).
This may be "mountain cairn", from Càrn Beinn.

Carndearg (Muck), An Càrn Dearg.
"The red cairn".

Carinish (Lewis), Càrnais.
This may be "Kari's headland", from Norse.

Cardy (Perth), Car Ghaidheal.
This may be "seat of the Gaels".

Carnishader (Lewis), Càiriseadar.
"Kari's dwelling", from Norse.

Carron (Moray, Stirling).
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 Ghothbraide. 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.

Carskie (Argyll). This is either an English diminutive of "carse" or a name based on English "carse" with a Gaelic locative.

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). See Castletown.

"Wing rock", first applied to a rock in the bay.

Carports (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.

Carthage (Inverness). Caisteal Leathoir. "Castle on the slope". The English name is a corruption of the Gaelic.

Caw (Scalpay). An Cadha. "The pass".


Cashel Dhu (Sutherland). An Caiseal Dubh. "The black stone fort".

Cathkin (Lanark). "Common land", from Coitcheann.


Cashlie (Perth). 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’ Ghloim. 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.

Challochmunn (Ayr). 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".

Castle Heath (Inverness). Caisteal Leathoir. "Castle on the slope". The English name is a corruption of the Gaelic.

Castle Leod (Ross). Cúl 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). Càthar Tomaidh. " Sheep cote".

Catacol (Arran). Catagal. 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".

Caw (Scalpay). An Cadha. "The pass".


Carysfort (Barra). 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".

"Alde r district", from Còrsa Feàrna. Còrsa is used to mean "district" when inland, but "coast" when by the sea.

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".

Cathkin (Lanark). "Common land", from Coitcheann.

"Woody hillock", first applied to a rock in the bay.

C-properties (Ross). Caisteal Leathoir. "Castle on the slope". The English name is a corruption of the Gaelic.
Chapelpark (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. "Spu me bay". Càise, "spume", is an uncommon word of Norse origin which sounds identical to the word for "cheese", hence the English mistranslation.

Chesthill (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".

Chirnorie (Ayr). This appears to be "Mary's land", from Tir Moire.

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".

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’ Ghlùib, "the churchyard at the glebe". In Seil the full name is Clachan Saol, "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 Shannda. "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".

Clannacuddin (Inverness), Clach na Cùdainn. "The stone of the tub", where local women did their washing.

Clannaharry (Inverness), Clachan na h-Aire. "The churchyard at the lookout". Some sources insist that the name is Clach na h'-Atirigh, "repentance stone".

Clactoll (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 Chàirnis. "The shore opposite Carinish".

Claddach Ileray (North Uist), Cladach Iolaragh. "The shore opposite Ileray".

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.

Cladein (Skye), An Cleadain. See Claggan.

Claoaigh (Argyll), Claonaig. This Norse name denoting a bay has an unclear initial element.

Clare (Ross), An Clár. "The small plain".

Clashindarroch (Aberdeen). "The ditch by the oak", from Clais an Daraich.

Clashmahev (Wigtown). "Mo Chua's ditch", from Clais Mo Chua.
Clashmore (Sutherland), An Claí Mór. "The big ditch".
Clashnabuaic (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 Chrèadha. 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.
Clescro (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".
Cluniemore (Perth), Cluainidh Mhór. "Big Cluny".
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 Claoi Dearg. "The red slope".
Clyne (Sutherland), Clin. "Slope". Clyne parish is Sgìre Chlìn.
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 Éirinn ‘s tha cóig cóigimh an Srath Éireann*, *ach ‘s fheàrr an chóigeamh na h-Éireann na cóig cóigimh Srath Éireann*, "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 Éireann*, "there are five boths in Lochaber, five gasgs in Badenoch and five cóigs in Strathdearn".

**Coignascallan** (Inverness), Còig nan Sgàlan. "The fifth of the shelters or huts". See **Coignafean**.

**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 shannaitheas am Muileach, goidhid an Colach; ‘s na ghoidseas an Colach, curidh an Tirisdeach 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 siul a’ Mhuilich, ‘s chan eil an àird no ‘n isosal nach laimhsch lèamh an Ilich. Na dh’fhàgadh am Muileach, ghrad-sgiobadh an Colach bhuaith e, ach ‘s maig a dh’earbhadh a chuid no anam ris a’ chealaigire Bhrrach*, 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.

**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** (Lewis), Col. "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*.

**Connie (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 *cabhail*.

**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 Bridge** (Ross), Drochaid Sguideil. The English name refers to the River Conon, 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".

**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, 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
Corrour (Inverness), Coire Odhar.
"Dun corrie", but the original name may have been Coire Dhobhair, "corrie by the water".

Corrygills (Arran), Coire Ghill.
Although this appears to be "corrie of the non-Gael" it may be from Norse korfagil (raven gully) or karigil (Kari’s gully).

Corrynaheira (Jura), Coire na h-Earadh.
"The corrie at the division".

Cor of Ardnagras (Ross), Coire Àird nan Crasg. "The corrie of Ardnagras".

Corskie (Moray).
This may be "crossing place", from Crasgaidh.

Coruanan (Inverness), Coire Unain.
"Cup island", from Norse, a reference to the island's shape.

Corkamull (Mull), Corcamul.
"Oat ridge", from Norse.

Corkisary (Ross), Corcasairigh.
"Cotters' farm", but the Gaelic name is "the cotters' field".

Cornaig (Tiree), Còrnaig.
"Corn bay", from Norse. Cornaigbeg is Còrnaig Bheag, "little Cornaig" and Cornaigmore is Còrnaig Mhór, "big Cornaig".

Coul (Ross), A’ Chùil.
"Corn bay", from Norse. Coulport is An Cùl Phort.
"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".

Corrieacravie (Arran), Coire Creadhaidh.
"Corrie at the tree place".

Corriekeulie (Ross), Coire Müllidh.
"Milling corrie".

Corriemaulie (Ross), Coire Müllidh. See Corriekeulie.

Corrievorrie (Inverness), Coire Mhóruigh.
"The corrie on the big slope".

Confluence" and the Dumfries name may be from the same source.

Contin (Ross), Cunndainn.
This may be "confluence".

Coinntulaich (Ross), Conntulaich.
"Place of joint hills".

Connub (Kincardine), Coinmheadh.
This may be "confluence".

Contullich (Ross), Conntulaich.
Although this appears to be "corrie of the non-Gael" it may be from Norse korfagil (raven gully) or karigil (Kari's gully).

Conveth (Kincardine), Coinmheadh.
"The corrie at the division".

Conveth (Ross), Cunndainn.
Corrygills (Arran), Coire Ghoill.
This may be "confluence".

Contullich (Ross), Conntulaich.
Although this appears to be "corrie of the non-Gael" it may be from Norse korfagil (raven gully) or karigil (Kari's gully).

Conveth (Kincardine), Coinmheadh.
"The corrie at the division".

Corry of Ardnagrask (Ross), Coire Àird nan Crasg. "The corrie of Ardnagrask".

Corskie (Moray).
"The place of storms".

Coppay (Harris), Copaigh.
"Cup island", from Norse, a reference to the island's shape.

Corkisary (Ross), Corcasairigh.
"The place of storms".

Corrynahera (Jura), Coire na h-Earadh.
"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 Laurencetkirk.

Couarin (Inverness), An Confhadhach.
"The crossing place", from Crasgaidh.

Cournah (Kincardine), Coinmheadh.
"The corrie at the division".

Corry of Ardnagrask (Ross), Coire Àird nan Crasg. "The corrie of Ardnagrask".

Coruana (Inverness), Coire Unain.
"The corrie".

Coumar (Kincardine), Coinmheadh.
"The corrie at the division".

Coulin (Ross), Cùlainn.
"The hill at the secluded spot". The old name was Teamradal, "timber valley", from Norse.

Coroghan (Canna), An Corra Dhùn.
"The uneven hill(fort)".

Corrach (Perth), Coir an Chaisteal.
"The small corrie".

Corrievorrie (Inverness), Coire Mhóruigh.
"The corrie on the big slope".

Corrour (Inverness), Coire Odhar.
"Dun corrie", but the original name may have been Coire Dhobhair, "corrie by the water".

Corrygills (Arran), Coire Ghill.
Although this appears to be "corrie of the non-Gael" it may be from Norse korfagil (raven gully) or karigil (Kari’s gully).

Corrynaheira (Jura), Coire na h-Earadh. "The corrie at the division".

Cor of Ardnagras (Ross), Coire Àird nan Crasg. "The corrie of Ardnagras".

Corskie (Moray).
This may be "crossing place", from Crasgaidh.

Coruana (Inverness), Coire Unain.
"Lamb’s corrie".

Corrunna (North Uist), Corùna.
"Place of joint hills".

Corarder (Inverness), Coire Àrdair.
This was named after the battle in Spain during the Napoleonic wars "Corrie of the Arder".

Corgarff (Aberdeen), Corr Garaidh.
"The corrie of the Arder".

Corgarff (Aberdeen), Corr Garaidh.
"The end of the den".
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.

Corkisary (Ross), Corcasairigh.
"Cotters' farm", but the Gaelic name is "the cotters' field".

Cornaig (Tiree), Còrnaig.
"Corn farm", from Norse.

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".

Coul (Ross), A’ Chùil.
"The secluded spot".

Coulas (Ross), Nà 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.

Coul (Aberdeen), A’ Chùil or Cùil.
"The secluded spot". Coul parish is Sgìre Chùil.

Coupar Angus (Perth), Cùbar Aonghais.
"The corrie at the tree place". This is unclear, but if from Norse, may refer to cattle folds.

Corrievorrie (Inverness), Coire Mhóruigh.
"The corrie on the big slope".

Corriemoillie (Ross), Coire Mùillidh.
"The hill of the meeting place or court". See Corriemoillie.

Courthill (Ross), Cnoc a' Mhòid.
"The secluded spot". Courthill parish is Sgìre Chùil.

Coulport (Dunbarton), An Cùl Phort.
"The back port", possibly referring to its location at the back of the Rosneath peninsula.

Colleurs (Lewis), Cùl ri Gréin.
"Back to the sun".

Coupar Angus (Perth), Cùbar Aonghais.
"The chibar of Angus", chibar being an unclear Brythonic word.

Coul (Argyll), An Cùir.
This is unclear, but if from Norse, may refer to cattle folds.

Courtie (Perth).
"The hill of the meeting place or court".

Coupar Angus (Perth), Cùbar Aonghais.
"The chibar of Ultan's son", from Cùbar Mac Uiltain. See Coupar Angus.
Cove (Ross), An Uaghaidh.
The Gaelic name is "the place of caves".
Cowl (Argyll), Comhal or Comghall.
"Comgall's land", the leader of one of the
four sections of Dal Riada. A native of
cowl is a Comhalach.
The Kerr or Kyles
district of Cowl is An Ceathramh
Comhalach, "the Cowl 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".
Coylumbridge (Inverness), Drochaid na
Cuingleum. "The bridge of Coylum", which
means "narrow leap".
Crackaig (Jura), Cracaig; (Sutherland),
Crachdaig. "Crow bay", from Norse.
Craignave (Perth), Creag Neamhaidh.
"The rock at the sacred place".
Cowie (Kincardine, Stirling).
Craignish (Argyll), Creiginis.
This may be "hazel place", from Collaigh.
"Rocky headland", from Norse. Local people
were nicknamed òígich, "youngsters", and
fithich dhubha, "black ravens". Craignish
Point is Rubha Chreiginis.
Coylet (Argyll), Cuingleathad.
"Narrow slope".
Coylumbridge (Inverness), Drochaid na
Cuingleum. "The bridge of Coylum", which
means "narrow leap".
Crackaig (Jura), Cracaig; (Sutherland),
Crachdaig. "Crow bay", from Norse.
Craighouse (Jura), Taigh na Creige.
"Tree point".
Cranloch (Moray).
"The house by the rock".
Craigie (Angus, Ayr, Perth, West Lothian).
"Rock place".
Craigie (Angus, Ayr, Perth, West Lothian).
"Rock place".
Craigeadh (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.
Craigentinny (Midlothian).
This may be "the rock of the fox", from
Creag an t-Sionnaich.
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".
Craigmaining (West Lothian).
This may be "rock at the smooth rounded
hill", from Creag Mhaoiлinn.
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.
"The antlers", possibly referring to a branch in the glen or river.

Cromarty (Ross), Cromba.
"Shaking place".

Cromhill (Argyll), Cruithnich.
This appears to be "the wasted site", but the first element may originally have been crìton, "wasted or feeble". This may refer to standing stones and come from Gaelic crom leac or Brythonic cromlech with an English plural attached.

Cromona (Derry), An Crómona.
"Cross farm".

Cromore (Lewis), Crò Mhòr.
"Large enclosure", from Norse/Gaelic.

Cromore (Perth), A' Chroit Mhòr.
"The big croft".

Croftmichael (Dunbarton), An Craite Mhòr.
"The big croft".

Croftnaheven (Inverness), Croit na h-Abhann.
"The croft by the river".

Croftnahaven (Inverness), Croit na h-Abhann.
"The croft by the river".

This name seems to refer to a paw-shaped piece of land, from cróg, "paw". Local people were nicknamed eich dhonna, "brown horses".

Croick (Ross), A' Chroic.
"The antlers", possibly referring to a branch in the glen or river.

Croil (Berneray), Crothair.
"Enclosures", from Norse.

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 Cromaig or Cromaigh. "The crooked stance".

Crondie (Fife).
"Crooked river". The older name was Abercrombie, from Obar Chrombaidh, "mouth of the crooked river.

Cromdale (Moray), Crombail.
"The bridge at the enclosure".

Croppa (Ross), Drochaid a' Chro.
"The bridge at the enclosure".

Croft (Ross), Croithollaidh.
The Gaelic name is "croft at Tollie".

Croftjames (Ross), Croit Sheumais.
"James's croft".

Crockmore (Perth), A' Chroit Mhòr.
"The big croft".

Croftnaver (Ross), Croit na h-Abhann.
"The croft by the river".

Croggan (Mull), An Crògan.
"Hard field".

Crosbeg (Lewis), Crò Beag.
"Small enclosure", from Norse/Gaelic.

Crose Bridge (Ross), Drochaid a' Chrò.
"The bridge at the enclosure".

Cross (Lewis), Cros.
"Crossing place", from Norse.

Crossaigh (Argyll), Crosaig.
"Cross bay", from Norse.

Crossaigh (Argyll), Crosaig.
"Cross bay", from Norse.

Crossal (Skye), Crosal.
"Cross hill", from Norse.

Crossapol (Tiree), Crossabol.
"Cross farm", from Norse.

Crossbig (Lewis), Crossbost.
"Cross farm", from Norse.

Crossclaire (Perth), Troisearragh.
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.  

**Crowlin Islands** (Ross), Na h-Eileanan Cròlaigeach or Na h-Eileanan Cròlainneach.  

**Culburnie** (Ross), Cùil Braonaigh. "Secluded spot at the damp place".  

**Culcabock** (Inverness), Cùil na Càbaig. 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 Capath, and this may be another origin of the name.  

**Culchonich** (Ross), A' Chùil Chóintich. "The mossy secluded spot".  

**Culduthel** (Inverness), Cùil Daothail. This name's meaning is unclear although it includes cúil, "back", or cuil, "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.  

**Cullen** (Banff). Cùillean. This may mean "common land". 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.  

**Culine** (Moray), Cuillich. "The back of the Findhorn", from Cùl Éireann.  

**Culmally** (Sutherland), Cùil Mhàilidh. "Narrow place".  

**Culnacraig** (Ross), Cùl na Creige.  

**Culbo** (Ross, Sutherland), Cùrabor. "Knob-shaped farm", from Norse.  

**Culbochie** (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".  

**Culcaboek** (Inverness), Cùil na Càbaig. 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 Capath, and this may be another origin of the name.  

**Culchonich** (Ross), A' Chùil Chóintich. "The mossy secluded spot".  

**Culduie** (Ross), Cùil Duibh. "The mossy secluded spot".  

**Culmaily** (Sutherland), Cùil Mhàilidh. "Narrow place".  

**Culrain** (Sutherland), Cùl Ràthain.  

**Cullecudden** (Ross), Cùil a' Chúidaimh. "The back of the tub", referring to some topographical feature.  

**Cullipoole** (Luighean), Cùl Guile. This Norse name may be "coal farm".  

**Culloden** (Inverness), Cùil Lodair. This may be "the secluded spot at the shelving slope".  

**Culmally** (Sutherland), Cùil Mhàilidh. Cùil is a "secluded spot", but the second element is unclear. However it also occurs in the names of Dalmally and Kilmellie and is said to refer to a saint.  

**Culmacraig** (Ross), Cùil na Creige. "The back of the rock".  

**Culnaknock** (Skye), Cùl nan Cnoc. "The back of the hills".  

**Curlain** (Sutherland), Cùl Ràthain.  

**Cuirich** (Argyll), Cùil Ghairich. "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.  

**Cumling** (Sutherland), Cùil Mhic Lìonaidh. "The back of the Findhorn", from Cùl Éireann.  

**Cumnailean** (Ross), Cùil an Ailein. "The back of the island".  

**Culbin Sands** (Moray), Bar Inbhir Êireann. The sands here are called "the sand bar at the mouth of the Findhorn" in Gaelic.  

**Culbo** (Ross, Sutherland), Cùrabor. "Knob-shaped farm", from Norse.  

**Culbochie** (Ross), Cùil Bhòcaidh or An Cùil Bhàicidh. "The secluded spot of the ghost or goblin".
"The back of the small circular fort". The older name was Cùrbasdal, "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".

**Cumnorhault** (Dunbarton), Comar nan Allt.
"The confluence of the streams".

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

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

**Cuniside** (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".

Dairse (Fife).
"Oak stance", from dair and fasadh. This is also known as Osnaburgh.

Dalachaidh (Banff).
"The kail haugh", from Dail a' Chàil.

Dalarossie (Inverness), Dail Fheargais.
"Fergus's haugh". The English version comes from an older Gaelic form with the same meaning, Dal Feargais.

Dallachy (Moray).
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".

Dalnych (Sutherland), Dail Choirce.
"Oat haugh".

Dalchosnie (Perth), Dail Chosnaidh.
This may be "the haugh of the defender or defending".

Dalmarnock (Glasgow, Perth).
"Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's haugh", from Dul M' Aodhaig.

Dalguise (Perth), Daliburgh.
"Valley fort", from Norse. Until recently this was known as Dalibrog in English.

Dalintober (Argyll), Dul an Tobair.
"The haugh of the well".

Dalavich (Argyll), Dail Abhaich.
"Haugh place".

Dalavaddy (Argyll), Dail a' Mhadaidh.
"Haugh at the water place".

Dalavil (Skye), Dail a' Bhil.
"The kail haugh", from Dail a' Chàil.

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".

Dalbeth (Glasgow).
This may be "birch haugh", from Dail Bheithe.

Dalblair (Ayr).
"The haugh on the plain", from Dail a' Bhàrr.

Dalmagarry (Inverness), Dail Mac Gearraidh.
"Gearraidh's son's haugh".

Dalcharn (Sutherland), Dail Choirce.
"Cairn haugh".

Dalcho (Perth), Dail Mo Thua.
"Mo Thua's haugh", from Dail Mo Thua.

Dalmarnock (Glasgow, Perth).
"Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's haugh", from Dul M' Aodhaig.

Dalmarnock (Glasgow, Perth).
"Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's haugh", from Dul M' Aodhaig.

Dalgach (Sutherland), Dail Choirce.
"Church haugh", from dail and eaglais.

Dalmagarry (Inverness), Dail Mac Gearraidh.
"Gearraidh's son's haugh".

Dalkeith (Midlothian), Dail Cheith.
"Valley with the wood", from Brythonic.

Dall (Perth), An Dail.
"The haugh".

Dallachy (Moray).
"Haugh field", from Dalachaidh or Daileachaidh.

Dalmahoy (Midlothian).
"Mo Thua's haugh", from Dail Mo Thua.

Dalmaik (Aberdeen).
"Mayota's haugh", from Dul M' Aodhaig.

Dalmally (Argyll), Clachan an Disceint.
The English name is from Dul Mhätidh, a haugh name with an unclear second element which is said to be the name of a saint, also found in Culmaidy and Kilmauld. The Gaelic name is "the churchyard of the hermitage", and refers back to an older name, Disearn Chommhain, "Conan's hermitage".

Daldaich (Perth), Dailabrog.
"Valley fort", from Norse. Until recently this was known as Dalibrog in English.

Dalmore (Lewis), Dail Mòr or An Daile Mòr; (Ross), An Dail Mòr. In Lewis, the name means "the big valley", from Norse/Gaelic. See Dalbeg. In Ross it is the big haugh".

"Prickly 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 Ghìothais.

Daliburgh (South Uist), Dalabrog.
"Valley fort", from Norse. Until recently this was known as Dalibrog in English.

Dalilea (Argyll), Dail Eildhe.
"Oak stance", from dair and fasadh. This is also known as Osnaburgh.

Dalintober (Argyll), Dul an Tobair.
"The haugh of the well".

Dalavich (Argyll), Dail Abhaich.
"Haugh place".

Dalvaddy (Argyll), Dail a' Mhadaidh.
"Haugh at the water place".

Dalavil (Skye), Dail a' Bhil.
"The kail haugh", from Dail a' Chàil.

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".

Dalbég (Lewis), Dail Beag or An Daile Beag.
"Small valley", from Norse/Gaelic. Dalbeg and Dalmore are collectively known as Na Dailean, "the valleys".

Dallachy (Moray).
"Valley with the wood", from Brythonic.

Dalagh (Perth), Dail Ghìuthais.
"Mo Thua's haugh", from Dail Mo Thua.

Dallescot (Glasgow).
"Prickly point", from Dealgaídtheadh.

Dalginross (Perth), Dealgan Ros.
"Prickly point". This is similar to the Gaelic name of Dalcross, but this name has a plural of dealg.
Dalmuir (Dunbarton). This may be "Mary's haugh", from Dail Mhoire.
Dalmunzie (Perth), Dail Mhunghaidh. "Mungo's haugh".
Dalnabreck (Perth), Dail nam Breac. "The haugh of the trout".
Dalnacardoch (Perth), Dail na Ceàrdaich. "The haugh at the deer forest".
Dalnaflower (Sutherland), Dail na Frithe. "The haugh at the deer forest".
Dalnaglar (Perth), Dail nan Clàr.
"The haugh of the slabs".
Dalnair (Perth), Dail na Mèinn.
"Haugh at the sacred place".
Dalnave (Ross), Dail Neimhidh. "Haugh at the sacred place".
Dalneil (Inverness), Dail an Eich.
"The horse haugh".
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 sì marbh, "There was an old woman in Dalraddy who ate a haddock dead."
Dalreavoch (Sutherland), An Dail Riabhach. "The brindled haugh".
Dalreich (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 Êinín.
Dalsar (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 Ghiòil; (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).
"Mungo's haugh".
"The haugh of the stone".
Dalnacloich (Ross), Dail na Cloiche.
"Door". A local measure is mìle o Dhubhras gu Daras, "a mile from Dores to Dares".
Dalnapier (Perth), Dail nam Breac.
This may be "the hill(fort) of two halves", from Dùn Dà Leth.
"The haugh of the trout".
Dalnacardoch (Perth), Dail na Ceàrdaich.
"The haugh with the smithy".
Danna Island (Argyll), Danna.
It is not clear what this Norse island name means.
Dares (Inverness), Daras.
"The haugh of the stone".
Dalnafree (Sutherland), Dail na Frìthe.
"Door". A local measure is mìle o Dhubhras gu Daras, "a mile from Dores to Dares".
"The haugh at the deer forest".
Dalnamein (Perth), Dail na Mèinn.
Danna Island (Argyll), Danna.
It is not clear what this Norse island name means.
Darnaway (Moray), Taranaich.
"Thunder plain".
Dalnaspidal (Perth), Dail na Spideil. "The haugh with the hospice". The old name was simply An Spideal, "the hospice or spittal".
Davoch (Banff).
A davoch was a measurement of land used in the former Pictish areas. In Gaelic, dabhach is also a "vat" or "tub".
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."
Deanich (Ross), An Dianaich.
"The steep place".
Dechmont (West Lothian).
This is said to be "good hill", from deagh mhonadh.
Dee (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.
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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.
Dheas and Aird Dell is Àird Dhail, "headland of Dell".
Dellfour (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".
Delnabo (Banff), Dail nam Bó. "The haugh of the cows".
Deinadamph (Aberdeen), Dail nan Damh. "The haugh of the oxen or stags".
Deinshaugh (Banff). "The haugh of the willows", from Dail nan Seileach.
Deiny (Inverness), Deilgnidh. "Prickly place".
Dereneneach (Arran), Doire nan Each. "The oak grove of the birds".
Dhoon (Kirkcudbright).
Dollar (Clackmannan). "Hill fort", from dùn.
Dorlin (Argyll), An Dòrrlinn. "The tidal isthmus or promontory".
Dornoch (Sutherland), Dòrnach. "Pebble place". This may be "place of Breasal's fortress", from Dùnadh Bhreasail. Dornet (Aberdeen), Dùnadh. "The haugh".
Dornock (Dumfries). "Pebble place". This was known as Diebhaig an Aird. A saying about the area emphasises its remoteness in earlier times, 'S fhada bhon lagh Diebhaig, 's fhaide na sin sios Meolabhaig, "Diebhaig is far from the law and the place of the enclosed field".
"The court field", from Norse. Upper Diebda is Diebhaig an Aird. A local saying measures mile o Dhùbhras gu Daras, "a mile from Dores to Dares".
Diebda (Ross), Diebhaig. "Deep valley", 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), Dùnadh. "Fort place". The English version seems to derive from an older Gaelic or possibly Brythonic form. The Moor of Dinnet is Sliabh Muileann Dùnadh, "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), Tìr nam Bochd. "The haugh of the cows".
Delnabo (Banff), Dail nam Bó. "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".
"The haugh of the oxen or stags".
Dochfour (Inverness), Dabhach Phùir. "The deer bay".
Dochgarroch (Inverness), Dabhach Gairbheach. "The rough place".
"The haugh of the willows", from Dail nan Seileach.
Dochfour (Inverness), Dabhach Phùir. "The cloch at the place of the enclosed field".
Dochfour (Inverness), Dabhach Phùir. "The cloch at the place of the enclosed field".
Dochfour (Inverness), Dabhach Phùir. "The cloch at the place of the enclosed field".
Donavourd (Perth), Dùn a' Bhùird. "The table hill(fort)".
Donibristle (Fife). "The tidal isthmus or promontory".
"Black wood" or "black headland". A local saying measures mile o Dhùbhras gu Daras, "a mile from Dornoch to Dùnadh" to express "in Dornie".
Dornoch (Sutherland), Dòrnach. "The pebble place". Dornie ferry was known as Aiseag na h-Airde referring to its landing place at Ardelve. Gaelic uses air an Dòrnaidh to express "in Dornie".
Dornie (Ross), An Dòrnlinn.
Dornock (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.

Dougrie (Arran), An Dubh Gharadh or An Dubh Ghearradhaich. "The black dyke" or "the black fertile land". Local people were nicknamed coileach dubhha, "black cocks".

Doularg (Ayr). "Ridge", from Druim.

Druimarbin (Inverness), Druim Earbhainn. "Roe-deer ridge".

Druimavuic (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic. "The ridg of the buck".

Druimdrishaig (Inverness), Druim Driseig. "Briar or bramble ridge".

Drum (Aberdeen, Kinross).

Doularg (Ayr). "Ridge", from Druim.

Dromachois (Argyll), Druim a' Chòthais. "The ridge at the cave or lair".

Druimar (Inverness), Druim Earbainn. "Roe-deer ridge".

Druimavuic (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic. "The ridg of the buck".

Druimdrishaig (Inverness), Druim Driseig. "Briar or bramble ridge".

Druim (Aberdeen). Dùghlas.

Druimavuic (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic. "The ridg of the buck".

Druimdrishaig (Inverness), Druim Driseig. "Briar or bramble ridge".

Druim (Aberdeen). Dùghlas.

Druimavuic (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic. "The ridg of the buck".

Dunavuic (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic. "The ridg of the buck".

Druimachois (Argyll), Druim a' Chòthais. "The ridge at the cave or lair".

Druimar (Inverness), Druim Earbainn. "Roe-deer ridge".

Druimavuic (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic. "The ridg of the buck".

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Dunavuic (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic. "The ridg of the buck".

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Druim (Aberdeen). Dùghlas.

Druimavuic (Argyll), Druim a' Bhuic. "The ridg of the buck".

Druimdrishaig (Inverness), Druim Driseig. "Briar or bramble ridge".

Druim (Aberdeen). Dùghlas.
Drumdevan (Inverness), An Druim Diomhain. "The idle ridge". This denotes a ridge on which nothing will grown. An Druim Diomhain was the original name of the Drummond area of Inverness.

Drumdo (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 willow ridge".

Drumforber (Kincardine). This appears to be "Cairbre's ridge", from Druim Chairbre.

Drumguish (Moray), Druim Ghìuthais. "Fine ridge".

Drumlannford (Ayr). "Encampment ridge", from druim and longhport.

Drumlanrig (Dumfries). "Ridge at the clearing", from Gaelic/Brythonic.

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 Drummore.

Drumnadrochit (Inverness), Drum na Druaidh. "The ridge at the bridge".


Drumochter (Inverness, Perth), Druim Uachdair. "Top ridge". This area is also known as Druim Uachdair nam Bò, "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.

Drumpeillier (Banff). "Ridge of the spear shafts", from Brythonic. However, earlier forms of the name point to duin, "fort", rather than druim, "ridge" at the start of the name.

Drumrunie (Ross), Druim Ronaigh. "Ridge at the field place".

Drumry (Dunbarton). "Slope ridge". Nearby is Kingsridge, the name of which developed through confusion between ruigh, "slope", and rìgh, "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. "Th e willow ridge".

Drumsleet (Kirkcudbright). "Pebbly ridge", from Druim Dòrnach.

Drumlamford (Ayr). "Encampment ridge", from druim and longhport.

Drumluie (Skye, Sutherland), Druim Muighe. "Ridge place".

Drummean (Perth), Dubh Àilean. "Black headland".

Drummean (Skye), Druim M' Aodhaig. "Mayota's ridge".

Drummore (Argyll, Nairn), An Druim Mór. The planned village here was named after the Duff family of Banffshire. Previously the settlement had been known as Balvenie. "Large Drum".

Dufftown (Banff). The planned village here was named after the Duff family of Banffshire. Previously the settlement had been known as Balvenie.

Duille (Sutherland), Daigheabal. This may be "bog farm" from Norse.

Duartbeg (Sutherland), Dubhhaird Bheag. "Small Duart".

Duartmore (Sutherland), Dubhhaird Mhór. "Large Duart".

Duirinish (Ross, Skye), Dùthaich nam Mògan. "Deer headland", from Norse. Duirinish in Skye is known as dùthaich nam mògan,
"land of the mogan shoes", and the inhabitants as *moganaich*.

**Dunisdale** (Skye), Dùisdeil.
The first part of this Norse valley name is unclear, but may be the same element as found in *Dusary*. Dunisdalebeg is *Dùisdeil Bheag*, "little Dunisdale", and Dunisdalemore is *Dùisdeil Mhòr*, "big Dunisdale".

**Duisky** (Argyll), Dùisgidh.
"Black water".

**Dull** (Perth), Dul.
"Haugh" or "meadow". Appin of Dull is *Apain nam Mèinnearach*, "The Menzies’ Appin".

See *Duiletter*.

**Dulnain Bridge** (Inverness, Moray), Drochaid Thulnain. "The bridge over the Dulnain".

**Dulis Bridge** (Nairn), Drochaid Dhuilhfasaidh. "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.

**Dumcrieff** (Glasgow).
"Rock hill". This name is fairly recent and supplanted the earlier *Am Fasadh Àlainn*, "the beautiful spot".

**Dumfries** (Dumfries).
"Hill(fort) of the tree(s)", from *dùn* and *craobh*.

**Dundarave** (Argyll), Dùn Dà Ràmh.
"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), Dùn Athad.
"Fort on the Add".

**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*.

**Dunans** (Skye), An Dùnán.
"The hillock".

**Dunaverty** (Argyll), Dùn Àbhartach.
"Abhartach’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 Beith.
"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.

**Duisky** (Argyll), Dùisgidh.
"Haugh" or "meadow". Appin of Dùisgidh is *Apain nam Mèinnearach*, "The Menzies’ Appin".

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**Dunblane** (Perth), Dùn Bhlàthain.
"Blane's hill(fort)".

**Dumfries** (Dumfries).
"Donald's hill(fort)", from *Dùn Dòmhnaill*.

Dundonald (Ayr).
"Donald's hill(fort)", from *Dùn Dòmhnaill*.

**Dundonnell** (Ross), An Locha Beag or *Achadh Dà Dhòmhnaill*. The English name is "Donald's fort", from an older Gaelic form, *Dùn Dòmhnaill*. 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 Dunan*.

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**Dunbeg** (Argyll), An Dùn Beag.
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**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 Gashaith.
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.

**Dunbeath** (Caithness), Dùn Beith.
"Birch hill(fort)".

**Dumfries** (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.

**Dundonald** (Ayr).
"Donald's hill(fort)", from *Dùn Dòmhnaill*.

**Dundonnell** (Ross), An Locha Beag or *Achadh Dà Dhòmhnaill*. The English name is "Donald's fort", from an older Gaelic form, *Dùn Dòmhnaill*. 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".

**Dundonald** (Ayr).
"Donald's hill(fort)", from *Dùn Dòmhnaill*.

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**Dun Dornadilla** (Sutherland), Dùn Dornaigil.
This mixed Gaelic/Norse name is "hill(fort) at the thorny ravine".

**Dundreggan** (Inverness), Dul Dreagain.
"Birch hill(fort)".

This appears to mean "fort of two oars", but may have become corrupted over the centuries.

**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 Dòmhnaill*.

**Dundonnell** (Ross), An Locha Beag or Achadh Dà Dhòmhnaill. The English name is "Donald's fort", from an older Gaelic form, *Dùn Dòmhnaill*. 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 dún and droighnean.

**Dunduff** (Perth), Dún Dubh.
"Fort of the fist", a former Pictish stronghold.

**Dunfernline** (Fife), Dún 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".

**Dunfermline** (Fife), Dùn Phàrlain.
"Fort of the fist", a former Pictish stronghold.

**Dunfoeder** (Perth), Dùn Dùirn.
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.

**Dunfylly** (Skye), Dùn Bheagain.
"Hill(fort) at the island", from Gaelic/Norse.

**Dunfield** (Argyll), Dùn Omhain.
"Hill(fort) on the river".

**Dunflodrig** (Wigtown), Dùn Reicheit.
"The fort of Rheged", a Brythonic territory in Galloway.

**Dunfirmit** (Skye), Dùn Fàil.
This is generally understood to be "Pàrlan's fort", a personal name usually translated as "Bartholomew". However, the name may be "fort on the rough ravine".

**Dunfortrose** (Perth), Dùn Tarbhaidh.
"Hill(fort) at the bull place", from Dùn Tarbhaidh.

**Dunfrotherside** (Perth), Dùn Lùib.
"Hill(fort) at the bend", from Dùn Lùib.

**Dunfermline** (Fife), Dùn Phàrlain.
"Fort of the fist", a former Pictish stronghold.

**Dunfield** (Argyll), Dùn Omhain.
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**Dunfylly** (Skye), Dùn Fàil.
This is generally understood to be "Pàrlan's fort", a personal name usually translated as "Bartholomew". However, the name probably originated in Brythonic.

**Dunglass** (Berwick, East Lothian).
"Robin's fort" was known as Dùn Robain a' chàil, "Dunrobin of the kail".
"Grey-green hill", from either Gaelic or more probably Brythonic.

**Dunneaves** (Perth), Taigh Neimhidh.
"Snail hill".

**Dunlop** (Ayr).
This Gaelic/Norse name is "fort by the sheilings".
"(hill)fort at the bend", from Dùn Luib.

**Dunnet** (Caithness), Dùnaid.
"Hill(fort) at the causeway", from Dùn Tòchair.
However, an earlier form of the name was "ridge at the causeway", from Druim Tòchair.

**Duntoocher** (Dunbarton).
"Fort at the causeway", from Dùn Tòchair. However, an earlier form of the name was "ridge at the causeway", from Druim Tòchair.

**Dunvegan** (Skye), Dùn Bheagain.
"Yew hill", from Dùn Iubhair.

**Dunvegan** (Skye), Dùn Bheagain.
"Beagan's fort", Dunvegan Head is Ceann Dhùn Bheagain.

Dunvornie (Ross), Dùn Bhoirinidh. "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), Diùrnis. "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 Sgire Dhig.

Dysart (Fife). "Hermitage", from diseart.
Eaglescairnie (East Lothian).
This may be "church at the cairn place", and although it can be interpreted from Gaelic sources as Eldlassesh, it is probably Brythonic given its location.

Eaglesfield (Dumfries).
"Church field", from Gaelic or Brythonic and English "field".

Eagleshie (Renfrew).
"Church homestead", from Gaelic or English "homestead".

Eaglesfield (Dumfries).
"Church homestead", from Gaelic or Brythonic and English "farm".

Edderton (Ross), Eadardan.
"Between-fort", from eardùn. Edderton Farm is Baile nam Fòitichean, "farm with the lawns or greens".

Eddleston (Peebles).
"Edulf'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 Gilmerton, "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".

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.

Eastertye (Perth), Iochdar 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 Bhrioghe, "Bridget's church" or "Kilbride".

Eathie (Ross), Athaigh.
"Ford place" Upper Eathie is Bràigh Æthaigh, "upper part of Eathie".

Eboch (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.
nam Ban Mòra, "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.

Elishader (Skye), Ealadsarad. "Dwelling by the cave", from Norse.

Eile (Fife). If this is a Gaelic name it means "landing place", from Ealaideach. From neighbouring Earlsferry there was a sea link to Lothian. In Mull there is also a place on the shore known as An Ealaideach, "the landing place".

Ellister (Islay), Aolastradh. "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".


Embo (Sutherland), Eurabol. This appears to be "beach farm", from Norse. However, an older form of the name, Eithenboll, 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.

Eilginn (Moray). See Iochdar.

Englishtown (Inverness), A' Ghall Bhaile. "The island with the house". The Gaelic name is "the non-Gaels' town or farm".

Eishken (Lewis), Éisgean. Enoch (Dumfries). This Norse name may contain "ash tree".

Elchies (Moray), Eileachaidh. "Rocky place". The English name has a plural form.

Elderable (Sutherland), Eilddrabal. "Beacon farm" or "altar farm", from Norse.

Elgin (Moray), Eilginn. "Ireland". Eilg, like Banbh, Éire and Fòtha, 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 Elginneach, the same term applied to people from Glenelg. The full Gaelic name is Eilginn Mhoireibh, "Elgin of Moray".

Eigol (Skye), Ealaighol. This may be an Norse name for a field, and might include the word for wild angelica.

Ellister (Skye), Eilisecarad. "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.
This Norse name appears to mean "farm at Harris", and lies close to the boundary between Uig and Harris.

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

**Erradale** (Ross), Earradal.
"Beach valley". North Erradale is *Earradal a Tuath* or *Earradal Shios*, 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 Lubah.
"The island of Ewe", meaning "yew".

**Ewich** (Perth), Lubaich.
"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. 
**Eyre** (Raasay), Eighe.
"Beach" or "sand spit", from Norse.