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

Faichem (Inverness), Faicheadh. This may contain faiche, "lawn" or "green". Lower Faichem is Faicheadh Êosal and Upper Faichem is Faicheadh Àrd.

Fain (Ross), Na Féithean. "The place of the rotten tree". Local people were muinntir na Fasadh Chrìonaich, showing an unusual genitive form.

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

Fair Isle (Shetland). Fassiefern (Inverness), Am Fasadh Feàrna. "The alder place". "Sheep island", from Norse.

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

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 As Gaelic replaced Brythonic, the cognate Gaelic form superceded it.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

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

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

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

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

Fannyfield (Ross), Am Bog Riabhach. "Alders". The old name was Sròn Feàrnain, "promontory of Fearnan", and the churchyard was Cladh na Sròine, "the graveyard at the promontory".

Fanag (Ross), Am Fasag. "The drowned bog channel".

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

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

Faskally (Perth), Fasnoch. "The place or stance".

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

Fasque (Kincardine), Fàsg. "Bog channel of the Arder".

Fearn (Ross), Na Féithean. Fasnacloich (Argyll), Fas na Cloiche. "Th e bog channels". "The place of the stone".

Fain (Ross), Na Féithean. Fasnacloich (Argyll), Fas na Cloiche. "Th e place of the rotten tree". Local people were muinntir na Fasadh Chrìonaich, showing an unusual genitive form.

Faskally (Perth), Fasnoch. "The place or stance".

Fasnaich (Ross), An Fhàdaich. "The place of peat sods". Faichem (Inverness), Faicheadh. This may contain faiche, "lawn" or "green". Lower Faichem is Faicheadh Êosal and Upper Faichem is Faicheadh Àrd.

Fain (Ross), Na Féithean. "The place of the rotten tree". Local people were muinntir na Fasadh Chrìonaich, showing an unusual genitive form.

Faindouran (Banff), Fasnoch. This may be "the bog channel of the otter" or "the channel of the little river", from Féith an Dãbhhrain. "The place by the wood".

Fasach (Skye), Fàsach. "Wilderness".

Fasag (Ross), Am Fasag. "The place or stance".
Feolin (Iura), Fadhlainn or Faolainn.
"Field or stony place by the shore".

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fernaig (Ross), Feàrnaig.
"Alder bay".

Ferness (Nairn).
"Alder place".

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

Fernet (Inverness), Fearsaid Mhór.
"Large sand spit".

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

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

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

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

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

Fiary (Barra), Fiairaigh.
"Ebb-tide island", from Norse.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Findon (Ross), Fionndun.
"White hill(foot)".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fintry (Angus, Stirling).
See Fintray.

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

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

Firmor (Ross), An Fhaigheur Mhóir.
"The great raised beach".

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

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

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

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

**Flinary** (Argyll), Fionnairigh.
"White sheelling".

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

**Fivig** (Lewis), Fìbhig.

**Foindle** (Sutherland), An Fhionndail.
"Sheep bay", from Norse.

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

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

**Fowness** (Sutherland), Fśni scarce.
"Shelving slope", from Norse.

**Foveran** (Sutherland), Fürriann.
"Field of ford", from Norse.

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

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

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

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

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

**Flowerdale** (Ross), Am Baile Mór.
The English name is "flower dale", and the Gaelic name, "the big farm". Flowerdale House is An Taigh Dige or An Taigh Gìge, "the moat house", the full name being Taigh Dige nan Gorm Leac, "the moat house with the blue slates".

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

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

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

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

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

"Ove r-fort".

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

**Flathach** (Skye), Flòdaigh.
"Float island", from Norse.

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

**Forsinard** (Sutherland), Forsan Àrd.
"Float island", from Norse.

**Forsinard** (Sutherland), Fors an Fhàin.
"Wet field", from Norse.

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

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

**Forteviot** (Perth), Fothair Tabhaicht.
"Tabhacht's shelving slope". This was the capital of the southern Picts.

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

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

**Foyers** (Inverness), Foithear. "Tabhacht's shelving slope". This was the capital of the southern Picts. "Shelving slope". The Falls of Foyers are *Eas na Smùide*, "the smoky waterfall". The Laird of Foyers was *Fear Foithreach*.

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

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

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

**Forth Valley** (Stirling), Srath For. "Valley of the Forth". For, the river's name in Perthshire Gaelic, was applied to the lower stretches only, the upper part being known as *An Abhainn Dubh*, "the black river". The English name commemorates Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth in the 16th century. Earlier the place had been known as *Faithlie* in English, as well as the local name, *The Broch*. The Gaelic name means "the bank", and is an attempt by Gaelic speakers to substitute a Gaelic word for an unclear English one, in this case, *broch*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Foxhole** (Inverness), A' Bhogsolamh or A' Bhog Solla. The Gaelic name is not clear, but may refer to damp ground and willow trees. The English name is an adaptation from Gaelic.
Gaick (Inverness), Gàdhaig. "Cleft". Gaick is known as Gàdhaig nam feadan fiair, "Gaick of the crooked streams", and features in an uncomplimentary saying, 'S mòr a b' fhèarr leam a bhith an Druim Uachdair na bhith an Gàdhaig nan creagan gruamach. "I would far rather be in Drumochter than in Gaick of the gloomy crags". A local curse was Diol Bhaltair an Gàdhaig ort, "Water's fate in Gaick to you", referring to Walter Comyn who was pecked to death by eagles here. An incident known as Call Ghàdhaig occurred in 1799 when a party of people perished here in a storm.

Gairloch (Ross), Geàrrloch. "Short loch". Gairloch Hotel was known as Taigh-òsta Acha Deuthadal and the Old Inn was Taigh-òsta Cheurraidi. The Strath of Gairloch is Sruth Gheàrrloichr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Galson (Lewis), Gabsbunn. "Pig sound", from Norse. North Galson is Gabsbunn bho Thaith and South Galson is Gabsbunn bho Dheas.

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

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

Garbat (Ross), An Garbh Bad. "The rough copse". Garbat Forest is Frith a' Ghàrbh Bhaitd.

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

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

Gargadale (Arran), Gargadail. "Warriors' valley", from Norse.

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

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


Garrisdale (Ross), Baile Ghargaidh. "Warriors' valley", from Norse.

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

Garnock Valley (Ayr). See Glen Garnock.

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

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

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

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

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

Garrydu (North Uist), An Gearrraidh Dubh. "The black fertile land".

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

Garrygannichy (Ross), Drochaid Gharaig. Gàrraich Ghrainneachacha. "Sandy fertile land".

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

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

Garscube (Glasgow). "Sheaf field", from Gart Sgnaibh.

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

Gartochzie (Perth).
This appears to be "Kenneth's field", from Gart Choinnich.

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

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

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

Garth (Perth), Gart.
"Sea ravine", from Norse, with Gaelic then English plurals attached.

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

Geddes (Nairn), Geadais.
This may be "Kenneth's field", from Gart Choinnich.

"Place of the plot".

Gedintailor (Skye), Gead an t-Sailleir.
This may be "Kenneth's field", from Gart Choinnich.

Gartincaber (Perth).
"Plot of the salter".

Gedloch (Moray).
This may be "the field of the stakes or horns", from Gart nan Cabar.

"Enclosed field by the stream".

Gartmore (Stirling).
The English name commemorates a King George, while the Gaelic is a transliteration of "barracks". This may be "colt field", from Gart Searraich, but Searrach here may be a personal name.

Gartnavel (Glasgow), Gart nan Abhall.
"Gill-Iosa's farm", from English but with a Gaelic personal name meaning "devotee of Jesus".

"Enclosed field of the apple trees".

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

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

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

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

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

"Gill-losa's farm", from English but with a Gaelic personal name meaning "devotee of Jesus".

Georgetown (Perth), Na Barrags.
"Enclosed field with a cairn".

Gersk (Inverness), Gàsta.
"Goat farm" or "goat harbour" from Norse.

"The poet's fertile land".

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

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

Geogas (Ross), Geàstan.
"Fertile land".

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

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

Gedintailor (Skye), Gead an t-Sailleir.
This may be "Kenneth's field", from Gart Choinnich.

Gartnavel (Glasgow), Gart nan Abhall.
"Gill-Iosa's farm", from English but with a Gaelic personal name meaning "devotee of Jesus".

"Enclosed field of the apple trees".

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

Geocrab (Harris), Geocrab.
"Enclosed field by the stream".

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

Gartnavel (Glasgow), Gart nan Abhall.
"Gill-Iosa's farm", from English but with a Gaelic personal name meaning "devotee of Jesus".

"Enclosed field of the apple trees".

Garvan (Argyll), An Garbh Mór.
"The large rough ford".

"Goat township", from Norse.

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

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

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

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

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

Garyvare (Lewis), Gearraidh a' Bhàird.
"The poet's fertile land".

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

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

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

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

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

Gedintailor (Skye), Gead an t-Sailleir.
This may be "Kenneth's field", from Gart Choinnich.

"Projecing tail or strip of land".

Gaza (Ross), Gàsa.
"Projecting tail or strip of land".

Gazel (Ross), Gazal.
"Sea ravine", from Norse, with Gaelic then English plurals attached.

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

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

Gedintailor (Skye), Gead an t-Sailleir.
This may be "Kenneth's field", from Gart Choinnich.

"Projecing tail or strip of land".
Gigha. Giogha.
"God's island", from Norse. A Gigha person is a Gioghaich, also nicknamed a gamhainn, "stirk".

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

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

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

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

Gilmourton (Lanark).
See Gilmerton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glasphein (Skye), Glas Pheighinn.
"The glen of the very bright river".

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glasswell (Aberdeen).
See Glassel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glen Banchar (Inverness), Gleann Bheannchair.
"The glen at the horning place".

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

Glen Barton (Dumfries).
This may be "the glen of the Britons", from 
Gleann Breatann.

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

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

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

Glen Bervie (Kincardine).
"The glen of the boiling water", from Gleann Biorbhaidh.

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

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

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

Glenbreck (Peebles).
"Spec kled glen", from Gleann Breac.

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

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

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

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

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

Glen Callater (Aberdeen), Gleann Chaladair.
"Callater's glen". See Aberchalder.

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

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

Glencape (Dumfries).
"Horse glen", from Gleann Chapall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glen Creran (Argyll), Gleann Creurain.
"The glen at pasture bay", from Gaelic/Norse.

This may be "glen at the crossing place".

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

Glen Begg (Moray), An Gleann Beag.
"The small glen".

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

"Black glen", from Gleann Dubh.

Glen Biddulph (Roths), Gleann Doibaidail.
"Deep valley", from Norse with gleann added.

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

Glen Dochart (Ross), Gleann Dochartaich.
"Glen of great scouring".

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

Glen Derigh (Perth), Gleann Deasairidh.
"Glen in the south-facing place".

Glen Devon (Perth), Gleann Deasairidh.
"The glen of the black river", from Gleann Daibhe.

Glen Dhu (Perth), Gleann Deasairidh.
"The glen of the black river", from Gleann Dhuibhe.

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Glen Dhu (Perth), Gleann Deasairidh.
"The glen of the black river", from Gleann Dhuibhe.
Glenloch (Perth), Gleann Doig.
"Cadoc's glen".

Glen Douglas (Dunbarton), Gleann Dùghlas.
"The glen of the black river".

Glen Dye (Kincardine), Gleann Dàidh.
This appears in Gaelic to be "David's glen", but the origins are obscure. Cairn Dye is now Càrn an Tàilleir, but it is unlikely that Glen Dye is from that source.

Glenegedale (Islay), Gleann Eigeadail.
"Edge valley", from Norse with gleann attached.

Glen Elchaig (Ross), Gleann Eilcheig.
This meaning of this name is unclear.

Glen Elg (Inverness), Gleann Eilg.
"Glen of Ireland", a commemorative name. A person from Glenelg is an Eilgneach.

Glen Elora (Perth), Gleann Eilginn.
"The glen of Elgin".

Glen Elgin (Ross), Gleann Elgin.
The defining element here is unclear.

Glen Elchaig (Ross), Gleann Eilcheig.
This meaning of this name is unclear.

Glen Elora (Perth), Gleann Eilginn.
"The glen of Elgin".

Glen Fiddich (Banff), Gleann Fhiodhach.
"The glen of the boggy haugh river".

Glen Feshie (Perth), Gleann Feàrnaidh.
"The glen of the alder stream".

Glen Fernate (Perth), Gleann Fheàrnaidh.
"The glen of the over-stream".

Glen Fiddich (Banff), Gleann Fhiodhach.
"The glen at the wood place". It is often assumed that this name is based on fiadh, "deer", but in fact the root is fiadh, "wood".

Glen Finglas (Perth), Gleann Fhionghlais.
"The glen of the fair stream". The church here was Cladh nan Ceasanach, "graveyard of Kessock's people", referring to the saint.

Glen Finglas (Argyll), Gleann Fhionghlais.
See Glen Finglas.

Glenfinnan (Inverness), Gleann Fhionghain.
"Fingon's glen". There is a certain amount of confusion regarding the personal name here, because the area is also associated with Finan who is commemorated in Eilean Fhionain, "Island Finnan", in Loch Sheil.

Glen Forsa (Mull), Gleann Forsa.
"Valley of the waterfall river", from Gaelic/Norse.

Glen Fruin (Dunbarton), Gleann Fréoin.
This name may include that of a river, the name of which is based on freoin, "rage". The road from Loch Long to Glen Fruin was known as Rathad Mòr nan Gaidheal, "high road of the Gaels".

Glen Fyne (Argyll), Gleann Fine.
The river name here appears to be based on fion, "wine". A person from the area is a Fineach, also nicknamed a muc bhiorach, "porpoise".

Glen Gairn (Aberdeen), Gleann Gharthain.
"The glen of the calling river". Glen Gairn church is Cill Mo Thatha, Mo Thatha's church", a saint also commemorated in Balnaha.

Glen Garvich (Aberdeen).
"The glen of the creeking river".

Glen Garrisdale (Jura), Gleann Glaoidh.
"Field valley", from Norse with Gaelic gleann added.

Glen Garry (Inverness), Gleann Garad; (South Perthshire), Gleann Gamhair. In Inverness and North Perthshire, this name is "copse glen". In South Perthshire it may mean "winter glen". A person from Glen Garry in Inverness is a Garraich.

Glen Garioch (Aberdeen).
"The glen of the rough river", from Gleann Garbhhaidh.

Glen Gelder (Aberdeen), Gleann Ghealdair.
"The glen of the white or bright water".

Glen Gennet (Perth), Gleann Ghlas.
"The glen of the grey-green water".

Glen Girnock (Perth), Gleann Gharadh; (North Perthshire), Gleann Garadh. (South Perthshire), Gleann Gharadh. In Inverness and North Perthshire, this name is known as Cladh nan Ceasanach, "graveyard of Kessock's people", referring to the saint.

Glen Glass (Ross), Gleann Ghailis.
"The glen of the stream".

Glen Gloy (Inverness), Gleann Glao. The river name here appears to be based on fion, "wine". A person from the area is a Fineach, also nicknamed a muc bhiorach, "porpoise".

Glen Gloy (Inverness), Gleann Gharthain.
"The glen of the calling river". Glen Gairn church is Cill Mo Thatha, Mo Thatha's church", a saint also commemorated in Balnaha.

Glen Gorm (Ross), Gleann Ghor. "The glen of the overgrown river. This valley is known as Gleann Gollaidh nan craobh, "Glen Golly of the trees". This meaning of this name is unclear.

Glen Glaster (Inverness), Gleann Glàisdir.
"The glen of the grey-green water".

Glen Gloy (Inverness), Gleann Glao.
"The glen of the gluey or viscous river".

Glen Golly (Sutherland), Gleanna Gollaidh.
"The glen of the blind river", maybe referring to an overgrown river. This valley is known as Gleanna Gollaidh nan craobh, "Glen Golly of the trees".

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glen Gour (Argyll), Gleann Ghobhar.
This may be "the glen at the forked place".

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

Glenaxisdal (Skye), Gleann Hinneseadail.
"Hengist's valley", from Norse with gleann attached.

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

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

Glen Grivie (Sutherland), Gleann Ghrìobhaidh.
"The glen of Gravir".

Glen Grivie (Sutherland), Gleann Ghrìobhaidh.
"The glen of Gravir".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Glen Roy** (Inverness), Gleann Ruaidh. "The hill of the goats". Spittal of Glenshee is Spideal Ghlinn Sìdh, "the hospice of Glenshee", or simply an Spideal, "the hospice".

**Glenrothes** (Fife), Gleann Ràthais. "Gorge".

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

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

**Gobagrennan** (Argyll), Gob a' Ghrianain. "Galli's field" or "field with a loud stream", from Norse.

**Gometra** (Mull), Gómastra.
"Godmund's island".

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

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

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

**Gordon Hall** (Inverness), Lag an Nòtair.
- This name is unclear but contains a suffix meaning "place".
- The more recent English name replaced the Gaelic name based on Gaelic/Norse meaning "copse at the waste strip of land".

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

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

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**Gortan** (Ross), An Goirtean.
- "Small enclosed barley field".

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

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

**Govan** (Glasgow), Baile a' Ghobhainn.
- This may be either "sunny place", from Norse, or "shallow bay", from Norse. An old Gaelic form of the name was Gónait.
- The Gaelic name is "the smith's farm", and while the name may contain reference to a smith, it is likely that it originated in Brythonic.

**Govan** (Harris), Göbhaig.
- "Ravine bay", from Norse.

**Gowrie** (Perth), Gobharaidh.
- "The cliff", originally from Norse.

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

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

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

**Grenicle** (Skye), Gréinigil.
- "Green islet", from Norse.

**Gress** (Lewis), Griais.
- "Gram's valley", from Norse.

**Greenie** (Skye), Grianam.
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**Grenicle** (Skye), Gréinigil.
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**Greenock** (Renfrew), Grianaig.
- "Green field", from Norse. The English version of the name came via Gaelic and was rationalised to its present form to give "meaning" in English.

**Grenie** (Harris), Griainam.
- "Green islet", from Norse.

**Greeni** (Skye), Greannis.
- "Swine headland", from Norse.

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

**Grenicle** (Skye), Gréinigil.
- "Green islet", from Norse.

**Gress** (Lewis), Griais.
- "Gram's valley", from Norse.

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**Grenicle** (Skye), Gréinigil.
- "Green islet", from Norse.

**Gress** (Lewis), Griais.
- "Gram's valley", from Norse.
"Grassy place",
**Greystone** (Aberdeen), Dail Iarainn.
The English name may be either "grey stone" or "Gray's farm", from English. The Gaelic name is "iron haugh".
**Gribun** (Mull), Griobainn or Bun na Sgrìob.
The meaning of the main name is unclear, but the second, local, Gaelic name is "foot of the scree". Local people were nicknamed *eich*, "horses".
**Grigadale** (Argyll), Griogadal.
The first part of this Norse valley name is unclear.
**Grimersta** (Lewis), Griomarsta.
"Grimi's dwelling", from Norse.
**Griminish** (Benbecula, North Uist), Griminis.
"Grimin's headland", from Norse.
**Grimsay**, Griomasaigh.
"Grim's viewpoint", from Norse.
**Griminish** (Benbecula, North Uist), Grìminis.
"Grima's headland", from Norse.
**Griminish** (Benbecula, North Uist), Grìminis.
"Grima's viewpoint", from Norse.
**Grima's dwelling", from Norse.
**Griminish** (Benbecula, North Uist), Grìminis.
"Grima's headland", from Norse.
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**Guershader** (Lewis), Giùrseadar.
"Farm near a chasm", from Norse.
**Gullane** (East Lothian).
This may be "ridge", from Gualainn.
**Gunna** (Coll, Tiree), Gunna or Gunnaigh.
"Gunnar's island", from Norse. Gunnna is mentioned in the the lines of a song, *Thoir mo shoraidh thar Ghunnaigh gu Muile nam mòr bheann*, "Farewell beyond Gunna to Mull of the great mountains".
**Guridil** (Rum), Giùradal.
"Chasm valley", from Norse.
**GYLEN** (Kerrera), Na Goibhlean.
"Gry, the place".
**Gruline** (Mull), Grùilinn.
"Stony land".
**Gruinart** (Islay), Gruinneart.
See Gruinard.
**Gruinard** (Ross), Gruinneard or Gruinneart.
"Shallow firth", from Norse. Western Gruinard is *Gruinneard Shuas*, "upper Gruinard". Gruinard Island, nicknamed Anthrax Island following British government experiments in germ warfare there, is Eilean Ghruinneart.
**Gruinard** (Ross), Gruinneard or Gruinneart.
"Shallow firth", from Norse. Western Gruinard is *Gruinneard Shuas*, "upper Gruinard". Gruinard Island, nicknamed Anthrax Island following British government experiments in germ warfare there, is Eilean Ghruinneart.
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**Gruineart** (Islay), Gruinneart.
See Gruinard.
**Grula** (Skye), Grùla.
This may be "stony river", from Norse.
**Gruline** (Mull), Grùilinn.
"Stony land".
**Grumbeag** (Sutherland), Gnùb Beag or Grùb Beag. "Small knob-shaped hill".
**Gualachulain** (Argyll), Guala Chuilinn.
"Holly ridge". See Gualin.
**Gualin** (Sutherland), A’ Ghualainn.
"Ridge". This generally means "shoulder" but is used topographically to mean a long ridge.
**Guay** (Perth).
This may mean "marsh", from *gaoth*. 
Habost (Lewis), Tàbost.
"High farm", from Norse.
Hacklete, Haclait (Benbecula), Tàcleit (Berneray). "High rock or cliff", from Norse.
Haddo (Aberdeen).
"Half of a davoch measure", from English. This is an anglicised equivalent of the more common Lettoch.
Half Davoch (Moray).
See Haddo.
Hallostra (Skye), Hianais.
"Outlying headland", from Norse.
Haun (Eriskay), Na Hann.
"Harbour", from Norse.
Haunn (Mull), Na Hann.
See Haun.
Heanish (Tiree), Hianais.
"Outlying headland", from Norse.
Heaste (Skye), Heasta.
"Horse farm", from Norse.
Heatherfield (Skye), Acharn an Fhraochich.
"Field of heather".
Heathfield (Ross), Cail Fhraochaidh.
In Gaelic the name is "meadow at the heathery place".
Hebrides, Innse Gall.
The English name is unclear but stems from a misreading of Hebudes, itself from Ebudae. The Gaelic name is "the islands of the non-Gaels", referring to their Norse population. The Outer Hebrides are na h-Eileanan a-Muigh and the Inner Hebrides na h-Eileanan a-Staigh. A Gaelic equivalent of Carry coals to Newcastle is Eich a thoirt a dh'Innse Gall, "take horses to the Hebrides".
Heights of Brae (Ross), Am Bràigh.
The Gaelic name is "the upper part", which often appears as brae in English, despite meaning something different.
Heights of Dochcarty (Ross), Bràigh Dabhach Gartaidh. The Gaelic name is "the upper part of Dochcarty".
Heights of Inchvannie (Ross), Bràigh Innis Mheannaidh. The Gaelic name is "the upper part of Inchvannie".
Heights of Kinlochewe (Ross), Bràigh Cheann Loch Ìúbh. The Gaelic name is "the upper part of Kinlochewe".
Heisker (North Uist), Heillsgeir.
"Flat rock", from Norse.
Helensburgh (Dunbarton), Baile Eilidh.
Before the construction of planned town, named after the founder's wife, this was known as Malig, Milrigs and Mulig. The planned town itself was first known simply as the New Town.
Hell's Glen (Argyll), Gleann Iaraínn or An Gleann Beag. The first Gaelic name is "iron glen", which led to the English name, because iarann, "iron", sounds like ifrinn, "hell". The second Gaelic name is "the small glen".
Helmsdale (Sutherland), Bun Ilidh.
The English name is "Helmet's valley", from Norse. The Gaelic name is "the mouth of the Ilidh", the Gaelic name of the Helmsdale River. The Strath of Kildonan is Srath Ilidh in Gaelic, named again after the river. A person from Helmsdale and district is an Hasker (North Uist), Haisgeir.
"Ocean rock", from Norse.
Haugh (Inverness), An Talchan.
The Gaelic name is a gaelicisation of English "haugh" with a diminutive ending.
Haun (Eriskay), Na Hann.
"Harbour", from Norse.
Haunn (Mull), Na Hann.
See Haun.
Heanish (Tiree), Hianais.
"Outlying headland", from Norse.
Heaste (Skye), Heasta.
"Horse farm", from Norse.
Heatherfield (Skye), Acharn an Fhraochich.
"Field of heather".
Heathfield (Ross), Cail Fhraochaidh.
In Gaelic the name is "meadow at the heathery place".
Harlaw (Aberdeen), Arla.
"Hard hill", from English. The Battle of Harlaw is Cuth Gairbheach in Gaelic, "the battle of Garioch".
Harlosh (Skye), Heàrrlois.
This Norse name appears to refer to a river mouth, but the first element is unclear.
Harrapool (Skye), Harrapol.
"Hari's farm", from Norse.
Harris, (Harris, Islay, Rum), Na Hearadh.
"Division" or "portion". In south Harris, the west side is known as a' Mhachair, "machair land", contrasting with the east side which is na Bàigh, "bays". The hilly area inland from the east coast is Braigh nam Bàgh, "upland of the bays". A Harris person is a Hearach or Tearach.
Hartfield (Ross), Coille Mhùiridh.
While the English name refers to a field of deer, the Gaelic name is "the wood at the rampart place". However, another version of the Gaelic name is Coille a' Bhùiridh, "the wood of bellowing", which might refer to stags, but may be an attempt to give the name "meaning". Hartfield is referred to as Coille Mhùiridh dà thaobh na h-aihne, "Hartfield on both sides of the river".
Hasker (North Uist), Haisgeir.
"Ocean rock", from Norse.
Haugh (Inverness), An Talchan.
Hope (Sutherland), Höb. "Bay", from Norse.
Hopeman (Moray), Hudaman. This name may incorporate Norse "bay".
Horgabost (Harris), Torgabost. "Farm at the worship place", from Norse.
Horisary (North Uist), Hórásaraídh. "Grave shelting", from Norse.
Horneval (Skye), Hornabhal. "Horn mountain", from Norse.
Horsacleite (Harris), Horsacleit. "Horse cliff", from Norse.
Horse Island (Ross), Eilean nan Each. "The island of the horses".
Horve (Barra), Na Horgh. "Cairn", from Norse.
Hosta (North Uist), Hómhsta. "Hogni's dwelling", from Norse.
Hough (Tiree), Hogh. "Rocky mound", from Norse. A local term for a detour is Rathad Hogh do Haoidhnis, "via Hogh to Hynish".
Houston (Renfrew). "Hugh's town". This was formerly known as Kîlpèter, from Gaelic Cill Pheadair, "Peter's church".
Howbeg (South Uist), Togh Beag. "Small rocky mound", from Norse/ Gaelic.
Howe of Alford (Aberdeen), Lag na Maoirne. "The hollow of the steward's territory".
Howmore (South Uist), Togh Mór. "Large rocky mound", from Norse.
Hughe's town", from English. The Gaelic name is "hard hillock".
Humberstone (Ross), Cill Duinn Uachdrach. The English name which is that of a family of landowners replaced the older Gaelic name of "upper Kildun".
Huntly (Aberdeen), Hunmdaidh or Srath Bhalgaidh. The English name was imported from England, and the first Gaelic name is an adaption of it. The second Gaelic name is the same as that of the surrounding area of Strathbogie. Huntly Market was Féill Srath Bhalgaidh.
Husabost (Skye), Húsabost. "House farm", from Norse.

Ileach as opposed to an Ìleach who is someone from Islay, Glen Isla or Strath Isla.
Herbusta (Skye), Hearbusta or Tearbusta. "Lord's farm", from Norse.
Heribost (Skye), Heireabost. See Herbusta.
Herishader (Skye), Heirisdeadar. "Lord's farm", from Norse.
Hermetray (Harris), Hearmatraigh. "Hermund's island", from Norse.
Heribost (Skye), Heireabost. "Bay", from Norse.
Hopeman (Moray), Hudaman. This name may incorporate Norse "bay".
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Hunldar (Skye), Húnagladair. The first part of this Norse name may come from a personal name based on húna, "bear cub". The second element in the name is unclear but may be a plural form.
Hushinish (Harris), Hùisinis.
"House headland", from Norse.

Hynish (Tiree), Haoidhnis.
"High headland", from Norse. West Hynish is na Cùiltean, "secluded spots", the full name being Cùiltean Haoidhnis and Cùiltean Bhaile a’ Phuill, "secluded spots of Hynish" and the same "of Balephuil".

Hysbackie (Sutherland), Heillsbacaidh.
"Flat bank" or "cave bank", from Norse.
Ichrachen (Argyll), Ìochdrachann.
"Bottom or lower place".
Idrigill (Skye), Ìdirigil.
"Outer ravine", from Norse.
Imachar (Arran), An Iomachar or An t-Iomachar. According to folk etymology this name came from iomadh char (many turns) and was said to refer to rowing, however the name more probably refers to ploughed land.
Immeroin (Perth), Iomaire Eóghainn.
"Ewen's rigg".
Inaltrie (Moray).
"Pasture land", from Gaelic Ionaltraidh.
Inch (Midlothian).
"Meadow at the slope".
Inchrory (Banff), Innis Ruairidh.
"Meadow", from Gaelic innis which can also mean "island".
Inchnadamph (Sutherland), Innis nan Damh.
"The meadow of the stags".
Imachar (Arran), An Iomachar or An Inchmartin (Perth).
"Martin's meadow", from Innis Mhàrtainn.
Imachar. According to folk etymology this name came from iomadh char and was said to refer to rowing, however the name more probably refers to ploughed land.
Inchnavie (Ross), Innis Neimhidh.
"Ewe n's rigg".
Inchaffray (Perth), Innis Aifrinn.
"Rode rick's meadow".
Inchadnie (Perth), Innis Chailtnidh.
Inchture (Perth).
"Meadow at the hard water".
"The meadow on north-facing land", from Innis Tuathair.
Inchbae (Ross), Innis Beithe.
"Tuathal's meadow", from Innis Thuathail.
Inchvannie (Ross), Innis Mheannaidh.
"Birch meadow".
Inchbare (Angus).
"The meadow at the kids' place".
Heights of Inchvannie is Bràigh Innis Mheannaidh. This may be "Barr's meadow", from Gaelic Innis Bharra.
Inchbelly (Dunbarton).
"Màilidh's church", from Eaglais Mhàilidh, showing the same saint's name that appears in Kilmallie.
An older form of the name was Eglismaldie.
"B room meadow", from Innis Bealaidh.
Inchberry (Inverness, Moray).
Possibly "Berach's meadow", from Innis Bhearaigh.
Inishglass (Ross), An Innis Ghlas.
Inchcolm (Fife).
"The grey-green meadow".
Innachad (Perth), Innis Chailtnidh.
Inchcolm.
"Meadow", from Gaelic innis which can also mean "island".
Inchdidie (Perth), Innis Chailtnidh.
Inchdruie (Moray).
"Pasture land", from Gaelic Ionaltraidh.
Inchech (Moray).
"Meadow at the hard water".
"The Wilderness".
Inchey (Perth).
"Meadow of the offering".
Inchbae (Ross), Innis Beithe.
"Tuathal's meadow", from Innis Thuathail.
Inchvannie (Ross), Innis Mheannaidh.
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Inchbae.
"Tuathal's meadow", from Innis Thuathail.
Inchvannie (Ross), Innis Mheannaidh.
"Birch meadow".
Inchbare (Angus).
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Inchcolm (Fife).
"The grey-green meadow".
Innachad (Perth), Innis Chailtnidh.
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Inchdidie (Perth), Innis Chailtnidh.
Inchdruie (Moray).
"Pasture land", from Gaelic Ionaltraidh.
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"The Wilderness".
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"Meadow of the offering".
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"Tuathal's meadow", from Innis Thuathail.
Inchvannie (Ross), Innis Mheannaidh.
"Birch meadow".
Inchbare (Angus).
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Heights of Inchvannie is Bràigh Innis Mheannaidh. This may be "Barr's meadow", from Gaelic Innis Bharra.
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Inchbae.
"Tuathal's meadow", from Innis Thuathail.
Inchvannie (Ross), Innis Mheannaidh.
"Birch meadow".
Inchbare (Angus).
"The meadow at the kids' place".
Heights of Inchvannie is Bràigh Innis Mheannaidh. This may be "Barr's meadow", from Gaelic Innis Bharra.
Inchbelly (Dunbarton).
"Màilidh's church", from Eaglais Mhàilidh, showing the same saint's name that appears in Kilmallie. An older form of the name was Eglismaldie.
"B room meadow", from Innis Bealaidh.
Inchbae.
"Tuathal's meadow", from Innis Thuathail.
Inchvannie (Ross), Innis Mheannaidh.
"Birch meadow".
Inchbare (Angus).
"The meadow at the kids' place".
Heights of Inchvannie is Bràigh Innis Mheannaidh. This may be "Barr's meadow", from Gaelic Innis Bharra.
Inchbelly (Dunbarton).
"Màilidh's church", from Eaglais Mhàilidh, showing the same saint's name that appears in Kilmallie. An older form of the name was Eglismaldie.
"B room meadow", from Innis Bealaidh.
Inchbae.
"Tuathal's meadow", from Innis Thuathail.
Inchvannie (Ross), Innis Mheannaidh.
"Birch meadow".
Inchbare (Angus).
"The meadow at the kids' place".
Heights of Inchvannie is Bràigh Innis Mheannaidh. This may be "Barr's meadow", from Gaelic Innis Bharra.
Inchbelly (Dunbarton).
"Màilidh's church", from Eaglais Mhàilidh, showing the same saint's name that appears in Kilmallie. An older form of the name was Eglismaldie.
"B room meadow", from Innis Bealaidh.
"The yellow meadow".

"Bean's meadow".

The Gaelic name is "the new village" and is an abbreviated form of *Baile Uí Sgriot Innis*, "the new village of Insh district", *Insh* itself meaning "meadow".

"The mouth of the very bright river".

"The mouth of the boiling river". The old name was *Haberberui* showing how Gaelic *inbhir* replaced Brythonic *aber* in certain instances.

"The river mouth at the speckled place". See Invergordon.

"The mouth of the narrow stream".

"The mouth of the Aray".

"The mouth of the Coral", which is "high oozing stream".

"The mouth of the between-river".

"The river mouth at the rocky place", from Gaelic *Inbhir Alltachd*.

"The mouth of the Alligin stream".

"The mouth of the castle place river".

"The mouth of the Almond".

"The mouth of the fair river".

"The mouth of the eternal river".

"The mouth at the head of Loch Broom, whilst the Gaelic name is "the farm at the wet meadow". Inverbroom House, also known as Foy Lodge is Taigh na Fothaidh, "the house with the lawn".

"The mouth of the small bank".

"The mouth of the high water".
Invernie (Banff), Inbhir Fhionnaidh.
"The miver mouth at the fair place".

Invereshie (Inverness), Inbhir Fhèisidh.
"The mouth of the river in the boggy haugh".

Inveresk (Midlothian).
"The mouth of the river", from Inbhir Easg, containing the Brythonic water element esk.

Inverewe (Ross), Inbhir Fhùbh.
"The mouth of the yew river". Inverewe House is Taigh na Plucaird, "house at the lump promontory", often over-corrected to Taigh nam Pluc Àrd, "house of the high lumps".

Inverey (Aberdeen), Inbhir Eidh.
"The mouth of the Ey". Local people distinguished between Inbhir Eidh Bheag and Inbhir Eidh Mhòr (little and big Inverey respectively).

Inverfarigaig (Inverness), Inbhir Fairgeag or Inbhir Farragaig. "The mouth of the Farigaig", a river name connected with farige, "ocean". Stratherrick nearby is named after the same river.

Invergarry (Inverness), Inbhir Gàrradh.
"The mouth of the Garry".

Invergelder (Aberdeen), Inbhir Ghealdair.
"The mouth of the white water".

Invergordon (Ross), An Rubha or Inbhir Ghòrdain. "Point" or "Gordon's river mouth", named after Sir Alexander Gordon. In Gaelic, in Invergordon is expressed by air an Rubha, "on the point". An older name was Rubha Nach Breacaidh, "the point on the high speckled moor". Invergordon ferry left from Port Nach Breacaidh, "the port of the high speckled place".

Invergowie (Perth), Inbhir Ghabhaird.
"The river mouth of Gowerie".

Invergusar (Inverness), Inbhir Ghùaiseircen. The defining element in this river name is unclear.

Inverhagernie (Perth), Inbhir Chagarmaidh. "The mouth of the whispering river".

Inverherive (Perth), Inbhir Thairbh.
"The mouth of the bull stream".

Inverhope (Sutherland), Inbhir Hòb.
"The river mouth at the bay", from Gaelic/Norse.

Inverie (Inverness), Inbhir Aoidh.
This may be "the river mouth at the isthmus", from Gaelic/Norse.

Inverinate (Ross), Inbhir Íonaid.
"The mouth of the brown river", a development from the earlier Inbhir Dhùinnid. The surrounding area is known as Leitir Choill, "hazel slope".

Inverinian (Perth), Inbhir Inneoin.
"The mouth of the anvil stream", which is known as Allt Inneoin.

Inverkeilor (Angus), Inbhir Chiorair.
The meaning of the second element is unclear.

Inverkeithing (Fife), Inbhir Chéitinn.
This may be "the river mouth at the wood", with the second element based on Brythonic coed, "a wood".

Inverkeithney (Banff).
This may be similar to Inverkeithing, but may alternatively contain the element Cé referring to a Pictish district or tribe.

Inverlael (Ross), Inbhir Lathail.
"The river mouth in the low hollow", from Gaelic/Norse.

Inverlaidnon (Inverness), Inbhir Laidirean. The defining element in this name is unclear.

Inverleith (Midlothian), Inbhir Lìte.
"The mouth of the Leith", a name from Brythonic denoting wetness.

Inverlochy (Inverness), Inbhir Löchaidh. "The mouth of the Lochy".

Inverluasa (Argyll, Jura), Inbhir Lusa.
"The mouth of the bright river", from Gaelic/Norse.

Invermark (Argyll).
"The mouth of the horse river", containing Gaelic marc.

Invermarkie (Aberdeen), Inbhir Mharcaidh. "The mouth of the horse river".

Invermoriston (Inverness), Inbhir Mòrireasdan. "The mouth of the Moriston", which is often taken to mean "great water", but does not.

Invermuick (Aberdeen), Inbhir Muice. "The mouth of the pig stream".

Invernahyle (Inverness), Inbhir na h-Aidhle. "The river mouth at the adze", referring to the shape of a piece of land.

Inverneill (Sutherland), Inbhir Nàbha. "The mouth of the Naver".

Inverness-shire is Siorrachd Inbhir Nis and the western part of the county is na Garbh Chriochan, "rough
bounds", in full Garbh Chriochan Chloinn Raghnaill, "rough bounds of Clanranald"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Inverurie** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Uaraidh.
"The mouth of the bright river", from Inverpeffer.

**Inveroran** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Uaraidh.
"The mouth of the landslip river".

**Inverwick** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Bhuic.
"The mouth of the birch stream".

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

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

**Inverveigh** (Aberdeen), Inbhir Uaraidh.
"The mouth of the top river", from Inverroy.

**Invervar** (Perth), Inbhir Uaraidh.
"The mouth of the little water".

**Invervack** (Perth), Inbhir Bhuic.
"The mouth of the birch stream".

**Islay, Ìle**.
If this is a Gaelic name it may be "flank shaped". Islay is known as Eilean uaine Ìle, "green isle of Islay", and has a number of distinct areas. The Rinns of Islay are Roinn Ìle, na Roinn Ìleach and na Ranna, all of which refer to division. A person from the Rinns is a Rannach. The north-east corner of the island is Na Hearadh, which is another word for "division" also found in Harris, while the south-west peninsula of Oa is an Obha, "headland", where the local people were nicknamed cùthaig, "cuckoos". A native of Islay as a whole is an Ìleach, a designation shared with the people of Glen Isla and Strath Isla. A number of sayings and expressions concern Islay and the people.

Nuair a thréigeas na dhithchasaich Ìle, beannachd le sith Albainn, "When the natives leave Islay, farewell to the peace of Scotland", is a fairly ominous warning. Less ominous is Maileach is Ìleach is deamhain, An triùir as miosa air an domhain. Is miosa am Maileach na an t-Ìleach, Is miosa an t-Ìleach na an deamhan, "A Mull person, an Islay person and the devil, The three worst in the world. The Mull one is worse than the Islay one, The Islay one is worse than the devil". This is contradicted by Nam b’ eileanach mi, gum b’ Ìleach mi’ nam b’ Ìleach mi, ba Rannach mi, "If I were an islander, I’d want to be from Islay; if I were from Islay, I’d want to be from the Rinns". Islay’s placenames are mentioned is a saying which includes the line, Tha ceithir busaichean fichean an Ìle, "There are twenty-four buses in Islay", which shows how Norse farm names from bóstaór, which usually become gaelicised to end in -bost, end in -bus in Islay.

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

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

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

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

**Istivig** (Lewis), Ìshìbhig.
"Ice slope bay", from Norse.
Jamestown (Dumfries, Dunbarton, Ross).
Jamestown in Ross in Baile Sheumais or Baile Shiamais, "James's village", the latter spelling showing the distinctive local pronunciation of the name Seumas, "James".

John O'Groats (Caithness), Taigh Iain Ghròt.
"Jan de Groot's house", in memory of the Dutch merchant who built the first house here. A couple of rather derogatory Gaelic sayings relate to John O'Groats, Taigh Iain Ghròt ort!, "John O'Groats to you" and Cuiridh mi a Thaigh Iain Ghròt thu!, "I'll send you to John O'Groats".

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

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