

- Kallin** (Grimsay), Na Ceallan.  
"The cells", as inhabited by hermits.
- Kames** (Argyll), Camas nam Muclach.  
"The bay of the pig places".
- Katewell** (Ross), Ciadail.  
"Cattle fold valley", from Norse.
- Keanculish** (Ross), Ceann a' Chaolais.  
"The head of the strait".
- Kearstay** (Harris), Cearstaigh.  
"Hart island", from Norse.
- Kebbock Head** (Lewis), A' Chàbag.  
It is unclear what this name means.
- Keil** (Argyll), A' Chill.  
"The cell" or "the church".
- Keill** (Muck), A' Chill.  
See **Keil**.
- Keills** (Argyll), Cill Mhic Ó Carraig; (Islay), A' Chill. The Argyll name is "the cell of the son of O'Cormack", while the Islay name is simply "the cell" or "the church".
- Keiloch** (Aberdeen), An Caolach.  
"The arrow place".
- Keils** (Argyll, Jura), A' Chill.  
"Cell"
- Keir** (Dumfries, Stirling).  
"Fort". In Dumfries this probably comes from Brythonic, while in Stirling it may be either Brythonic or Gaelic *cathair*.
- Keiss** (Caithness), Céis.  
This Norse name may indicate either a rounded ridge or promontory.
- Keistle** (Skye), Ceasdail or Ciosdal.  
This Norse name may mean "low valley".
- Keith** (Banff), Baile Cheith.  
This appears to come from Brythonic *coed*, "wood", but a Pictish territorial division in this area was known as *Cé*, and the names may be related. The Gaelic name is the same, but is prefixed by *baile*, "town". Formerly the town was known as *Kethmalruf* or *Ceith Maol Rubha*, "St Maol Rubha's Keith", this saint's name later becoming confused with that of *Rufus*.
- Keithick** (Perth).  
"Small wood", based on Brythonic *coed* with a Gaelic diminutive ending, suggesting *Ceitheag*.
- Keithmore** (Banff), Ceith Mhór.  
"Large wood", with Brythonic *coed*.
- Keithock** (Angus).  
See **Keithick**.
- Kellas** (Angus, Moray), Ceallas.  
"Church place".
- Kelso** (Roxburgh), Cealsaidh or Cealso.  
"Chalk heugh", from English.
- Keltneyburn** (Perth), Allt Chailtnidh.  
"Stream of the hard river".
- Kelty** (Fife, Perth).  
"Hard place", from the element *caled* found in river names such as *Calder* and *Caladar*.
- Kenary** (Grimsay), Ceann Àirigh.  
"Sheiling end".
- Kendibig** (Harris), Ceann Dibig.  
"Head of the deep bay", from Gaelic/ Norse.
- Kendram** (Skye), Ceann Droma.  
"Ridge end".
- Kenknock** (Perth), Ceannchnoc.  
"End hill".
- Kenmore** (Lewis, Perth, Ross), A' Cheannmhor. "The big headed place".
- Kennacraig** (Argyll), Ceann na Creige.  
"The end of the rock".
- Kennacreggan** (Inverness), Ceann nan Creagan. "The end of the rocks".
- Kennoway** (Fife).  
Old forms of the name such as *Kennochin* and *Kennoquhy* suggest a Gaelic origin from *ceann*, "end" or "head", and while the latter part of the name is unclear, it may be related to *Kenknock* and the Gaelic name of *Brig O'Turk*.
- Kenovay** (Scalpay, Tìree), Ceann a' Bhàigh.  
"The head of the bay".
- Kensaleyre** (Skte), Ceann Sàil Eighre.  
"The head of the inlet at the beach", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Kensalroag** (Skye), Ceann Sàil Ròdhag or Ceann an t-Sàile. "The head of Roag inlet". Gaelic also has the shorter name, "the head of the inlet".
- Kentallen** (Argyll), Ceann an t-Sàilein.  
"The head of the small inlet".
- Kentangaval** (Barra), Ceann Tangabhail.  
"Head of the hill at the sharp point", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Kentra** (Argyll, Ross), Ceann Tràgha.  
"Beach end".
- Kentulavaig** (Lewis), Ceann Tùlabhaig or Ceann Thùlabhaig. "The head of the rocky bay", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Kenvar** (Tìree), Ceann a' Bhara.  
"The head of the cliff", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Keoldale** (Sutherland), Cealldail.  
This may be "keel valley", from Norse.
- Keose** (Lewis), Ceòs.  
"Hollow", from Norse. Keose Glebe is *Glib Cheòis*.
- Keppanach** (Inverness), Ceapanach.  
"Arable land".
- Keppoch** (Inverness, Ross), A' Cheapach.  
"The tillage land". Back of Keppoch is *Cùl na Ceapaich*. Keppoch Muir is *an Sliabh Ceapanach*, "the moor of the tillage land".
- Kernsary** (Ross), Cearnasair.  
"Shieling on good land", from Norse.
- Kerrera**, Ceartharra.  
"Copse island", from Norse. A Kerrera person is a *Cearrarach*, also nicknamed an *eireag*, "pullet".

- Kerry** (Argyll), An Ceathramh Chomhalach; (Ross), Cearraidh. In Argyll the name means "the Cowal quarter-land", an inhabitant of which is known as a *Ceathrach*. This word also appears in *An Caol Ceathrach*, "the Kerry strait" or *West Kyle of Bute*. In Ross, the name may be "copse river", from Norse.
- Kerrycroy** (Bute), An Ceathramh Cruaidh. "The hard quarterland".
- Kerrysdale** (Ross), A' Chathair Bheag. This may be "copse valley", from Norse, while the Gaelic name is "the little fort".
- Kersavagh** (North Uist), Cearsabhagh. This may be "copse bay", from Norse.
- Kershader** (Lewis), Ceirseadar. "Copse dwelling", from Norse.
- Kessock** (Inverness), Ceasaig or Ceasag. This is named after the saint of the same name, more commonly associated with the Lennox area.
- Khantore** (Aberdeen), Ceann Tòrr. "Hill end".
- Kiel** (Argyll), A' Chill. "The cell" or "church".
- Kilanallen** (Mull), Cill an Àilein. "The church in the meadow".
- Killarow** (Islay), Cill A Rubha. "Maol Rubha's church".
- Kilaulay** (South Uist), Cill Amhlaigh. "Amhlaigh's church". There is no Gaelic saint of this name recorded, so the name may be an old dedication to a Norse Olaf, of which *Amhlaigh* is a gaelicisation.
- Kilbarchan** (Renfrew). "Berchan's church", from *Cill Bhearchain*.
- Kilberry** (Argyll), Cill Bheiridh. "Berach's church".
- Kilbirnie** (Ayr). "Brendan's church", from *Cill Bhreannain*. St Brennan's Fair was held here each year.
- Kilblain** (Bute), Cill Bhlàthain. "Blane's church".
- Kilblane** (Argyll), Cill Bhlàthain. See **Kilblain**.
- Kilblean** (Argyll), Cill Bhlàthain. See **Kilblain**.
- Kilbowie** (Dunbarton). "Yellow church", from *Cill Bhuidhe*.
- Kilbrandon** (Argyll), Cill Bhrianainn. "Brendan's church".
- Kilbrare** (Sutherland), Cill nam Bràthair. "Church of the brothers".
- Kilbrennan** (Mull), Cill Bhrianainn. "Brendan's church".
- Kilbride** (Argyll), Cille Bhrighde. "Bridget's church".
- Kilbridemore** (Argyll), Cille Bhrighde Mhór. "Big church of Bridget".
- Kilbryde** (Perth), Cill Bhrighde. See **Kilbride**.
- Kilbucho** (Peebles). This may be "Begha's church", named after a little known 7th century Irish nun.
- Kilcalmonell** (Argyll), Cill Cholmain Eala. "Colman Eala's church", a saint also commemorated in "Colmonell".
- Kilchattan** (Argyll, Bute, Colonsay, Luing), Cille Chatain. "Catan's church". In Colonsay there are Lower Kilchattan and Upper Kilchattan. Lower Kilchattan comprises both *Baile Ìochdarach*, "lower farm", and *Baile Uachdrach*, "upper farm". Upper Kilchattan is *Baile Mhoire* in Gaelic, "the Virgin Mary's farm".
- Kilcheran** (Lismore), Cill Chiarain. "Ciaran's church".
- Kilchiaran** (Islay), Cill Chiarain. See **Kilcheran**.
- Kilchoan** (Argyll), Cille Chomhghain. "Comgan's church". The Gaelic name can also be seen spelt *Cill a' Chòthain* which sounds similar but is meaningless.
- Kilchoman** (Islay), Cill Chomain. "Coman's church".
- Kilchousland** (Argyll), Cill Chuisilein. "Constantine's church".
- Kilchrenan** (Argyll), Cill Chrèanain. Although there is no saint recorded as *Crèanan*, there is a *Kilmacrenan* in Ireland which may refer to the son of a saint of this name.
- Kilchrist** (Argyll, Mull, Ross, Skye), Cille Chrìosd. "Christ's church".
- Kilchurn** (Argyll), Caol a' Chùirn. "The strait at the cairn".
- Kilconquhar** (Fife). This suggests "Conchubhar's church", from *Cill Chonchubhair*.
- Kilcoy** (Ross), Cùil Challaidh. "Secluded spot at the hazel place".
- Kildary** (Ross), Caoldaraigh. "Narrow plain".
- Kildavie** (Argyll), Cill Dà Bhì. "Dà Bhì's church". Dà Bhì was a by-name of Berchan.
- Kildermorie** (Ross), Cille Mhuire. "Mary's church". Kildermorie Forest is *Frith Chille Mhuire*.
- Kildonan** (several), Cill Donnain. "Donnan's church". The Kildonan area of Sutherland is known as *Sgìre Ilidh*, "district of the Ilidh or Helmsdale River". An old saying claims, *Cill Fhinn, Cill Duinn's Cill Donnain, na trì cilltean as sine as Albainn*, "Killin, Kildun and Kildonan, the three oldest churches in Scotland".
- Kildrochit** (Wigtown). "Bridge end", from an original *Ceann Drochaid*.
- Kildrummy** (Aberdeen), Cionn Droma.

- "Ridge end".  
**Kildun** (Ross), Cill Duinn.  
 "Brown church". See **Kildonan**.  
**Kilduthie** (Kincardine).  
 "Duthac's church", from *Cill Dubhthaich*.  
**Kilerivagh** (Benbecula), Cill Éireabhagh.  
 This Gaelic/Norse name may mean "church at the bay with a beach".  
**Kilfeddar** (Wigtown).  
 "Peter's church", from *Cill Pheadair*.  
**Kilfinan** (Argyll), Cill Fhionain.  
 "Finnan's church".  
**Kilfinnan** (Inverness), Cill Fhionain.  
 See **Kilfinan**.  
**Kilfinnichen** (Mull), Cill Fhionnchain.  
 "Findchan's church". A local saying describing a detour was *Rathad Mhóirnis do Chill Fhionnchain*, "via Mornish to Kilfinnichen".  
**Kilhenzie** (Ayr).  
 "Cainnech's church", from *Cill Choinnich*.  
**Kilkenneth** (Tiree), Cill Choinnich.  
 "Cainnech's church", from *Cill Choinnich*.  
**Kilkenzie** (Argyll), Cill Choinnich.  
 "Cainnech's church", from *Cill Choinnich*. In English it is pronounced as *Kilkenny*.  
**Kilkerran** (Argyll, Ayr), Cill Chiarain.  
 "Ciaran's church".  
**Killallan** (Renfrew).  
 "Fillan's church", from *Cill Fhaolain*.  
**Killanaish** (Argyll), Cill Aonghais.  
 "Angus's church".  
**Killandrist** (Lismore), Cill Anndrais.  
 "Andrew's church".  
**Killean** (Argyll, Lismore), Cill Eathain.  
 "John's church".  
**Killearn** (Stirling), Cill Earnain.  
 "Ernan's church".  
**Killearnan** (Ross), Cill Iùrnain.  
 "Iotharnan's church", a saint who died in 669 AD. Killearnan Parish is *Sgìre Iùrnain*.  
**Killegray** (Harris), Ceileagraigh.  
 "Island of the burial place", from Norse.  
**Killen** (Ross), Cill Annaidh or Cill Fhannaidh.  
 It is not clear which saint is commemorated in this name.  
**Killeonan** (Argyll), Cill Eónain.  
 "Adamnan's church".  
**Killernandale** (Jura), Cill Earnadail or Cill Earradail. "The valley of Ernan's church", a hybrid Gaelic/Norse name where an earlier Gaelic name had Norse *dalr* attached.  
**Killichonan** (Perth), Cille Chonnain.  
 "Connan's church".  
**Killiechassie** (Perth), Cill Chasaidh.  
 "Casan's church".  
**Killiechonate** (Inverness), Cille Chonaid.  
 "Conaid's church".  
**Killiechronan** (Mull), Cille Chrònain.  
 "Cronan's church". Old Killiechronan is *An Seann Bhaile*, "the old farm".  
**Killiecrankie** (Perth), Coille Chreithnich or Coille Chneagaidh. "Aspen wood" or possibly "the wood at the knobbly place". The site of the Battle of Killiecrankie is known as *Raon Ruairidh*, "Roderick's field".  
**Killiehangie** (Perth), Cille Chaomhaidh.  
 This may be "Kevin's church".  
**Killiehuntly** (Inverness), Coille Chunndainn.  
 "Wood at the confluence".  
**Killiemacuddican** (Kirkcudbright).  
 "Mo Chuda's church", showing a diminutive form of the saint's name from *Cille Mo Chudagain*.  
**Killilan** (Ross), Cill Fhaolain.  
 "Fillan's church".  
**Killin** (Inverness, Perth), Cill Fhinn; (Sutherland), Cill Eathain. In Inverness and Perth, the name means "white church", while in Sutherland it is "John's church". The fair held at Killin in Perth was known as *Féill Faolain*, "St Fillan's Fair", dedicated to the saint named in nearby *Strathfillan*. See **Kildonan**.  
**Killinaig** (Mull), Cill Fhionnaig.  
 "Fionnag's church".  
**Killochan** (Wigtown).  
 "Onchu's church", from *Cill Onchon*.  
**Killundine** (Argyll), Cill Fionndain.  
 "Fintan's church".  
**Kilmachellaig** (Argyll), Cill Mo Cheallaig.  
 "Mo Cheallag's church".  
**Kilmacolm** (Renfrew).  
 "Church of Columba's devotee", from *Cill Mhaol Chaluim*.  
**Kilmahoe** (Argyll), Cill Mo Chotha.  
 "Mo Chotha's church".  
**Kilmahog** (Perth), Cill Mo Chùig.  
 "Mo Chùig's church".  
**Kilmahumaig** (Argyll), Cill Mo Chumaig.  
 "Mo Chumag's church".  
**Kilmaichlie** (Banff), Cill Mhèichlidh.  
 This name appears to be meaningless as it does not refer to any known saint. Furthermore, an older recorder form of the Gaelic name is *Cinn Mheachlainn* which includes *ceann* (end or head), rather than *cill* (church). The English form of the name is also found as *Kilmaichlie*.  
**Kilmain** (Sutherland), Cill Mheadhain.  
 "Middle church", situated between the churches at Killin and Kilbrare.  
**Kilmallie** (Inverness), Cill Mhàilidh.  
 See **Dalmally**.  
**Kilmannan** (Stirling).  
 This may be "the church of Manau", from *Cill Mhanainn*. See **Clackmannan**.  
**Kilmany** (Fife).  
 See **Kilmeny**.

- Kilmarie** (Skye), Cill Ma Ruibhe.  
"Maol Rubha's church".
- Kilmarnock** (Ayr), Cill Mhearnaig.  
"Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's church".
- Kilmarnock** (Dunbarton).  
"Ronan's or Cronan's church", from *Cill Mo Rònaig* or from *Cill Mo Chrònaig*.
- Kilmartin** (Argyll, Ayr), Cille Mhàrtainn.  
"Martin's church".
- Kilmaveonaig** (Perth), Cill Mo Mh'Eónaig or Cill Mo Bheònaig. This is either "Adamnan's church" or "Beoghna's church", both possible derivations showing a diminutive form of the name.
- Kilmelford** (Argyll), Cill Mheallaird.  
This may be "church at the lumpy headland".
- Kilmeny** (Islay), Cill Mheinidh.  
"Eithne's church", from an affectionate form of the name.
- Kilmichael** (Argyll), Cill Mhìcheil.  
"Michael's church".
- Kilminning** (Fife).  
This may be "Maoineann's church".
- Kilmodan** (Argyll), Cill Mhaodhain.  
"Modan's church".
- Kilmoluag** (Skye, Tiree), Cille Mo Luaig.  
"Mo Luag's church".
- Kilmolymock** (Moray).  
Older forms of the name, such as *Kilmalaman* and *Kilmalemnock* from *Cill Mo Lomain* and *Cill Mo Lomanaig*, suggest that St Loman may be commemorated here.
- Kilmonivaig** (Inverness), Cill Mo Naomhaig.  
"Naomhan's church".
- Kilmorack** (Inverness), Cill Mhóraig.  
"Moroc's church". The Gaelic version suggests the name *Mórag*, but the dedication is to *Moroc*. The area of East Kilmorack is known as *Leathair nam Manach*, "the monks' slope".
- Kilmore** (Argyll, Skye), A' Chille Mhór.  
"The big church".
- Kilmorich** (Argyll), Cill Mhuirich.  
"Muireadhach's church".
- Kilmory** (Argyll, Arran, Rum), Cille Mhoire.  
"Mary's church".
- Kilmote** (Sutherland), Baile na h-Àtha.  
The English name suggests a church dedication to Mayota from an older Gaelic name including *cill*, while the Gaelic name is "the farm with the stable".
- Kilmuick** (Banff), Cill Muice.  
This name suggests "pig church", and may refer to a nearby river or stream.
- Kilmuir**, Cill Mhoir (Ross), Cille Mhoire (Skye). "Mary's church".
- Kilmun** (Argyll), Cill Mhunna.  
"Munna's church", using an affectionate by-name of the St Fintan.
- Kilmure Easter** (Ross), Sgìre Mhoire Shìos.  
The English name refers to the eastern part of Kilmure, while the Gaelic name is "lower parish of Mary".
- Kilnaughton** (Islay), Cill Neachdain.  
"Nechtán's church".
- Kilnave** (Islay), Cill Néimh.  
"Ném's church".
- Kilninian** (Mull), Cill Naoi Nighean.  
"Church of the Nine Maidens".
- Kilninver** (Argyll), Cill an Inbhir.  
This name appears to mean "church by the river mouth", however an older form of *Cill Fhionnbhair*, "Finbar's church", appears together with an earlier version of *Cill M' Fhionnbhair*, "Dear Finbar's church".
- Kiloran** (Colonsay), Cill Odhrain.  
"Oran's church".
- Kilpatrick** (Arran, Ayr, Mull), Cill Phàdraig.  
"Patrick's church".
- Kilpheder** (South Uist), Cille Pheadair.  
"Peter's church".
- Kilquhockdale** (Wigtown).  
This name is "Cuaca's church", from Gaelic to which Norse *dalr*, "valley", was added.
- Kilravock** (Nairn), Cill Ràthaig.  
"Church at the small circular fort".
- Kilrenny** (Fife).  
This may be "bracken church", from *cill* and *raineach*.
- Kilry** (Angus), Caol Ruigh.  
"Narrow slope".
- Kilrymonth** (Fife), Cill Rìmhinn.  
See **St Andrews**.
- Kilslevan** (Islay), Cill Sléibheainn.  
"Slevan's church".
- Kilspindie** (Perth).  
"Pensandus's church", from a lost Gaelic form.
- Kilsyth** (Dunbarton), Cill Saidhe.  
This may be "Sadhbh's church".
- Kiltarlity** (Inverness), Cill Targhlain.  
"Talorcan's church". The Kiltarlity district is known as *Bràigh na h-Àirde*, "the upper part of the Aird".
- Kiltearn** (Inverness), Cill Tighearn.  
"The Lord's church". Kiltearn Parish is *Sgìre Thighearn*.
- Kilvaxter** (Skye), Cille Bhacastair.  
This appears to be a Gaelic/Norse name meaning "the church at the settlement on the bank".
- Kilvickeon** (Mull), Cill Mhic Eóghainn.  
"Church of Eóghann's son".
- Kilwhannel** (Ayr).  
"Conall's church", from *Cill Chonail*.
- Kilwhipnach** (Argyll).  
This may be "Coidbenach's church", from *Cill Choidhbeannaich*.
- Kilwinning** (Ayr), Cill Dingean.

- "Finian's church". This name may show a Brythonic rather than Gaelic form of the saint's name.
- Kinaldie** (Aberdeen).  
"Head of the rock", from *Cinn Allaidh*.
- Kinaldy** (Fife).  
See **Kinaldie**.
- Kinbeachie** (Ross), *Cinn a' Bheathchaidh*.  
"The head of the birch wood".
- Kinblethmont** (Angus).  
This name may be "the head of the blossom or smooth moor", from either Brythonic or Gaelic *Ceann Blàthmhonaidh*.
- Kinbrace** (Sutherland), *Ceann a' Bhràist*.  
This may be "the head of the upland", including a form of *bràigh*, "upland".
- Kincaldrum** (Angus).  
"The end of the hazel ridge", from *ceann, coll* and *druim*. This name is very similar to that of **Kingoldrum**.
- Kincardine** (Fife, Ross). *Cinn Chàrdainn*.  
"The head of the copse", including the Brythonic/Pictish word *carden*, "copse".
- Kincardine O'Neil** (Kincardine), *Cinn Chàrdainn*. See **Kincardine**. An older name for this place was *Eaglais Iarach*, "Iarchadh's church".
- Kinclaven** (Perth), *Ceann Cliathain* or *Cionn Cliobhain*. "The end of the hurdle".
- Kincorth** (Aberdeen), *Ceann na Coirthe*.  
"The head of the standing stone".
- Kincraig** (Inverness), *Ceann na Creige*.  
"The head of the rock".
- Kincraigie** (Perth), *Cionn Chnagaidh*.  
This may be "the end of the knobbly place".
- Kindallachan** (Perth), *Ceann Daileachain*.  
"The end of the little valley".
- Kindeace** (Ross), *Cinn Déis*.  
The meaning of this name is unclear although it contains *ceann* (head) and possibly *dias* (corn).
- Kindrochit** (Aberdeen).  
"Bridge end", from *Ceann Drochaide*.
- Kindrogan** (Perth), *Ceann Drogain*.  
This appears to mean "dragon head", and may have referred to a river, stream or topological feature.
- Kineddar** (Moray).  
"Between headland", from *Ceann Eadar*.
- Kinell** (Angus), *Ceann an Fhàil*.  
"The end of the dyke".
- Kingairloch** (Argyll), *Ceann a' Gheàrrloch*.  
"The head of the short loch".
- Kingarth** (Bute), *Ceann a' Gharaidh*.  
"The end of the den".
- King Edward** (Aberdeen).  
This name is from the same origin as *Kineddar*, but was adapted to render it meaningful to English speakers.
- Kinghorn** (Fife).  
"End of the marsh", from *ceann* and *gronn*. An earlier form of the name was *Kyngorn*.
- Kinglassie** (Fife).  
"The church at the stream", from *Cill Ghlaise*.
- Kingoldrum** (Angus), *Cionn Coilldruim* or *Druim Cionn Coill*. The English name and the first Gaelic name suggest "the end of the hazel ridge", but the second Gaelic name means "the ridge at the end of the wood". Both Gaelic names were noted from speakers of Perthshire dialects.
- Kingsburgh** (Skye), *Cinnseborg* or *Cinnseaborg*. This may be "king's castle", from Norse.
- Kingscavil** (West Lothian).  
This may be "end of the fish catching creel".
- Kingscross** (Arran), *Rubha na h-Àirde*.  
The English name seems to be from Gaelic *Cinn a' Chrois*, "end of the crossing place", while the Gaelic name is "point of the headland".
- Kingsmuir** (Fife).  
This may be the "king's moor" referred to as *righmhonadh* which became contracted to *rimhinn* in the names of *Balrymonth* and *St Andrews*.
- Kingseat** (Perth), *Suidhe an Ruighe*.  
"Seat of the slope". Gaelic *ruigh* (slope) sounds very similar to *righ* (king) and in several cases, such as *Kingsridge* and *Portree*, *ruigh* has been superceded by *righ*.
- Kingshouse** (Argyll), *Taigh an Rìgh*.  
Both English and Gaelic names refer to an inn on the king's highway.
- Kingussie** (Inverness), *Ceann a' Ghiuthsaich* or *Cinn a' Ghiuthsaich*. "The end of the pine wood".
- Kinharvie** (Dumfries).  
This suggests "the end of the boundary wall", from *Ceann na h-Eirbhe*.
- Kininmonth** (Aberdeen).  
"The end of the white moor", from *Ceann Fhinnmhonaidh*.
- Kininvie** (Banff).  
This appears to be "the end of the fair plain", from *Ceann Fhinn Mhuighe*.
- Kinkell** (Aberdeen, Perth, Ross), *Ceann na Coille*. "The end of the wood".
- Kinloch** (Lewis), *Ceann an Loch*; (Barra, Perth), *Ceann Loch*; (Rum, Skye), *Ceann Locha*; (Sutherland, Ceann Loch an Reidhinidh). "Loch head". *Reidhinidh* is unclear although it may be derived from *reidhneach*, "cow yielding no milk".
- Kinlochard** (Perth), *Ceann Loch na h-Àirde*.  
"The head of the loch of the promontory".
- Kinlochbeoraid**, (Inverness), *Ceann Loch Bheòraid*. "The head of Loch Beoraid".

- Kinlochbervie** (Sutherland), Ceann Loch Biorbhaigh. This may be "the head of the loch of boiling water", if the second element is related to that in *Inverbervie*. However if the second element is of Norse origin, which is likely given its location, it may be "the head of the loch of the rock river".
- Kinlocheil** (Inverness), Ceann Loch Iall. "The head of the thong loch".
- Kinlocheteive** (Argyll), Ceann Loch Èite. "The head of the loch of the foul one", referring to *Èiteag*, a water spirit.
- Kinlochewe** (Ross), Ceann Loch Iubh. "The head of the yew loch".
- Kinlochgair** (Argyll), Ceann Loch a Giorra. "The head of the short loch".
- Kinlochlaggan** (Inverness), Ceann Loch an Lagain. "The head of the loch of Laggan".
- Kinlochleven** (Argyll, Inverness), Ceann Loch Liobhann. "The head of the loch of Leven".
- Kinlochmoidart** (Inverness), Ceann Loch Mhùideart. "The head of the loch of Moidart".
- Kinlochmorar** (Inverness), Ceann Loch Mhórait. "The head of the loch of Morar".
- Kinlochmore** (Inverness), Ceann Loch Mór. "The big head of the loch".
- Kinlochourn** (Inverness), Ceann Loch Shùirn or Ceann Loch Shubhairne. "The head of the loch of the berry gap".
- Kinlochquoich** (Inverness), Ceann Loch Chuaich. "The head of the loch of the hollow".
- Kinloch Rannoch** (Perth), Ceann Loch Raineach. "The head of the loch of Rannoch".
- Kinlochroag** (Lewis), Ceann Loch a Ròg. "The head of the loch of Roag".
- Kinlochsheil** (Ross), Ceann Loch Seile. "The head of the loch of Sheil".
- Kinlochspelve** (Argyll), Ceann Loch Spéilbhídh. "The head of Loch Spelve".
- Kinlochteagus** (Argyll), Ceann Loch Tiacaís. "The head of Loch Teagus".
- Kinloid** (Inverness), Ceann an Leothaid. "The end of the slope".
- Kinloss** (Moray), Cinn Lois. "Herb headland".
- Kinmont** (Dumfries). "Head moor", from *ceann* and either Gaelic *monadh* or Brythonic *mynydd*.
- Kinmundy** (Aberdeen). "Munna's church", from *Cill Mhunna*, using the by-name *Munna* for Fintan.
- Kinmylies** (Inverness), Ceann a' Mhìlidh. "The head of the warrior". Locally this is known as *Ceann a' Mhìle*, "Mile end".
- Kinnaber** (Angus). "Marsh end", from *Ceann* and *eabar*.
- Kinnabus** (Islay), Cionnabus. This Norse name may mean "lady's farm", and is one of the places referred to in the saying, *Tha ceithir busaichean fichead an Ìle*, "there are twentyfour 'buses' in Islay, *bus* being a shortened form of Norse *bólstaðr*, "farm".
- Kinnaird** (Aberdeen). "High headland", from *Ceann Àrd*.
- Kinneil** (West Lothian), Ceann an Fhàil. "The end of the dyke", being located at the end of the Antonine Wall.
- Kinnell** (Perth), Cinn Alla. "The end of the rock".
- Kinnettes** (Ross), Ceann Itais. This may be "the head of the corn place".
- Kinnettles** (Angus). The Gaelic pronunciation of this name was recorded as *kynn-nettel*, and although it contains *ceann*, "head" or "end", the second element is unclear.
- Kinnordy** (Angus). This appears to be "the head of the hammer-shaped place", from *Ceann Òrdaigh*.
- Kinnoull** (Perth). "The head of the rock", from *ceann* and *al*.
- Kinnudie** (Nairn), Cinn Iùdaidh. The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Kinrive** (Ross), Ceann Ruighe. "Slope end".
- Kinross** (Kinross), Ceann Rois or Cinn Rois. "Wood end".
- Kinrossie** (Perth), Cinn Rosaidh. "The end of the wood place".
- Kintail** (Ross) Ceann an t-Sàil (Gairloch), Cinn Tàile (Loch Duich); (Sutherland) Ceann Tàile. "The head of the inlet". The full name of Kintail by Loch Duich is *Cinn Tàile MhicCoinnich* or *Cinn Tàile MhicRath*, "MacKenzie's Kintail" or "MacRae's Kintail". A saying goes *Cho fad 's a bhios monadh an Cinn Tàile, cha bhi MacCoinnich gun àl sa Chrò*, "as long as there is moorland in Kintail, MacKenzie will have stock in the pen". Kintail Church is *Cill Dubhthaich* or *Clachan Dubhthaich*, "Duthac's church or churchyard". A native of the area is a *Sàileach* or *Tàileach* from which may come the surname *Tallach*. In Sutherland the full name of the place is *Ceann Tàile MhicAoidh*, "MacKay's Kintail".
- Kintarvie** (Lewis), Ceann Tharabhaigh. This compound Gaelic/Norse name is "ceann of seaweed bay".
- Kintillo** (Perth). "End of the green hill", from *Ceann Tulaich*.
- Kintore** (Aberdeen), Ceann Tòrr. "Hill end".
- Kintra** (Islay), Cinn Tràgha; (Mull), Ceann na Tràgha. "The head of the beach".
- Kintradwell** (Sutherland), Clin Trolla.

- "Triduana's slope".  
**Kintrae** (Moray).  
 See **Kintra**.
- Kintyre** (Argyll), Cinn Tìre.  
 "Land's end". The older name was *Sàil Tìre*, "heel of land". A native of Kintyre is a *Cainntireach*, but local people were nicknamed *eich*, "horses".
- Kinuachdrach** (Jura), An Ceann Uachdrach.  
 "Upper end".
- Kinveachy** (Inverness), Ceann a' Bheithich.  
 "End of the birch wood".
- Kippen** (Stirling).  
 "Small stump", from *ceapan*.
- Kirivick** (Lewis), Cirbhig.  
 "Quiet bay", from Norse.
- Kirkaboll** (Tìre), Circepol.  
 "Church farm", from Norse.
- Kirkandrews** (Kirkcudbright).  
 "Andrew's church". The group of placenames in the south-west beginning with *Kirk* and ending in a saint's name may originally have been created in Gaelic with *Cill*, then translated into Scandinavian or English, as many of the saints commemorated are of the Gaelic church.
- Kirkbean** (Kirkcudbright).  
 "Beathan's church".
- Kirkblane** (Dumfries).  
 "Blane's church".
- Kirkbride** (Ayr).  
 "Bridget's church".
- Kirkbuddo** (Angus).  
 "Buite's church", commemorating a saint who visited Nechtan's court nearby.
- Kirkcaldy** (Fife), Cathair Chaladain.  
 "Seat of the hard fort", probably first coined in Brythonic, then adapted to Gaelic then English phonology.
- Kirkcarswell** (Kirkcudbright).  
 "Oswald's church".
- Kirkcolm** (Wigtown).  
 "Colum's church".
- Kirkconnel** (Dumfries).  
 "Conall's church".
- Kirkcudbright** (Kirkcudbright), Cill Chuithbeirt. "Cuthbert's church".
- Kirkebost** (Bernera, North Uist), Circebost.  
 "Church farm", from Norse.
- Kirkettle** (Midlothian).  
 "Kettle's cairn", created originally in Gaelic perhaps as *Càrn Cheatail*, featuring a Norse personal name.
- Kirkfield** (Inverness), Achadh na h-Eaglais.  
 "Church field".
- Kirkhill** (Inverness), Cnoc Mhoire or Cnoc Odhar. While the English name is "church hill", the Gaelic ones are "Mary's hill" and "Dun-coloured hill". The old name was *Dul Bachlach*, which may be "crozier haugh".
- Kirkhill parish is *Sgìre Mhoire*, "Mary's parish" and *Sgìre Cnoc na Gaoithe*, "the parish of Windhill".
- Kirkiboll** (Sutherland), Circeabol.  
 "Church farm", from Norse.
- Kirkinner** (Wigtown).  
 "Cainnear's church".
- Kirkintilloch** (Dunbarton), Cathair Cheann Tulaich. "Fort at the end of the green hill". This was originally a Brythonic name, *Caerpentaloch*, which was adapted to Gaelic phonology but carried the same meaning.
- Kirklauchline** (Wigtown).  
 "Lachlann's quarterland", from *Ceathramh Lachlainn*.
- Kirkmabreck** (Kirkcudbright).  
 "Broc's church", from *Mo Bhruiic*, a by-form of the saint's name.
- Kirkmadrine** (Ayr).  
 "Draighne's church", from *Mo Dhraighne*, a by-form of the saint's name.
- Kirkmahoe** (Dumfries).  
 "Cua's church", from *Mo Chua*, a by-form of the saint's name.
- Kirkmaiden** (Ayr).  
 "Etain's church", from *M' Éadain*, a by-form of the saint's name.
- Kirkmartin** (Wigtown).  
 "Martin's church".
- Kirkmichael** (Ayr, Banff, Perth), Cille Mhicheil. "Michael's church". Kirkmichael parish in Banff is *Sgìre Eaglais Mhìcheil*, "the parish of Michael's church".
- Kirkmirran** (Kirkcudbright).  
 "Mirren's church".
- Kirknewton** (Midlothian).  
 "Church of the new township", from English.
- Kirkoswald** (Ayr).  
 "Oswald's church".
- Kirkpatrick** (Dumfries, Kirkcudbright).  
 "Patrick's church".
- Kirkshnaf** (Ross), A' Chroit Mhór.  
 The Gaelic name is "big croft". A 16th century form of the English name, *Kerskeith*, suggests a Gaelic origin meaning "hawthorn seat".
- Kirkton** (several).  
 "Churchyard" or "village with a church". In Raasay the Gaelic name is *an Clachan*, "the churchyard" or "the village with a church", while in Perth and Sutherland it is *Baile na h-Eaglais*, "village of the church". There are several Kirktons across the country. Kirkton of Glenisla in Angus is *Baile na h-Eaglais Ghlinn Ìl*, "the village with the church in Glenisla". Kirkton of Lochalsh in Ross is *an Clachan Aillseach*, "the Lochalsh clachan". Kirkton of Skene in Aberdeen is *Clachan Sgàin* and Kirkton of Strathfillan in Perth is *Clachan Shraithibh*.

- Kirriemuir** (Angus), Cearan Mhoire.  
"Mary's quarter-land".
- Kirtomy** (Sutherland), Cathair Tomaidh.  
This may be "fort at the hillock place".
- Kiscadale** (Arran), Cisteal.  
This name came from Norse *kistudalr*, "coffin valley". North Kiscadale is *Cisteal Bheag* while Mid and South Kiscadale collectively are *Cisteal Mhór*.
- Kishorn** (Ross), Ciseorn.  
"Large bulky headland".
- Kisimul** (Barra), Ciosamul.  
"Castle island". This is the castle referred to in *Bàgh a' Chaisteil*, "Castlebay".
- Klibreck** (Sutherland), Cleithbrig.  
Although the second element of this name is clearly Norse *brekk*, "stream", the first is obscure.
- Knapdale** (Argyll), Cnapadal.  
"Knob valley", from Norse. The area was known as *Cnapadal a' bhuntàta mhóir*, "Knapdale of the great potatoes", and local people were nicknamed *crodh maol*, "hornless cattle".
- Knapp** (Perth).  
"Lump", from *cnap*.
- Kneep** (Lewis), Cnip or Crip.  
"Cliff edge", from Norse.
- Knock** (several), An Cnoc.  
"Hill". The full name of Knock in Inverness-shire is *Cnoc na h-Àirde*, "hill of the Aird". In Lewis Knock near Carloway is *Cnoc Chàrlabhaigh*, "the hill of Carloway", and Knock in Point is *Cnoc na h-Aoidhe*, "the hill of the Eye isthmus". Knock in Skye is *an Cnoc Uaine*, "the green hill", and in Mull is *Cnoc Tìr Mhàrtainn*, "the hill on Martin's land".
- Knockaird** (Lewis), An Cnoc Àrd.  
"The high hill".
- Knockan** (Sutherland), An Cnocan.  
"The hillock".
- Knockando** (Moray), Cnoc Cheannachd.  
"Market hill".
- Knockandu** (Banff), An Cnocan Dubh.  
"The black hillock".
- Knockanduie** (Lewis), Cnoc Iain Duibh.  
"Black John's hill".
- Knockaneorn** (Banff).  
"The barley hill", from *Cnoc an Eòrna*.
- Knockantivore** (Mull), Cnoc an Taigh Mhóir.  
"The hill at the big house".
- Knockbain** (Ross), An Cnoc Bàn.  
"The fair hill".
- Knockban** (Ross), An Cnoc Bàn.  
See **Knockbain**.
- Knockbreck** (Skye), An Cnoc Breac.  
"The speckled hill".
- Knockbrex** (Kirkcudbright).  
"Speckled hill", from *Cnoc Breac*, to which an English plural has been added.
- Knockcuiein** (North Uist), Cnoc Cuidhein or Cnoc Uithein. "Cuidhean's hill".
- Knockdamph** (Sutherland), Cnoc Dhamh.  
"Stag hill".
- Knockdon** (Islay), An Cnoc Donn.  
"Brown hill".
- Knockentiber** (Ayr).  
"The hill at the well", from *Cnoc an Tiobair*.
- Knockespoek** (Aberdeen).  
"The bishop's hill", from *Cnoc an Easbaig*.
- Knockfarrel** (Ross), Cnoc Fearralaidh.  
"Hill of the high cliff".
- Knockhill** (Fife).  
This name is a good example of where an original name coined in one language has had the name word added in the superceding language as the original element ceased to be understood by the population. In this case Gaelic *cnoc*, "hill", has had English "hill" added to it in order to explain the name after Gaelic had died out and been replaced in Fife by English.
- Knockintorran** (North Uist), Cnoc an Torrain.  
"The hill at the little hillock".
- Knockline** (North Uist), Cnoc an Lìn.  
"The flax hill".
- Knocknamonie** (Benbecula), Cnoc na Mòna.  
"The peat hill".
- Knockrioch** (Argyll), An Cnoc Riabhach.  
"The brindled hill".
- Knockrome** (Jura), An Cnoc Crom.  
"The crooked hill".
- Knockvologan** (Mull), Cnoc Mhaolagain.  
"Maolagan's hill". *Maolagan* means "little tonsured one", denoting a monk.
- Knoydart** (Inverness), Cnòideart.  
"Knut's firth", from Norse.
- Kyle** (Ayr), Cuil.  
This area is named after Coel, a ruler of the Britons locally around 400 AD and immortalised in the rhyme, *Old King Cole*. The name person is also named in *Coylton*.
- Kyleakin** (Skye), Caol Àcain.  
"Haakon's strait".
- Kyle of Lochalsh** (Ross), An Caol or Caol Loch Aillse. "The strait" or "the strait of Lochalsh". Local people were known as *steàrnairean*, "terns".
- Kylerhea** (Skye), Caol Reatha.  
"The narrows of Reatha", naming a member of the legendary band of warriors known as the *Fianna* or *Féinne*.
- Kyles** (Argyll), Na Caoil; (Harris), Caolas Stiadar. The Argyll name is "the kyles or straits", referring to the *Na Caoil Bhòdach*, *the Kyles of Bute*. The Harris name in English is "the strait", while in Gaelic in full it is "the strait of Stiadar".



- Kyles Flodday** (Benbecula), Caolas  
Fhlodaigh. "The strait of Flodday", a Gaelic/  
Norse name.
- Kyles Knoydart** (Inverness), Caolas  
Chnòideart. "The strait of Knoydart".
- Kylesku** (Sutherland), An Caolas Cumhang.  
"The narrow strait".
- Kyles Morar** (Inverness), Caolas Mhóraig.  
"The strait of Morar".
- Kyles Scalpay** (Harris), Caolas Sgalpaigh.  
"The strait of Scalpay".
- Kyles Stockinish** (Harris), Caolas Stocainis.  
"The strait of Stockinish", a Gaelic/Norse  
name.
- Kylestrome** (Sutherland), Caol Sròim.  
"The strait of the current", a Gaelic/Norse  
name.
- Kyllachy** (Inverness), Coileachaigh.  
"Woodcock place".
- Kynachan** (Perth), Coinneachan.  
"Meeting place" or "junction".

- Labost** (Lewis), Làbost.  
"Muddy farm", from Norse.
- Lackalee** (Harris), Leacan Li.  
This appears to be a Gaelic/Norse name meaning "slab or slabs at the slope".
- Ladybank** (Fife).  
"Damp slope", from *Leathad Bog*.
- Laga** (Argyll), Làga.  
"Low island", from Norse.
- Lagavulin** (Islay), Lag a' Mhuilinn.  
"Hollow of the mill".
- Lagg** (Arran, Ayr, Jura), An Lag.  
"The hollow".
- Laggan** (Arran, Inverness), An Lagan.  
"The little hollow". The full name of the place in Inverness is *Lagan Choinnich*, "Cainneach's little hollow".
- Lagganallachie** (Perth), Lagan Aileachaidh.  
"The hollow at the rock place".
- Laggan Bridge** (Inverness), Ceann Drochaid.  
The Gaelic name is "bridge end".
- Lagganlia** (Inverness), An Lagan Liath.  
"The grey-green hollow".
- Lagganmore** (Argyll), An Lagan Mór.  
"The big hollow".
- Laggantygown** (Inverness), Lagan Taigh Ghobhainn. "The hollow at the smith's house".
- Lagganulva** (Mull), Lagan Ulbha.  
"The little hollow of Ulva".
- Laich of Moray** (Moray), Machair Mhoireibh.  
"The plain of Moray".
- Laid** (Sutherland), An Leathad.  
"Slope".
- Laide** (Ross), An Leathad.  
See **Laid**.
- Laig** (Eigg), Lathaig.  
This is possibly "muddy bay", from Norse.
- Laight** (Wigtown), Leac Ailpein.  
This was originally "Alpin's grave", and English name has kept only the "grave" part.  
See **Glenapp**.
- Lairg** (Sutherland), An Luirg.  
"Shank".
- Lamacha** (Peebles).  
The *Grange of Romanno* was thus renamed in the 18th century by Admiral Cochrane in memory of the Spanish province. See **Romanno**.
- Lamlash** (Arran), Loch an Eilein or An t-Eilean Àrd. The Gaelic names are "the loch with the island" or "the high island". The English name is a contraction of an older Gaelic one, *Eilean Mo Laise*, "Laisren's island", referring to *Holy Island* nearby.
- Lanark** (Lanark, Perth), Lannraig.  
"Clearing", from Brythonic *lanerc*.
- Land, The** (Tiree), Lag an t-Seagail.  
The Gaelic name is "the rye hollow".
- Langal** (Argyll), Langal.  
"Long hill", from Norse.
- Langamull** (Mull), Langamul or Langabhail.  
"Long ridge" or "long field", from Norse.
- Langass** (North Uist), Langais.  
"Long ridge", from Norse.
- Langay** (Harris), Langaigh.  
"Long island", from Norse.
- Langholm** (Dumfries).  
"Long holm", from English.
- Langley Park** (Angus).  
This name was given by a landlord to replace an earlier name derived from Gaelic *Eaglais Eòin*, "John's church".
- Langwell** (Caithness, Ross, Sutherland), Langail. "Long field", from Norse.
- Lanrick** (Perth).  
See **Lanark**.
- Larachantivore** (Ross), Làrach an Taigh Mhóir. "The site of the big house".
- Larachbeg** (Argyll), An Làrach Beag.  
"The small site".
- Largie** (Argyll), An Learg.  
"The slope".
- Largiemore** (Bute), An Leargaidh Mhór.  
"The big slope-place".
- Largieside** (Argyll), Taobh na Leargaich.  
"The sid or area of the sloping place".
- Largo** (Fife).  
"Slope place", from Gaelic *Leargach*.
- Largs** (Ayr), An Leargaidh Ghallda.  
"The Lowland sloping place".
- Largy** (Argyll), Leargaich; (Arran), Leargaidh.  
"Slope place". To express "in Largy" with reference to the place in Argyll, Gaelic uses *air an Leargaich*, "on Largy". Largybeg in Arran is *Leargaidh Beag*, "little Largy"; Largymeanoch is *Leargaidh Meadhanach*, "middle Largy"; and Largymore is *Leargaidh Mór*, "big Largy".
- Laroch** (Argyll), An Làrfhaich.  
"The bottom lawn or green".
- Lasgair** (South Uist), Laisgeir.  
This name is unclear although it may contain *sgeir*, "skerry".
- Latheron** (Caithness), Latharan.  
"Muddy place".
- Latheronwheel** (Caithness), Latharan a' Phuill. "The muddy place by the pool".
- Lathrisk** (Fife).  
"Ethernascus's churchyard". The first element of this name is from Brythonic *llan* which is found gaelicised as *lann*.
- Laudale** (Argyll), Labhdal.  
"Low valley", from Norse.
- Laurencekirk** (Kirkcaldine).  
"Laurence's church". Locally the place is known as *Lowrin*, a form of the saint's name found as *Labhrainn* in Gaelic.
- Laurieston** (Kirkcudbright, Stirling).

- "Laurie's farm". An older name for Laurieston in Kirkcudbright was based on Gaelic *Clach nam Ploc*, "the stone of the lumps".
- Lawers** (Perth), Labhar.  
"Talkative one", referring originally to a stream. East Lawers is *Labhar Shios*, "lower Lawers", West Lawers is *Labhar Shuas*, "upper Lawers", and Mid Lawers is *Labhar na Craoibhe*, "Lawers of the tree". Lawers churchyard is *Cladh Magh Thuaim*, "the graveyard of Machuim".
- Laxay** (Lewis), Lacasaigh.  
"Salmon river", from Norse.
- Laxdale** (Lewis), Lacasdal.  
"Salmon valley", from Norse.
- Laxford** (Sutherland), Lusard.  
"Salmon firth", from Norse.
- Leachcan** (Harris), Na Leacainn.  
"The broad hillsides".
- Leachkin** (Inverness), An Leacainn.  
"The broad hillside".
- Leachonich** (Ross), An Leachanaich.  
"The sloping hill face".
- Leacnasaide** (Ross), Leac nan Saighead.  
"The flat rock of the arrows".
- Leadburn** (Midlothian).  
"The grave or flat rock of Bernard". An older form of the name was *Leckbernard*, from *Leac Bhearnaird*.
- Lealt** (Jura, Skye), Leathallt.  
"Stream with one high bank".
- Lealty** (Ross), Leathalltaidh.  
"Place of the stream with one high bank".  
Wester Lealty is *Leathalltaidh Shuas*, "upper Lealty".
- Leanaig** (Ross), Lianaig.  
"Meadow".
- Leanish** (Barra), Lèanais.  
This may be "slope headland", from Norse.
- Leargybreck** (Jura), An Leargaidh Bhreac.  
The speckled slope".
- Lebhall** (Aberdeen), An Leth Bhaile.  
"The half farm".
- Lecht** (Aberdeen, Banff), An Leac.  
"The flat rock".
- Leckie** (Perth, Ross), Leacaidh.  
"Flat rock place".
- Leckmelm** (Ross), Leac Mhailm.  
"The slab of Mailm," possibly a personal name and referring to a gravestone.
- Ledaig** (Argyll), An Leadag; (Barra), An Leideag. "The small slope".
- Ledbeg** (Sutherland), An Leathad Beag.  
"The small slope".
- Ledgowan** (Ross), Leathad Ghobhainn.  
"The smith's slope".
- Ledlanet** (Kinross).  
This may be "elm slope", from *Leathad Leamhnach*.
- Ledmore** (Sutherland), An Leathad Mór.  
"The big slope".
- Leirable** (Sutherland), Lireabol.  
"Muddy farm" or "tern farm", from Norse.
- Leirinbeg** (Sutherland), An Leithrinn Bheag.  
"The small peninsula".
- Leirinmore** (Sutherland), An Leithrinn Mhór.  
"The big peninsula".
- Leith** (Midlothian), Lite.  
The origin of this name is from a Brythonic element signifying wetness or dampness, and may also be found in *Lithlithgow*.
- Lemlair** (Ross), Leum na Làir or An Leum.  
"The mare's leap". This is also known as simply "the leap", in Gaelic. The old churchyard here was *Cladh Mo Bhrigh*, "Brigh's graveyard".
- Lemreway** (Lewis), Leumrabhagh.  
This Norse name contains *vágr*, "bay", but the first element is unclear.
- Lendrick** (Angus, Kinross).  
See **Lanark**.
- Lenimore** (Arran).  
See **Thundergay**.
- Lennox** (Dunbarton, Stirling), An Leamhnachd. "The elm land". The Lord of Lennox is *Morair Leamhnach*, and a native of the area is a *Leamhnach*.
- Leny** (Perth), Lànaigh.  
The meaning of this name is unclear. The Pass of Leny is *Cumhang Lànaigh*.
- Lenzie** (Dunbarton).  
This appears to be from *Lèanaidh*, a locative form of *lèana*, "wet meadow".
- Lephin** (Skye), An Leth Pheighinn.  
"The half pennyland".
- Lerwick** (Shetland), Léiruig.  
"Mud bay", from Norse.
- Lesmahagow** (Lanark).  
This was originally "Mo Chuda's church", from *Eaglais Mo Chuda* which became altered to *Lios Mo Chuda*, "Mo Chuda's garden".
- Lesmurdie** (Ayr, Moray).  
"Murdoch's enclosure", from *Lios Mhuirich*.
- Lethen** (Nairn), Leathan Dubhthaich.  
"Duthac's broad slope". The Laird of Lethen is *Tighearn Leathan Dubhthaich*.
- Lethendy** (Perth).  
"Place of the broad slope", from Gaelic *Leathandaigh*.
- Letter** (Arran), Leitir.  
"Gentle slope". The full name used to be *Leitir nan Canach*, "gentle slope of the canons".
- Letterewe** (Ross), Leitir Iubh.  
"The gentle slope of the Ewe".
- Letterfearn** (Ross), Leitir Fhearna.  
"Gentle alder slope".

- Letterfinlay** (Inverness), Leitir Fhionnlaigh.  
"Finlay's gentle slope".
- Lettermorar** (Inverness), Leitir Mhórais.  
"The gentle slope of Morar".
- Letters** (Ross), An Leitir (Loch Broom), Na Leitrichean (Easter Ross). These names are "the gentle slope" (Loch Broom) and "the gentle slopes" (Easter Ross).
- Lettoch** (Perth, Ross), An Leatach.  
"The half davoch", from *leth* and *dabhach*.
- Leuchars** (Fife, Moray).  
"Reeds", from Gaelic *luachair*.
- Leurbost** (Lewis), Liùrbost.  
"Clay farm", from Norse.
- Level** (Moray).  
"The half farm", from *An Leth Bhaile*.
- Leven** (Fife), Inbhir Liobhann.  
"The mouth of the Leven". The older English name was *Innerleven*.
- Levencorrach** (Arran), An Leth Pheighinn Corrach. "The uneven half pennyland".
- Leverburgh** (Harris), An Tòb or An t-Òb.  
The Gaelic name is "the bay", from Norse *hóp*. The English name used to be *Obbe* until it was renamed by the proprietor, Lord Leverhulme.
- Levishie** (Inverness), Libhisidh.  
This name is unclear, but might be "smooth meadow place".
- Lewis**, Leódhas.  
One explanation is that this name came from Norse *ljóðahús*, "song house", which was gradually applied to the entire island. A native of Lewis is a *Leódhasach*, and the island is known by the by-name *Eilean Fraoich* or *Eilean an Fhraoich*, "heather island".
- Lewiston** (Inverness), Blàr na Maigh.  
The English and Gaelic names are unrelated, the Gaelic being "the field on the plain".
- Lhanbryde** (Moray).  
"Bridget's church", from *Lann Brìghde*. See **Lathrisk**.
- Li** (Inverness), Li.  
"Slope", from Norse.
- Liddesdale** (Argyll, Roxburgh).  
In Argyll the name is *Lideasdal* which appears to be from Norse and may represent a valley named after an individual. In Roxburgh, this is the name, from English, of the valley through which the Leader flows.
- Lienassie** (Ross), Lianaisidh.  
"Place of the wet meadow".
- Lierinish** (North Uist), Lioranais.  
"Muddy headland", from Norse.
- Lighthill** (Lewis), Cnoc an t-Solais.  
"Hill of the light".
- Likisto** (Harris), Liceasto.  
"Body harbour", from Norse, possibly a place from which bodies were ferried for burial.
- Lindores** (Fife).  
The first part of this name is either Brythonic *llyn* or Gaelic *linn*, "pool", while the second is unclear but may be *dubhros*, "dark point" or "dark wood".
- Lingay** (Barra, Harris, South Uist), Lingeigh.  
"Heather island", from Norse.
- Lingerabay** (Harris), Lingeabagh.  
"Heather bay" or "heather beach bay", from Norse.
- Liniclete** (Benbecula), Lianacleit or Lionacleit. "Flax rock" or "flax hill", from Norse.
- Linicro** (Skye), Lianacro.  
"Flax land", from Norse.
- Liniquie** (South Uist), Lianacuidh.  
"Flax enclosure", from Norse.
- Linlithgow** (West Lothian), Gleann Iucha.  
"Lake by the wet hollow", from Brythonic. The Gaelic name appears to contain *gleann*, "valley", but this was a rationalisation on the part of Gaelic speakers to give the name meaning for them. The name occurs in a number of Gaelic sayings, such as *tobraichean Ghlinn Iucha*, "the wells of Linlithgow", one of the marvels of Scotland, and *tomhas Ghlinn Iucha*, "a Linlithgow measure", one of the weights and measures which disappeared after 1707.
- Linshader** (Lewis), Lìseadar or Linnseadar.  
"Flax township", from Norse.
- Linsidmore** (Sutherland), Lianasaid Mhór.  
"Large flax township", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Lintrathen** (Angus).  
This name was recorded from speakers of Perthshire Gaelic as *lan-tréin* and *lyann-tré-an*. This suggests that the first element is Brythonic or Gaelic for "church" or "pool", but the second element is unclear and may also be of Brythonic origin. The name would be written in Gaelic as either *Lann Tréithean* or *Linn Tréithean*.
- Lintrose** (Angus).  
An older form of the name suggests "shelving slope by the wood", from *fothair* and *ros*.
- Lionel** (Lewis), Lionail.  
"Flax field", from Norse.
- Lismore**, Liosmór.  
"Big garden". A native of Lismore is a *Liosach*.
- Little Bernera** (Lewis), Beàrnaraigh Beag.
- Little Colonsay** (Mull), Colbhasa Beag.
- Little Cumbrae** (Cumbrae), Cumaradh Beag.
- Little Daan** (Ross), Dathan Bhig.  
"Small davoch".
- Little Dunkeld** (Perth), Baile a' Mhuilinn.

- The Gaelic name is "the farm with the mill".
- Little Ferry** (Sutherland), Am Port Beag.  
The Gaelic name is "the little harbour".
- Little Lude** (Perth), Leòid Bheag.
- Little Sand** (Ross), Sannda Bheag.
- Little Scatwell** (Ross), Sgatail Beag.
- Liveras** (Skye), Laoras.  
The meaning of this name is unclear, but it appears in part of a poem, *bidh cnàmhan nam fear móra air tràigh bhàn Laorais*, "the bones of the big men will be on the fair beach of Liveras".
- Livingston** (West Lothian), Baile Léibhinn or Baile DhùnLéibhe. "Leving's village". The Gaelic name *Baile DhùnLéibhe* is common but erroneous as it is based on the surname *MacDhùnLéibhe*, "Livingston", which is unconnected with the name of the town.
- Lix** (Perth), Lic.  
"Slab place". Lower Lix is *Lic Ìochdarach* and Mid Lix is *Lic Meadhanach*.
- Loandhu** (Ross), An Lòn Dubh.  
"The black wet meadow".
- Loanreoch** (Ross), An Lòn Riabhach.  
"The brindled wet meadow".
- Loanroidge** (Ross), An Lòn Roid.  
"The wet meadow of bog myrtle".
- Lochaber** (Inverness), Loch Abar.  
"Muddy or swampy loch". A native of the area is an *Abrach*. A Gaelic equivalent of "carry coals to Newcastle" is *fiodhrach a thoirt a Loch Abar*, "to take wood to Lochaber".
- Lochailort** (Inverness), Loch Ailleart.  
This Gaelic/Norse name contains both languages' elements for a "sea loch", but the defining Norse element is unclear.
- Lochainort** (South Uist), Loch Aoineart.  
"Isthmus loch", from Norse name with *loch* added. North Lochainort is *Taobh a Tuath Loch Aoineart*, "the north side of Lochainort", and South Lochainort is *Taobh a Deas Loch Aoineart*.
- Lochaline** (Argyll), Loch Àlainn.  
"Beautiful loch".
- Lochalsh** (Ross), Loch Aillse.  
Possibly "loch of spume". Lochalsh parish is *Sgìre Chomhghain*, "Comgan's parish". A native of Lochalsh is an *Aillseach*. Various villages in the area and their inhabitants appear in the ditty, *Steàrnairean a' Chaoil, faoileagan Abhairnis, taighean dubha Réaraig, pàilisean Bhaile Mac Ara, Diùranais an eòrna, clòbhair Ach nan Darach, Druim Buidhe nan deargannan, Earbarsaig nan con clomhach*, "terns from Kyle, gulls from Avernish, black houses in Reraig, palaces in Balmacara, Duirnish of the barley, clover in Achindarach, Drumbuie of the fleas, Erbusaig of the scabby dogs".
- Lochawe** (Argyll), Loch Obha.  
"Loch of the water". Natives of the area were nicknamed *liath chearcán*, "heath hens". This place appears in a number of sayings, such as *Cha leithne Loch Obha null na nall*, "Loch Awe is no wider across than back"; *Eireachdas mnathan Loch Obha, am bréid odhar a thionndadh*, "the ingenuity of the Loch Awe women, to turn the dun-coloured cloth"; *Is fad an éigh o Loch Obha is cobhair o Chlann Ó Duibhne*, "It's a far cry from Loch Awe and help from the Campbells".
- Lochbay** (Skye), Loch a' Bhàigh.  
"The loch with the bay".
- Lochboisdale** (South Uist), Loch Baghasdail.  
"Baegi's loch", containing a Norse personal name. North Lochboisdale is *Taobh a Tuath Loch Baghasdail*, "the north side of Lochboisdale", and South Lochboisdale is *Taobh a Deas Loch Baghasdail*.
- Lochbroom** (Ross), Loch Bhraoin.  
"The loch of water". A native of the area is a *Braonach*, also nicknamed a *clamhan*, "hawk".
- Lochbuie** (Mull), Locha Buidhe.  
"Yellow loch".
- Lochcarnan** (South Uist), Loch a' Chàrnain.  
"The loch of the little cairn".
- Lochcarron** (Ross), Loch Carrann.  
"Loch of the rough water". A native of the area is a *Carrannach*, also nicknamed a *fitheach dubh*, "black raven". The old name of the village was *Tòrr nan Clàr*, "hill of the flat slabs", and changes of name are recorded in the rhyme, *Faire, faire, Tòrr nan Clàr, Baile Séine th' ort an-dràst!*. *Chan eil taigh air an téid fàd, nach bi similear air no dhà*, "Alas Tòrr nan Clàr, now you're called Janetown. Every house burning peat will have a chimney on it or two".
- Lochcroistean** (Lewis), Loch Croistean.  
The second part of the name is unclear.
- Lochdonhead** (Mull), Ceann Loch Dona.  
"The head of the bad loch", referring to the loch's tendency to dry up.
- Lochearnhead** (Perth), Ceann Loch Éireann or Ceann Loch Éir. "The head of the loch of Ireland".
- Lochend** (Inverness), An Dabhach Dearg or Dabhach na Creige. The village at the end of Loch Ness has two Gaelic names, "the red davoch" and "the davoch by the rock".
- Locheport** (North Uist), Loch Euphort.  
"The loch at the isthmus port", a Gaelic/Norse name.
- Locheye** (Ross), Loch na h-Ùidhe.  
"The loch of the isthmus".
- Lochgair** (Argyll), An Loch Geàrr.  
"The short loch".

- Lochganvich** (Lewis), Loch a' Ghaimhich.  
"The sandy loch".
- Lochgelly** (Fife), Loch Gheallaidh.  
"Loch of the white water".
- Lochgilphead** (Argyll), Ceann Loch Gilb.  
"The head of the chisel loch", referring to its shape. A native of the area was a *Gilbeach* and the parish was known as *Cill Fhionnbhair*, "Finbar's church".
- Lochgoilhead** (Argyll), Ceann Loch Goill.  
This appears to be "the head of the non-Gael's loch". The church here is *Cill nam Bràithrean*, "the church of the brothers".
- Lochindorb** (Moray), Loch nan Doirb.  
"The loch of the minnows".
- Lochinver** (Sutherland), Loch an Inbhir.  
"The loch at the river mouth".
- Lochluichart** (Ross), Loch Luinncheirt.  
"The loch of the encampment".
- Lochmaben** (Dumfries).  
"Maban's or Maonos's loch", referring to the Gaelic equivalent of Apollo.
- Lochmaddy** (North Uist), Loch nam Madadh.  
"The loch of the wolves", referring to rocks in the bay known as *Na Madaidhean*. West Lochmaddy is *An Rubha Iar*, "the west point".
- Lochnabo** (Moray).  
"The loch of the cows", from *Loch nam Bó*.
- Lochnellan** (Moray), Loch an Eilein.  
"The loch with the island".
- Lochore** (Fife).  
This may be "dun-coloured loch", from *Loch Odhar*.
- Lochportan** (North Uist), Loch Portain.  
"Crab loch".
- Loch Rannoch-side** (Perth).  
The north side of Loch Rannoch is known as *An Slios Mìn*, "the smooth slope", while the south side is *An Slios Garbh*, "the rough slope".
- Lochranza** (Arran), Loch Raonasa.  
"Loch of the rowan river", a Gaelic/Norse name. The village used to be known as *Ceann Loch Raonasa*, "head of Lochranza" or *Kinlochranza*.
- Lochs** (Lewis), Na Lochan.  
"The lochs". The inhabitants are referred to in *Sùlairean sgìre na h-Aoidhe, 's muinntir aoigheach nan Loch*, "The gannets from the Eye district, and the hospitable people from Lochs". South Lochs contains the district of Park, known as *A' Phàirc* or *A' Phàirc Leódhasach*.
- Lochskiport** (South Uist), Loch Sgioport.  
"Ship loch", from Norse, with *loch* added.
- Lochslin** (Ross), Loch Slinn.  
"The loch of the weaver's sleye", referring to its shape.
- Loch Tay-side** (Perth).  
North Loch Tay-side is *Deisear*, "south-facing land", while South Loch Tay-side is *Tuathar*, "north-facing land".
- Lochtreighead** (Inverness), Ceann Loch Tréig. "The head of the loch of death".
- Lochuisge** (Argyll), Loch Uisge.  
"Freshwater loch".
- Logan** (Ayr).  
"Hollow", from *lagan*.
- Loggie** (Ross), An Lagaidh.  
"Place of the hollow".
- Logie** (Moray), Lagaidh.  
"Place of the hollow".
- Logie Almond** (Perth).  
"The place of the hollow by the Almond", from *Lagaidh Amain*.
- Logie Buchan** (Aberdeen), Lagan Talargaidh.  
The Gaelic name is "Talorcan's hollow", while the English name is from *lagaidh*, "place of the hollow".
- Logie Coldstone** (Aberdeen), Lògaidh.  
The English name contains *lagaidh*, "place of the hollow", while the second part is said to come from *comhdhail*, "tryst", which was held at a particular stone marker. The current Gaelic name comes from the anglicised pronunciation of *Logie*.
- Logie Easter** (Ross), Lagaidh.  
The Gaelic name is "place of the hollow", while the English distinguishes between this place and *Logie Wester*.
- Logie Mar** (Aberdeen), Lògaidh Mhàrr.  
"The place of the hollow in Mar". See **Logie Coldstone**.
- Logierait** (Perth), Lag an Ràtha.  
"The hollow at the circular fort". The older name was *Lagan Mo Choid*, "Mo Chuda's hollow".
- Logie Wester** (Ross), Lagaidh Bhrìghde.  
The Gaelic name is "Bridget's Logie", while the English differentiates between here and *Logie Easter*.
- Loineg** (Aberdeen), Loinn Bheag.  
"Small enclosure".
- Lonach** (Aberdeen), Lònag.  
"Small wet meadow". A native of Lonach is a *Lònagach*.
- Lonbain** (Ross), An Lòn Bàn.  
"The fair wet meadow".
- Londubh** (Ross), An Lòn Dubh.  
"The black wet meadow".
- Longa** (Ross), Longa.  
"Ship island", from Norse.
- Longannet** (Fife).  
This appears to be "the churchyard of the mother church", from *lann* and *annaid*.
- Longay** (Ross), Longaigh.  
See **Longa**.
- Longforgan** (Perth), Forgann.

- The Gaelic name is "the place above the bog", while the English form has *long* prefixed.
- Longformacus** (Berwick).  
"Macas's camp", from *Longphort Mhacais*, a personal name also found in *Maxton*.
- Longman** (Inverness), An Raon Réidh.  
The Gaelic name is "the level plain", and unrelated to the English, which is unclear.
- Longmorn** (Moray).  
This could be "the church at the marsh", from *lann* and *morgrann*.
- Longridge** (West Lothian).  
"Clearing", from Brythonic *lanerc*.
- Longrigg** (Argyll), An t-Iomaire Fada.  
"The long rigg".
- Lonmay** (Aberdeen).  
This may be "wet meadow on the plain", from *lòn* and *magh*.
- Lonmore** (Skye), An Lòn Mór.  
"The big wet meadow".
- Lorgill** (Skye), Lobhairgil or Lobhargail.  
The full meaning of this Norse ravine name is unclear.
- Lorne** (Argyll), Latharna.  
"Loarn's land", referring to the leader of one of the groups of Dal Riada. A person from the area is a *Latharnach*, but also nicknamed as a *losgann*, "frog". The nicknames applied to inhabitants of various parts of Lorne are found in the rhyme, *Fithich dhubha Chreiginis, coilich Chille Mhàrtainn, liath chearcan taobh Loch Obha 's coin-odhar an Àtha*, "Black ravens from Craignish, cocks from Kilmartin, heath hens from Loch Awe-side and otters from Ford". Upper Lorne is *Bràigh Latharna* while Nether Lorne is *Latharna Iochdarach*. The String of Lorne is *An t-Sreang Latharnach*.
- Lossiemouth** (Moray), Inbhir Losaidh.  
"The mouth of the herb river".
- Loth** (Sutherland), Loth.  
"Mud". Local people are known as *Lothaich*. Lothbeg is *Loth Beag* while Lothmore is *Loth Mór*.
- Lothian**, Labhdaidh or Lodainn.  
This name is apparently of Brythonic origin, and was known as *Machair Labhdaidh*, "plain of Lothian". The Perthshire surname *Lothian* is *Labhdain* or *Loudin* in Gaelic.
- Loudon** (Ayr), Lughdun.  
"Lugh's fort", referring to a pre-Christian deity.
- Lovat** (Inverness), A' Mhoroich.  
The English name comes from a Gaelic source suggesting rotting or putrefaction. The Gaelic name is "the carse" or "sea plain".
- Lowlands**, A' Ghalldachd.  
"Non-Gaeldom". The Lowlands are also known as *Am Machaire Gallda* or *A' Mhachaire Ghallda*, "the Lowland plain".
- Lubcroy** (Ross), An Lùb Chruaidh.  
"The hard bend".
- Lubreoch** (Perth), An Lùb Riabhach.  
"The brindled bend".
- Ludag** (South Uist), An Lùdag.  
"The little finger", referring to a headland.
- Lude** (Perth), Leòid.  
"Slope place". A person from here is a *Luidneach*.
- Lugar** (Ayr).  
This name was originally that of a river, formerly called *Lugdour* and meaning "bright water", from *Lughdhobhar* then *Lughar*.
- Luib** (Perth, Ross, Skye), Lùib.  
"Bend". The full name of Luib is Ross is *Lùib a' Ghargain*, "the bend at the little rough place or stream". The inn at Luib is mentioned in a ditty, *'S e taigh-òsta Chailein a dh'fhàg mo phòcaid falamh; 'S iomadh stòp is gloinne chuir mi 'n tarraing ann*, "Colin's inn has left my pocket empty; I had many a stoup and glass there".
- Luibchoinnich** (Ross), Lùib a' Chòinnich.  
"The bend of the moss".
- Luing**, Luinn.  
This is probably a pre-Gaelic name of unclear meaning. A native of the island is a *Luinneach*, also nicknamed a *piocach*, "coalfish".
- Lumphannan** (Aberdeen), Lann Fhionain.  
"Finan's church". See **Lathrisk**.
- Lumphinnans** (Fife).  
See **Lumphanan**.
- Luncarty** (Perth), Longartaidh.  
"Encampment place", referring to the camping place of a Danish fleet unable to pass the rapids at Murthly. The Danes are also commemorated in the nearby farm, *Denmarkfield*.
- Lundale** (Lewis), Lunndail.  
"Roller valley", referring to rollers used to launch ships.
- Lundavra** (Inverness), Lunn Dà Bhrà.  
The name has drawn many attempts at interpretation, but none satisfactory. The term *lunnd*, "marsh", may be the origin.
- Lundie** (Angus).  
"Marshy place", from *Lunndaidh*.
- Lundin Links** (Fife).  
This may come from *lunndan*, "small marsh", with the later addition of English *links*.
- Lundy** (Inverness), An Lanndaidh.  
"The marshy place".
- Lunga** (Argyll, Luing, Mull), Lunga.  
"Ship river", from Norse.

**Luskentyre** (Harris), Losgaintir.

This name is unclear.

**Luss** (Dunbarton), Lus.

"Vegetation".

**Lussa Bridge** (Skye), Drochaid Lusaidh.

"The bridge over the bright river", a Gaelic/  
Norse name.

**Lussagiven** (Jura), Lusa Dhìomhain.

"Lazy bright river", from Gaelic/Norse.

**Lusta** (Skye), Lusta.

"Bright farm", from Norse.

**Lybster** (Caithness), Liabost.

This Norse name may be "slope farm".

**Lynachork** (Banff), Lainn a' Choirce.

"The enclosed field of oats".

**Lynchat** (Inverness), Lainn a' Chait or Baile a'

Chait. "The enclosed field of the cat" or "the  
village of the cat".

**Lynedale** (Skye), Lianadail.

"Flax valley", from Norse.

**Lyngarrie** (Inverness), Lainn Gharaidh.

"The enclosed field in the den".

**Lynwilg** (Inverness), Lainn a' Bhuilg or Baile

a' Bhuilg. "The enclosed field of the bellows"  
or "the village of the bellows".



- Maaruig** (Harris), Màraig.  
"Sea mew ridge", from Norse.
- Macallan** (Moray).  
"Fillan's plain", from *Magh Fhaolain*.
- Macduff** (Banff).  
The Duff family were prominent landowners locally, but the village was earlier known as *Doune*, from *Dùn*, "hill" or "hill fort".
- Machair Illeray** (North Uist), Machair Iolarraig. "The machair of Illeray".
- Macharioch** (Argyll), Am Machaire Riabhach. "The brindled machair". The old name was *Am Baile Sear*, "the east village".
- Machars of Galloway** (Wigtown), Machair Ghallghaidheil. "The plain of the foreign Gaels", a term attached to Gaelic speakers of Scandinavian origin.
- Machrie** (Arran), Am Machaire or Macharaidh. "The machair" or "machair place".
- Machrihanish** (Argyll), Machaire Shanais. "The machair of Sanas".
- Machrins** (Colonsay), Na Machraichean. "The machairs".
- Machuim** (Perth), Magh Thuaim.  
"The plain of the tomb".
- Maggielknockater** (Banff).  
"The plain of the fuller or waulker", from *Magh an Fhucadair*.
- Malaclete** (North Uist), Màlacleit.  
This Norse name may be "small rock or cliff".
- Maligar** (Skye), Màileagar.  
This Norse name may be "small bays".
- Mallaig** (Inverness), Malaig.  
This Norse name may be "small bay".
- Mallaigmore** (Inverness) Malaig Mhór.  
"Big Mallaig".
- Mallaigvaig** (Inverness), Malaig Bheag.  
"Little Mallaig".
- Mambeg** (Dunbarton), Am Màm Beag.  
"The small mountain gap".
- Mandally** (Inverness), Manndalaigh or Meanndailidh. This may be "place of the kids' haugh".
- Mangersta** (Lewis), Mangartaigh.  
"Monk place".
- Manish** (Harris), Mânais.  
"Sea mew headland", from Norse.
- Mannel** (Tiree), Manal.  
This Norse name is said to mean "man field".
- Mar** (Aberdeen), Màrr.  
This may be from a Brythonic personal name. The divisions of the area are Braemar or *Bràigh Mhàrr*, the upland of Mar", Cromar or *Crò Mhàrr*, "the enclosure of Mar", and Midmar or *Mic Mhàrr*, which may be the "the bog of Mar". Mar Lodge is *An Dail Mór*, "the big haugh", and the place used to be known in English as *Dalmore*. A native of Mar is a *Màrnach* from which comes the surname *Marnoch*.
- Marble Lodge** (Perth), Taigh a' Mharbail.  
"The marble house".
- Marchmont** (Berwick).  
This may be "horse hill", from Brythonic.
- Marganaish** (Arran), Marg an Eis.  
"The merkland by the stream or waterfall".
- Margmonagach** (Argyll), Marg Mòineagach.  
"The peaty merkland".
- Margnaheglish** (Arran), Marg na h-Eaglais.  
"The merkland of the church".
- Marishader** (Skye), Mairiseadar.  
"Sea village", from Norse.
- Markinch** (Fife).  
This is "horse meadow", from *Marc Innis*, but may originally have contained Brythonic rather than Gaelic *marc* for "horse".
- Marrel** (Sutherland), Maraill.  
"Sea field", from Norse.
- Marvig** (Lewis), Marbhaig.  
"Sea bay", from Norse.
- Marybank** (Ross), An Lagaidh (Logie Easter), Bruach Màiri (Urray). Marybank in Logie Easter commemorates Mary Ross of Balnagowan, while the Gaelic name means "the place of the hollow". The Urray names mean the same as each other, and the Gaelic is probably a translation from English.
- Maryculter** (Kincardine).  
"Mary's Culter".
- Marykirk** (Kincardine), Obar Luathnait.  
The English name is "Mary's church", while the Gaelic name is "mouth of the swift river".
- Mauchline** (Ayr), Machlainn.  
This name is unclear and may be of Brythonic origin. According to legend it was the site of one of the wonders of Scotland, a miraculous underground quern which worked constantly except on Sundays. Near to Mauchline is Achnebron, "the field of the quern", from Gaelic *Achadh na Bràthann*.
- Maud** (Aberdeen).  
This may be "meeting place", from Gaelic *Mòd*.
- Mauld** (Inverness), Màld.  
The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Mause** (Perth), Meallaibh.  
"Lump-shaped hills".
- Mawhill** (Kinross), Magh Chuaich.  
The Gaelic name is "the plain of the hollow", while the English name implies the opposite.
- Maybole** (Ayr).  
"Maidens' dwelling", from English. Gaelic *beag* and *mór* were added to distinguish two separate places of which there are now no trace.
- Mayish** (Arran), A' Mhàis.

- This may be from Brythonic *maes*, "field" or from the Gaelic equivalent *magh*, "plain", with the *-ais* ending indicating "place".
- Meadowside** (Inverness), Coille an t-Suidhe. The English name is self-explanatory, whilst the Gaelic name is "the wood by the seat".
- Mealista** (Lewis), Mealasta. "Bent-grass place", from Norse. Mealista island is *Eilean Mhealasta*.
- Mearns** (Kincardine), A' Mhaoirn or A' Mhaorainn. "Territory of the steward". A native of the Mearns is a *Maoirneach*.
- Meavaig** (Harris), Miabhaig. "Narrow bay", from Norse. Meavaig in South Harris has the full name, *Miabhaig nam Bàgh*, "Meavaig in Bays", while in North Harris the full name is *Miabhaig nam Beann*, "Meavaig in the mountains".
- Meddat** (Ross), Meitheid. "Soft or spongy place".
- Meggernie** (Perth), Migearnaidh. "Boggy place".
- Megstone** (Inverness), Clach Mhairearad. "Margaret's stone".
- Meigle** (Ayr, Perth), Migeil. In Perth this is "boggy haugh". The Ayr name may be the same.
- Meikle Daan** (Ross), Dathan Mhór. "Big davoch".
- Meikle Ferry** (Sutherland), Port a' Choltair. "Big ferry", known in Gaelic as "the port of the coulter".
- Meikleour** (Perth). "Big yew", from English/Gaelic. There was also a "Littleour".
- Melbost** (Lewis), Mealabost. "Bent grass farm". The full name of *Mealabost Bhuirgh*, "Melbost of Borve", is used to distinguish Melbost on the west coast from Melbost near Stornoway.
- Melgarve** (Inverness), Am Meall Garbh. "The rough lump-shaped hill".
- Mellon Charles** (Ross), Meallan Theàrlaich. "Charles's lump-shaped hill".
- Mellongaun** (Ross), Meallan a' Ghamhna. "The lump-shaped hill of the stirk". This place is also known as *Stirckhill* in English.
- Mellon Udrigle** (Ross) Meallan Ùdraigil. "The lump-shaped hill of Udrigle", a Gaelic/Norse name.
- Melness** (Sutherland), Taobh Mhealainis. "Bent-grass headland". The Gaelic name is the same with *taobh*, "side", prefixed.
- Melrose** (Selkirk). "Bald moor", from Brythonic *moelros*, cognate with Gaelic *Maolros*. It has been suggested that rather than meaning "bald", *maol* may refer to the monks of the abbey through their tonsure.
- Melvaig** (Ross), Mealabhaig. "Bent-grass bay", from Norse. The village is also known by the nickname *A' Bhoilc* and a person from Melvaig is a *Boilceach*. A saying concerning Melvaig is *'S fhada bhon lagh Diobaig, 's fhaide na sin sìos Mealabhaig*, "Diobaig is far from the law, and Melvaig even further".
- Melvich** (Sutherland), A' Mhealbhaich or Mealbhaich. This may be "bent-grass bay", from Norse. To express *in Melvich*, Gaelic uses *air a' Mhealbhaich*, "on Melvich".
- Menteith** (Perth), Tèadhach. This name is from that of the River Teith. The English form appears to be from an older Gaelic form containing *mon*, "moor", which in turn is probably from Brythonic. A native of the area is a *Tèadhach*.
- Meoble** (Inverness), Meobal or Miabol. "Narrow farm", from Norse.
- Merkinch** (Inverness), Marc Innis. "Horse meadow", and similar to *Markinch*.
- Merkland** (Arran), Am Marg. "The merkland". Merkland Point is *Rubha Shalach*, "dirty point" or "willow point".
- Methven** (Perth), Meadhainnigh or Meithinnigh. "Middle stone", from Brythonic. The Gaelic name was believed to derive from *meadhan*, "middle", and Methven Wood was known as *Coille Mheadhain*.
- Miagro** (Sutherland), Mèathgro or Miagro. "Narrow river pit", from Norse.
- Mial** (Ross), Mitheall. "Narrow field or hill", from Norse.
- Mianish** (Tiree), Mianais. "Narrow headland", from Norse.
- Miavaig** (Lewis), Miabhaig. "Narrow bay", from Norse.
- Micras** (Aberdeen), Miagra. This may be "boggy circular fort". The English name was originally *Micra*, with the plural added to reflect the place's division into two parts. Easter Micras is *Miagra Shìos* and Wester Micras is *Miagra Shuas*.
- Mid Argyll** (Argyll), Dal Riada. The middle part of Argyll was where the Scots' first settlement took place. They brought with them the name of the area in Ireland from which the settlers came, *Dal Riada*, "Riada's territory".
- Midcalder** (West Lothian). *Calder* is "hard water", from *Caladar*, a common river name throughout Scotland. Midcalder is part of a larger area along with East Calder and West Calder.
- Middlequarter** (North Uist), An Ceathramh Meadhanach. "The middle quarter-land".
- Middle Quarter** (South Uist), Na Meadhanan. "The middle lands" in Gaelic, situated

- between Boisdale to the south and Iochdar to the north.
- Middleton** (Tiree), Am Baile Meadhanach.  
"The middle village".
- Mid Fearn** (Ross), Feàrna Meadhanach.  
"Middle alder place".
- Mid Lawers** (Perth), Labhar na Craoibhe.  
"Lawers by the tree".
- Mid Lix** (Perth), Lic Meadhanach.  
"Middle Lix".
- Midlothian**, Meadhan Labhdaidh or Meadhan Lodainn. "The middle of Lothian".
- Midmar** (Aberdeen), Mic Mhàrr.  
This may be "the bog of Marr".
- Mid Ross** (Ross), Ros Meadhanach.  
"Middle Ross".
- Midstrath** (Aberdeen), Mig Srath.  
"Boggy strath".
- Midtown** (Ross), Am Baile Meadhain;  
(Sutherland), Am Baile Meadhanach. "The middle village".
- Midtown of Duntelchaig** (Inverness), Bail Shios. The Gaelic name is "lower farm".
- Migdale** (Sutherland), Migein.  
The English name is "boggy valley", while the Gaelic is "little bog".
- Migger** (Perth), Migeir.  
"Boggy place".
- Migvie** (Aberdeen), Migeaghaidh; (Inverness), Migibhidh. "Boggy hill face".
- Millbuie** (Aberdeen), Am Maol Buidhe.  
"The yellow rounded hill".
- Millbuies** (Moray).  
See **Millbuie**. In this case an English plural has been attached to the basic name.
- Millburn** (Inverness, Sutherland), Allt a' Mhuilinn. "The stream of the mill".
- Millcraig** (Ross), Muileann na Creige.  
"The mill by the rock".
- Milleur Point** (Wigtown).  
This may be "dun-coloured headland", from *Maol Odhar*.
- Millfield** (Arran), Achadh a' Mhuilinn.  
"Field of the mill".
- Mill of Sterin** (Aberdeen), Muileann Stairein.  
"Mill at the stepping stones".
- Millpark** (Raasay), Pàirc na Muilne.  
"Field by the mill".
- Milnafua** (Ross), Maol nam Fuath.  
"Rounded hill of the ghosts".
- Milngavie** (Dunbarton).  
There are a number of interpretations of this name, varying from "Davie's mill", from Gaelic *Muileann Dhàibhidh*, through "windmill", from Gaelic *Muileann Gaoithe*, to "windy or boggy rounded hill", from Gaelic *Maol na Gaoithe*.
- Milovaig** (Skye), Miolabhaig.  
This Norse name may be "bay at the narrow field".
- Milton** (several).  
There are many places with this name which means a farm or village with a mill (milltown). Normally the Gaelic equivalent is *Baile a' Mhuilinn* but this is not always the case. Milton in Ross is known by the full name of *Baile Mhuilinn Anndra*, "Andrew's milltown", while in South Uist Milton is known as *Gearra-Bhailteas*, "fertile land by the river mouth", from Norse.
- Milton Eonan** (Perth), Baile Mhuilinn Eónain.  
"Adamnan's milltown".
- Milton of Clova** (Angus), Baile Mhuilinn Chlàbhaidh. "The milltown of Clova".
- Milton of Kincaraigie** (Perth), Baile a' Mhuilinn. "The milltown".
- Milton of Roro** (Perth), Baile Mhuileann Ruadhshruth. "The farm at the mill of Roro".
- Minard** (Argyll), Mionaird.  
"Tiny headland".
- Mingarry** (Argyll), Miogharraidh; (South Uist), Mingearraidh. "Main field", from Norse.
- Minginish** (Skye), Minginis.  
"Main headland".
- Mingulay** (Barra), Miughalaigh.  
This Norse name may be "main hill island" or "narrow hill island".
- Minigaig** (Perth), Miongag.  
"Little cleft".
- Minish** (North Uist), Midhinish.  
"Narrow headland", from Norse.
- Minishant** (Ayr).  
This may mean "sacred shrubbery", from *Muine Sianta*.
- Minmore** (Banff), A' Mhon Mhór.  
"The big moor".
- Miodar** (Tiree), Am Miodar.  
This Norse name may mean "narrow valley".
- Mishnish** (Mull), Misinin.  
This Norse name contains *ness*, "headland", but the first part is unclear.
- Modsarie** (Sutherland), Modsairidh.  
This Norse sheiling name may include a personal name as its first element.
- Moidart** (Inverness), Mùideart.  
This Norse name probably means "narrow sea loch". A native of the area is a *Mùideartach*.
- Moine** (Sutherland), A' Mhòine.  
"The peat bog". West Moine is *Us-Mhòine*, "upper Moine".
- Molinginish** (Harris), Mol Longinis.  
"Shingle beach by the heather headland", a Gaelic/Norse name.
- Moll** (Skye), Am Mol.  
"The shingle beach".
- Monachylemore** (Perth), Monachul.  
The meaning of this name is unclear. The English name is "big Monachyle", containing

- Gaelic *mór*, suggesting that at one time there may have been a *Monachul Beag* or "small Monachyle" which no longer exists.
- Monaltrie** (Aberdeen), Mòine Ailtridh.  
The first part of the name is "peat moss", while the second may be "rocky place".
- Moncrieff** (Perth).  
"Hill or moor of the tree", from Gaelic *Monadh Craoibhe*.
- Moniak** (Inverness), Mon Itheig.  
The first part of the name is "upland" or "moor", while the second is unclear.
- Monifeith** (Angus).  
If this is a Gaelic name it may be "peat bog by the stream", from *Mòine na Féithe*, however a large number of placenames locally come from Brythonic/Pictish.
- Monimail** (Fife).  
This may be "bald or exposed moor", from Gaelic *Monadh Maol*, but may be from a cognate Brythonic/Pictish source meaning the same.
- Monklands** (Lanark), Bad nam Manach.  
The English name is "land of the monks" while the Gaelic form is "spot or clump of the monks".
- Monkstadt** (Skye), Mogastad.  
"Monk village", from Norse.
- Monorgan** (Perth).  
"Peat moss on land above a marsh", from *Mòine Fhorgrainn*.
- Monquhitter** (Aberdeen).  
The first part of the name suggests Gaelic *monadh*, "upland" or "moor", whilst the second is unclear.
- Monreith** (Wigtown).  
This may be "level moor", from *Monadh Réidh*, but may be of Brythonic origin.
- Montgarrie** (Aberdeen).  
This may be "the hill of the den", from *Monadh a' Gharaidh*.
- Montgreenan** (Ayr).  
"Hill at the sunny place", from Brythonic and/or Gaelic, *Mon a' Ghrianain*.
- Montrose** (Angus), Mon Rois or Monadh Rois. "The moor by the wood". A native of Montrose and the east coast is a *Tròsach*.
- Monyquil** (Arran), Mon a' Choill.  
"The hill of the hazel tree".
- Monzie** (Perth), Magh Eadh (Strathearn), Mon Fhiadh (Atholl). *Magh Eadh* is "corn field" and *Mon Fhiadh* is "deer moor".
- Monzievaird** (Perth), Magh Bhàird.  
The Gaelic name is "poet's field", while the English name has amended the first part of the name to link it to *Monzie*.
- Moor of Dinnet** (Aberdeen), Sliabh Muileann Dùnaidh. The Gaelic name is "moor of Dinnet mill".
- Morangie** (Ross), Móraistidh.  
"Large meadow". Morangie Forest is *Frith Mhóraistidh*.
- Morar** (Inverness), Mórar.  
"Great water". North Morar is *Mórar MhicShimidh*, "Lovat's Morar", while South Morar is *Mórar MhicDhùghaill*, "MacDougall's Morar".
- Moray**, Moireibh or Moireabh.  
"Sea settlement". A native of Moray is a *Moireach* which gives the surname *Murray*.
- Morefield** (Ross), A' Mhór Choille.  
The English name is a corruption of the Gaelic "the big wood". Morefield Cottage is *An Ceanna-Chruinn*, "the round head", possibly referring to a headland.
- Morenish** (Perth), Móirnis.  
"Big meadow".
- Morile** (Inverness), Móirl.  
This may be Brythonic/Pictish, meaning "big clearing".
- Mornish** (Mull), Móirnis.  
This may be Gaelic/Norse for "big headland". A local saying denoting a detour is *Rathad Mhóirnis do Chill Fhionnchain*, "via Mornish to Kilfinichen".
- Morsgail** (Lewis), Morsgail.  
This Norse name may be "sea house".
- Mortlach** (Banff), Mórtlach.  
"Big green hill".
- Morvern** (Argyll), A' Mhorbhairne.  
"The sea gap". This name was earlier applied to Loch Sunart, and Morvern used to be known as *Cineal Bhaodain*, "Baodan's tribe". Lower Morvern is *An Leathair Mhorbhairneach*, "the Morvern slope", and Mull and Morvern together are *An Dreòllainn*. A native of Morvern is a *Morbhairneach*.
- Morvich** (Ross), A' Mhormhoich.  
"The carse".
- Moss** (Tiree), A' Mhòinteach Ruadh.  
The Gaelic name is "the red-brown mossy moor".
- Mossat** (Aberdeen).  
This may be "stale damp place", from *Musaid*.
- Mossend** (Arran), Ceann na Mòine.  
"The end of the peat moss".
- Motherwell** (Lanark), Tobar na Màthar.  
"The well of the mother", referring to the Virgin Mary.
- Moulin** (Perth), Maoilinn.  
"Smooth round hill". Moulin was known for its good weather according to the saying, *Cur is cathadh am Bealach Dearg, sneachd is reòthadh an Càrn a' Bhalg, cùl ri gaoith air Làirig Bhealaich, grian gheal am Maoilinn*, "Drifts and storms at Bealach Dearg, snow and frost at the Cairnwell, back to the wind at Lairig Bhealaich, bright sunshine at

- Moulin". The fair held here was called *Féill Mo Cholmaig*, "Colman's Fair".
- Moulinearn** (Perth), Maol an Fhearna.  
"The round hill of the alder".
- Mound, The** (Sutherland), A' Mhùnd.  
The English name of this artificial mound was adopted into Gaelic.
- Mount Alexander** (Inverness), Mùrbhlagan or Mùrlagan. While the English name refers to a landlord, the Gaelic name is "rounded little inlet".
- Mountblairy** (Banff).  
This may be "dappled hill", from *Monadh Blàraigh*.
- Mounteagle** (Ross), Cnoc na h-Iolaire.  
"The eagle hill".
- Mountgerald** (Ross), An Claon.  
The English name refers to a local notable, while the Gaelic name is "the slope".
- Mountrich** (Ross), Cill Chomhghain.  
The English name is a 19th century creation, replacing *Kilchoan*, from the Gaelic name, "Comgan's church".
- Moy** (Inverness), A' Mhòigh; (Ross), A' Mhuaigh; (Sutherland), A' Mhuigh. "The plain".
- Moy Bridge** (Ross), Drochaid Mhuaigh.  
"The bridge of Moy".
- Moy Lodge** (Mull), Taigh na h-Abhainn.  
The Gaelic name is "the house by the river".
- Moyness** (Nairn), Muighnis.  
"Meadow on the plain".
- Mualich** (Perth), Muthalaich.  
This may be "gentle green hill". Mualaichbeg is *Muthalaich Beag*, "small Mualich", and Mualichmore is *Muthalaich Mór*, "big Mualich".
- Muasdale** (Argyll), Muasdal.  
This Norse name may be "moss valley".
- Muck** (Inverness), Eilean nam Muc.  
Although this name appears to mean "the island of the pigs", it is actually "the island of the whales", from Gaelic *muc*, "pig", a short form of *muc-mhara*, "whale". A native of the island is a *Mucanach*.
- Muckairn** (Argyll), Mucàrna.  
The meaning is unclear although the old form of the name, *Bo-càrna*, suggests *both*, "hut". Muckairn churchyard is *Cladh an Easbaig Earaild*, "the graveyard of Bishop Harold". The strangeness of local people was referred to in the term *iongantais muinntir Mhucàrna*.
- Muckernich** (Ross), A' Mhucarnaich.  
"The swine place".
- Muckovie** (Inverness), Mucamhaigh.  
"Swine plain".
- Muckrach** (Inverness), Mucrach.  
"Swine place".
- Muckraw** (West Lothian).  
This may be "swine fort", from *Mucrath*.
- Muckross** (Fife).  
"Swine wood", from *Mucros*.
- Mucomir** (Inverness), Magh Comair.  
"Plain of the confluence".
- Mudale** (Sutherland), Modhudal.  
"Valley of the muddy river", from Norse.
- Mugeary** (Skye), Mùigearraidh.  
"Narrow field", from Norse.
- Muie** (Sutherland), A' Mhuigh.  
"The plain".
- Muieblairie** (Ross), Muigh Bhlàraigh.  
"Dappled moor".
- Muir of Fairburn** (Ross), Blàr Fharabraoin.  
"Moor of Fairburn".
- Muir of Ord** (Ross), Am Blàr Dubh.  
"Ord" is a rounded hill, from Gaelic *òrd*. The Gaelic name is "the black moor". The Ord Arms Hotel is on the site of *an Taigh Bhàn*, "white house".
- Muir of Tarradale** (Ross), Blàr Tharradail.  
"The moor of Tarradale".
- Muirshearlich** (Inverness), Muir Siorlaich.  
"Plain of the broom rape". Gaelic *muir* means "sea", and the original name was *Magh Siorlaich*, which became corrupted.
- Muirtown** (Inverness), Baile an Fhraoich; (Ross), Mórdun. While the English name is "moor farm", the Gaelic name in Inverness is "heather village", and in Ross may be "great fort".
- Mulben** (Banff), Am Muileann Bàn.  
"The white mill".
- Muldoanich** (Barra), Maol Dòmhnach.  
"The blunt headland of the Lord".
- Mulhagery** (Lewis), Mol Chadha a' Ghàrraidh. "The shingle beach at the pass by the enclosure".
- Mull**, Muile.  
This name is pre-Gaelic, and has no connection with the names of headlands such as "Mull of Kintyre". Poetically Mull is known as *Muile nam Mór Bheann*, "Mull of the great mountains". The coastland of Mull opposite Morvern is *An Leathair Mhuileach*, "the Mull slope", while Mull and Morvern were jointly known as *An Dreòllainn*. The placenames of Mull are mentioned in the saying *Ceithir busaichean fichead an Ìle 's ceithir àrdacha fichead am Muile*, "Twenty four buses in Islay and twenty four ards in Mull". A native of Mull is a *Muileach* and the alleged nature of Mull people is referred to in a number of sayings, such as *Sliob am Muileach is sgròbaidh e thu, sgròb am Muileach is sliobaidh e thu*, "Stroke the Mull person and he'll scratch you, scratch the Mull person and he'll stroke you" and *Muileach is Ìleach is deamhan, An triùir as miosa air an domhain. Is miosa am Muileach na an*

*t-Ìleach, Is miosa an t-Ìleach na an deamhan,*  
 "A Mull person, an Islay person and the  
 devil, The three worst in the world. The Mull  
 one is worse than the Islay one, The Islay  
 one is worse than the devil".

**Mull of Cara** (Gigha), Maol Chara.  
 "The rounded headland of Cara".

**Mull of Galloway** (Wigtown), Maol  
 Ghallghaidheil. "The rounded headland of  
 the foreign Gaels".

**Mull of Kintyre** (Argyll), Maol Chinn Tìre.  
 "The rounded headland of Kintyre".

**Mull of Logan** (Wigtown), Maol Logain.  
 "The rounded headland by the hollow".

**Mull of Oa** (Islay), Maol na h-Obha.  
 "The rounded headland of the Oa".

**Multovie** (Ross), Multabhaidh.  
 "Wedder plain".

**Mundurno** (Aberdeen).  
 This may be "pebbly hill or moor", from  
*Monadh Dòrnach*.

**Mungasdale** (Ross), Mùngasdal.  
 "Monk's valley", from Norse.

**Munlochy** (Ross), Poll Lòchaidh.  
 The English name is "the mouth of the dark  
 water", from an older Gaelic name *Bun*  
*Lòchaidh*. The modern Gaelic name is "the  
 pool of the dark water".

**Murlaggan** (Inverness), Mùrbhlagan or  
 Mùrlagan. "Rounded sea inlet".

**Murthly** (Perth), Mórthlaich.  
 "Large green hill".

**Musall** (Sutherland), Musal.  
 "Moss field", from Norse.

**Musdale** (Argyll), Mùsdal.  
 This may be "moss valley", from Norse.

**Mussadie** (Inverness), Musadaidh.  
 "Stale damp place".

**Muthil** (Perth), Maothail.  
 This may be "gentle place". The Roman  
 camp at Ardoch was known in Gaelic as  
*Cathair Mhaothail*, "Muthil fort".

- Naast** (Ross), Nàst.  
This may be "boat place", from Norse.
- Nairn**, Inbhir Narann.  
"Mouth of the Nairn".
- Narrachan** (Argyll), An Arthar.  
These names are unclear.
- Nask** (Barra), An Nasg.  
If this name is of Gaelic origin, it means "the link" or "connection".
- Navar** (Angus).  
"The sacred lands of Barr", from *Neimheadh Bharra*.
- Nave Island** (Islay), Eilean Néimh.  
"Ném's island".
- Navidale** (Sutherland), Neimheadal.  
"Valley of the sacred lands", a Gaelic/ Norse name.
- Navity** (Ross), Neamhaididh.  
"Place of sacred lands".
- Nedd** (Sutherland), An Nead.  
"The nest".
- Neist** (Skye), An Éist.  
"The horse" from Norse. A more full name is *An Éist Fhiadhaich*, "wild Neist". Neist Point is *Rubha na h-Éist* or *Gob na h-Éist*.
- Ness** (Lewis), Nis.  
"Headland", from Norse. A native of Ness is a *Niseach*.
- Nether Lorne** (Argyll), Latharna Ìochdarach.  
"Lower Lorne".
- Nethybridge** (Inverness), Cinn Drochaid.  
The Gaelic name is "bridge end".
- Nevie** (Banff), Neimheadh Chriosda.  
"Sacred lands". The Gaelic name is "the sacred lands of Christ".
- New Aberdour** (Aberdeen), Obar Dobhair.  
"Mouth of the water". *New* in the English name distinguishes this place from its namesake in Fife.
- Newbigging** (Aberdeen, Angus, Lanark).  
"New building". Newbigging in Mar is in Gaelic *Coire Laoigh*, "the corry on the Lui".
- Newburgh** (Aberdeen), Baile Ùr Fobharain.  
The Gaelic name is "the new village of Foveran".
- New Deer** (Aberdeen), Achadh Reite.  
The English name distinguishes this place from Old Deer. The Gaelic name contains *achadh*, "field", but the second part is unclear. It is found anglicised as *Auchreddy*.
- Newe** (Aberdeen).  
"Sacred lands", from *Neimheadh*.
- New Kelso** (Ross), Eadar Dhà Charrann, Cealsaidh or Cealso Ùr. The English name was given by a farmer who settled here from Kelso. The original Gaelic name, *Eadar Dhà Charrann*, is "between two Carrons". *Cealsaidh* is a gaelicisation of "Kelso", and *Cealso Ùr* is "New Kelso". The fair held here was known as *Féill Chealsaidh*, "Kelso Fair".
- New Luce** (Wigtown), Baile Ùr Ghlinn Lus.  
The Gaelic name is "the new village of Glen Luce".
- Newmills** (Ross), Am Muileann Ùr.  
The Gaelic name is "the new mill".
- Newmore** (Ross), An Neo Mhór.  
"The large sacred lands".
- Newpark** (Lewis), Gearraidh Sgor.  
The English name is self-explanatory, while the Gaelic is "fertile land by the wood", from Norse.
- New Pitsligo** (Aberdeen).  
*Pitsligo* contains Pictish *pett*, "share" or "lands", while the second element is Gaelic *sligeach*, "shelly".
- New Street** (Lewis), Am Poileagan.  
The Gaelic name is unclear.
- Newton** (several).  
"New village or farm". There are a variety of Gaelic names for the different Newtons throughout the country. Newton in Argyll is *An Fhadhail Dhubh*, "the black ford". Newton in Arran is *Baile Nodha*, "new farm", and nearby Newton Point is *Rubha a' Chùirn*, "the headland by the cairn". In Lewis, Newton is *Ionaicleit*, "brow cliff", from Norse, and the people were nicknamed *fithich dhubha*, "black ravens". In North Uist it is *Baile MhicPhàil*, "MacPhail's farm". In Ross and Tìree, Newton is *Am Baile Nodha*, "the new farm or village".
- Newtonferry** (North Uist), Port nan Long. The English name is "the ferry at Newton", while the Gaelic name is "the harbour of the ships". Local people are nicknamed *faoileagan*, "seagulls".
- Newtonmore** (Inverness), Baile Ùr an t-Slèibh or An Sliabh. "The new village of the moor". Gaelic also has the shorter name, "the moor".
- Newton Stewart** (Wigtown), Baile Ùr nan Stiùbhartach. "The new town of the Stewarts".
- New Valley** (Lewis), An Gleann Ùr.  
"The new valley".
- Nigg** (Aberdeen, Ross), An Neag.  
"The notch". The Sands of Nigg are *An Oitir*, "the long low promontory".
- Nithsdale** (Dunfries), Srath Nid.  
"The valley of the Nith". The old name in English is *Stranit*.
- Nonach** (Ross), Nònach.  
"Foam or spume place".
- Nonakiln** (Ross), Neo na Cille.  
"The sacred lands of the church".
- Northbay** (Barra), Am Bàgh a Tuath.  
"The north bay".
- North Berwick** (East Lothian), Bearaig a Tuath. *North* distinguishes this place from

Berwick in England, which for a time was termed *South Berwick*.

**North Cuan** (Seil), Cuan Saoil.

The English name distinguishes this place from *South Cuan*. The Gaelic name is "Cuan of Seil", *cuan* here meaning "bay" rather than the normal meaning of "ocean".

**North Kessock** (Ross), Ceasaig a Tuath or Ceasag a Tuath. See **Kessock**.

**North Queensferry** (Fife), Port na Banrighinn. The English name distinguishes this place from *South Queensferry*. The Gaelic name is "the port of the queen".

**North Rona** (Lewis), Rònaigh.

The English name distinguishes this island from the other Rona near Raasay. The name means "rough island", from Norse. It is also known as *Rònaigh an Daimh* which appears to be "Rona of the stag" but may in fact be *Rònaigh an Taibh*, "Rona of the Atlantic", containing the old word *tabh*, "ocean", from Norse.

**Northton** (Harris), An Taobh Tuath.

The English name is "north farm" while the Gaelic name is "the north side".

**North Uist**, Uibhist a Tuath.

See **Uist**. North Uist is also known as *an Ceann a Tuath*, "north end". A native of North Uist is a *Tuathach*, "northerner".

**Noss Nead** (Caithness), Rubha Nòis.

"The headland of the river mouth", from Gaelic/Norse. This name was originally *Rubha an Òis* but became contracted.

**Noster** (Harris), Nostair.

"North farm", from Norse.

**Nostie** (Ross), Ceann na Mòna.

The English name is from *Nòsdaidh* which in turn is from *òst-thaigh*, "inn", while the modern Gaelic name is the end of the peat bog".

**Novar** (Ross), Taigh an Fhuamhair.

"The house of the giant".

**Nuide** (Inverness), Noid.

"Green place".

**Nunton** (Benbecula), Baile nan Cailleach.

"The village of the nuns". Nunton graveyard is *Cladh Mhoire*, "graveyard of Mary".



- Oa** (Islay), An Obha.  
"The headland". Local people were nicknamed *cuthagan*, "cuckoos".
- Oape** (Ross), An t-Òb.  
"The bay", from Norse.
- Oban** (Argyll), An t-Òban.  
"The little bay". The full name is *An t-Òban Latharnach*, "little bay of Lorne".
- Obsdale** (Ross), Òbasdal.  
"Bay valley", from Norse.
- Ochtermuthil** (Perth).  
"The top of Muthil", from *Uachdar Mhaothail*.
- Ochertyre** (Perth), Uachdar Thire.  
"The top of the land".
- Ockle** (Argyll), Ocal.  
This Norse name is unclear but appears to contain *vøllr*, "field".
- Oldany** (Sutherland), Alltanaigh.  
"Fruit island", from Norse. Oldany Island is *Eilean Alltanaigh*.
- Old Croggan** (Mull).  
There is no Gaelic equivalent of this name as Gaelic distinguishes between Old Croggan's two parts, *Baile Geamhraidh*, "winter farm", and *Baile nan Seabhag*, "the hawks' farm".
- Old Deer** (Aberdeen), Déir.  
The English name uses *old* to distinguish this place from *New Deer*. The Gaelic name was believed to be from *deur*, "a tear", but this is dubious. The earliest example of written Scottish Gaelic are notes in *Leabhar Dhéir*, "the Book of Deer".
- Old Kilpatrick** (Dunbarton).  
*Old* is used to distinguish this place from *New Kilpatrick* at Bearsden. *Kilpatrick* itself is *Cill Phàdraig*, "Patrick's church".
- Oldshorebeg** (Sutherland), Àisir Beag.  
"Small path or pass", a Norse/Gaelic name.
- Oldshoremore** (Sutherland), Àisir Mór.  
"Big path or pass", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Ollach** (Skye), An t-Òlach.  
This may be "the rank grass". Upper Ollach is *An t-Òlach Shuas*.
- Onich** (Inverness), Omhanaich.  
This is thought to mean "froth place", possibly referring to a frothy beach.
- Opinan** (Ross), Na h-Òbainean.  
"The little bays".
- Orbost** (Skye), Òrbost.  
This Norse name may be either "Orri's farm" or "seal farm".
- Orchill** (Perth), Urchoill.  
"Wood side".
- Ord** (Skye), An t-Òrd.  
"The rounded hill".
- Ordie** (Aberdeen).  
"Place of the rounded hill", from *Òrdaigh*.
- Ord of Caithness** (Caithness), An t-Òrd Gallach.  
"The rounded hill of Caithness".
- Orinsay** (Lewis), Orasaigh.  
"Ebb island", from Norse.
- Orkney**, Àrcaibh.  
"Land of the swine or whale people", a tribal name. An Orcadian is an *Àrcach*. Pentland Firth is *An Caol Àrcach*, "Orcadian Sound".
- Ormacleite** (South Uist), Ormacleit.  
"Shale rock or hill".
- Ormidale** (Argyll), Ormadal.  
"Shale valley".
- Ormiscraig** (Argyll), Ormasgaig.  
This may be "shale strip of land" or "Orm's strip of land", from Norse.
- Ormsaigbeg** (Argyll), Ormsaig Bheag.  
"Shale bay" or "Orm's bay", from Norse, with Gaelic *beag*, "small".
- Ormsary** (Argyll), Ormsaraidh.  
"Orm's field" or "shale field", from Norse.
- Ormsraig** (Ross), Ormasgaig.  
See **Ormiscraig**.
- Oronsay** (Colonsay), Orasa; (Skye), Orasaigh.  
See **Orinsay**.
- Orosay** (South Uist), Orasaigh.  
See **Orinsay**.
- Orsay** (Islay), Orasa or Orasaigh.  
See **Orinsay**.
- Osdal** (Skye), Òsdal.  
"River mouth valley", from Norse.
- Ose** (Skye), Òs.  
"River mouth", from Norse.
- Osedale** (Ross), Òsdal.  
See **Osdal**.
- Oskaig** (Raasay), Ósgaig.  
"Strip of land at a river mouth", from Norse.
- Oskamull** (Mull), Osgamul.  
This may be "ox island", from Norse.
- Osmigarry** (Skye), Osmaigearraidh.  
"Asmund's field", from Norse.
- Osnaburgh** (Fife).  
This name appears to include the same first element as in *Osnabrück* in Germany. This place is also known as *Dairsie*, which is "oak stance" from *dair* and *fasadh*.
- Ostaig** (Skye), Ostaig.  
"East bay", from Norse.
- Ostem** (Harris), Ostam.  
"East islet", from Norse.
- Otter Ferry** (Argyll), An Oitir or Port na h-Oitrich.  
"The long low promontory" or "the harbour at the long low promontory".
- Otternish** (North Uist), Odarnais.  
"Sharp point headland".
- Outend** (Scalpay), An Ceann a-Muigh.  
"The outside end".
- Oversraig** (Sutherland), Ofarsgaig.  
"Over strip of land".
- Ovie** (Inverness), Ubhaidh.  
This is said to be from *uabhaidh*, "terrible", but may actually refer to some oval-shaped feature, from Gaelic *ugh*, "egg".