

- Pabay** (Harris), Pabaigh.
"Priest island", from Norse. A native of Pabay was a *Pabach* or *cathan*, "sea bird".
- Pabbay** (Barra, Skye), Pabaigh.
See **Pabay**.
- Paible** (North Uist), Paibeil.
"Priest village", from Norse. A saying warns, *Na toir bó á Paibeil, 's na toir bean á Boighreigh*, "Don't take a cow from Paible or a wife from Boreray".
- Paiblesgarry** (North Uist), Paiblisgearraidh.
"Fertile land of Paible", from Norse.
- Pairc** (Lewis), A' Phàirc.
"The park". The full name is *A' Phàirc Leódhasach*, "the Lewis Park".
- Paisley** (Renfrew), Pàislig.
"Basilica".
- Palascaig** (Ross), Feallasgaig.
"Hilly strip of land", from Norse.
- Palnure** (Kirkcudbright).
This may be "the pool by the yew tree or trees", from *Poll an Iubhair* or *Poll nan Iubhar*, but see **Achanalt**.
- Panbride** (Angus).
"Bridget's hollow", with Brythonic *pant*, "hollow", or a gaelicised version giving *Pann Brighde*.
- Panmuir** (Angus).
"Large hollow" or "Mary's hollow", from Brythonic *pant* or a gaelicised version such as *pann*, and Gaelic *mór* or *Moire*.
- Pannanich** (Aberdeen), Pananaich.
"Place of hollows", with a Brythonic origin. Pannanich Wells is *Fuaran Phananaich*.
- Papadil** (Rum), Pàpadal.
"Priest valley", from Norse.
- Parkend** (Lewis), Ceann nam Buailtean.
The Gaelic name is "the end of the folds".
- Partick** (Glasgow), Partaig or Pearthaig.
"Little copse", from Brythonic. The term *cho luath ri muileann Phearthaig* means "as fast as Partick mill".
- Patt** (Ross), A' Phait.
"The lump". The full name is *A' Phait Mhonarach*, "the Monar lump".
- Paulfield** (Ross), Am Bàrd.
It is unclear who is referred to in the English name. The Gaelic name is "the meadow".
- Pearsie** (Angus), Parsaidh.
This may be "copse place", from Brythonic or Pictish.
- Peebles**, Na Puballan.
This may be "pavilions", from Brythonic *pebyll* with an English plural.
- Peinchorran** (Skye), Peighinn a' Chorrain.
"The pennyland at the narrow headland".
- Peinlich** (Skye), Peighinn an Lighiche.
"The pennyland of the doctor".
- Peinmore** (Skye), Am Peighinn Mór.
"The large pennyland".
- Peinness** (Skye), Peighinn an Easa.
"The pennyland by the waterfall or stream".
- Penbreck** (Ayr).
"Speckled pennyland", from *Peighinn Breac*.
- Penick** (Nairn).
This may be "small pennyland", from *Peighinneag*.
- Penifiler** (Skye), Peighinn nam Fidhleir.
"The pennyland of the fiddlers".
- Peninerine** (South Uist), Peighinn nan Aoireann. "The pennyland at the raised beaches".
- Pennycross** (Mull), Peighinn na Croise.
"The pennyland of the cross", the cross in question being *Crois an Ollaimh*, known as "Beaton's Cross" in English.
- Pennyghael** (Mull), Peighinn a' Ghaidheil.
"The pennyland of the Gael".
- Pensoraig** (Skye), Peighinn Sòraig.
"Pennyland by the muddy bay", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Pentaskill** (Angus).
"Land of the gospel", from Pictish *pett* and Gaelic *soisgeul*.
- Persie** (Perth), Parasaidh or Parsaidh.
See **Pearsie**.
- Perth**, Peairt.
"Copse", from Brythonic/Pictish. The term *bho Pheairt gu Hiort*, "from Perth to St Kilda", was used to delineate the extent of the Gaelic speaking areas. According to another saying, *Tatha mhór nan tonn, bheir i sgrìob lom air Peairt*, "Great Tay of the waves will cut a swathe through Perth". Perthshire is *Siorrachd Pheairt*, and a Perth person is a *Peairteach*.
- Peterburn** (Ross), Alltan Phàdraig.
"Peter's little stream".
- Peterculter** (Aberdeen).
"Peter's Culter".
- Peterhead** (Aberdeen), Ceann Phàdraig or Inbhir Ùigidh. "Peter's headland". The name *Ceann Phàdraig* is a fairly recent translation from English. The town was known as *Inbhir Ùigidh*, "mouth of the Ugie" or *Inverugie*, in the eastern Gaelic speaking areas.
- Petersport** (Benbecula), Port Pheadair.
"Peter's port".
- Petley** (Ross), Am Maol Buidhe.
The English name comes from the surname of the wife of a previous proprietor. The Gaelic name is "the yellow rounded hill".
- Pettensier** (Moray).
"The farm of the joiners", with Pictish *pett* and Gaelic *saor*.
- Petty** (Inverness), Peitidh.
"Piece of land", with Pictish *pett* with a Gaelic locative ending.
- Phantassie** (East Lothian, Fife).

- This may mean "damp gentle slope", from *fàn* and *taise*.
- Philiphaugh** (Roxburgh), Filiopfach.
"Philip's haugh", from English.
- Phoineas** (Inverness, Ross), Foinnis.
"Under-meadow". Phoineas in Ross is also known as *Fothairis*.
- Phoness** (Inverness), Fothairis.
See **Phoineas**.
- Pinmore** (Ayr).
This may be "large pennyland", from *Peighinn Mór*.
- Pinwherrie** (Ayr).
This may be "pennyland of the corrie", from *Peighinn a' Choire*.
- Pirnmill** (Arran), Am Muileann or A' Mhuilinn. "Mill of the pirns". The Gaelic name is "the mill", with full name being *Am Muileann Iteachan*, "the pirn mill". Another name, *Muileann nam Pùirneachan*, "mill of the pirns", suggests that the English name came first and was later translated into Gaelic.
- Pitagowan** (Perth), Baile a' Ghobhainn.
"The smith's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitarrick** (Perth), Baile an Tarraig.
"Farm of the pulling", possibly referring to the steep hill road above it, from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitcalnie** (Ross), Baile Chailnidh or Cuilt Eararaidh. "Farm at the hard place", from Pictish/Gaelic. The second Gaelic name is "secluded spot of the parching". The Strath of Pitcalnie is *Srath Chuilt Eararaidh*.
- Pitcalzean** (Ross), Baile a' Choillein.
"Farm by the small wood", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitcaple** (Aberdeen).
"Farm of the horse", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile nan Capall*.
- Pitcarden** (Moray).
"Farm by the thicket", from Pictish, *Peit Chàrdainn*.
- Pitcarmick** (Perth), Baile Charmaig.
"Cormac's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitcastle** (Perth), Baile a' Chaisteil.
"The farm at the castle", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitchaish** (Banff).
This may be "steep farm", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile Chais*.
- Pitchroy** (Moray).
"Hard farm", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile Chruaidh*.
- Pitcorthy** (Aberdeen).
"The farm of the standing stone", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile Coirthe*.
- Pitruive** (Perth), Peit Chraoibh.
"The farm at the tree", from Pictish/Gaelic. Unusually, the Gaelic form of the name has retained Pictish *pett* rather than amending it to Gaelic *baile*.
- Pitfaed** (Ross), Baile Phàididh.
"Paddy's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitfichie** (Aberdeen).
This may be "raven farm" or "farm at the raven place", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile Fithichidh*.
- Pitfodells** (Aberdeen).
"The copse at the section of land", from *Bad Fodail*.
- Pitfour** (Perth), Baile a' Phùir.
"The farm at the pasture", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitfuir** (Ross), Pit Fhùir.
See **Pitfour**.
- Pitfure** (Sutherland), Baile Phùir.
See **Pitfour**.
- Pitgaveny** (Moray).
"The farm of the stirk", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitglassie** (Banff), Baile Glasaidh; (Ross), Baile a' Ghlasaich. "The farm by the grassy land", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitgrudie** (Sutherland), Baile Ghrùididh.
"The farm by the gravelly river", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pithogarty** (Ross), Baile Shogartaidh.
"Priest's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitkeathley** (Perth).
"Cathalan's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile Chathalain*.
- Pitkennedy** (Angus).
"Kennedy's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile a' Cheanadaich*.
- Pitkenny** (Fife).
"Cainneach's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile Chainnigh*.
- Pitkerrald** (Inverness), Baile Chaorail.
"Caorall's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitkerrie** (Ross), Baile Chéirigh.
This name may contain a form of *ciar*, "dark", giving "farm at the dark place", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitlochrie** (Angus), Baile Chloichrigh.
"The farm at the stony place", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitlochry** (Perth), Baile Chloichrigh.
See **Pitlochrie**. This used to be known as *Both Chloichrigh*, "the hut at the stony place".
- Pitmachie** (Aberdeen).
This is said to be "Maol Fheichin's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile Mhaol Fheichin*.
- Pitmaduthy** (Ross), Baile MhicDhuibh or Peit MhicDhuibh. "MacDuff's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pitmedden** (Aberdeen).
"Middle farm", from Pictish/Gaelic, *Peit/Baile Meadhain*.

- Pitmurchie** (Aberdeen).
"Murchadh's farm", from Pictish/Gaelic,
Peit/Baile Mhurchaidh.
- Pitnacree** (Perth), Baile na Craoibhe.
"The farm with the tree", from Pictish/
Gaelic.
- Pitnellie** (Ross), Baile an Eunlaith.
"The farm of the poultry", from Pictish/
Gaelic.
- Pitourie** (Inverness), Baile Odharaidh.
"The farm at the dun-coloured place", from
Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pittendreich** (Moray, Perth), Baile an Dreich.
"The farm at the hill face", from Pictish/
Gaelic.
- Pittentrail** (Sutherland), Baile nan Tràill.
"The farm of the serfs", from Pictish/Gaelic.
- Pittenweem** (Fife).
"The farm by the cave", from Pictish/Gaelic,
Peit/Baile na h-Uaimh.
- Pittyvaich** (Banff).
"The farm with the byre", from Pictish/
Gaelic, *Peit/Baile a' Bhàthaich*
- Pityoulish** (Inverness), Baile Gheollais.
"The farm at the bright place", from Pictish/
Gaelic.
- Pladda** (Arran), Plada.
"Flat island", from Norse.
- Plocrapol** (Harris), Plocrapol.
This Norse name contains *bólstaðr*, "farm",
but the first part is unclear.
- Plockton** (Ross), Am Ploc.
"The pimple". The English name has "town"
attached. The full Gaelic name is *Ploc Loch
Aillse*, "the pimple of Lochalsh".
- Pluscarden** (Moray).
Although the first part of the name is unclear,
the second is "thicket", from Pictish *carden*.
- Point** (Lewis), An Rubha.
"The headland". A native of Point is a
Rubhach, also nicknamed a *sùlaire*,
"gannet".
- Point of Sleat** (Skye), An Rubha or Rubha
Shléite. "The headland" or "the headland of
Sleat".
- Point of Stoer** (Sutherland), Rubha an Stòir.
"The headland of Stoer".
- Polbain** (Ross), Am Poll Bàn.
"The white pool".
- Poldrait** (West Lothian).
"The pool at the bridge", from *Poll na
Drochaid*.
- Polglass** (Ross), Am Poll Glas.
"The grey-green pool".
- Polin** (Sutherland), Pòlain.
"The farm", from Norse.
- Polkemmet** (West Lothian).
If this is a Gaelic name, it may be "pool at
the crooked place", from *Poll Camaid*.
- Polla** (Sutherland), Am Polladh.
"The pool" or possibly "pool river", from
Norse.
- Pollagharrie** (Ross), Poll a' Ghearraidh.
"The pool of the cut", referring to a land
feature.
- Polloch** (Argyll), Poll Loch.
"Mud loch".
- Pollochiar** (South Uist), Poll a' Charra.
"The pool by the standing stone".
- Pollosgan** (Skye), Poll Losgann.
"Frog pond".
- Polmaddie** (Argyll), Poll a' Mhadaidh.
"The pool of the wolf".
- Polmadie** (Glasgow).
This appears to be "the pool of the son of
God", from *Poll Mac Dé*.
- Polmont** (Stirling).
This may be "muddy moor" or "pool moor",
from *Poll Mhonadh*, or a cognate Brythonic
source.
- Polnessan** (Ayr).
"The pool of the stream or waterfall", from
Poll an Easain.
- Poniel** (West Lothian).
"Neil's pool or stream", from *Poll Néill*.
- Poolewe** (Ross), Poll Iubh or Abhainn Iubh.
"The pool on the Ewe river". The second
Gaelic name is "River Ewe".
- Porin** (Ross), Pòrainn.
"Pasture (place)". Porin Churchyard is *Cladh
Phòrainn* but used to be known as *Cladh
Mèinn*, "churchyard of Mid Strathconon".
- Port an Rìgh** (Ross), Port an Draoidh.
"The druid's harbour". The English name,
which looks like "the king's harbour", is from
a mis-understanding of the Gaelic name.
- Port Askaig** (Islay), Port Asgaig.
"The harbour at ash bay", from Gaelic/
Norse.
- Portavadie** (Argyll), Port a' Mhadaidh.
"The harbour of the wolf".
- Portban** (Tiree), Am Port Bàn.
"The white or fair harbour".
- Port Bannatyne** (Bute), Port MhicEamailinn.
"Bannatyne's harbour". The old name is
Baile a' Chamais, "the village on the bay".
- Port Charlotte** (Islay), Port Sgioba or Sgioba.
The English name is from the mother of
Frederick Campbell of Islay. The Gaelic
names are "harbour at the ship river" or
simply "ship river", from Norse.
- Portclare** (Inverness), Port Chlàir.
"The harbour at the plain".
- Port Dundas** (Glasgow), Am Port.
The English name commemorates the
Dundas family, while the Gaelic name is
simply "the port".
- Port Ellen** (Islay), Port Èilein.

- This is named after the wife of Frederick Campbell of Islay. The old name is *Leòdamas*, "Leòd's harbour", from Norse.
- Portessie** (Banff).
This may be "the harbour at the stream place", from *Port Easaidh*. The local name is *the Sloch*, from *sloc*, "pit".
- Portfield** (Mull), Achadh a' Phuirt.
"The field by the port".
- Port Glasgow** (Renfrew), Port Ghlaschu.
"The port of Glasgow".
- Portgordon** (Banff), Port Ghòrdain.
"The port of the Gordons".
- Port Henderson** (Ross), Portaigil or Portaigin.
The English name is "Henderson's port". The Gaelic names mean "port ravine", from Norse. This place is also known as *Port an Sgùmain*, "the port of the stack".
- Portinisherrich** (Argyll), Port Innis Sia Ràmhaich. "The port of the island of the six-oar galley".
- Portnockie** (Banff).
"Harbour at the hilly place", from *Port Cnocaidh*.
- Portlethen** (Kincardine).
This may be "broad harbour", from *Port Leathann*.
- Port Logan** (Wigtown), Port an Neasaig.
The English name commemorates the Logan family, while the older Gaelic name is "the port at the little isthmus".
- Portmahomack** (Ross). Port Mo Cholmaig.
"Colman's harbour".
- Portmoak** (Kinross).
"Mayota's village", from *Port M' Aodhaig*.
- Port Mor** (Tiree), Am Port Mór.
"The big harbour".
- Portmore** (Muck, Peebles), Am Port Mór.
In Muck, the name means "the big harbour", but in Peebles it is "the big village".
- Portnacon** (Sutherland), Port nan Con.
"The harbour of the hounds".
- Portnacraig** (Perth), Port na Creige.
"The village at the rock".
- Portnacraoish** (Argyll).
"The port of the cross", from *Port na Croise*.
- Portnadoran** (Inverness), Port nan Dobhran.
"The port of the otters".
- Portnaguran** (Lewis), Port nan Giùran.
"The harbour of the barnacles".
- Portnahaven** (Islay), Port na h-Abhainne. "Harbour at the river".
- Portnalong** (Skye), Port nan Long.
"The harbour of the ships".
- Port of Ness** (Lewis), Port Nis or Am Port.
"The harbour of Ness" (or simply "the harbour" in Gaelic). The village's old name was *Calaigmhol*, from Norse.
- Port Patrick** (Wigtown), Port Phàdraig.
"Patrick's harbour".
- Port Ramsay** (Lismore), Port Ramasa.
The second part of this name is Norse for "raven island", and the island in question, *Eilean Ramasa*, is just offshore.
- Portree** (Skye), Port Rìgh.
"King's harbour". The name is said originally to have been *Port Ruighe*, "slope harbour".
- Portskerra** (Sutherland), Port Sgeire.
"The harbour at the skerry".
- Portsonachan** (Argyll), Port Samhnachain.
"The port of the river trout" or "the port at the sorrel place".
- Portsoy** (Banff).
This may be "saithe harbour", from *Port Saoithe*.
- Portuairk** (Argyll), Port Uairce or Port Uaraig. This may be "Ualraig's harbour".
- Portvasco** (Sutherland), Port Bhaisigeo.
This Gaelic/Norse name may be "port of the tapering sea gully".
- Portvoller** (Lewis), Port Mholair.
This may be "port by the field", from Norse.
- Port Wemyss** (Islay), Bun Othan.
The Wemyss family are commemorated in the English name, but the Gaelic name means "river mouth".
- Poulouriscaig** (Sutherland), Poll Aoraisgeig or Poll Éirisgeig. This hybrid Gaelic/Norse name may be "pool at the gravel beach strip of land" or even "pool at Erik's bay".
- Poyntzfield** (Ross), An Àrdach.
A family name is used in the English name. The Gaelic name is "the high place".
- Prabost** (Skye), Pràbost.
This name is said to have been *Bréabost* originally, which is "broad farm", from Norse.
- Prescaulton** (Moray).
"Hazel thicket", from *Preas Calltainn*.
- Presnerb** (Angus), Preas na h-Earb.
"Thicket of the roe deer".
- Proncyroy** (Sutherland), Prannsaidh Cruaidh.
"Hard tree place", including what appears to be a Brythonic or Pictish element for "tree".
- Pubil** (Perth), Puball.
"Pavilion" or "tent".

Quaish (Tiree), Cu-Dhéis

See **Cuigeas**.

Quarryfield (Ross), Taigh an Rothaid.

The Gaelic name means "the road house".

Quarryhill (Ross), Cnoc an t-Sabhail.

The Gaelic name means "the hill at the barn".

Quebec (Ross), Muileann Luathaidh.

The English name commemorates Quebec, while the Gaelic name means "waulk mill".

Quidinish (Harris), Cuidinis.

"Cattle fold headland", from Norse.

Quier (Lewis), Cuidhir.

"Cattle folds", from Norse.

Quinish (Mull), Cuidhinis.

"Cattle fold headland", from Norse.

Quothquan (Lanark).

This may be "common land", from *Coitcheann*.

- Raarem** (Harris), Ràiream.
"Islet with a nook", from Norse.
- Raasay**, Ratharsair or Ratharsaigh.
"Roe deer island", from Norse. The island is also known as *Eilean nam Fear Móra*, "the island of the great men". Raasay House is *Taigh Mór a' Chlachain*, "big house of Churchtown". A Raasay person is a *Ratharsach*. A saying lists the various wells of Raasay, *Tobar na Creachainn an Ósgaig*, *Tobar an Dòmhnaiach sa Ghleann*, *Tobar an Fhìona aig Tobhtagan*, *Tobar nam Bioran an Glaic nan Curran*, 's an *Tobar Mór an Suidhisnis*.
- Raddery** (Ross), Radharaidh.
"Arable land not in use".
- Raemoir** (Kincardine).
This may be from *Ràth Mór*, "large circular fort".
- Raffin** (Sutherland), An Ràthan.
"The small circular fort".
- Rafford** (Moray), Ràthard or Ràthfard.
This may be "high circular fort".
- Rahoy** (Argyll), Rathuaidhe.
This may be "northern circular fort", from an earlier *Ràth Thuaidhe*.
- Raigbeg** (Inverness), Ràthaig Bheag.
"Small place of the circular fort".
- Raigmore** (Inverness), Ràthaig Mhór.
"Large place of the circular fort".
- Raith** (Fife).
"Circular fort", from *Ràth*.
- Raitts** (Inverness), Ràt or Ràta.
"Circular fort".
- Ralia** (Inverness), An Ràth Liath.
"The grey circular fort".
- Ramasaig** (Skye), Ramasaig.
"Raven bay", from Norse.
- Ramorgan** (Fife).
This is said to be "Morgan's circular fort", from *Ràth a' Mhorganaich*.
- Ranish** (Lewis), Rànais or Radhairnis.
"Roe deer headland", from Norse.
- Rannagulzion** (Perth), Ruigh nan Cuileag.
"The slope of the flies".
- Rannoch** (Perth), Raineach.
"Bracken". The north side of Loch Rannoch is *An Slios Min*, "the smooth slope", while the south side is *An Slios Garbh*, "the rough slope", and contains *An Giuthsach*, "The Black Wood of Rannoch". Rannoch was known poetically as *Raineach nam bó*, "Rannoch of the cows".
- Rarichie** (Ross), Ràth Riachaidh.
"Circular fort at the scratching place". Easter Rarichie is *Ràth Riachaidh Shìos*, "lower Rarichie", Wester Rarichie is *Ràth Riachaidh Shuas*, "upper Rarichie", and Lower Rarichie is *Baile a' Phuill*, "farm by the pool".
- Rascarrel** (Kirkcudbright).
This may be "Cearbhall's headland", from *Ros Chearbhaill*.
- Ratagan** (Ross), Ràtagan
"Small circular fort".
- Rathelpie** (Fife).
"Alpin's circular fort", from *Ràth Ailpein*.
- Rathillet** (Fife).
This may be "circular fort of the Ulstermen", from *Ràth Uladh*.
- Ratho** (Midlothian).
"Circular fort place", from *Ràthach*.
- Ratray** (Perth), Raitear or Baile Raiteir.
"Fort place" or "village of the fort place".
- Rayne** (Aberdeen).
"Division", from *Rann*.
- Reay** (Caithness), Meaghrath.
"Mid fort", between Forss and Halladale rivers.
- Reay Forest** (Sutherland), Dùthaich MhicAoidh. This deer forest is "MacKay's country" in Gaelic.
- Rechullin** (Ross), An Ruigh Chuilinn.
"The holly slope".
- Redburn** (Inverness), An t-Allt Ruadh.
"The red-brown stream".
- Redcastle** (Ross), An Caisteal Dearg.
"The red castle". The old name was *Eadar Dhà Dhobhar*, "between two waters" or *Edradour*.
- Redcliff** (Skye), An Uamh Ruadh.
"The red-brown cave".
- Redfield** (Ross), An Raon Dearg.
"The red plain".
- Redgorton** (Perth).
"The circular fort by the enclosed field", from *Ràth a' Ghoirtein*.
- Redkirk Point** (Dumfries), Rinn Phàdraig.
"Point of the red church". The old name is *Reynpatrick*, from the Gaelic name for "Patrick's headland".
- Redpoint** (Ross), An Rubha Dearg.
"The red headland". The older name is *An Rubha Lachdann*, "the swarthy or dun-coloured headland".
- Reef** (Lewis), An Riof; (Tiree), An Ruighe.
In Lewis the name means "the reef", from Norse, while in Tiree it appears to mean "the slope", but may originally have been from Norse also.
- Regoilachy** (Ross), Ruigh Ghobhlachaidh.
"Slope at the forked field".
- Rehourie** (Nairn), An Ruigh Shamhraidh.
"The summer slope".
- Reiff** (Sutherland), An Rif.
"The reef", from Norse.
- Reinakyllich** (Perth), Raon nan Coileach.
"The field of the cockrels".
- Reisgill** (Sutherland), Ridhisgil.
"Brushwood gully", from Norse.
- Relugas** (Moray).

- "Slug slope", from *Ruigh Lùgais*.
- Remony** (Perth), An Réidhmhuin.
"The level hill".
- Renfrew**, Rinn Friù.
"The headland of the curent", from Brythonic.
- Renish Point** (Harris), Rubha Réinis.
This may be "reed headland", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Reraig** (Ross), Réaraig.
"Reed bay", from Norse.
- Resaurie** (Ross), Ruigh Samhraidh.
"Summer slope".
- Rescobie** (Angus).
This may be "the wood of splinters or thorns", from *Ros Sgolban* as an old form of the anglicised name, *Roscolbyn*, suggests.
- Resipol** (Argyll), Réiseapol.
This may mean "brushwood farm", from Norse.
- Resolis** (Ross), Ruigh Solais or Ruigh Sholais.
"Bright slope". Resolis parish is *Sgìre Ruigh Sholais* or *Sgìre Mhàrtainn*, the latter meaning "Martin's parish".
- Restenneth** (Angus).
This may be "wood of fire", from Brythonic or Gaelic, *Ros Teine*.
- Reudle** (Mull), Raodal or Raoghadal.
This may be the same name as **Rodel**.
- Revack** (Moray), Ruigh a' Bhaic.
"The slope at the hollow".
- Reyran** (Argyll), Radharan.
This may refer to a patch of arable land not in use.
- Rhegreannoch** (Ross), An Ruigh Ghrianach.
"The sunny slope".
- Rheindown** (Ross), Ruigh an Dùin.
"The slope of the fort".
- Rhelonie** (Ross), Ruigh an Lòin.
"The slope of the wet meadow".
- Rhendra** (Skye), Réineatra.
This may be "rowan township", from Norse.
- Rhenigadale** (Harris), Réinigeadal.
This may be "rowan bay valley", from Norse.
- Rhicarn** (Sutherland), Ruigh nan Càrn.
"The slope of the cairns".
- Rhiconich** (Sutherland), An Ruigh Còinnich.
"The mossy slope".
- Rhicullen** (Ross), Ruigh a' Chuilinn.
"The slope of the holly".
- Rhidorroch** (Ross), An Ruigh Dhorch.
"The dark slope".
- Rhiedorroch** (Perth). An Ruigh Dhorch.
See **Rhidorroch**.
- Rhifail** (Sutherland), An Ruigh Fàil.
"The hedge or dyke slope".
- Rhigolter** (Sutherland), Ruigh a' Ghalldfhir or Ruigh a' Ghalldair. This is said to be "the slope of the lowland man", but the second element may be Norse.
- Rhilochan** (Sutherland), Ruigh an Lochain.
"The slope of the small loch".
- Rhiloisk** (Sutherland), An Ruigh Loisgte.
"The burnt slope".
- Rhinn of Galloway** (Wigtown), Ranna Ghallghaidheil or Na Rannaibh. "The divisions of Galloway" or "the divisions".
- Rhireavoch** (Ross), An Ruigh Riabhach.
"The brindled slope".
- Rhitongue** (Sutherland), Ruigh Thunga.
"The slope of Tongue".
- Rhives** (Ross), Na Ruighean or Ruigheas (Black Isle), Na Ruigheanan (Easter Ross); (Sutherland), An Ruigheach.
In the Black Isle, Rhives is *Na Ruighean*, "the slopes", or *Ruigheas*, "slope place"; in Easter Ross, it is *Na Ruigheanan*, "the slopes"; in Sutherland, it is *An Ruigheach*, "the slope place".
- Rhu** (Dunbarton), An Rubha.
"The headland".
- Rhubain** (Eriskay), An Rubha Bàn.
"The fair headland".
- Rhubodach** (Bute), An Rubha Bódach.
"The Bute headland".
- Rhughasinish** (South Uist), Rubha Ghaisinis.
"The headland of goose point", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Rhunahaorine** (Argyll), Rubha na h-Aoiream. "The headland of the raised beach".
- Rhuvanish** (Berneray), Rubha Mhànaish.
"Magnus's headland".
- Rhynamarst** (Banff), Ruigh nam Mart.
"The slope of the cattle".
- Rhynd** (Perth), Rinn Dealgros.
"The point of the thorny wood".
- Rhynie** (Aberdeen), Roinnidh; (Ross), Ràthan.
The Aberdeen name means "division place", and the Ross name is "small circular fort".
- Ribigill** (Sutherland), Ribigil or Ruibigil.
"Lady's farm", from Norse. The old name in English was "Regebol".
- Rigg** (Skye), Ruig.
"Ridge", from Norse.
- Rimsdale** (Sutherland), Rumasdal.
"Roaring stream", from Norse.
- Rinavey** (Perth), Rinn a' Bheithe.
"The point at the birch".
- Rinavie** (Sutherland), Roinnimhigh.
"Point plain".
- Ringdoo Point** (Kirkcudbright).
"Black point", from *Rinn Dubh*, with English "point" added tautologically.
- Rinns of Islay** (Islay), Na Ranna, Na Roinn Ìleach or Roinn Ìle. "The divisions" or "the division of Islay". A native of the Rhinns is a *Rannach*. There is a saying, *Nam b' eileanach mi, gum b' Ìleach mi; Nam b' Ìleach mi, bu Rannach mi*, "If I were an

- islander, I'd want be from Islay; If I were from Islay, I'd want to be from the Rinns".
- Rintoul** (Kinross).
"The slope of the barn", from *Ruigh an t-Sabhail*.
- Rispond** (Sutherland), Ruspainn.
"Copse place".
- Roag** (Skye), Ròdhag.
This may be "deer bay", from Norse. Roag people were known as *coilich*, "cockrels", and their ability to make use of odds and ends is recorded in the saying, *Chan eil maide cam no dìreach nach fhaigh feum ann an Ròdhag*, "There isn't a stick, bent or straight, that can't be made use of in Roag". In Lewis, the name of *Loch Roag* is *Locha Ròg* and is said to derive from a Norse loanword for a *shag*.
- Rockall** (Harris), Ròcal.
This Norse name may contain *fjall*, "mountain". Rockall may have been the origin of the mythical *Ròcabarra*, as in the saying, *Nuair thig Ròcabarra ris, 's ann a théid an saoghal sgrios*, "When Rocabarra appears, the world will be destroyed".
- Rockfield** (Ross), A' Chreag or Creag Tarail Bheag. The Gaelic names are "the rock" and "the small rock of Tarrel".
- Rodel** (Harris), Ródal or Roghadal.
"Rood valley", from Norse. Rodel Church is *Eaglais Chliamhain*, "Clement's Church".
- Rogart** (Sutherland), Raoghard or Raoird.
"Great enclosed field".
- Rogie** (Ross), Rògaidh.
This may mean "great hill face". A local ditty describes the people from a number of nearby places, *Daoine beaga Rògaidh 's crogaichean Thairbhìdh; Buic Srath Ghairbh, meanbhlaich Srath Bhrainn; Fithich dhùbh Loch Carrann 's clamhanan Loch Bhraoin*, "Little men from Rogie and crocks from Tarvie; Bucks from Strath Garve, runts from Strath Bran; Black ravens from Lochcarron and hawks from Loch Broom".
- Rohallion** (Perth), Ràth Chailleann.
"The circular fort of the Caledonians".
- Romanno** (Peebles).
This may be "the circular fort of the monks", from *Ràth Manach* in earlier Gaelic, now *Ràth Mhanach*. Nearby Lamancha was previously known as *Grange of Romanno*.
- Rome** (Perth), Ruam.
"Graveyard", from Latin *Roma*, "Rome", which became restricted in meaning to "graveyard".
- Romesdale** (Skye), Ròmasdal.
"Giant's valley", from Norse.
- Ronay** (Grimsay), Rònaigh.
"Rough island", from Norse.
- Rora** (Aberdeen).
This may be "great circular fort", from *Ròrath*.
- Roro** (Perth), Ruadhshruth.
"Red-brown stream".
- Roroyeare** (Perth), Ruadhshruth Gheàrr.
"Short red-brown stream".
- Rosebank** (Ross), Cùil Choinnich.
The English name refers to a bank of roses, while the Gaelic name is "Kenneth's secluded spot".
- Rosehall** (Sutherland), Innis nan Lion.
The English name is "horse field", from Norse, while the Gaelic name is "the flax meadow".
- Rosehaugh** (Ross), Peit Dhonnchaidh.
The Gaelic name is "Duncan's land or farm" and is unusual in that it has retained Pictish *pett* rather than changing it to Gaelic *baile*.
- Rosehearty** (Aberdeen), Ros Àbhartaich.
"Àbhartach's headland".
- Rosemarkie** (Ross), Ros Mhairnidh.
"Headland of the horse stream".
- Roshven** (Argyll), Roisbheinn.
"Horse mountain", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Rosinish** (Benbecula, Eriskay), Roisinis.
"Horse headland", from Norse.
- Roskeen** (Ross), Ros Cuithne.
This may mean "antler headland".
- Roskill** (Ross), An Roisgeil; (Skye), Roisgil.
"Horse gully", from Norse.
- Rosneath** (Dunbarton), Ros Neimhidh.
"The headland of the sacred lands". The old name was simply *Neimheadh*, "sacred lands".
- Ross** (Kirkcudbright, Ross), Ros.
The Kirkcudbright name is "headland", and would probably have been *An Ros* in Gaelic locally. The Ross-shire name is probably "forest", but may be "headland", referring either to the Black Isle or Tarbat Ness. The various divisions of Ross are Easter Ross, *Ros an Ear* or commonly *Taobh Sear Rois*; Wester Ross, *Ros an Iar* or *Taobh Siar Rois*; and Mid Ross, *Ros Meadhanach*. North-east Ross is *Machair Rois*, "the plain of Ross" and the Black Isle is *an t-Eilean Dubh*. Ross-shire is *Siorrachd Rois* and Ross and Cromarty is *Ros is Cromba*. A native of Ross is a *Rosach*.
- Rossal** (Sutherland), Rosal.
"Horse field", from Norse.
- Rossdhu** (Dunbarton), An Ros Dubh.
"The black headland".
- Rossie** (Perth), Ros nan Cléireach.
"The headland of the clerics" in Gaelic, while the English form is "headland", possibly with a Gaelic locative attached, suggesting that in Gaelic locally the place may have been called simply *Rosaidh*.
- Rosyth** (Fife).

- This may be "Sadhbh's headland", from Gaelic *Ros Saidh*.
- Roths** (Moray), Ràthais.
"Circular fort place".
- Rothsay** (Bute), Baile Bhóid.
The English name appears to be a Norse island name. The Gaelic name is "the town of Bute". Rothsay's old church was *Cille Bhruic*, "Broc's church" and the parish was known as *Sgìreachd Bhruic*, "Broc's parish".
- Rothiemay** (Aberdeen).
This may be "the circular fort on the plain", from *Ràth a' Mhaigh*.
- Rothiemurchus** (Inverness), Rata Mhurchais.
"Murchas's circular fort".
- Rothienorman** (Aberdeen).
This may be "the Normans' circular fort".
- Rotmell** (Perth), Rathad a' Bhìle.
"The road by the rock edge".
- Rottearns** (Perth), Ràth Éireann.
"The circular fort of the Earn". The English name has a plural attached.
- Rovie** (Ross), Ròmhagh.
"Great plain".
- Rowardennan** (Stirling), Rubha Àird Eónain.
"Point on the headland of Adamnan".
- Roxburgh**, Rosbrog.
"Roch's burgh", from English.
- Roybridge** (Inverness), Drochaid Ruaidh.
"The bridge over the Roy". The old name was *A' Cheapach*, "the tillage plot". The church is *Cille Choireil* or *Cille Choirill*, "Caireall's church".
- Ruaig** (Tiree), Ruthaig.
"Clearing bay", from Norse.
- Ruantallain** (Jura), Rubha an t-Sàilein.
"The headland at the small inlet".
- Ruarach** (Ross), An Ruadhrach.
"The red-brown place".
- Rubha Ardvule** (South Uist), Rubha Àird a' Mhaoile. "The point of the blunt headland".
- Rubha Bhoisinnis** (Berneray), Rubha Bhoisnis. "The headland of Bhoisinis", from Gaelic/Norse. *Bhoisinis* itself is "current point".
- Rubha a' Chumhainn Bhig** (Jura), Rubha a' Chumhaing Bhig. "The headland at the small narrow place".
- Rubha Mhic 'ille mhaoil** (Jura), Rubha MhicIlleMhaoil. "MacMillan's headland".
- Rudhadubh** (Grimsay), An Rubha Dubh.
"The black headland".
- Ru Hunish** (Skye), Rubha Hùinis.
This Gaelic/Norse name contains both languages' words for "headland", but the first Norse element may be from a personal name based on *húna*, "bear cub".
- Rum**, Rum.
This is a pre-Gaelic name and unclear. A part of Rum is known as *Na Hearadh Rumach*, "Rum division", using a term, *Na Hearadh*, also found in Harris and in Islay. The Cuillins of Rum are known as *An Cuiltheann Rumach*. A native of Rum was a *Rumach*.
- Runroy** (Perth), An Raon Ruadh.
"The red-brown field".
- Rushgarry** (Berneray), Ruisigearraidh.
"Fertile land of the horse", from Norse.
- Ruskich** (Perth), Rùsgaich.
"Marshy place".
- Russel** (Ross), Riseail.
"Mare field", from Norse.
- Ruthven** (Aberdeen, Angus, Berwick, Inverness). In Aberdeen, Angus and Inverness this is Gaelic *Ruadhainn*, "red-brown place". The Berwick name may be of the same origin, or may have been planted there in commemoration of another Ruthven.
- Ryefield** (Ross), Ach an t-Seagail.
"The field of rye".
- Ryvoan** (Inverness), Ruigh a' Bhothain.
"The slope at the hut".

- Saddell** (Argyll), Saghadal.
"Saw valley", from Norse.
- Salen** (Argyll, Mull), An Sàilean.
"The small inlet". The full name of Salen in Argyll in *an Sàilean Suaineartach*, "Salen of Sunart", while in Mull it is *Sàilean Dubh Chaluim Chille*, "black Salen of Columba".
- Sallachy** (Ross), Saileachaidh.
"Willow place".
- Saltburn** (Ross), Alltan an t-Salainn.
"The little stream of salt".
- Saltcoats** (Ayr), Baile an t-Salainn.
The English name is "salt cottis". The Gaelic version is "the salt town".
- Salt pans** (Argyll), Na Coireacha Salainn.
"The salt pans", where salt was gathered.
- Salum** (Tiree), Sathalum.
This Norse name may mean "sheep islet".
- Samadalan** (Inverness), Samh nan Dailichean.
This appears to mean "the tidal surge by the haughs".
- Samala** (North Uist), Samhla.
This Norse name may be "sheep isle".
- Sand** (Ross), Sannda.
"Sand river", from Norse.
- Sanda** (Argyll), Àbhainn or Eabhainn.
The English name is "sand island", from Norse. The Gaelic name is pre-Gaelic.
- Sandaig** (Inverness), Sanndaig.
"Sand bay", from Norse.
- Sandaveg** (Eigg), Sannda Bheag.
"Little Sanda", from Norse/Gaelic, *Sanda* being "sand river".
- Sandavore** (Eigg), Sannda Mhór.
"Big Sanda", from Norse/Gaelic, *Sanda* being "sand river".
- Sanday** (Canna), Sanndaigh.
"Sand island", from Norse.
- Sandbank** (Argyll), Taigh a' Chladaich; (Mull), An t-Aoineadh Beag. The Gaelic name of Sandbank in Argyll is "the house by the shore". An older form of the English name was *Claddyhouse*, showing that the local Gaelic was probably *Taigh a' Chladaigh* with the southern form of the genitive singular rather than the standard form given above. See **Acharanny**. In Mull the Gaelic name means "the small steep promontory".
- Sandray** (Barra), Sanndraigh.
"Sand island", from Norse.
- Sandside** (Sutherland), Sanndasaid.
"Sand dwelling", from Norse.
- Sandwick** (Lewis, South Uist), Sanndabhaig.
"Sand bay", from Norse. Lower Sandwick in Lewis is *Mol Shanndabhaig*, "the shingle beach of Sandwick".
- Sandwood** (Sutherland), Seannabhad or Sannabhad. Both the English and Gaelic names are misleading, in that the name's origin is Norse "sand water".
- Sangobeg** (Sutherland), Saingea Beag.
"Small sandy ravine", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Sangomore** (Sutherland), Saingea Mór.
"Large sandy ravine", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Sanna** (Argyll), Sanna.
"Sand river", from Norse. Sanna Point is *Rubha Shanna*.
- Sannaig** (Jura), Sannaig.
"Sand bay", from Norse.
- Sannox** (Arran), Sannaig.
"Sand bay", from Norse. The English name has a plural form.
- Sanquhar** (Ayr, Moray).
"Old fort", from *Seann Chathair*.
- Sartle** (Skye), Sartail.
This may be "muddy valley", from Norse.
- Sasaig** (Skye), Sàsaig.
"Cask bay", from Norse.
- Satran** (Skye), Sàtran.
This name is unclear.
- Sauchieburn** (Stirling), Allt a' Phuill Sheilich.
The English name is "willow stream", and the Gaelic is "stream of the willow pool".
- Saundaig** (Tiree), Sanndaig.
"Sand bay", from Norse.
- Savalbeg** (Sutherland), Sàbhal Beag.
This is from Norse for "high mountain", with Gaelic for "small" attached.
- Savalmore** (Sutherland), Sàbhal Mór.
See **Savalbeg**, but in this case the Gaelic is "large".
- Scadabay** (Harris), Sgadabhagh.
This Norse name may be "tax bay".
- Scalan** (Banff), An Sgàilean.
"The little shelter".
- Scalasaig** (Colonsay, Inverness), Sgalasaig.
"Skali's bay", from Norse.
- Scaliscro** (Lewis), Sgealascro.
This Norse name may mean "Skali's river pit".
- Scalladale** (Harris), Sgaladal.
"Valley of soft rock", from Norse.
- Scallasdale** (Argyll), Sgalasdal.
"Skali's valley", from Norse.
- Scallastle** (Mull), Sgalasdal.
See **Scallasdale**.
- Scalpay** (Scalpay, Skye), Sgalpaigh.
"Ship island", from Norse. Scalpay near Harris is also *Sgalpaigh Na Hearadh* and Scalpay near Skye is *Sgalpaigh an t-Sratha*, Scalpay of Strath". A Scalpay person is a *Sgalpach*.
- Scamadale** (Inverness), Sgamadal.
This Norse name denotes a valley, but the first part of the name is unclear.
- Scaniport** (Inverness), Sganaphort.
"Ferry by the cleft".
- Scaravay** (Harris), Sgarabhaigh.

- "Cormorant island", from Norse.
- Scarba** (Jura), Sgarba.
"Cormorant island", from Norse.
- Scardroy** (Ross), Sgàrd Ruaidh.
"Red-brown swathe of land".
- Scarinish** (Tiree), Sgairinis.
"Notch headland", from Norse.
- Scarista** (Harris), Sgarastadh.
"Township of the notch or cut", from Norse.
Scaristavore is *Sgarastadh Mhór*, "big Scarista".
- Scarp** (Harris), An Sgarp.
"Barren", from Norse.
- Scatwell** (Ross), Sgatail.
"Tax field", from Norse.
- Scolpaig** (North Uist), Sgolpaig.
"Ship bay", from Norse.
- Scone** (Perth), Sgàin.
This may mean "cleft".
- Sconser** (Skye), Sgonnsar.
The meaning of this name is not clear.
- Scoraig** (Ross), Sgoraig.
"Rift bay", from Norse. An uncomplimentary saying about Scoraig claims, *Sgoraig sgreachach, 's dona beag i - àite gun dìon, gun fhasgadh, gun phreas no coille*, "Repulsive Scoraig, small and no good - a place without protection, shelter, bush or wood".
- Scorguie** (Inverness), Sgòr Gaoithe.
"Windy hill".
- Scotasay** (Harris), Sgotasaigh.
"Scots' island", from Norse.
- Scotsburn** (Ross), Allt nan Albannach.
"Stream of the Scots". An older name from Norse was *Uladal*, "Ulli's valley".
- Scotscaldier** (Caithness), Caladal nan Gall or Cal nan Gall. The English name means "Calder of the Scots", while the Gaelic name is "Calder of the lowlanders or non-Gaels".
- Scottas** (Inverness), Sgòiteas.
The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Scotven** (Grimsay), Sgotbheinn.
This name is unclear, but may be Norse/Gaelic for "tax mountain" or "Scots' mountain".
- Scourie** (Sutherland), Sgobharaidh.
"Shed sheiling". Scouriemore is *Sgobharaidh Mhór*, "large Scourie".
- Scudiburgh** (Skye), Sgudabrog.
This name contains Norse for "castle", but the first part is dubious.
- Scullamus** (Skye), Sgùlamus.
"Skúli's moss or farm", from Norse.
- Scurrival Point** (Barra), Rubha Sgoireabhail.
"Headland of the wooded hill", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Seaboard Villages** (Ross), Bailtean na Mara.
"The villages by the sea", referring to *Cadboll, Shandwick, Hilton*, etc.
- Seafield** (Ross), Rubha Nòis.
The English name is "field by the sea". The Gaelic name is "the headland of the river mouth", from Gaelic/Norse. See **Noss Head**.
- Seaforth Head** (Lewis), Ceann Loch Shiophort. "The head of Loch Seaforth".
- Seaforth Island** (Harris, Lewis), Eilean Shiophort. "The island of Seaforth".
- Second Coast** (Ross), An t-Eirthear Shuas.
The Gaelic name is "the upper coast".
- Seil**, Saoil.
This is probably a pre-Gaelic name. A Seil person is a *Saoileach*.
- Seilebost** (Harris), Seilebost.
"Shell farm", from Norse.
- Sgodachail** (Ross), Sguit Chathail.
"Cathal's croft".
- Shader** (Lewis), Siadar.
"Village", from Norse. Shader in Point, also known as *Shulishader* in English, is *Siadar an Rubha*. Lower Shader near Barvas is *Siadar Iarach* and Upper Shader is *Siadar Uarach*.
- Shandwick** (Ross), Seannduaig.
"Sand bay", from Norse.
- Shannochie** (Arran), Sean Achaidh.
"Old field".
- Shantullich** (Ross), An t-Sean Tulaich.
"The old green hill".
- Shanwell** (Moray).
"Old village or farm", from *Seann Bhaile*.
- Shawbost** (Lewis), Siabost.
"Sea farm". New Shawbost is *Pàirc Shiaboist* "Shawbost park" or *A' Phàirc*, "the park". North Shawbost is *Siabost bho Thuath* and South Shawbost is *Siabost bho Dheas*.
- Shader** (Skye), Siadar.
"Village", from Norse.
- Shedog** (Arran), Seideag.
The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Sheil Bridge** (Ross), Drochaid Sheile.
"The bridge of the Sheil". The old name was *An Taigh Bàn*, "the white house".
- Sheildaig** (Ross), Sildeag.
"Herring bay", from Norse.
- Sheildinish** (Lewis), Sildinis.
"Herring headland", from Norse.
- Sheilfoot** (Argyll), Bun na h-Abhann.
The English name is "mouth of the Sheil", but the Gaelic name is simply "the mouth of the river".
- Shenval** (Banff, Inverness), An Seann Bhaile.
"The old farm".
- Sheriffmuir** (Perth), Sliabh an t-Siorraim or Monadh an t-Siorraim. "The moor of the sheriff". The Battle of Sheriffmuir is known as *Blàr Sliabh an t-Siorraim*.
- Sheshader** (Lewis), Seiseadar.
"Sea village", from Norse.
- Shetland**, Sealtainn.

- These names are an anglicisation and a gaelicisation of Norse *Hjaltland*. A Shetlander is a *Sealtainneach*. The old Gaelic name for Shetland was *Innse Cat*, "islands of the Cat people".
- Shian Ferry** (Argyll), Port an t-Sithein.
"The harbour at the fairy hill".
- Shiant Islands** (Lewis), Na h-Eileanan Móra.
The Gaelic name is "the big islands". The English name comes from an older Gaelic one, *Na h-Eileanan Sianta*, "the charmed or holy islands".
- Shillay** (North Uist), Sileigh.
"Herring island", from Norse.
- Shinagag** (Perth), Sionagag.
"Old gap", one of the old roads from Atholl to Strathardle.
- Shinness** (Sutherland), Àird na Sinnis.
"The point of the Shin headland", a Gaelic/Norse name.
- Shirrabeg** (Inverness), Siorrath Beag.
"Little Shirra", an unclear name which may contain *ràth*, "circular fort".
- Shirramore** (Inverness), Siorrath Mór.
"Big Shirra". See **Shirrabeg**.
- Shiskine** (Arran), An t-Seasgann.
"The boggy or sedgy place".
- Shona** (Argyll), Eilean Seona.
This may be "sea island", from Norse. The Gaelic name also has "island" attached. The old Gaelic name for the island was *Arthràigh*, "foreshore island", similar to that of *Erraid*.
- Shoretown** (Ross), Baile a' Chladaich.
"The village by the shore".
- Shulishader** (Lewis, Skye), Siùiliseadar.
"Village at the sea slope", from Norse. The village in Lewis is more commonly known as *Siadar an Rubha*, "Shader in Point".
- Shulista** (Skye), Siùlasta.
"Place at the sea slope", from Norse.
- Shuna** (Argyll), Siùna.
This may be "sea island", from Norse.
- Sidinish** (North Uist), Saighdinis.
This Norse name may be "slope headland".
- Skail** (Caithness).
"House" or "hall", from Norse.
- Skallary** (Sutherland), Sgalaraidh.
"Field of soft rock", from Norse.
- Skeabost** (Skye), Sgeubost.
"Skiði's farm", from Norse.
- Skelbo** (Sutherland), Sgeireabol.
"Rock farm", from Norse.
- Skelpick** (Sutherland), Sgeilpeach.
This may be "rock farm", from Norse.
- Skene** (Aberdeen), Sgàin.
This may mean "cleft".
- Skerinish** (Skye), Sgeirinis.
"Skerry headland", from Norse.
- Skerray** (Sutherland), Sgeiridh.
"Skerry place".
- Skerricha** (Sutherland), Sgeir a' Chadha.
"The skerry at the pass".
- Skiag Bridge** (Sutherland), Drochaid Sgiathaig.
"The bridge of the winged place or river".
- Skiary** (Sutherland), Sgiatharaidh.
This meaning of this name is unclear, but might be "winged field or sheiling".
- Skiberscross** (Sutherland), Siobarsgaig.
"Syborg's piece of land", from Norse.
- Skibo** (Sutherland), Sgiobal.
"Shell farm", from Norse. This was known as *Sgiobal nan ùbhlan*, "Skibo of the apples".
- Skigersta** (Lewis), Sgiogartaigh.
"Skeggi's place", from Norse.
- Skillymarno** (Aberdeen), Sgàilean Mearnaig.
"Ernoc's or M'Ernoc's shelter".
- Skinidin** (Skye), Sgianaidean.
The meaning of this name which is a plural is unclear, but may derive from Norse *skjóna*, "dappled horse". *Sgianailt* in Lewis is "rough hill ground of the dappled horses", and this may be related.
- Skinnertown** (Ross), Baile nan Sginnearach.
"The village of the Skinners".
- Skinnet** (Sutherland), Sgianaid.
See **Skinidin**.
- Skipness** (Argyll), Sgibinis.
"Ship headland".
- Skirinish** (Skye), Sgeirinis.
"Skerry headland", from Norse.
- Skye**, An t-Eilean Sgitheanach.
This may be "the indented island". An alternative form of the name is *an t-Eilean Sgiathanach*, which points to *sgiath*, "wing", as the root of the name. A poetic name of the island is *Eilean a' Cheò*, "island of the mist". A Skye person is a *Sgitheanach*.
- Skye of Curr** (Inverness), Sgiath Churr.
"The wing (of land) at the pit".
- Slackbuie** (Inverness), An Slag Buidhe.
"The yellow hollow". Upper Slackbuie was known as *Cnoc na Circe*, "hill of then hen", or *Knocknakirk* in English. *Slag* as opposed to *lag* was the usual term locally to denote a hollow.
- Slaggan** (Ross), An Slagan Odhar.
The Gaelic name is "the dun-coloured little hollow", whereas the English name is only "hollow".
- Slamannan** (Stirling).
"The moor of Manau", from *Sliabh Mhanainn*.
- Slattadale** (Ross), Sléiteadal.
"Smooth valley", from Norse.
- Sleat** (Skye), Sléite or Sléibhte.
This is from Norse *slétr*, "smooth". A native of Sleat is a *Sléiteach*. At least three sayings exist concerning the women of Sleat - a visit

- that lasts too long is called *céilidh nam ban Sléiteach*, "a visit from Sleat women"; Sleat was compared to neighbouring Strath in *Clachan an t-Sratha 's mnathan Shléite*, "the stones of Strath and the women of Sleat"; and the area is also known as *Sléite rìomhach nam ban bòidheach*, "lovely Sleat of the beautiful women".
- Sletell** (Sutherland), Sléiteil.
"Smooth field", from Norse.
- Sliddery** (Arran), Slaodraidh.
This name has connotations of trailing or dragging.
- Sligachan** (Skye), Sligeachan.
"Small shell place".
- Sligo** (Aberdeen).
"Shell place", from *Sligeach*.
- Slockavullin** (Argyll), Sloc a' Mhuilinn.
"The hollow by the mill".
- Sluggans** (Skye), Na Sluganan.
"The hollows".
- Slumbay** (Ross), Slumba.
"Slim bay", from Norse.
- Sma' Glen** (Perth), An Caol Ghleann.
"The narrow glen". The full name is *Caol Ghleann Ghlinn Amain*, "the narrow glen of Glen Almond".
- Small Isles** (Inverness), Na h-Eileanan Tarsainn; (Jura), Na h-Eileanan Beaga. The Small Isles of Inverness (Canna, Eigg, Muck and Rum) are called "the cross islands", referring to their situation between Morar on the mainland and Uist in the west. In Jura, the Gaelic name is "the small islands".
- Smaull** (Islay), Smeidheal.
This may be "narrow field", from Norse.
- Smercleite** (South Uist), Smeircleite.
This may be "butter rock or hill", from Norse.
- Smiorasair** (Ross), Smiorasair.
"Butter sheiling", from Norse.
- Smithstown** (Ross), Baile a' Ghobhann.
"The village of the smith".
- Smithton** (Inverness), Baile a' Ghobhainn.
See **Smithstown**.
- Smoo** (Sutherland), Smudha.
"Cave", from Norse. This is the location of Smoo Cave.
- Snishival** (South Uist), Snaoiseabhal.
This Norse name may mean "snowy sea mountain".
- Snizort** (Skye), Sniothasort.
"Snow firth", from Norse.
- Soay** (Skye, St Kilda), Sòaigh.
"Sheep island", from Norse.
- Soilshan** (Inverness), An Soillsean.
"The bright place".
- Soilzarie** (Perth), Soillearaidh.
"Light place". This is the opposite of *Dollerie*.
- Soletote** (Skye), Sòlatobht.
"Toft of the solan goose", from Norse.
- Sollas** (North Uist), Solas.
This name is unclear. *Solas* means "light", but is unlikely to mean that here.
- Sorisdale** (Coll), Sórasdal.
"Mud valley", from Norse.
- Sorn** (Ayr).
"Kiln", from *Sorn*.
- Soroba** (Argyll), Soroba.
"Muddy village", from Norse.
- Soroby** (Tiree), Sóiribidh.
See **Soroba**.
- South Cuan** (Luining), Cuan Luinn.
The English name distinguishes this place from *North Cuan*. The Gaelic name is "Cuan of Luining".
- Southend** (Argyll), Ceann mu Dheas.
This is at the south end of Kintyre.
- South Queensferry** (West Lothian), Cas Chaolais or Cas Faoileas. The Gaelic name is "steep strait". *South* in the English name distinguishes this place from *North Queensferry* in Fife, and this was the royal crossing point as opposed to Earlsferry further east.
- South Rona** (Raasay), Rònaigh.
The Gaelic name is "rough island". *South* in the English name distinguishes this island from *North Rona*, to the north of Lewis.
- South Uist**, Uibhist a Deas or Uidhist a Deas.
See **Uist**. South Uist is also known as *an Ceann a Deas*, "south end" and *Tìr a' Mhurain*, "the land of marram grass". A person from South Uist is a *Deasach*.
- Soval** (Lewis), Sóbhal.
"Sheep mountain", from Norse.
- Soyal** (Ross), Saoidheal.
"Sheep meadow", from Norse.
- Spean Bridge** (Inverness), Drochaid Aonachain. The English name refers to the River Spean. The Gaelic name is "the bridge at the market place". The old name was *Aonachan*, "market place", which survives in *Unachan*.
- Speyside** (Banff, Moray), Fàn Spé.
The Gaelic name is "the gentle slope of the Spey".
- Spinningdale** (Sutherland), Spainnigeadal.
This Norse name contains *dalr*, "valley", but the first element is unclear.
- Spittal of Glenshee** (Perth), An Spideal or Spideal Ghlinn Sìdh. "The hospice" or "the hospice of Glenshee", originally an English term.
- Spanish** (North Uist), Spònais.
This Norse name contains *nes*, "headland", but the first element is unclear.
- Springfield** (Ross), Achadh an Fhuarain.
"The field of the spring".

Spynie (Moray).

This may be "thorny place", and related to *Spean*.

Sronphadruig (Perth), Sròn Phàdraig.

"Patrick's nose", referring to a nose-shaped topographical feature.

Stack Island (Eriskay), Eilean an Staca.

"Island of the pillar rock", from Gaelic/Norse.

Staffa (Mull), Stafa.

"Staff island", from Norse.

Staffin (Skye), An Taobh Sear or Stafainn.

The English and second Gaelic names come from Norse and may contain the word for "staff" or be based on *stamh*, a type of seaweed. The first Gaelic name means "the east side". Staffin Island is *Eilean Stafainn*.

Stair (Ayr).

"Stepping stones" or "rough bridge", from *Stair*.

St Andrews (Fife), Cill Rìmhinn.

This is the place to which St Andrew's relics were said to have been brought. The Gaelic name was originally *Cinn Rìmhinn*, "end of the royal moor", and the present form gave rise to the name *Kilrymonth*. The latter part of the name is a contraction of *righmhonadh*, "king's moor", referring to a moor said to have been given by King Aonghas to Saint Andrew. The name *Kingsmuir* is still found in the area, but further south.

Star (Fife).

"Stepping stones" or "rough bridge", from *Stair*.

St Catherines (Argyll), Cill Chaitriona.

"Catherine's church".

St Cyrus (Angus), Eaglais Chiric.

"Cyricius's church". This place used to be known in English as *Ecclesgreig*.

Steall (Inverness), Steall.

"Waterfall".

Stein (Skye), Steinn.

"Stone", from Norse.

Steinish (Lewis), Steinnis.

"Stone headland", from Norse.

Stenschol (Skye), Steinnseal.

"Stone hill or field", from Norse.

Stewarton (Ayr), Baile nan Stiùbhartach.

"Town of the Stewarts".

Stewartry (Kirkcudbright), An Stiùbhartachd.

"Stewarded lands". This is the old name for Kirkcudbrightshire.

St Fergus (Aberdeen), Peit Fhearghais.

The English name commemorates the church of Fergus, whereas the Gaelic name is "Fergus's farm", containing Pictish *pett*, "lands or farm".

St Fillans (Perth), Am Port Mór.

The English name commemorates St Fillan, and the Gaelic name is "the big port or village".

Stillgarry (South Uist), Stadhlaigearraidh.

"Rocky fertile land", from Norse.

Stirkhill (Ross), Meallan a' Ghamhna.

See **Mellongaun**.

Stirling, Sruighlea.

This is said to be a Brythonic name meaning "dwelling place of Melyn", which led to the older English form, *Strivelin*.

Stix (Perth), Na Stuiceannan.

"The stumps".

St Katherines (Aberdeen).

An older name of the place, *Raitt*, is from *Rat*, "circular fort".

St Kilda, Hiort.

Neither the English nor Gaelic names are clear, but the English name is thought to refer to a well, while the Gaelic name may contain an old word for "death". A number of sayings refer to St Kilda, such as *bho Pheairt gu Hiort* or *eadar Peairt is Hiort*, "from Perth to St Kilda", which signifies the former extent of the Gaelic speaking areas. *B' fheàrr leam gun robh e ann an Hiort*, "I wish he were in St Kilda", is said of someone one wishes to be rid of. *A pòsadh Hiortach*, "a St Kilda wedding", means a wedding between close relations. A threat to a badly behaved child is *Cuiridh mi a Hiort thu air muin mairt*, "I'll send you to St Kilda on a cow's back". A native of St Kilda was a *Hiortach*.

St Monans (Fife).

"Maoineann's church". The old name was *Abercrombie*, from *Obar Chrombaidh*, "mouth of the crooked river".

St Ninians (Inverness), Slios an Trinnein.

The Gaelic name is "St Ninian's slope", from an older *Slios Shant Rinnein*.

Stobo (Peebles).

This may be "stump place", from *Stobach*.

Stockay (North Uist), Stocaigh.

"Chasm island", from Norse.

Stockinish (Harris), Stocainis.

"Chasm headland", from Norse.

Stoer (Sutherland), An Stòr.

"Large", from Norse. A local saying is '*S fhada Dùn Éideann bhon fhear a tha ag éirigh san Stòr*', "Edinburgh is far from the man who gets up in Stoer".

Stonefield (Argyll, Skye), Achadh na Cloiche.

"The field of the stone".

Stoneybridge (South Uist), Staoinibrig.

"Stony slope", from Norse.

Stoneyfield (Lewis), Buaile na Cloich; (Ross), Féith nan Clach.

In Lewis, the name is "the enclosure by the stone", while in Ross it is "the stony bog channel".

Stoneykirk (Wigtown).

- "Stony field", from Norse.
- Stormyhill** (Skye), Cnoc na Gaoithe.
The Gaelic name is "the windy hill".
- Stormont** (Perth).
"Moor with stepping stones", from *stair* and *monadh*, as is shown in an old form of the name, "Starmunth".
- Stornoway** (Argyll, Lewis), Steòrnabhagh.
"Rudder bay" or "steering bay", from Norse.
The inhabitants of various parts of Stornoway in Lewis are mentioned in the rhyme, *Fithich dhubha Ionacleit, sliogairean shìos a' bhaile, daoine uasal Ceann a' Bhàigh, spàgairean Ghiurseadair*, "Black ravens from Newton, sneaks from down the town, noble folk from Bayhead, clumsy folk from Guersheader".
- Straad** (Bute), An t-Sràid.
"Street".
- Strabane** (Arran), Srath Bàn.
"Fair or white river haugh".
- Stracathro** (Angus), Srath Chatara.
The first part of this name is "strath", but the second is unclear, although said to be "mossy", from *càtharach*. However, it is unusual for *th* to revert to *t*.
- Strachur** (Argyll), Srath Chura.
"Strath of the pit".
- Straloch** (Aberdeen), Perth), Srath Loch. The Perth name is "strath of the loch", and the Aberdeen name may be of the same origin.
- Stranraer** (Wigtown), An t-Sròn Reamhar.
"The broad headland", maybe referring to Milleur Point.
- Strath** (Ross, Skye), An Srath.
"Strath". The full name of Strath in Ross is *Srath Gheàrrloch*, "strath of Gairloch", and in Skye it is *Srath MhicFhionghain*, "MacKinnon's Strath", which is contrasted with neighbouring Sleat in *Clachan an t-Sratha 's mnathan Shléite*, "the stones of Strath and the women of Sleat".
- Strathaird** (Skye), Srath na h-Àirde.
"The strath with the headland".
- Strathallan** (Perth), Srath Alain.
"The strath of the Allan".
- Strathan** (Sutherland), An Srathan.
"The little strath".
- Strathanmore** (Sutherland), An Srathan Mór.
"The big little strath".
- Strathardle** (Perth), Srath Àrdail.
"The strath of the Ardle".
- Strathaven** (Lanark).
This may be "the strath of the river", from Gaelic *Srath Abhainne*.
- Strath Aven** (Banff), Srath Thàmhainn.
"The strath of the Aven".
- Strathbeg** (Aberdeen).
"Small strath", from Gaelic *Srath Beag*.
- Strathblane** (Stirling), Srath Bhlàthain.
"Blane's strath".
- Strathbogie** (Aberdeen), Srath Bhalgaidh.
"The strath of the Bogie".
- Strathbraan** (Perth), Srath Freamhainn.
"The strath of the Braan". The name of the river is *Breamhainn*.
- Strathbran** (Ross), Srath Brain or Srath Brainn. "The strath of the Bran". People from the area were nicknamed *meanbhlaich*, "runts".
- Strathcarron** (Ross), Srath Carrann.
"The strath of the Carron". Local people are known as *Carrannaich*.
- Strathclyde** (Dunbarton, Lanark, Renfrew), Srath Chluaidh. "The strath of the Clyde".
- Strathconon** (Ross), Srath Chonainn.
"The strath of the Conon". A rhyme shows that the names of the straths and rivers in this area do not always coincide, *Abhainn Mig tre Srath Chonainn, Abhainn Chonainn tre Srath Bhrainn, Abhainn Dubh-chuileagach tre Srath Ghairbh, trì aibhnichean gun tairbh iad sin*, "River Meig through Strathconon, River Conon through Strathbran, river of the black flies through Strathgarve, three unprofitable rivers." The area of Mid Strathconon is known as *Mèinn*.
- Strathdearn** (Inverness), Srath Èireann.
"The strath of the Findhorn". See **Strathearn**.
- Strathdee** (Aberdeen, Kincardine), Srath Dhé.
"The strath of the Dee". See **Deeside**.
- Strath Dionard** (Sutherland), Srath Dionaird.
"The strath of the Dionard".
- Strathdon** (Aberdeen), Srath Deathain.
"The strath of the Don".
- Strathearn** (Perth), Srath Èireann.
"The strath of the Earn". *Èire*, the Gaelic form of *Earn*, is one of a group of names including *Eilg*, *Banbh* and *Fòtla* which were poetic by-names for Ireland. They were applied to places in Scotland in memory of the Scots' original homeland.
- Strathendrick** (Stirling), Srath Eunaraig.
"The strath of the Endrick".
- Stratherrick** (Inverness), Srath Fhairgeag or Srath Fharragaig. "The strath of the Farigaig".
- Strathfillan** (Perth), Na Sraithibh or Srath Chinn Fhaolain. The English name commemorates St Fillan. The first Gaelic name is "the straths" and the second is "the strath of the church of Fillan", from an earlier *Srath Chill Fhaolain*. Strathfillan churchyard is *Clachan Shraithibh*, and to express the phrase *in Strathfillan*, Gaelic uses *air na Sraithibh*, "on the straths".
- Strathfleet** (Sutherland), Srath Fleòid.
"The strath of the Fleet".
- Strathgartney** (Perth), Srath Ghartain.

- "Gartan's river haugh".
Strathgarve (Ross), Srath Ghairbh.
 "The strath of Garve". Local people were nicknamed *buic*, "bucks".
Strathgirnock (Aberdeen), Srath Goirneig.
 "The strath of the Girnock".
Strathgryfe (Renfrew).
 "The strath of the Gryffe". This is the old name of Renfrewshire.
Strath Halladale (Sutherland), Srath Healadail. "The strath of the Halladale".
Strathisla (Banff), Srath Ìle.
 "The strath of the Isla".
Strathkanaird (Ross), Srath Chainneart.
 "The strath of the can firth", from Gaelic/Norse.
Strathkyle (Ross, Sutherland), Srath a' Chaoil.
 "The strath at the strait", referring to *an Caol Catach*, "Kyle of Sutherland". The old name was *Slios a' Chaolais*, "the slope at the strait".
Strathlachlan (Argyll), Srath Lachlainn.
 "Lachlann's strath".
Strathmartine (Angus).
 "Martin's strath", from Gaelic *Srath Mhàrtainn*.
Strathmashie (Inverness), Srath Mhathaisidh.
 "The strath of the good haugh".
Strathmiglo (Fife).
 "Boggy strath" or "boggy river holm", from *Srath Mioglach*.
Strathmore (several), An Srath Mór.
 "The big strath". Strathmore in Angus and Perth was known as *A' Mhachair*, "the plain", to speakers of Perthshire Gaelic.
Strathnairn (Inverness, Nairn), Srath Narann.
 "The strath of the Nairn".
Strathnaver (Sutherland), Srath Nabhair.
 "The strath of the Naver".
Strathnoon (Inverness), Srath Nin.
 In this case *srath* is a river holm, but the second element is unclear.
Strath of Applecross (Ross), Srath Mhaol Chaluim. The large strath in Applecross is "the strath of the devotee of Columba" in Gaelic.
Strath of Kildonan (Sutherland), Srath Iidh.
 The English name refers to Kildonan, but the Gaelic name is "the strath of the Helmsdale River".
Strath of Pitcalnie (Ross), Srath Chuilt Eararaidh. See **Pitcalnie**.
Strathore (Fife).
 This may be "dun-coloured strath", from *Srath Odhar*.
Strath Ossian (Inverness), Srath Oisein.
 "The strath of Ossian".
Strathoykel (Sutherland), Srath Òiceall.
 "The strath of the Oykel".
Strathpeffer (Ross), Srath Pheofhair.
 "The strath of the bright river".
Strathrannoch (Ross), Srath Raineach.
 "Bracken strath".
Strathrory (Ross), Srath Uaraidh.
 "The strath of the Rory".
Strathrusdale (Ross), Srath Rùsdail.
 "The strath of Rusdale".
Strathspey (Inverness, Moray), Srath Spé.
 "The strath of the Spey".
Strathtay (Perth), Srath Tatha.
 "The strath of the Tay".
Strath Tirry (Sutherland), Srath Tiridh.
 "The strath of the Tirry".
Strathummel (Perth), Srath Teimhil.
 "The strath of the Tummel".
Strath Vagastie (Sutherland), Srath Bhàgastaidh. The meaning of the second, Norse, part of this strath name is unclear, although it may be "watching place".
Strathwhillan (Arran), Srath Chuilinn.
 Although the current name is "holly strath", this place was first called *Tìr Chuilinn*, "holly land".
Strathy (Ross), An t-Srathaidh; (Sutherland), Srathaidh. The Ross name is "the little strath", while the Sutherland name either means the same or "strath place".
Strathyre (Perth), An t-Iomaire Riabhach or An t-Iomaire Fada. "The brindled rigg" or "the long rigg", these names applying to the village only, the old English name of which was *Immerioch*. The valley of Strathyre is *Srath Eadhair*.
Streens of Findhorn (Nairn), Na Srianan.
 "The restraints", referring to narrows in the River Findhorn.
Street of Kincardine (Inverness), An t-Sràid.
 The Gaelic name is simply "the street".
Strichen (Aberdeen).
 This may be a strath name. The old name of the village was *Mormond*, from Gaelic *Mór Mhonadh*, "large hill".
Stroanpatrick (Kirkcudbright).
 "Patrick's point", from *Sròn Phàdraig*.
Strollamus (Skye), Stròlamus.
 "Stúrli's moss or farm", from Norse.
Stroma (Caithness), Stròma.
 "Current island", from Norse.
Stromay (North Uist), Sròmaigh.
 See **Stroma**.
Strombane (North Uist), An Sròm Bàn.
 "The fair stream".
Strome (Ross), An Sròm; (South Uist), An Sròm Dearg. The Ross name is "the current", from Norse. In South Uist it is "the red stream".
Stromeferry (Ross), Port an t-Sròim.
 "The port at the current", from Gaelic/Norse.
Stronachlachair (Perth), Sròn a' Chlachair.
 "The mason's point".

- Stronachullin** (Argyll), Sròn a' Chuilinn.
"The holly point".
- Stronchreggan** (Argyll), Sròn a' Chrithheagain.
This may be "the point of the little aspen".
- Stronchrubie** (Sutherland), Sròn Chrùbaidh.
"The point at the bent place".
- Strond** (Harris), Srannda.
"Beach", from Norse.
- Strone** (Argyll, Inverness, Jura), An t-Sròn.
"The point". Strone is Inverness-shire in full *Sròn a' Chaisteil*, "the point of the castle", referring to nearby Urquhart Castle which is known as *Caisteal na Sròine*, "the castle at the point". Strone Glen in Argyll is *Gleann na Sròine*, "the glen of the headland".
- Stroneba** (Inverness), Sròn na Bà.
"The point of the cow".
- Strone of Cally** (Perth), Sròn Challaidh.
"The point at the hazel place".
- Strone Point** (Argyll), Rubha Sroigheann; (Inverness), Sròn a' Chaisteil. The Argyll name is "Striven Point", while the Inverness name is "the point of the castle". See **Strone**.
- Stronlossit** (Inverness), Sròn Losaid.
"The point on the Lossit".
- Stronmilchan** (Argyll), Sròn Mhaolagain.
"Maolagan's point" or "the point at the little rounded place".
- Strontian** (Argyll), Sròn an t-Sithein.
"The point at the fairy hill".
- Struan** (North Uist), An Sruthan Ruadh; (Perth), Srùthan; (Skye), An Sruthan. In North Uist this is "the red-brown stream", while in Perth and Skye it is "stream" or "the stream".
- Struanmore** (Skye), An Sruthan Mór.
"The big stream".
- Strumore** (North Uist), An Sruth Mór.
"The big current".
- Struy** (Inverness, Ross), An t-Srùigh.
"The current place".
- Stuartfield** (Aberdeen).
"Stuart's field". The old name was *Crechie*, probably from Gaelic *Creichidh*, "shaking place".
- Stuckindroin** (Dunbarton), Stùc an Droighinn.
"Thorn hill".
- Styemouth** (Perth), Cùil nan Cnàimh.
The English name is "mouth of the Style", while the Gaelic one is "nook of the bones".
- Succoth** (Argyll), An Socach.
"The sow place".
- Suddie** (Ross), Suidhe.
"Seat". Easter Suddie is also covered by the same Gaelic name.
- Suie** (Banff), Suidhe Artair.
The English name is "seat", from Gaelic. The Gaelic name is "Arthur's seat".
- Suisgill** (Sutherland), Sidhisgil.
"Seething gully", from Norse.
- Suishnish** (Raasay), Suidhisnis.
"Seething headland", from Norse.
- Suledale** (Skye), Sùladal.
"Sea slope valley", from Norse.
- Sulishader** (Skye), Sùlaiseadar.
"Sea slope place", from Norse.
- Summer Isles** (Ross), Na h-Eileanan Samhraidh. "The islands of summer".
- Sunart** (Argyll), Suaineart.
"Svein's firth", from Norse. The rivalry between Sunart and neighbouring Ardnamurchan is recorded in the saying, *Sùrd le Suaineart! Chaidh Aird nam Murchan a dholaidh!*, "Let Sunart rejoice! Ardnamurchan has been ruined!". Pre-Norse, Loch Sunart was called *A' Mhorbhairne*, "the sea gap" or *Morvern*.
- Sunipol** (Argyll), Suaineapol.
"Svein's farm", from Norse.
- Sunisletter** (Inverness), Suainisleitir.
"Svein's level land", from Norse.
- Sutherland**, Cataibh.
The English name is "southern land" from the point of view of the Norse, while the Gaelic name is "Cat people's land", referring to the tribe also mentioned in *Caithness*. East Sutherland is *Machair Chat*, "plain of Sutherland", and the hilly area behind it is *Bràigh Chat*, "upland of Sutherland". The central part of the county is *Dithreabh Chat*, "wilderness of Sutherland", and north Sutherland or the Reay Forest is *Dùthaich MhicAoidh*, "MacKay's country". South-east Sutherland between Bonar Bridge and Dornoch is *Fearann Coscraigh*, "Coscrach's land".
- Sutors of Cromarty** (Ross), Na Sùdraichean.
"The tanners", two headlands facing each other across the mouth of the Cromarty Firth.
- Swainbost** (Lewis), Suaineabost.
"Svein's farm", from Norse.
- Swordale** (Lewis, Ross, Skye), Suardal.
"Grassy valley", from Norse.
- Swordly** (Sutherland), Suardailigh.
"Grassy slope", from Norse.
- Sydera** (Sutherland), Siara.
See **Cyderhall**.
- Syre** (Sutherland), Saghair.
This may stem from Norse *saurr*, "marsh".

- Taagan** (Ross), Na Tathagan.
"The in-fields", from Norse.
- Tahay** (North Uist), Tathaigh.
"High island", from Norse.
- Tain** (Ross), Baile Dhubhthaich.
The English name is from the pre-Celtic river name. The Gaelic name is "Duthac's town". Tain is linked with several places further north in the rhyme, *Baile Dhubhthaich bòidheach, Dòrnach na goirt; Sgiobal nan ùbhlan 's Bil an arain choirc'; Eurabol nan coileagan, Dùn Robain a' chàil; Goillspidh nan sligean dubh 's Druim Muighe a' bhàrr*, "Beautiful Tain, Dornoch of the starvation; Skibo of the apples and Bil of the oatcakes; Embo of the cockles, Dunrobin of the kail; Golspie of the mussels and Druimuie of the cream".
- Talisker** (Skye), Talaisgeir.
"Sloping rock", from Norse.
- Tallabheith** (Perth), Tall a' Bheithe.
"The rock at the birch".
- Talladale** (Ross), Tealladal.
"Ledge valley", from Norse.
- Talmine** (Sutherland), Tealamainn.
This Norse name appears to contain "ledge", but the second part of the word is unclear.
- Tamdhu** (Moray), An Tom Dubh.
"The black hillock".
- Tanera** (Ross), Tannara.
"Harbour island", from Norse. Tanera Beg is *Tannara Bheag* and Tanera More is *Tannara Mhór*.
- Tangusdale** (Barra), Tangasdal.
"Valley of the sharp ridge", from Norse.
- Tannach** (Caithness).
"Green field", from Gaelic *Tamhnach*.
- Tannadice** (Angus), Tanachais.
This may be from *tamhnach*, "green field". The church here was known as *Cill Earnain*, "Ernan's church".
- Tannochoiside** (Lanark).
This contains Gaelic *tamhnach*, "green field", with English "side" attached.
- Tannock** (West Lothian).
See **Tannach**.
- Taransay** (Harris), Tarasaigh.
"Taran's island", from Norse.
- Tarbat** (Ross), Tairbeart.
"Isthmus". Tarbat Church and Parish are respectively *Cill Mo Cholmaig* and *Sgìre Mo Cholmaig*, dedicated to *Colman*. This form of the saint's name appears in nearby *Port Mo Cholmaig* or *Portmahomack*. Tarbat Ness is *Rubha Thairbeirt*.
- Tarbert** (several), An Tairbeart.
"The isthmus". Some of the places named thus in English have more complete Gaelic names. Tarbert on Loch Fyne is *Tairbeart Loch Fine*, the isthmus of Loch Fyne, where the people were referred to by a variety of nicknames such as *fithich dhubha*, "black ravens", *ducairean*, "guillemots" and *gallachan*, "bitches". In Harris, Tarbert is *Tairbeart Na Hearadh*, "the isthmus of Harris", where East Tarbert is simply *an Tairbeart* and West Tarbert is *an Taobh Siar*, "the west side". To express *in Tarbert*, Gaelic uses *air an Tairbeart*, "on Tarbert".
- Tarbet** (several), An Tairbeart.
"The isthmus". The full name of Tarbet on Loch Lomond is *Tairbeart Loch Laomainn*, "the isthmus of Loch Lomond", while at Loch Nevis it is *Tairbeart Loch Nibheis*, "the isthmus of Loch Nevis".
- Tarbrax** (West Lothian).
This may be "speckled hill", from Gaelic *Tòrr Breac*.
- Tarland** (Aberdeen), Turlann.
The meaning of this name is unclear. Tarland Church is *Cill Mo Luag*, "Mo Luag's church", and the fair held here was *Féill Bhrighd*, "Bridget's Fair".
- Tarlogie** (Ross), Tàrlagaidh.
This is thought to be a Pictish name, meaning "white brow".
- Tarradale** (Ross), Tarradal.
This Norse name may be "peat valley".
- Tarrel** (Ross), Tarail.
"Over-cliff". A local saying mentions *Tarail Mhór is Tarail Bheag is Tarail fon a' chreig*, "Big Tarrel and Little Tarrel and Tarrel under the rock".
- Tarnnacraig** (Arran), Tòrr na Creige.
"The hill of the rock".
- Tarskavaig** (Skye), Tarsgabhaig.
"Cod bay", from Norse.
- Tarves** (Aberdeen).
This may be "bull place", from *Tarbhais*.
- Tarvie** (Ross), Tairbhìdh.
"Bull place". Local people were known as *crogaichean*, "crocks".
- Tarvit** (Fife).
This may be "bull place", from *Tarbhaid*.
- Tavool** (Mull), Tàbol.
"High farm", from Norse.
- Taychreggan** (Argyll), Taigh a' Chreagain.
"The house by the little rock".
- Tayinloan** (Argyll, Skye), Taigh an Lòin.
"The house by the pond".
- Taymouth** (Perth), Bealach.
"Pass". The full name is *Bealach nan Laogh*, "the pass of the calves". Taymouth Castle is *Caisteal Bhealaich*.
- Taynish** (Argyll), Taighnis.
This may be "high headland", from Norse.
- Taynuilt** (Argyll), Taigh an Uillt.
"The house by the stream".
- Tayport** (Fife).

- This harbour on the Tay used to be known as *Portincraig*, from Gaelic *Port na Creige*, "the harbour at the rock".
- Tayvallich** (Argyll), Taigh a' Bhealaich.
"The house at the pass".
- Teanamachar** (North Uist), An t-Seana Mhachair. "The old machair".
- Teanassie** (Ross), Taigh an Fhasaidh.
"The house at the stance".
- Teangue** (Skye), An Teanga.
"The tongue" or "spit of land". Upper Teangue is *Bràigh na Teanga*, "the upper part of Teangue".
- Teaninich** (Ross), Taigh an Aonaich.
"The house on the moor".
- Teawig** (Inverness), Taigh a' Bhuic.
"The house of the buck".
- Teilesnish** (Harris), Teilnis.
"Cave headland", from Norse.
- Temple** (Midlothian), Baile nan Trodach.
This name commemorates the Knights Templar. The old name was *Ballentroddoch*, "the farm of the combatants".
- Tenandry** (Perth), An t-Seanaontachd.
"The old leased land".
- Tenga** (Mull), An Teanga.
See **Teangue**.
- Terreagles** (Dumfries).
"Village with a church", from Brythonic, and not Gaelic *treamhar eaglaise*.
- Tersets** (Aberdeen).
This may be "crossing path", from *Tarsaid*.
- Texa** (Islay), Teasca.
This Norse island name is unclear.
- The Craigs** (Ross), Taigh na Creige.
"The house by the rock".
- The Green** (Tiree), Biostadh or Port Bhiostadh. See **Green**.
- The Land** (Tiree), Lag an t-Seagail.
See **Land**.
- Thundergay** (Arran), Tòrr a' Ghaoth.
"The windy hill". North Thundergay, also known as *Lenimore*, is *Lèanaidh Mór* or *Lèanaidh Mhór*, "big meadow". South Thundergay is *An t-Achadh Mór*, "the big field".
- Thurso** (Caithness), Inbhir Theòrsa.
The English name is the name of the river, while the Gaelic name is "mouth of the Thurso".
- Tibbermore** (Perth).
"Big well", from Gaelic *Tiobar Mór*.
- Tigharry** (North Uist), Taigh a' Gheàrraidh.
"The house on the fertile land".
- Tighnabruaich** (Argyll), Taigh na Bruaich.
"The house on the bank". The Tighnabruaich area is *Kerry* or *An Ceathramh Comhalach*, "the Cowal quarterland", and a native of the area is a *Ceathrach*.
- Tighnafiline** (Ross), Taigh na Faoilinn or Taigh na Fadhlainn. "The house by the shore field".
- Tighphuirst** (Argyll), Taigh a' Phuirt.
"The house at the port".
- Tillydrine** (Aberdeen).
"The green hill of thorns", from *Tulach an Droighinn*.
- Tillyfour** (Aberdeen).
"The green hill of the pasture", from *Tulach Phùir*.
- Tillyfourie** (Aberdeen).
"The green hill at the pasture place", from *Tulach Phùiridh*.
- Tillytarmont** (Aberdeen).
"The green hill of the sanctuary", from *Tulach an Tèarmainn*.
- Timsgarry** (Lewis), Tuimisgearraidh.
The first part of this Norse field name may be a personal name.
- Tipperty** (Aberdeen).
"Place of wells", from *Tiobartaidh*.
- Tirandrish** (Inverness), Tir an Dris.
"The land of the briars".
- Tirarragan** (Mull), Tir Fheargain.
"Feargan's land".
- Tirarthur** (Perth), Tir Artair.
"Arthur's land".
- Tiree**, Tiriodh.
"Corn land". The island is also known as *Tiriodh iosal an eòrna*, "low Tiree of the barley". East Tiree is known as *an Cinn t-Sear*, "east end", and the west part is known as *an Cinn t-Siar*, "west end". A Tiree person is a *Tiristeach*.
- Tirghoil** (Mull), Tir a' Ghoill.
"The land of the non-Gael".
- Tirinie** (Perth), Tir Ìngnidh.
"The land of the claw place". A saying maintains, *Cha bhi Tòiseach air Tir Ìngnidh, 's cha bhi Tir Ìngnidh gun Tòiseach*, "Tirinie will never have a master, and Tirinie will never be without a master". This saying depends on the ambiguity of *tòiseach* which means "leader" or "master", but also "Macintosh".
- Tiroran** (Mull), Tir Odhrain.
"Oran's land".
- Tiumpain Head** (Lewis), Ceann an Tiumpain or Rubha an Tiumpain. "The headland of the drumming". A variant spelling, *Ceann an t-Siumpain*, can also be seen.
- Tobermory** (Mull), Tobar Mhoire.
"Mary's well". This was formerly known as *Tobar Maol Rubha*, "Maol Rubha's well".
- Toberonochy** (Luining), Tobar Dhonnchaidh.
"Duncan's well".
- Tobson** (Bernera), Tòpsann.
"Sound or head of the bay", from Norse.
- Toe Head** (Harris), Gob an Tobha.

- "The peak at the grassy point", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Tokavaig** (Skye), Tòcabhaig
"Tóki's bay", from Norse.
- Toldunie** (Perth), Tail Dùnaidh.
This may be "haugh of the fort place".
- Tollie** (Ross), Tollaidh.
"Place of holes".
- Tolmachan** (Harris), An Tolmachan.
"The little knoll".
- Tolsta** (Lewis), Tolastadh.
"Tholf's place", from Norse. New Tolsta is *Am Baile Ùr*, "the new village" and North Tolsta is *Tolastadh bho Thuath*. Tolsta Head is *Ceann Tholastaidh*.
- Tolstacholais** (Lewis), Tolastadh a' Chaolais.
"Tolsta at the narrows", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Tolvah** (Inverness), Toll a' Bhàthaidh.
"The drowning hole".
- Tomatin** (Inverness), Tom Aitinn.
"Juniper hillock".
- Tombae** (Banff).
"The birch hillock", from *An Tom Beithe*.
- Tombain** (Moray).
"The fair hillock", from *An Tom Bàn*.
- Tomchrasky** (Inverness), Tom Chrasgaidh.
"The hillock at the crossing place".
- Tomdoun** (Inverness), An Tom Donn.
"The brown hillock".
- Tomich** (Inverness), Tomaich.
"Hillock place".
- Tomintoul** (Banff), Tom an t-Sabhail.
"The hillock with the barn".
- Tomnahurich** (Inverness), Tom na h-Iubhraich. "The hillock of the yew wood".
- Tomnamoon** (Moray).
"The hillock of the peat", from *Tom na Mòna*.
- Tomnavoulin** (Banff), Tom Mhuilinn.
"The hillock at the mill".
- Tong** (Lewis), Tong or Tunga.
"Tongue" or "spit of land", from Norse.
- Tongadale** (Skye), Tungadal.
"Tongue valley", from Norse.
- Tongue** (Sutherland), Ceann Tàile or Tunga.
The English and second Gaelic names are "tongue of land", from Norse. The first Gaelic name is "bay head" and is an abbreviation of *Ceann Tàile MhicAoidh*, "MacKay's Kintail".
- Torastan** (Coll), Torathasdan.
This may be "Thorir's dwelling", from Norse.
- Torastay** (Lewis), Torasdaigh.
"Thorir's island", from Norse.
- Toravaig** (Skye), Tòrabhaig.
"Thorir's bay" or "peat bay", from Norse.
- Torbane** (West Lothian).
"Fair hill", from *Tòrr Bàn*.
- Torcastle** (Inverness), Tòrr a' Chaisteil.
"The hill of the castle".
- Tore** (Ross), An Tòrr.
"The hill".
- Torechastle** (Moray).
See **Torcastle** and **Dallas**.
- Torgorm** (Ross), An Tòrr Gorm.
"The green hill". See **Glen Gorm**.
- Torgyle** (Inverness), Tòrr a' Ghoill.
"The hill of the non-Gael".
- Torinturk** (Argyll), Tòrr an Tuirc.
"The hill of the boar".
- Torloisk** (Mull), Tòrrloisgt or An Tòrr Loisgte. "Burnt hill".
- Torlum** (Benbecula), Tòrlum.
This may be "Thorir's holm", from Norse.
- Torlundy** (Inverness), Tòrr Lunndaidh.
"The hill of Lundy".
- Tormore** (Moray, Skye), An Tòrr Mór.
"The big hill".
- Tornapress** (Ross), Treamhar nam Preas.
"The settlement of the thickets".
- Tornaveen** (Aberdeen).
This may be "hill of the Fianna", from *Tòrr nam Fiann*. See **Auchnagatt**.
- Torness** (East Lothian); (Inverness), Tòrr an Easa. In East Lothian the name is "Thorir's or Thora's headland" or maybe "peat headland", from Norse. In Inverness it is "the hill at the waterfall". The Gaelic name above applies only to the Inverness-shire name.
- Torphichen** (West Lothian).
This may be "Fechin's hill", from Gaelic or Brythonic.
- Torphin** (Midlothian).
"White hill", from *Tòrr Fionn*.
- Torphins** (Aberdeen).
See **Torphin**.
- Torrachilty** (Ross), Tòrr Àicheallaidh.
"The hill of Achilty".
- Torrance** (Dunbarton).
"Hillocks", from *Torrain* or *Torranan* with an English plural.
- Torridon** (Ross), Toirbheartan.
This denotes a place where boats were dragged overland, the word being related to *tairbeart*, "isthmus".
- Torrin** (Skye), Na Torranan.
"The hillocks".
- Torrisdale** (Argyll), Tórasdail; (Sutherland), Tòrrasdal. "Thorir's valley", from Norse.
- Torrish** (Sutherland), Torrais.
"Hill place".
- Torrobol** (Sutherland), Torrobol.
This may be "peat farm" or "Thorir's farm", from Norse.
- Torrylin** (Arran), Tòrr an Linne.
"The hill by the pool".
- Torsa** (Luining), Torsa.
"Thorir's island".
- Torvean** (Inverness), Tòrr Bheathain.
"Bean's hill".

- Toscaig** (Ross), Toghsaig.
"Strip of land at the howe", from Norse.
- Totachocaire** (Skye), Tobhta a' Chòcaire.
"The cook's house site", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Totaig** (Ross), An Tobhtaig.
"The bay at the house site", from Norse.
- Totamore** (Coll, An Tobhta Mhór).
"The big house site", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Totarder** (Skye), Tobhta Àrdair.
"The house site on the high water", from Norse/Gaelic.
- Totarol** (Berbera), Tobhtarol.
"Hill of the house sites", from Norse.
- Tote** (Skye), An Tobhta.
"The house site", from Norse.
- Toteronald** (Skye), Tobhta Raghnaill.
"Ronald's house site".
- Totescore** (Skye), Tobhta Sgoir.
"House site at the wood", from Norse.
- Tougal** (Inverness), An Taobh Geal
"The white side or area", possibly referring to the white sandy beaches of Morar.
- Toulvaddie** (Ross), Toll a' Mhadaidh.
"The lair of the fox or wolf".
- Tournaig** (Ross), Tùrnaig.
"Rounded hillock".
- Toward** (Argyll), Tollard.
This name appears to denote holes or caves.
Toward Point is *Rubha Thollaird*.
- Towie** (Aberdeen), Tollaigh.
"Hole place".
- Tralligill** (Sutherland), Tràiligil.
"Serf's gully", from Norse.
- Tralee** (Argyll), Trà Li.
This may be "beach at the slope", from Gaelic/Norse.
- Trantlebeg** (Sutherland), Tranntail Beag.
"Little Trantle", from Norse for "Thron'd's field", with Gaelic for "small" added.
- Trantlemore** (Sutherland), Tranntail Mór.
"Big Trantle". See **Trantlebeg**.
- Treaslane** (Skye), Triaslainn.
The meaning of this name is unclear.
- Treshnish** (Mull), Treisinis.
This Norse headland name is unclear.
- Tressady** (Sutherland), Treasaididh.
"Battle place".
- Trinafour** (Perth), Trian a' Phùir.
"Third-land of the pasture".
- Trislaig** (Argyll), Trioslaig.
This Norse name refers to a bay, but the first element of the name is unclear.
- Trodday** (Skye), Tròndaigh.
"Thron'd's headland", from Norse. The same personal name appears in *Trotternish*.
- Troon** (Ayr), An Truthail or An t-Sròn.
"The nose-shaped headland", from Brythonic *trwyn*. The second Gaelic name is cognate with the Brythonic original. The first Gaelic name, "the stream or current", was used in Arran Gaelic and is a corruption of the original name.
- Trossary** (South Uist), Trosaraidh.
"Thrasi's fertile land", from Norse.
- Trotternish** (Skye), Tròndairmis.
"Thron'd's headland", a personal name also found in *Trodday*. Trotternish people were nicknamed *coin*, "dogs", and known as *stapagaich*, "stapag people", by their neighbours in Duirinish. Trotternish itself was known as *Dùthaich nan Stapag* or *am Fearann Stapagach*, "the stapag land", *stapag* being an oatmeal-based dish.
- Troup Head** (Aberdeen), Ros Cuisne.
This headland near Troup is "cold headland" in Gaelic.
- Trumisgarry** (North Uist), Truimisgearraidh.
"Thrum's fertile land", from Norse.
- Trumpan** (Skye), Trumpan.
The meaning of this name is obscure.
- Tubeq** (Sutherland), An Taobh Beag.
"The small area".
- Tulchan** (Angus, Moray), Tulchan.
"Little green hill".
- Tulliallan** (Clackmannan).
"Green hill of the Allan", from *Tulach Alain*.
- Tullich** (Aberdeen), An Tulach; (Ross), An Tulaich. "The green hill". Tullich Church in Aberdeen is *Cill Nachlain*, "Nathalan's church". Tullich Muir in Ross is *Blàr na Tulaich*.
- Tullichewen** (Dunbarton), Tulach Eóghainn.
"Ewen's green hill".
- Tullimet** (Perth), Tulach Mhaid or Tulach a' Mhaid. The second part of the name is unclear, but *tulach* is "green hill".
- Tulloch** (several), An Tulach.
"The green hill".
- Tullochbeg** (Aberdeen).
"Small green hill", from *Tulach Beag*.
- Tullybardine** (Perth), Tulach Bhàirdne.
"The green hill of the poet's land".
- Tullybelton** (Perth), Tulach Bhealltainn.
"The green hill of Beltane".
- Tullyfergus** (Perth), Tulach Fhearghais.
"Fergus's green hill".
- Tullymurdoch** (Perth), Tulach Mhuirich.
"Muireach's green hill".
- Tummel Bridge** (Perth), Drochaid Dubhaig or Drochaid Choinneachain. "The bridge over the black stream" or "bridge at the junction".
- Turriff** (Aberdeen), Baile Thurra or Torraibh. This may be "hill place", also "the village of the hill place" in Gaelic. An older form *Turbhruadh* is found in the Book of Deer, but is unclear.
- Tweedale** (Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk), Srath Thuaidh. "Valley of the Tweed".
- Tyndrum** (Perth), Taigh an Droma.
"The house on the ridge".

Tynribbie (Argyll), Taigh an Ribe.

The first part of the name means "house", but the final element is unclear.

Tyrie (Aberdeen).

"Land place", from *Tiridh*.

- Uachdar** (Benbecula), An t-Uachdar.
"The top".
- Uags** (Ross), Na h-Uamhagan.
"The little caves".
- Udale** (Ross), Uadal.
"Yew valley", from Norse.
- Uidh** (Vatersay), An Ùidh.
"The isthmus", from Norse.
- Uig** (Coll, Lewis), Ùig; (Ross), An Ùig;
(Skye), Ùige. "Bay", from Norse. A native of
Uig in Lewis is an *Ùigeach*, and the people
here were known as *daoine uaisle Ùig*, "the
noble folk of Uig"
- Uigean** (Lewis), Na h-Ùigean.
"The bays", from Norse.
- Uiginish** (Skye), Ùiginis.
"Bay headland", from Norse.
- Uigshader** (Skye), Ùigeseadar.
"Bay township", from Norse.
- Uiskevagh** (Benbecula), Uisgeabhagh.
This may be "ox bay", from Norse.
- Uist**, Uibhist or Uidhist.
This may be "corn island". North Uist is
Uibhist a Tuath (or *an Ceann a Tuath*, "the
north end") and South Uist is *Uibhist Deas*
(or *an Ceann a Deas*, "the south end"). A Uist
person is an *Uibhisteach*.
- Ulladale** (Ross), Uladal.
"Wool valley", from Norse.
- Ullapool** (Ross), Ulapul.
"Wool farm" or "Ulli's farm", from Norse.
Local people were known as *sùlairean*,
"gannets".
- Ullinish** (Skye), Uilinis or Uilbhinis.
"Wolf headland", from Norse.
- Ulva** (Mull), Ulbha.
"Wolf island", from Norse.
- Umachan** (Raasay), Iumachan.
This name appears to be of Gaelic origin, but
is unclear.
- Unachan** (Inverness), Aonachan.
"Market place", the old name of *Spean
Bridge*.
- Unakille** (Skye), Baile Ung na Cille.
The Gaelic name has *baile*, "village",
attached to "ounce-land of the church".
- Unapool** (Sutherland), Ùnabol.
This Norse farm name may contain
"ounceland" as its first element.
- Ungeshader** (Lewis), Ungaiseadar.
This may be "ounce-land township", from
Norse.
- Uphall** (West Lothian).
"Up haugh", from English. Uphall parish
used to be known as "Strathbroc", from *Srath
Broc*, "strath of badgers", now *Srath Bhroc*.
- Uppat** (Sutherland), Upaid.
This name is unclear.
- Uragaig** (Colonsay), Uragaig.
This is "small rubble mound" or "bay at the
small rubble mound", from Norse.
- Urchany** (Ross), Urchanaidh.
This is said to mean "place beside the bog
cotton".
- Urgha** (Harris), Urgha.
"Rubble mound", from Norse.
- Urquhart** (Inverness), Urchadan; (Moray),
Urchar. "Woodside", from Pictish. Urquhart
Parish in Inverness is *Urchadan Mo
Chrostain*, "Drostan's Urquhart". Urquhart
Castle in Inverness is *Caisteal na Sròine*,
"castle at the point". Nether Urquhart in
Moray was formerly known as *Iochdar
Urchaird*.
- Urrard** (Perth), Urrard.
"Prominent landmark".
- Urray** (Ross), Urrath.
"Prominent fort".
- Urvaig** (Tiree), An Urbhaig.
"Bay at the rubble place", from Norse.
- Ushinish** (South Uist), Ùisinis.
The first part of this Norse headland name is
unclear.

- Vaitem** (Harris), Bhéiteam.
"Wet island", from Norse.
- Valamus** (Lewis), Bhalamus.
"Whale farm", from Norse.
- Valasay** (Bernera), Bhàlasaigh.
"Whale island", from Norse.
- Vale of Leven** (Dunbarton), Magh Leamhna.
"Elm plain". The Vale of Leven is part of the area of *Lennox* which is *An Leamhnachd* in Gaelic. A native of Lennox is a *Leamhnach*.
- Vallay** (North Uist), Bhàlaigh.
"Whale island" or "shallow water island", from Norse, the latter being appropriate here.
- Valtos** (Lewis, Skye), Bhaltos.
"River mouth", from Norse.
- Varkasaig** (Skye), Bharcasaig.
"Castle bay", from Norse.
- Vaternish** (Skye), Bhatairnis.
"Water headland". Vaternish Point is *Rubha Bhatairnis*.
- Vatersay**, Bhatarsaigh.
"Water island". Vatersay village is *Baile Bhatarsaigh*. A native of Vatersay is a *Bhatarsach*.
- Vatisker** (Lewis), Bhatasgair.
"Water skerry", from Norse.
- Vatten** (Skye), Bhatan.
"Water", from Norse.
- Vaul** (Tiree), Bhalla.
"Hill", from Norse. Upper Vaul is *Bràigh Bhalla*, "the upper part of Vaul".
- Viewfield** (Skye), Goirtean na Creige.
The English name is "field with a view", while the Gaelic is "the enclosed field by the rock".
- Village** (Scalpay), Am Baile.
"The village".
- Votersay** (North Uist), Bhoitearsaigh.
See **Vatersay**.
- Vuia Mor** (Bernera), Bhuia Mór.
"Large Vuia", or "house island", from Norse.

- Wards** (Harris), An Rubha Àrd.
"The high headland".
- Waterloo** (Perth, Skye), Achadh a' Chùirn. In Perth, houses were built especially for veterans of the battle of Waterloo. In Skye, the area was settled by returning soldiers from Waterloo. The Gaelic name only applies to Waterloo in Skye and is "the field at the cairn".
- Waternish** (Skye), Bhatairnis.
See **Vaternish**.
- Waterstein** (Skye), Bhatairstein.
"Water stone", from Norse.
- Waterton** (Ross), Baile nam Fuaran.
This is "water farm" in English, but "the farm of the springs" in Gaelic.
- Weavers Point** (North Uist), Rubha an Fhigheadair. "Headland of the knitter".
- Weem** (Perth), Baile a' Chlachain.
The English name is a corruption of Gaelic *uamh*, "cave", while the Gaelic name is "the village with the churchyard".
- Westerdale** (Caithness), An Dail Shuas.
"The upper or wester dale".
- Westertown of Duntelchaig** (Inverness), Bail Shuas. "Upper or wester farm" at Duntelchaig.
- West Kilbride** (Ayr, South Uist).
In the Ayr name, *west* is used to distinguish this place from *East Kilbride*. In South Uist the Gaelic name is simply *Cille Bhrighde*, "Bridget's church". *West* is used in English to differentiate it from *East Kilbride* which is *Taobh a' Chaolais*, "beside the sound", in Gaelic.
- West Lothian**, Labhdaidh an Iar or Lodainn an Iar. See **Lothian**.
- West Side** (Lewis), An Taobh Siar.
"West side". A native of the area is a *Siarach*.
- Whitebridge** (Inverness), An Drochaid Bhàn.
"The white bridge".
- Whitefarland** (Arran), An Aoirinn.
"White headland" is the English name, but the Gaelic name is "the raised beached".
Whitefarland Point is *Rubha na h-Aoireann*.
- Whitefield** (Arran), Srath Bhàn; (Inverness), An t-Achadh Bàn. In Arran, the name is "white river-holm", but in Inverness it is "the white or fallow field".
- Whitehouse** (Argyll), An Taigh Bàn.
"The fair or white house".
- Whiteness** (Ross), Rubha na h-Innse Móire.
The English name is "white headland", from Norse, and the Gaelic name is "the headland at the big meadow".
- Whithorn** (Wigtown), Taigh Mhàrtainn.
The English name is "white house", from English, and the Gaelic name is "Martin's house". Earlier Gaelic names for this place were *Rosnat*, "small promontory" and *Futarna*, a gaelicised version of the Latin form of the English name. This was the site of *Candida Casa* of St Ninian.
- Whiting Bay** (Arran), Eadar Dhà Rubha.
The English name is "bay of the whiting", from English, but the Gaelic name is "between two headlands".
- Wiay** (Benbecula), Bhuia or Fùidheigh.
"House island", from Norse.
- Wick** (Caithness), Inbhir Ùige.
The English name is "bay", from Norse, and the Gaelic is "the mouth of the Wick river", from Gaelic/Norse. The fair held at Wick was called *Féill Fhearghais*, "Fergus's Fair".
- Wigtown**, Baile na h-Ùige.
"Town on the bay", from Norse/English. The Gaelic version is a translation.
- Wilkhaven** (Ross), Port nam Faochag.
"The harbour of the whelks".
- Windhill** (Ross), Cnoc na Gaoithe.
"The hill of the wind".
- Woodend** (Skye), Ceann na Coille.
"End of the wood".
- Woodlands** (Ross), An Claon Uachdrach.
"Land of the wood", in English, but this is "the upper slope" in Gaelic.
- Woodside** (Ross), Ceann na Coille.
The Gaelic name is "the end of the wood".
- Wyvis** (Ross), Coire Bhacaidh.
The English name comes from the mountain name, *Beinn Uais*, "mountain of terror" or Ben Wyvis. The Gaelic name is "corrie of the ghost". Wyvis Forest is *Frith Uais*.

Yellow Wells (Ross), Am Fuaran Buidhe. The Gaelic is "the yellow spring".

Yoker (Glasgow).

"River bank", from obsolete Gaelic *eochair*.