

A' Ghàidhlig ann am
Moireibh

Gaelic in Moray

Ro-ràdh

'S e amas a' phàipeir seo àite na Gàidhlig ann an cultar is dualchas Mhoireibh fhoillseachadh le sùil aithghearr air eachdraidh a' chànain anns an sgìre, oir a rèir Cunntas 1891 bha coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig ann am Moireibh air stairsich na 20mh linn. Tha iomradh air a thoirt air ainmean-àite is ainmean pearsanta Gàidhlig ann am Moireibh cuideachd agus tha taghadh de dh'ainmean-àite Gàidhlig ann an Earr-ràdhan 1 agus 2. Gheibhear fios mu leughadh a bharrachd aig deireadh a' phàipeir.

Eachdraidh

Mus tàinig na Gàidheil, b' e Cruithnis a bh' aig muinntir na dùthcha tuath air Uisge Chluaidh is Uisge Foirthe, cànan a bha dlùth don Bhreatannais a bh' aig a' chòrr de mhuinntir eilean Bhreatainn no a bha na dhualchainnt dhi. Bha Breatannais na cànan Ceilteach-P agus na sinnsir do Bhreatannais na Frainge, Còrnais is Cuimris. Tha a' Ghàidhlig na cànan Ceilteach-C agus nas fhaisge air Gàidhlig na h-Èireann is Gàidhlig Mhanann. Chan eil e soilleir cò bha a' fuireach ann am Breatainn mus tàinig na Ceiltich.

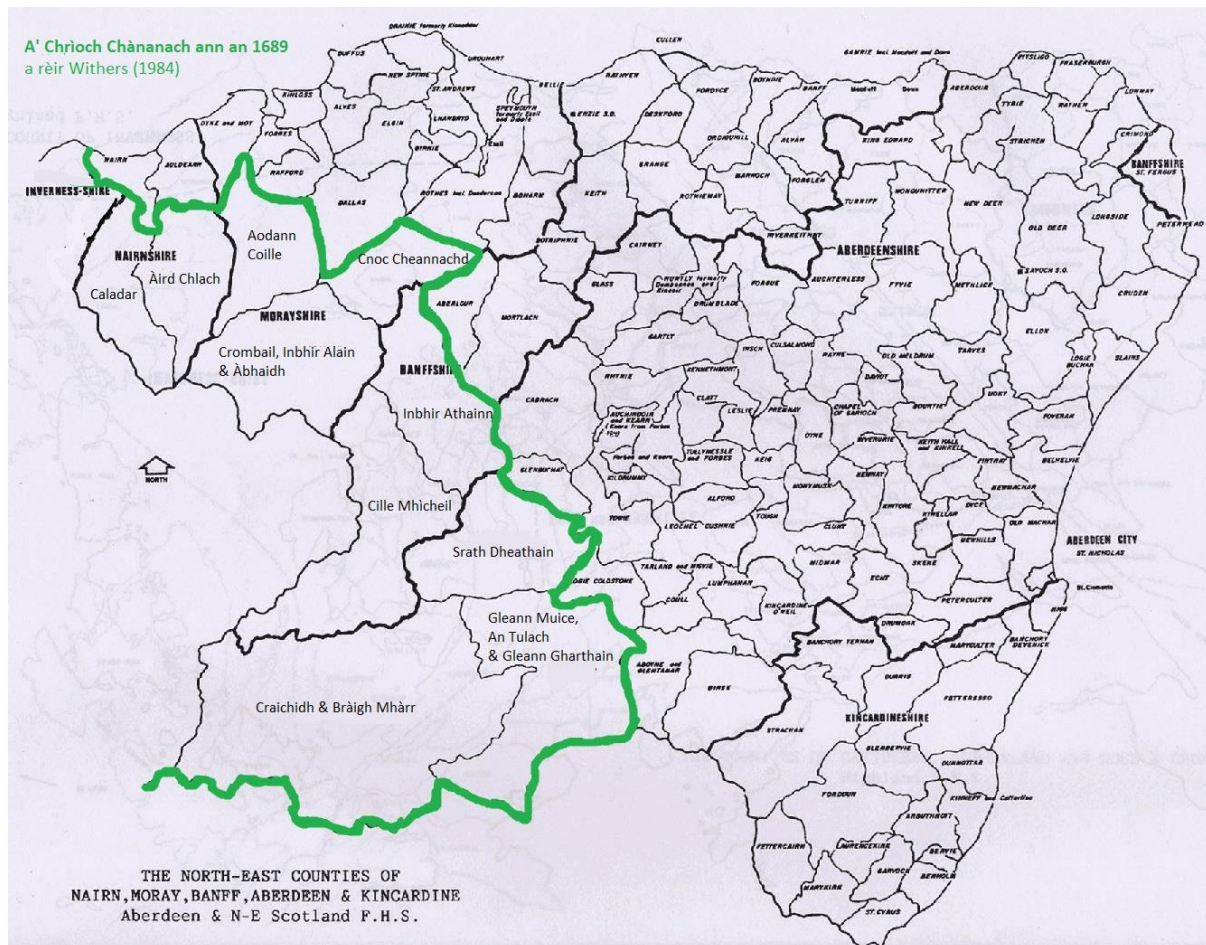
Bhathar a' bruidhinn na Gàidhlig ann am Moireibh, eadar an e rìoghachd, siorrachd, sgìre no àrainn comhairle a bh' ann, mus tàinig rìoghachd na h-Alba gu bith. B' i a' Ghàidhlig a bh' aig muinntir dùthaich MhicBheatha, 's aig a' chuid mhòir de mhuinntir na h-Alba. B' ann mar sin a dh'fhan cùisean fad linntean ged a bha bailtean mar Eilginn is Farrais nan tarraing do luchd-ciùird Gallda is Fleamach bho na Linntean Meadhanach a-mach.

Thathar air a bhith ag oidhirpeachadh gus àrainn na Gàidhlig ann an Alba anns na Linntean Meadhanach a thomhas, 's gach oidhirp a' sealltainn gun robh a' Ghàidhlig am Moireibh. Tha an cruinn-eòlaiche cànanach Proif Charles Withers ga mhìneachadh mar seo:

In the four counties of Nairn, Moray, Banff and Aberdeen, the language border in 1689 ran along the parishes of Ardersier, Cawdor, Ardclach, Edinkillie, Knockando, Inveravon, Strathdon, and Glenmuick Tullich and Glengairn. Even then, Gaelic was known by some beyond these parishes. ... The upland parishes of these four counties seem to have been quite strongly Gaelic in the 1720s and in places as late as the 1750s.

[Withers, C (1984) *Gaelic in Scotland 1698-1981*. Dùn Èideann: John Donald: 255-256]

Chithear a' chrìoch chànanach air taobh an ear-thuath na h-Alba, stèidhte air rannsachadh Withers, air an ath dhuilleig. Anns na paraistean le ainmean ann an clò nas motha bha a' Ghàidhlig aig a h-uile duine no glè fhaisg air. 'S ann le Comann Eachdraidh Teaghlaich Obar Dheathain is Ear-thuath na h-Alba a tha còirichean air a' mhap.



Nas giorra don àm againn fhìn tha an t-Old Statistical Account bho na 1790an agus an New Statistical Account bho na 1830an-40an anns an robh ministearan Eaglais na h-Alba a' toirt cunntas air na paraistean aca, 's iad gu tric a' toirt iomradh air a' Ghàidhlig, mar an Inbhir Athainn, Mòrthlach agus Sgìre Eaglais Mhìcheil ann an Siorrachd Bhanbh agus an Aodann Coille, Cnoc Cheannachd agus Dalais ann am Moireibh.

Nas fhaighe oirnn buileach tha Suirbhidh Dualchainntean Gàidhlig na h-Alba a chlàraich Gàidheil à Moireibh anns na 1950an. Tha na clàraidhean gan gleidheil aig Oilthigh Dhùn Èideann agus an stuth air fhoillseachadh leis an Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. Bha dualchas fada na Gàidhlig ann am Moireibh air a rannsachadh tràth san 20mh linn le Francis Diack à Oilthigh Obar Dheathain a chruinnich ainmean, briathran is abairtean bho Ghàidheil à siorrachdan Bhanbh, Mhoireibh, Obar Dheathain is Pheairt. Bha annas a làimhe air fhoillseachadh ann an *Inscriptions of Pictland* (1944). O chionn grunnan bhliadhnachan rinn Dr Seumas Grannd rannsachadh air dualchainntean Gàidhlig Shrath Spè is Siorrachd Bhanbh, agus Srath Spè cuideachd air a sgrùdadh le Niall MacGriogair agus pàipear aige air fhoillseachadh le Comunn Gàidhlig Inbhir Nis. Ann an saoghal an litreachais, bha bàrd na 18mh linn Uilleam Ros air oideachadh ann am Farrais agus dàin a' bhàird spioradail Pàdraig Grannd à Moireibh air am foillseachadh dhan chiad uair ann an 1823 an Inbhir Nis.

Ged a tha cuid den bheachd gum bi cànanan “dìreach a’ bàsachadh” ’s fhiach an aire a thoirt do bharail a’ chànanach Proif Nancy Dorian a dh’ionnsaich Gàidhlig ann an Èireaboll Chataibh anns na 1960an nuair a bha i aig an treas cuid de mhuinntir a’ bhaile:

“In cases in which people have changed to another language and given up their own entirely, it has nearly always been due to a local history of political suppression, social discrimination, or economic deprivation. More often than not, all three have been present.”

[Dorian, N C (1999). ‘Linguistic and Ethnographic Fieldwork’, ann am Fishman, J A (deas). *Handbook of Language and Ethnic Identity*. Oxford: University Press, 25-41]

Air feadh an t-saoghail tha cànanan a’ bàsachadh nas luaithe na aig àm sam bith ann an eachdraidh a thoradh air factaran eadar-nàiseanta is ionadail mar a mhìnich Dorian. Tha call na h-iomadachd sònraichte seo na adhbhar iomagain do chànanachan is eòlaichean cultair, ’s a’ chuid as dòchasaiche an dùil gum faigh mu 50% de 7,000 cànanan an t-saoghail bàs ro 2100. Tha an t-eagal air a’ chuid eu-dòchasaich nach mair ach 10% dhiubh beò.

Tùs: Harrison, K D (2007). *When Languages Die*. Oxford: University Press

Coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig mun ear-thuath ann an 1891

Leis mar a tha feadhainn a’ creidsinn nach robhar riamh a’ bruidhinn na Gàidhlig ann am Moireibh, ’s fhiach sùil a thoirt air toraidhean Cunntas 1891, a’ chiad fhear a chlàraich comasan Gàidhlig mar a rinn na cunntasan eile rè na 20mh linn, mar a th’ air fhoillseachadh le Duwe air làrach-lìn *Linguae Celticae*. ’S e as iongantach mu na toraidhean gun robh a’ Ghàidhlig fhathast aig a’ mhòr chuid de mhuinntir taghadh de cheàrnaidhean Mhoireibh agus an ear-thuath, agus aig mion-chuid ann an grunn cheàrnaidhean eile. Tha eisimpleir de na coimhearsnachdan far an robh a’ Ghàidhlig aig co-dhiù 20% de mhuinntir an àite ann an 1891 a’ leantainn shìos. Tha àiteachan far an robh a’ Ghàidhlig aig a’ mhòr chuid air an sgriobhadh gu **dorcha**.

Tùs: http://www.linguae-celticae.org/GLP_english.htm# [leughte 05:12:22]

Siorrachd Obar Dheathain

Bràigh Mhàrr (59.2%)

B’ i a’ Ghàidhlig a bh’ aig a’ mhòr chuid ged a bha a’ Bheurla aca cuideachd. Bha luchd na Gàidhlig na bu shine, agus bha muinntir an àite na bu dualtaiche Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn na daoine a thàinig a dh’fhuireach dhan sgìre. Nam biodh a’ Ghàidhlig aig an dithis phàrant bhiodh i aig a’ chloinn. Bha an cànan aig a’ mhòr chuid anns na ceàrnaidhean seo air taobh a-muigh Cheann Drochaid:

Inbhir Eidh	86.3%
Rathad an Dail Mhòir	69.4%
Linne Dhè	57.1%
Tom an t-Sabhail	54.2%

Ceann Drochaid (baile) (24.8%)

Bha a' Ghàidhlig aig cairteal de mhuinntir a' bhaile ach bha aois a' cunntadh gu mòr. Bha i aig a' mhòr chuid de na daoine bu shine ach aig glè bheag den òigridh. B' i a' Ghàidhlig an cànan àbhaisteach air na bliadhnachan roimhe agus fhathast ann an Ach an Droighinn air taobh an iar a' bhaile far an robh i na gnàth-chànan aig corra theaghlach.

*Siorrachd Bhanbh***Srath Athainn (34.9%)**

Bha a' Ghàidhlig aig còrr is trian de na daoine 's aig a' mhòr chuid seachad air 45 bliadhna a dh'aois. Tha e coltach gun tàinig tar-chur eadar-ghinealach gu crìoch mu 1850. Cha robh a' Ghàidhlig aig pàiste sgoile sam bith ach bha i aig a' mhòr chuid ann an aon cheàrnaidh ann an Gleann Bhruthainn an iar air Tom an t-Sabhail:

Sròn Achabhaidh & An Tom Breac 57.9%

Tom an t-Sabhail (24.0%)

Bha a' Ghàidhlig aig mu chairteal de mhuinntir a' bhaile 's ma chuairt, agus glè làidir am measg na feadhainn a bu shine. Bha aon chailleach ann gun Bheurla ach b' i a' Bheurla a bh' aig an fheadhainn fo 45. Coltach ri àiteachan eile mun ear-thuath thàinig tar-chur eadar-ghinealach gu crìoch mu 1850, ged a bha a' Ghàidhlig aig cairteal dhiubh sin a rugadh sa bhaile fhèin.

Gleann Athainn & Gleann Chonghlais (22.1%)

Bha a' Ghàidhlig aig còrr is a' chòigeamh cuid de mhuinntir an àite ach a dh'aindheoin an laigse seo bha i car làidir ann an corra cheàrnaidh. Ged-thà, b' i coimhearsnachd aosta a bh' ann an luchd na Gàidhlig 's gun duine dhiubh fo 15. Is lèir gun tàinig tar-chur eadar-ghinealach gu crìoch mu 1860. B' i a' Ghàidhlig cànan na mòr chuid ann an aon cheàrnaidh deas air Dail a' Mhorair 's an iar air Leac a' Ghobhainn:

Gaulrigg & Innis Ruairidh 71.4%

*Moireibh***Doire Roid & Dail a' Phùir (52.1%)**

Bha a' mhòr chuid a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig ach bha làmh an uachdar aig a' Bheurla am measg clann-sgoile 's na b' òige. Cha mhòr nach robh a' Ghàidhlig aig a h-uile duine os cionn 44, agus na bu treasa timcheall air Doire Roid agus Achadh an Arbha, tuath air Uisge Spè timcheall air Baile Ùr nan Granndach far an robh i aig dà thrìan de na daoine.

Achadh an Arbha & Doire Roid 64.1%

Aonagach & A' Chreag Ruadh 57.9%

Dail a' Phùir & Am Blàr Mòr 52.1%

Bràigh Mhoireibh & An Damhath (48.4%)

Cha mhòr nach robh a' Ghàidhlig aig an dàrna leth de mhuinntir na ceàrnaidh. Bha a' mhòr chuid dhiubh seachad air 25 ach bha i cuideachd aig cuid den chloinn. Bha i aig diofar ìrean neirt anns na diofar bhailtean 's i aig a' mhòr chuid anns an fheadhainn a leanas, a' chiad cheithir dhiubh air an Damhath agus an tè mu dheireadh deas air Farrais faisg air Dùn Fàil:

Glas Choille	82.4%
Lainn MhicGriogair	67.7%
Crannach & An Ruigh Chorrach	61.4%
Àth nam Bòrd	56.7%
An Tom Dubh & Cùil Feàrna	53.8%

An Goirtean & An Creagan (38.6%)

Cha robh a' Ghàidhlig tuilleadh a' dol bho ghinealach gu ginealach. Cha mhòr nach robh i aig a h-uile duine os cionn 44, ach cha mhòr gun robh i aig duine den chloinn. B' ann eadar Baile Ùr nan Granndach is Drochaid Thulnain timcheall air Gàthaich agus a' Chreagan a bu làidire an cànan 's i aig 60% de mhuinntir an àite. Air an làimh eile bha glè bheag de Ghàidhlig (8.9%) aig na teaghlachan a bha an lùib an rathaid-iarainn no eaglais na sgìre.

Gàthaich & An Creagan	60.0%
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Tulchan (32.7%)

Bha a' cheàrnaidh seo buileach air a' chrìch chànanaich, air bruach a tuath Uisge Spè mu choinneimh Àbhaidh. Ged a bha a' Ghàidhlig aig mòran de mhuinntir Ghlinn Tulchain, cha mhòr gun robh i aig duine beagan cheudan slat air falbh. Thàinig tar-chur eadar-ghinealach gu crìoch mu 1865. B' ann ann am bailtean beaga Ghlinn Tulchain agus timcheall air an Dail Riabhaich a bu treasa a' Ghàidhlig 's i aig 40% de mhuinntir na sgìre.

Baranachd Chrombail (31.3%)

Cha robh a' Ghàidhlig tuilleadh ga sgaoileadh bho ghinealach gu ginealach. Ged a bha i aig 87.5% de dhaoine os cionn 64, cha robh i aig duine den chloinn. Am measg na feadhainn a bu shine bha dithis ann gun Bheurla. Bu làidire an cànan ann an ceann an iar na sgìre mun cuairt air an Fhèith Bhuidhe agus a' Bhaile Mheadhanach far an robh i aig cha mhòr 40%.

Siorrachd Inbhir Narann**Dail a' Ghreumaich & An Fhèith Bhuidhe (57.1%)**

Ged a bha a' Ghàidhlig aig a' mhòr chuid de mhuinntir an àite, bha aois cudromach 's làmh an uachdar aig a' chànan am measg nan daoine bu shine 's i lag am measg na cloinne.

Cill Ràthaig (42.1%)

Ged a bha a' Ghàidhlig aig a' mhòr chuid de dhaoine aosta anns a' cheàrnaidh seo deas air Gollanfield air an A96, bha i aig glè bheag de dhaoine òga. Bha ceathrar ann gun Bheurla ach bha iad uile seachad air 50 bliadhna a dh'aois agus o thùs à sgìrean far an robh a' Ghàidhlig na bu treasa. B' iad na coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig a bu treasa na tuathanasan timcheall air a' Chàrn Ghlas agus baile beag Clephanton far an robh an cànan aig faisg air 60%.

An Càrn Glas & Clephanton	58.5%
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Cluanais & Droighneachan (39.9%)

Bha a' Ghàidhlig air crìonadh anns an sgìre iomallaich seo faisg air Uisge Èireann, gu h-àraidh am measg na h-òigridh ged a bha làmh an uachdar aice am measg sheann daoine.

Flionais & Cnoc an Eòrna (35.1%)

Cha mhòr nach robh tar-chur eadar-ghinealach air sgur anns an sgìre. Ged a bha a' Ghàidhlig aig a' mhòr-chuid os cionn 25, cha mhòr gun robh i aig duine den òigridh. Ged-thà, b' i a' Ghàidhlig cànan na h-aoise. B' ann timcheall air Beannchar agus a' Bhoth agus mu Chnoc an Eòrna agus Tom an Lòin a bu treasa an cànan 's i aig 40% de na daoine.

Caladar (31.8%)

Bha cleachdadh a' chànain air crìonadh bho na 1870an a rèir aoisean an luchd-labhairt. Chan eil teagamh ann gun Caladar na phàirt den Ghàidhealtachd oir bha a' Ghàidhlig aig daoine a rugadh sa chèarnaidh a bharrachd air Beurla. Cha robh a' Ghàidhlig cho làidir ann am baile Chaladair (26.6%) 's a bha i ann an àiteachan eile faisg air làimh far an robh i aig a' mhòr chuid ann an aon àite a-mhàin:

Baile nan Coitear & Baile an Todhair 64.3%

Cùl a' Charra & Torraich (30.8%)

Coltach ri iomadach coimhearsnachd eile anns na siorrachdan an ear-thuath, bha làmh an uachdar aig a' Ghàidhlig am measg dhaoine na bu shine.

Ainmean-àite Gàidhlig ann am Moireibh

Tha ainmean-àite Gàidhlig, a dh'aindheoin 's gum bi iad am bitheantas air an sgrìobhadh a rèir litreachadh na Beurla (Gallda), a' dearbhadh gun robh an cànan anns an sgìre. Is cudromach dha-rìribh ainmean ceangailte ri tuineachadh, àiteachas is creideamh ann a bhith a' tuigsinn pàtrain tuineachaidh sgìre sam bith. Le bhith a' sgrùdadh ainmean-àite anns a bheil na h-eileamaidean *achadh*, *baile* is *cill*, chithear far an robh coimhearsnachdan a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig. Ann an Alba, tha sin a' ciallachadh gach eilean bharr a' chosta an iar agus tìr-mòr air fad ach a-mhàin Rinn Ghallaibh agus taobh an ear-dheas nan Crìochan. Tha fianais air dualchas measgaichte Mhoireibh leis mar a tha an sgìre air a breacadh le *achadh*, *baile* is *cill*.

Tha na leabhraichean-ainme aig an t-Suirbhidh Òrdanais bho na 1860an is 1870an air aon de na tùsan as luachmhoire airson ainmean-àite Mhoireibh. Fhad 's a bha mapaichean gan tarraing air feadh Alba anns an 19mh linn, bhiodh an Suirbhidh Òrdanais a' cruinneachadh ainmean-àite bho mhuinntir na sgìre. Tha na liostaichean ann an Earr-ràdh 1 a' sealltainn nan ainmean a bh' air an clàradh ann an litreachadh Gàidhlig, m.e. *Sloc nam Mèirleach* faisg air Lagaidh agus *Cnoc na Croich* làimh ris a' Mhuileann Bhàn. Chan eil Earr-ràdh 1 a' toirt iomradh air ainmean Gàidhlig a bh' air an sgrìobhadh a rèir na Beurla, m.e. *Elgin*, *Forres* is *Buckie*, gun luaidh air leithid *Balloch More*, *Craigdhu* is *Tomnaglyoch*.

'S e tha ga fhàgail cudromach gun robh ainmean air an clàradh ann an litreachadh Gàidhlig, ach gu bheil seo a' cur an ìre gun robh muinntir an àite, no cuid dhiubh co-dhiù, eòlach air na h-ainmean nan cruthan Gàidhlig seach Beurlaichte, mar a thachair ann an 1976 nuair a

lorg Watson is Clement Mrs Jean Bain, an neach mu dheireadh aig an robh Gàidhlig Siorrachd Obar Dheathain:

..It was only by accident that we discovered Mrs Bain's store of Braemar Gaelic. On 15th February 1976, A Watson, J Duff and Betty Allan visited her son Robert near Crathie, as someone had told us that he would probably know some local place names. Mrs Bain repeated Robert's names in a pronunciation different from anything we had heard from numerous informants in Upper Deeside. ... With growing astonishment we listened, realising that Braemar Gaelic had not died after all.

[Watson, A & Clement, R D (1983) *Aberdeenshire Gaelic*. Inbhir Nis: Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness. Vol. LII: 387]

Air an làimh eile, nuair a bha ainmean-àite gan cruinneachadh leis an t-Suirbhidh Òrdanais timcheall air Dalais eadar 1868 is 1871, cha d' fhuair eadh lorg air duine san sgìre a mhinicheadh an t-ainm Gàidhlig *Slack na Myawn* a tha na thras-litreachadh math air *Slag nam Meann*. Anns na nòtaichean aige, sgrìobh cruinniche nan ainmean:

A small but conspicuous hollow a short distance south of Clashconnachie farmstead. Although this name is well known, no person in the district can give its derivation.

[<https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/morayshire-os-name-books-1868-1871/morayshire-volume-07/62>] [leughte 29:12:22]

Is coltach, ma-thà, nach robh fileantaich mhisneachail mun cuairt air Dalais, eu-coltach ri Aodann Coille is Cnoc Cheannachd faisg air làimh.

Uile gu lèir chruinnich an Suirbhidh Òrdanais 607 ainmean air an clàradh ann an litreachadh Gàidhlig gun chruth Beurla orra. Stèidhte air leabhraichean-ainme an SÒ, cha robh ainmean sgrìobhte sa Ghàidhlig air an clàradh ach anns na paraistean a tha a' nochdadh san liosta seo shìos, ged a tha ainmean Gàidhlig annta uile air an sgrìobhadh a rèir na Beurla.

Paraistean Banbhach ro 1975

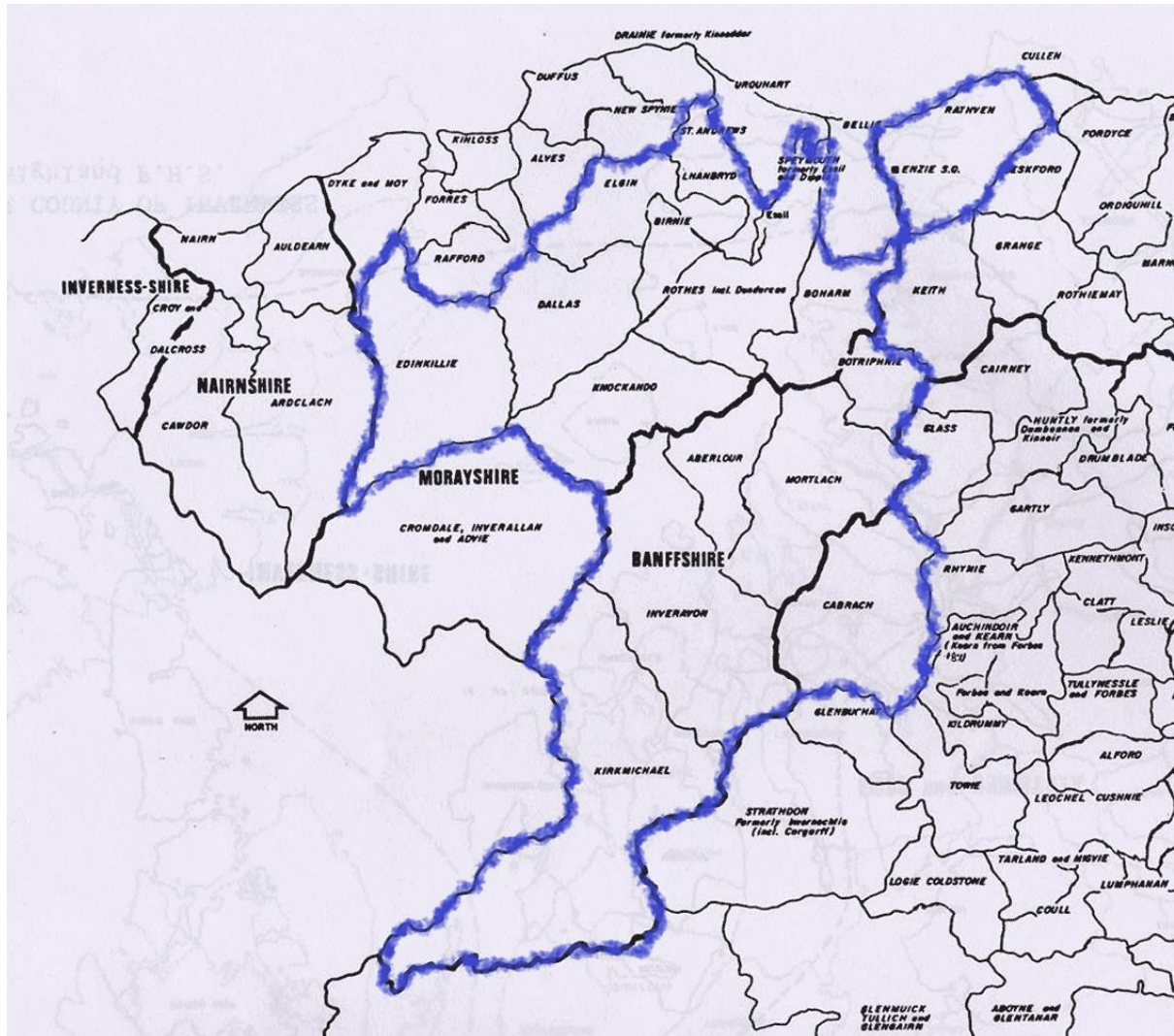
A' Chabrach	53 ainmean air feadh na paraiste
Both Draighnidh	1 ainm faisg air an Druim Mhòr
Both Sheirm	5 ainmean faisg air a' Mhuileann Bhàn
Cille Mhìcheil	380 ainmean air feadhainn na paraiste
Inbhir Athainn	52 ainmean air feadhainn na paraiste
Mòrthlach	15 ainmean mun cuairt air Baile nan Dubhach
Obar Lobhair	8 ainmean ann an Gleann Ruaidhneis dhan mhòr chuid
Ràthan	1 ainm ann am Bràigh na h-Èinnidh

Paraistean Moireach ro 1975

Braonaigh	1 ainm aig Gleann Leitreach
Dalais	12 ainmean air feadh na paraiste
Aodann Coille	39 ainmean air feadh na paraiste
Eilginn	1 ainm tuath air a' Bhuidheanach
Cnoc Cheannachd	35 ainmean air feadh na paraiste
Ràthais	3 ainmean mun cuairt air Ràthais

Cill Anndrais-Lann Brìghde 1 ainm faisg air Orton

Tha am map seo shìos a' sònrachadh nam paraistean catharra air àrainn Comhairle Mhoireibh anns an robh ainmean-àite clàraichte sa Ghàidhlig leis an t-Suirbhidh Òrdanais. Chan eil an t-seann pharaiste Mhoireach, Crombail Inbhir Alain is Àbhaidh anns an àireamh, ged a chlàraicheadh 231 ainmean innte, a chionn 's gu bheil i a-nis na pàirt de Chomhairle na Gàidhealtachd seach Comhairle Mhoireibh.



(Map pharaistean catharra aig Comann Eachdraidh Teaghlaich Obar Dheathain is Ear-thuath na h-Alba)

Ainmean-àite Gàidhlig air am Beurlachadh

A bharrachd air ainmean sgrìobhte a rèir litreachadh na Gàidhlig, tha na ceudan de dh'ainmean bhailtean, sgìrean, aibhnichean, lochan, bheanntan is bhealaichean ann am Moireibh a thàinig bhon Ghàidhlig ach a bhios mar as trice air an cleachdadh ann an cruth Beurlaichte, mar *Elgin*, *Mortlach*, *Rothies* is eile. Tha taghadh dhiubh seo air a thoirt còmhla

ann an Earr-ràdh 2 stèidhte air Taylor, I (2022). *The Placenames of Scotland*. Dùn Èideann: Birlinn.

Mar a bhiodh dùil, tha na h-aon eileamaidean cumanta a' nochdadh anns na h-ainmean Beurlaichte ann an Earr-ràdh 2 's a nochdas ann an ainmean air feadh Alba "eadar Cataibh is Anainn 's bho Pheairt gu Hiort", agus cuid dhiubh anns an liosta seo shìos.

<i>Eileamaid</i>	<i>Facal Gàidhlig</i>	<i>Ainm Moireach</i>	<i>Ainm Eile</i>
Ach/Auch	<i>Achadh</i>	Achadh an Dùin	Achadh na Sìne
Bal/Bel	<i>Baile</i>	Baile an Dalach	Baile na Tràgha
Ben	<i>Beinn</i>	Beinn a' Chaorainn	Beinn Nibheis
Blair	<i>Blàr</i>	Blàr nam Marbh	Blàr Ghobharaidh
Cairn/Carn	<i>Càrn</i>	Càrn na Caillich	Càrn a' Bhailg
Craig	<i>Creag</i>	Creag Eileachaidh	Creag an Dobhrain
Dal/Del	<i>Dail</i>	Dail nam Bò	Dail Chuinnidh
Dum/Dun	<i>Dùn</i>	Dùn Fàil	Dùn Phàrlain
Glen	<i>Gleann</i>	Gleann Losaidh	Gleann Sìth
Inch/Insh	<i>Innis</i>	Innis Ruairidh	Innis Cheith
Inver	<i>Inbhir</i>	Inbhir Athainn	Inbhir Nis
Kin	<i>Ceann</i>	Ceann Lois	Ceann a' Ghiuthsaich
Kel/Kil	<i>Cill</i>	Ceallas	Cill Mhearnaig
Knock	<i>Cnoc</i>	Cnoc Cheannachd	An Cnoc Bàn
Loch	<i>Loch</i>	Loch nam Bò	Loch Laomainn
Strath	<i>Srath</i>	Srath Spè	Srath Chluaidh
Tam/Tom	<i>Tom</i>	Tom an t-Sabhail	Tom Aitinn

Ainmean Pearsanta

Ged nach eil diofar mòr anns a' chumantas eadar ainmean teaghlaich ann am Moireibh agus anns a' chòrr de dh'Alba, tha àireamh ann aig a bheil dlùth cheangal ris an sgìre ged a tha cuid eile air a dhol à cleachdadh.

Bha an Taobh Bucach (agus bailtean iasgaich Mhachair Rois) ainmeil air na frith-ainmean a bh' air an cleachdadh ann. B' iad seo farainmean a bh' air an toirt do theaghlaichean ann an àiteachan far nach robh ach beagan ainmean teaghlaich agus far an robh dòigh a dhìth gus teaghlaichean fa leth a shònrachadh. Bhiodh na frith-ainmean seo a' leantainn bho ghinealach gu ginealach.

Bha ainmean mar Ros is Sutharlainn cumanta gu leòr air an Taobh Mhoireach agus na freumhaichean aca anns na sgìrean a tha iad ag ainmeachadh, ach tha ainmean eile ann nach fhaighear an àiteachan eile ach ainneamh agus thàinig bhon Ghàidhlig. Nam measg tha *Achnach* (*Eachnach/Eachannach* sa Ghàidhlig) stèidhte air *Eachann* mar a tha *Dòmhnallach* stèidhte air *Dòmhnall*, agus *Bezack* (*Buiseid* sa Ghàidhlig agus *Bissett* sa Bheurla an sgìrean eile) a th' air a chuimhneachadh ann am Bezack Street an Eilginn Nuadh. Tha *Day is Dey*

ceangailte ri Moireibh agus 's ann air *MacDhàibhidh* a tha iad stèidhte, ged a chaidh sin gu *Davidson* anns a' chuid mhòir de sgìrean eile. Ged a tha *Keith* ri fhaighinn ann an diofar àiteachan, ann am Moireibh b' ann air *MacShithich* a bha e bonntaichte, ainm a bh' air a Bheurlachadh mar *Shiach* cuideachd. Tha ainmean inntinneach eile ann a thàinig gu bith mar fharainmean Gàidhlig, mar *Ogg* (Òg), *Begg* (Beag), *Mantach* (Manntach) is *More* (Mòr) ach às nach robh ainmean teaghlaich riamh air an dèanamh sa Ghàidhlig fhèin.

Aig dà cheann na dùthcha, b' iad Moireibh is Gall-ghàidheil a bu dachaigh do *MacGavin* a thàinig bho *Mac a' Ghobhainn* a bh' air a Bheurlachadh anns an àbhaist mar *Smith* no *MacGowan*, ach cuideachd mar *Gove* is *Gow* mun ear-thuath. Ann am Bràigh Bhanbh bha *Gow* na shàr ainm ionadail agus an cinneadh air aithneachadh mar *Sliochd a' Ghobha Chruim*, a' toirt iomradh air gaisgeach Scott sa *Fair Maid of Perth*, am fear a th' air a chomharrachadh ann an Leac a' Ghobhainn cuideachd.

Tha *MacRobbie* na shàr eisimpleir de dh'ainmean a thàinig gu bith air a' chrìch chànanaich far an do ghabh Gàidheil ri ciad ainmean Gallda mar *Robbie* no *Wattie* ann an cruth *Robaidh* is *Bhàididh*. Thàinig ainmean teaghlaich gu bith mar *MacRobaidh* is *MacBhàididh* agus mean air mhean bha iad sin air am Beurlachadh mar *MacRobbie*, *MacWattie* is eile. Anns an dealachadh tha an sàr ainm Moireach *MacHeth* a tha stèidhte air *MacAoidh* às an do rinneadh *MacKay* mar bu trice ach a chaidh gu *MacGhie* mun iar-dheas agus *MacHeth* ann am Moireibh, na diofar chruthan Beurla a' toirt fianais air fuaimneachadh ionadail na Gàidhlig ann an diofar sgìrean.

Co-dhùnadh

Tha beairteas cànanach is cultarach Mhoireibh a' fàgail gu bheil an sgìre ann an suidheachadh far a bheil còir aice an dà chuid air dualchas Gallda agus Gàidhealach, ged nach minig a gheibhear iomradh air an taobh Ghàidhealach dheth. Tha e iomchaidh coimeas a dhèanamh eadar Moireibh is Gallaibh a thaobh seo, feuch a bheil facail Dr D U Stiùbhairt mun Ghàidhlig ann an Gallaibh a' freagairt air Moireibh cuideachd:

Caithness is one of those privileged areas of Scotland where the inhabitants can boast of a share in both of Scotland's languages and cultures: the marvellous riches both of English or Scots on the one hand, and of Scottish Gaelic on the other. The recent decisions to open a Gaelic-medium unit in Thurso, and to put Gaelic place-names on some road signs in the county, are surely developments which should be welcomed by all who care about the fascinating history and cultures of Caithness. Gaelic is a hidden heritage belonging to all the people of the county. Life is more interesting with it than without it.

[Stiùbhart, D U (2008). 'Gallaibh nan Gàidheal 's nan Gall. Caithness of the Gael and the Lowlander'. *Am Bratach* 200]

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<https://maps.nls.uk/index.html> [leughte 21:12:22]
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<https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books> [leughte 29:12:22]

Foreword

This paper aims to show the position of Gaelic in the culture and heritage of Moray by giving a brief introduction to the history of the language in the area. The existence of Gaelic-speaking communities is highlighted with reference to the census of 1891 on the threshold of the 20th century. The presence of Gaelic place and personal names in Moray is shown and placenames feature in Appendices 1 and 2. References to further reading are also given.

Historical background

Before the arrival of the Scots, the inhabitants of the territory north of the Forth-Clyde line spoke Pictish which was either a dialect of, or a very close relative to, Brythonic which was spoken in the rest of the island of Britain. Brythonic was a P-Celtic language and ancestor to modern-day Breton, Cornish and Welsh, while Gaelic is a Q-Celtic language and more closely related to Irish and Manx. It is unclear who lived on the island before the Celts.

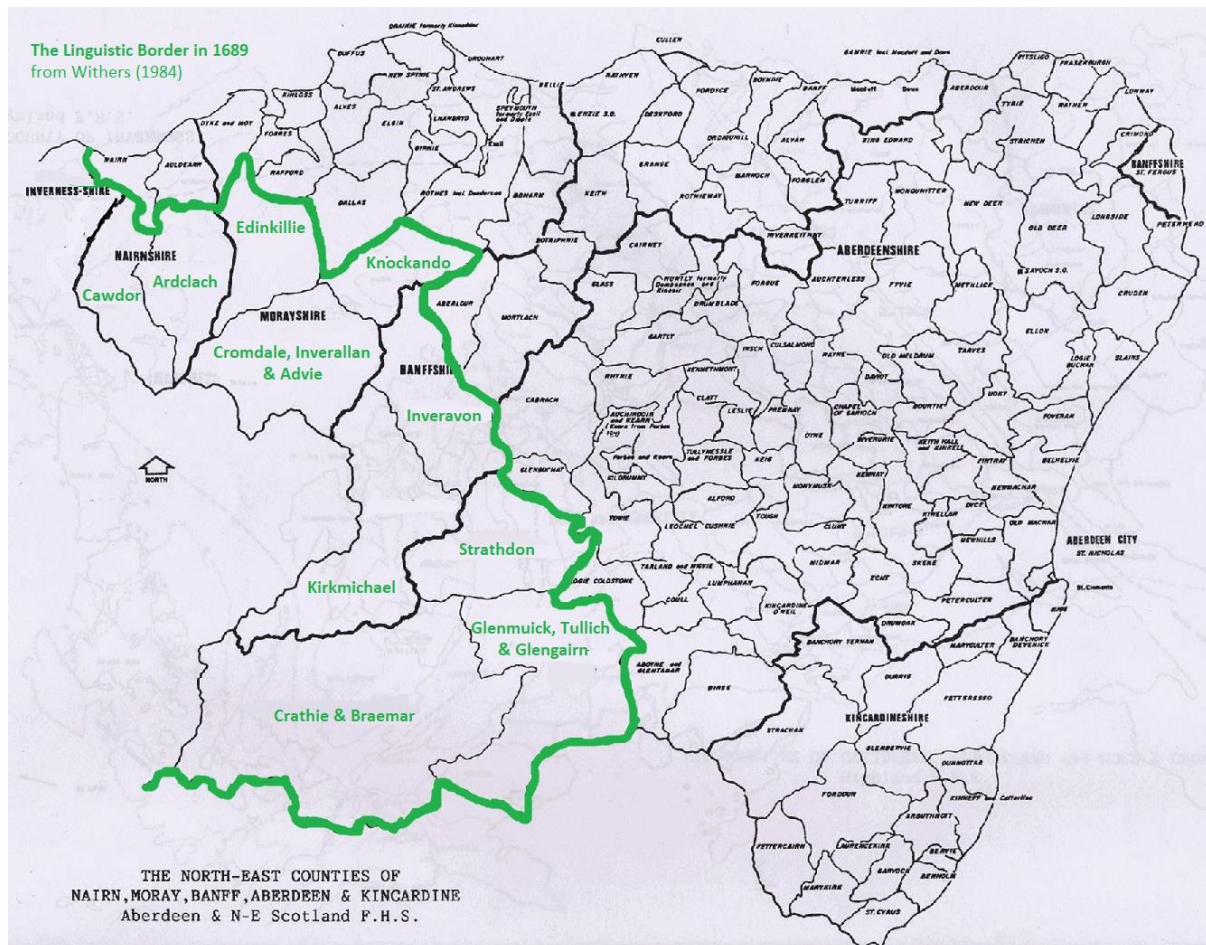
Gaelic has been spoken in Moray, whether province, county, district or council area, since before the formation of the Kingdom of Alba or Scotland. The territory of Macbeth was a Gaelic-speaking one, as was most of what is now Scotland, and remained so for centuries despite burghs such as Elgin and Forres acting as focal points for Scots/English due to the presence of Scots-speaking and Flemish artisans from the Middle Ages onwards.

Several attempts have been made to delineate the extent of the Gaelic-speaking areas of Scotland in mediaeval times, all of which attest to the presence of Gaelic in Moray during the period. The linguistic geographer Prof Charles Withers has estimated that:

In the four counties of Nairn, Moray, Banff and Aberdeen, the language border in 1689 ran along the parishes of Ardersier, Cawdor, Ardclach, Edinkillie, Knockando, Inveravon, Strathdon, and Glenmuick Tullich and Glengairn. Even then, Gaelic was known by some beyond these parishes. ... The upland parishes of these four counties seem to have been quite strongly Gaelic in the 1720s and in places as late as the 1750s.

[Withers, C (1984) *Gaelic in Scotland 1698-1981*. Edinburgh: John Donald: 255-256]

A map of the language border in the north-east, based on Withers' research, can be found on the following page. The parishes named in bold green are those in which Gaelic was the universal, or near-universal, language of the inhabitants. The copyright on the map of civil parishes rests with the Aberdeen and North-east Scotland Family History Society.



Closer to the present day are the Old Statistical Account from the 1790s and the New Statistical Account from the 1830s-40s in which ministers of the Church of Scotland gave an outline of their parishes, often mentioning the presence of Gaelic, as in Inveravon, Kirkmichael and Mortlach in Banffshire and Dallas, Edinkillie and Knockando in Moray. Nearer still to the present, the Survey of the Gaelic Dialects of Scotland recorded Gaelic speakers from Morayshire in the 1950s, with the recordings held at Edinburgh University and the print materials published by the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies.

The long tradition of Gaelic in Moray was researched around the turn of the 20th century by Francis Diack of Aberdeen University who collected names, vocabulary and sayings from Gaelic speakers in Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Morayshire and Perthshire. This work was published in *Inscriptions of Pictland* (1944). More recently, Dr Seumas Grant has researched the Gaelic dialects of Banffshire and Speyside, the latter also studied by Neil MacGregor and the findings published by the Gaelic Society of Inverness. In the field of literature, the 18th century poet Uilleam Ros (or William Ross) was educated in Forres and the work of religious poet Pàdraig Grannd (or Peter Grant) from Speyside was first published in Inverness in 1823.

Despite the notion that some languages 'just die', it is worth considering the view of the linguist Prof Nancy Dorian who learned Gaelic in Embo in the 1960s, when it was spoken by around a third of the inhabitants of that East Sutherland village:

“In cases in which people have changed to another language and given up their own entirely, it has nearly always been due to a local history of political suppression, social discrimination, or economic deprivation. More often than not, all three have been present.”

[Dorian, N C (1999). ‘Linguistic and Ethnographic Fieldwork’, in Fishman, J A (ed). *Handbook of Language and Ethnic Identity*. Oxford: University Press, 25-41]

Wider afield, language death is happening at a faster rate now than at any other time in history due to global and local factors such as those mentioned by Dorian. The loss of this spectacular diversity is a matter of concern to linguists and cultural scientists throughout the world, the most hopeful of whom expect that around 50% of the world’s 7000 or so languages will die by the year 2100. The less optimistic fear that only 10% will remain.

Source: Harrison, K D (2007). *When Languages Die*. Oxford: University Press

Gaelic-speaking communities in the north-east in 1891

Given the belief that Gaelic was never spoken in Moray, it is interesting to consider the findings of the 1891 Census, the first to enumerate Gaelic-speaking ability in the format used in the census throughout the 20th century, as outlined by Duwe on the *Linguae Celticae* website. The most surprising of the findings is that Gaelic remained the language of the majority in a number of communities in Moray and the wider north-east, as well as of fairly substantial minorities elsewhere in the counties. Below are examples of the presence of Gaelic in north-east districts in 1891 showing only those areas where at least 20% of the population spoke Gaelic. Places with Gaelic-speaking majorities are shown in **bold**.

Source: http://www.linguae-celticae.org/GLP_english.htm# [accessed 05:12:22]

Aberdeenshire

Braemar (rural) (59.2%)

Gaelic was the majority language in the area but all residents could also speak English. Gaelic speakers were mostly in older cohorts, and local people were more likely to speak Gaelic than incomers. Intergenerational transmission was still in place where both parents spoke Gaelic. Gaelic was the majority language in these areas outside Braemar village:

Inverey	86.3%
Mar Lodge Road	69.4%
Linn o' Dee	57.1%
Tomintoul	54.2%

Braemar (village) (24.8%)

A quarter of the population spoke Gaelic but with significant age differences. Gaelic was the majority language among older people but spoken by very few young people. Gaelic was the default community language in the preceding decades and was more dominant in the western part of the village, Auchendryne, where it was the normal language of several families.

*Banffshire***Strath Avon (34.9%)**

Over a third of residents spoke Gaelic and it was the majority language of those over 45. This suggests that intergenerational transmission effectively ended around 1850. No child of school age could speak Gaelic, but it was the majority language in one area in Glen Brown west of Tomintoul:

Stronachavie & Tombreck 57.9%

Tomintoul (24.0%)

Gaelic was spoken by about a quarter of the population of the village and surrounding area, being dominant among older age groups. One elderly woman was the sole Gaelic monoglot and English predominated among the under-45s. As elsewhere in the north-east, intergenerational transmission appears to have ended around 1850, yet Gaelic was spoken by a quarter of those born in the village.

Glen Avon & Glen Conglass (22.1%)

Gaelic was spoken by more than a fifth of residents and despite this weak position was fairly strong in certain areas. In general, however, the Gaelic community was an elderly one with no speakers under 15. It appears that intergenerational transmission ceased around 1860. Gaelic was the majority language in one area south of Delavorar and west of the Lecht:

Gaulrigg & Inchrory 71.4%

*Morayshire***Derraid & Dellifour (52.1%)**

Gaelic was still in use by the majority of the resident population. English monolingualism was only dominant among children at or below school age, but nearly everyone over 44 spoke Gaelic. Gaelic was strongest in the settlements around Derraid and Auchnarrow north of the Spey around Grantown where almost two thirds of local people spoke it.

Auchnarrow & Derraid 64.1%

Anagach & Craigroy 57.9%

Dellifour & Blairmore 52.1%

Braemoray & Dava (48.4%)

Almost half the usually resident population spoke Gaelic. These were mostly over 25, but there were also a few children speaking it. The strength of the language varied among the individual settlements in this area, with Gaelic dominant in the following localities, the first four on the Dava and the last south of Forres near Dunphail:

Glaschoil 82.4%

Lynmagregor 67.7%

Crannich & Rycorrach 61.4%

Anaboard 56.7%

Tomdow & Culfearn 53.8%

Gortan & Craggan (38.6%)

Gaelic had already ceased being transmitted intergenerationally. Whereas almost everyone over 44 spoke Gaelic almost no children did. The language was strongest in the area between Grantown and Dulnain Bridge around Gaich and Craggan with 60% of the resident population speaking Gaelic. On the other hand the households associated with the railway station and the local church were almost entirely “English only” zones (8.9 %).

Gaich & Craggan 60.0%

Tulchan (32.7%)

At this time the area was situated right on the language frontier, on the left bank of the Spey opposite Advie. Whereas many inhabitants of Glen Tulchan spoke Gaelic, a few hundred yards away almost no-one spoke it. It is clear that intergenerational transmission had ceased around 1865. The highest percentages were recorded in the small settlements in Glen Tulchan and around Dalriach with 40% being Gaelic speakers.

Barony of Cromdale (31.3%)

The language had already ceased being transmitted intergenerationally. Whereas almost everyone over 64 spoke Gaelic (87.5%) none of the children used it. Among the older people two monolingual Gaelic speakers were enumerated in the census. The language was strongest in the western part of the area around Faebuie and Balmenach with almost 40% of the usually resident population speaking Gaelic.

*Nairnshire***Dalgramich & Faebuie (57.1%)**

Although Gaelic was spoken by the majority of local people, the age differences were significant, with Gaelic dominating in the older cohorts but weak among children.

Kilravock (42.1%)

Although most old persons in this area south of Gollanfield crossroads spoke Gaelic, the number of young speakers was almost negligible. The four monolingual Gaelic speakers were all over 50 years of age and originated from stronger language communities elsewhere. The most vigorous language communities of this district were around the farms of Cairnglass and in the hamlet of Clephanton where almost 60% of the usually resident population spoke Gaelic.

Cairnglass & Clephanton 58.5%

Clunas & Drynachan (39.9%)

Gaelic had declined in this remote area near the River Findhorn, particularly among the young although dominant in older age groups.

Fleenas & Knockaneorn (35.1%)

At this time intergenerational language transmission of the Gaelic language had almost come to a halt in the district. Whereas still a majority of residents beyond the age of 25 spoke the language almost none of the younger people spoke Gaelic. On the other hand it

was still overwhelmingly spoken among the elderly. The highest percentages were recorded in the small settlements around Banchor & Boath and Knockaneorn & Tomloan with 40% being Gaelic speakers.

Cawdor (31.8%)

The language had apparently declined in use since the 1870s as the age structure of the Gaelic-speaking community suggests. Cawdor had been a genuine part of the Gaelic-speaking world as locally born people were returned as speaking Gaelic as well as English. Gaelic was less strong in Cawdor village (26.6%) than in some other locations nearby with only one area being majority Gaelic-speaking:

Cotterton & Ballintore 64.3%

Culcharry & Torrich (30.8%)

As is common in the north-eastern counties, Gaelic was predominant among older age groups in this district.

Gaelic placenames in Moray

The presence of placenames of Gaelic origin, albeit rendered in English/Scots orthography, gives an insight into whether Gaelic was ever spoken in the area. Names denoting settlement, agriculture and religious practice are of prime importance in determining any area's settlement patterns. By mapping the presence of placenames which feature the Gaelic elements *achadh* (field), *baile* (settlement) and *cill* (church), it can be seen where Gaelic was spoken at community level, and in the case of Scotland that means all the islands off the west coast and the whole of the mainland with the exception of the south-east part of the Borders and the extreme north-east of Caithness. The fact that Moray is peppered with *achadh*, *baile* and *cill* names illustrates the Gaelic element in the area's mixed heritage.

One of the richest sources of information on the placenames of Moray are the Ordnance Survey name books from the 1860s and 1870s. During the mapping of Scotland in the 19th century, the Ordnance Survey collected placenames from local informants. The lists in Appendix 1 include only names rendered in standard Gaelic orthography such as *Sloc nam Mèirleach* near Logie and *Cnoc na Croich* near Mulben and exclude the hundreds of names of Gaelic origin usually written in English/Scots orthography such as *Elgin*, *Forres* and *Buckie* and even *Balloch More*, *Craigdhu* and *Tomnagylloch*.

The importance of placenames being recorded in standard contemporary Gaelic spelling is that this suggests they were known to the local informants in their Gaelic rather than anglicised form which in itself suggests the persistence of Gaelic among members of the community, as exemplified in Watson and Clement's discovery in 1976 of Mrs Jean Bain, thought to be the last speaker of Aberdeenshire Gaelic:

..It was only by accident that we discovered Mrs Bain's store of Braemar Gaelic. On 15th February 1976, A Watson, J Duff and Betty Allan visited her son Robert near Crathie, as someone had told us that he would probably know some local place names. Mrs Bain

repeated Robert's names in a pronunciation different from anything we had heard from numerous informants in Upper Deeside. ... With growing astonishment we listened, realising that Braemar Gaelic had not died after all.

[Watson, A & Clement, R D (1983) *Aberdeenshire Gaelic*. Inverness: Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness. Vol. LII: 387]

On the other hand, when placenames were being collected by the Ordnance Survey around Dallas between 1868 and 1871, no informant could be found who could interpret the obviously Gaelic name *Slack na Myawn* which is a close transliteration of *Slag nam Meann* meaning "hollow of the kids". In his notes, the placename collector stated:

A small but conspicuous hollow a short distance south of Clashconnachie farmsteading. Although this name is well known, no person in the district can give its derivation.

[<https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/morayshire-os-name-books-1868-1871/morayshire-volume-07/62>] [accessed 29:12:22]

This suggests the absence of confident Gaelic speakers in the Dallas area in contrast to neighbouring Edinkillie and Knockando.

In total 607 names were recorded by the Ordnance Survey in their Gaelic spelling with no anglicised equivalent. Based on the OS Name Books, any Moray parishes absent below contain no placenames in their Gaelic spelling, although they do contain names of Gaelic origin written according to the spelling conventions of English/Scots.

Pre-1975 Banffshire parishes

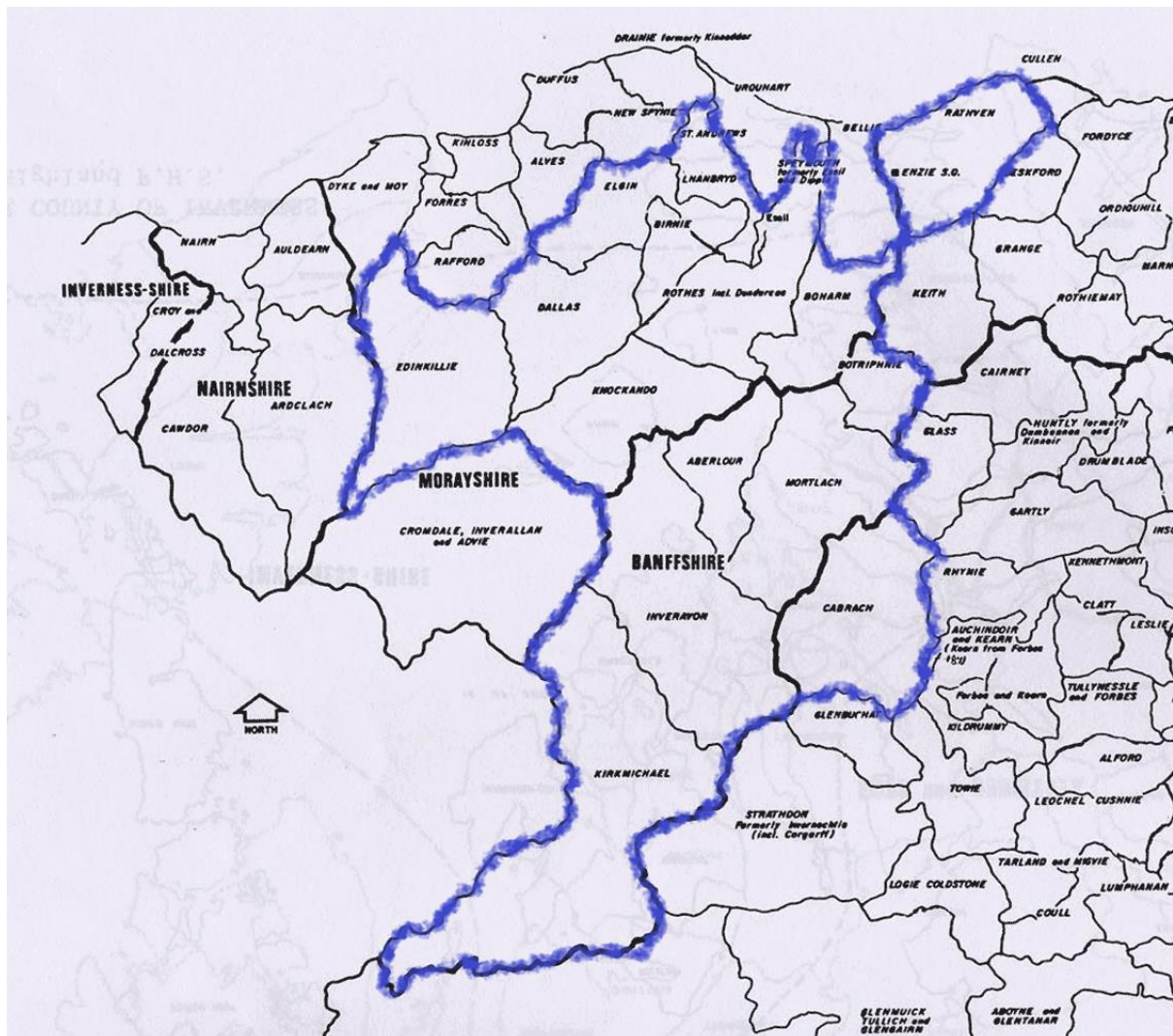
Aberlour	8 names mainly in Glenrinnies
Boharm	5 names around Mulben
Botriphine	1 name near Drummuir
Cabrach	53 names throughout the parish
Inveravon	52 names throughout the parish
Kirkmichael	380 names throughout the parish
Mortlach	15 names around Dufftown
Rathven	1 name in the Braes of Enzie

Pre-1975 Morayshire parishes

Birnie	1 name at Glenlatterach
Dallas	12 names across the parish
Edinkillie	39 names throughout the parish
Elgin	1 name north of the Buinach
Knockando	35 names throughout the parish
Rothies	3 names around Rothies
St Andrews-Lhanbryde	1 name near Orton

The map below outlines the civil parishes within Moray Council area containing placenames recorded in Gaelic orthography by the Ordnance Survey. The Morayshire parish of Cromdale

Inverallan and Advie is excluded, despite recording 231 names in Gaelic spelling, because it is now part of the Highland Council rather than Moray Council area.



(Civil parish map from the Aberdeen and North-east Scotland Family History Society)

Anglicised Gaelic names

In addition to names written in Gaelic orthography, Moray Council area contains hundreds of settlement, area, river, loch, mountain and hill, and pass names of Gaelic origin but generally used in an anglicised form, such as *Forres*, *Mortlach*, *Rothies* and so on. A selection of these is given in Appendix 2 extracted from Taylor, I (2022). *The Placenames of Scotland*. Edinburgh: Birlinn.

As expected, the anglicised names in Appendix 2 share the same common elements with names throughout Scotland, from Dumfries and Galloway to Caithness, some of which are given below.

<i>Element</i>	<i>From Gaelic</i>	<i>Name in Moray</i>	<i>Name Elsewhere</i>
Ach/Auch	<i>Achadh – a field</i>	Auchindoun	Achnasheen
Bal/Bel	<i>Baile – a farm or village</i>	Ballindalloch	Ballantrae
Ben	<i>Beinn – a mountain</i>	Ben Macdui	Ben Nevis
Blair	<i>Blàr – a field</i>	Blairnamarrow	Blairgowrie
Cairn/Carn	<i>Càrn – a hill or cairn</i>	Cairngorms	Cairnwell
Craig	<i>Creag – a rock</i>	Craigellachie	Craigendoran
Dal/Del	<i>Dail – a meadow by a river</i>	Delnabo	Dalwhinnie
Dum/Dun	<i>Dùn – a hill or fort</i>	Dunphail	Dumfries
Glen	<i>Gleann – a valley</i>	Glenlossie	Glen More
Inch/Insh	<i>Innis – a meadow</i>	Inchrory	Inchkeith
Inver	<i>Inbhir – mouth of a river</i>	Inveravon	Inverness
Kin	<i>Ceann – a head</i>	Kinloss	Kingussie
Kel/Kil	<i>Cill – a church</i>	Kellas	Kilmarnock
Knock	<i>Cnoc – a hill</i>	Knock of Alves	Knockhill
Loch	<i>Loch – a stretch of water</i>	Lochnabo	Loch Lomond
Strath	<i>Srath – a valley with a river</i>	Strathspey	Strathclyde
Tam/Tom	<i>Tom – a hillock</i>	Tomintoul	Tomatin

Personal Names

Although surnames in Moray generally differ little from the mainstream of Scottish family names, there are some particularly linked with the area, a few of these having died out.

The Banffshire coast (along with the Easter Ross coast) was noted for the existence of tee-names which were nicknames given to particular families in areas where only a few formal surnames existed leading to the need for more specific identifying names. These tee-names followed from generation to generation.

Names such as Ross and Sutherland were found especially on the coast and originated in the counties which they commemorate, but there exist other names seldom found elsewhere which stem from Gaelic. Among these are Achnach (from *Eachnach*) based on the first name *Eachann* which is usually anglicised as Hector, and Bezack (*Buiseid* in Gaelic) which is remembered in Bezack Street in New Elgin, while Day and Dey are local forms of *MacDhàibhidh* which became Davidson elsewhere. Keith is found as a surname in several areas, but in Moray stems from *MacShithich* which also became anglicised as Shiach. Another interesting set of names started off as Gaelic nicknames or descriptors and then became surnames in English/Scots, such as *Ogg* (*Òg/Young*), *Begg* (*Beag/Small*), *Mantach* (*Manntach/Stuttering*) is *More* (*Mòr/Big*) while never becoming surnames in Gaelic.

At opposite ends of the country, Moray and Galloway are both home to the surname MacGavin from *Mac a' Ghobhainn* which was elsewhere translated as Smith or anglicised as MacGowan and also as Gove and Gow in the north-east. In Upper Banffshire, Gow was an

important local name, the bearers being known as *Sliochd a' Ghobha Chruim*, "the descendants of the hump-backed smith", an individual commemorated in Scott's novel *The Fair Maid of Perth* and in the Gaelic original of the name of the Lecht (see Appendix 1).

MacRobbie is a name typical of areas on the linguistic border where Gaelic-speaking people occasionally adopted Scots first names such as Robbie or Wattie in the form of *Robaidh* and *Bhàididh*, and developed these into surnames such as *MacRobaidh* and *MacBhàididh*. In turn these names became anglicised as MacRobbie, MacWattie and so on. Finally there is the Moray surname par excellence of MacHeth which came into being only in Moray. It stems from *MacAoidh* which usually became MacKay, but in the south-west became MacGhie and in Moray became MacHeth, the different anglicisations reflecting local pronunciations of Gaelic in different areas.

Conclusion

The linguistic and cultural diversity of Moray places the area in the position of being able to lay claim not only to a Lowland Scots heritage but also a Gaelic one, albeit rarely known or acknowledged. It is relevant to compare Moray and Caithness in this regard, and to see how the words of Dr D U Stiùbhart (2008) regarding Gaelic in Caithness might apply to Moray:

Caithness is one of those privileged areas of Scotland where the inhabitants can boast of a share in both of Scotland's languages and cultures: the marvellous riches both of English or Scots on the one hand, and of Scottish Gaelic on the other. The recent decisions to open a Gaelic-medium unit in Thurso, and to put Gaelic place-names on some road signs in the county, are surely developments which should be welcomed by all who care about the fascinating history and cultures of Caithness. Gaelic is a hidden heritage belonging to all the people of the county. Life is more interesting with it than without it.

[Stiùbhart, D U (2008). 'Gallaibh nan Gàidheal 's nan Gall. Caithness of the Gael and the Lowlander'. *Am Bratach* 200]

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Appendix 1: Moray Placenames recorded in Standard Gaelic Orthography

The list of names follows with location and Ordnance Survey Name Book reference. Most parishes had a volume to themselves and this is shown next to the parish name, with the number in the third column referring to the page in that volume. However, the details of some parishes were split between volumes or names occasionally were explained under another parish, and where this occurred, the volume number is shown first followed by the page number. Names in italics in the first column show the more modern Gaelic spelling according to the *Gaelic Orthographic Conventions* report of the Scottish Qualifications Authority (2009).

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>OS Ref</i>
<i>Aberlour</i> Volume 1		
Allt Beag	In Glen Rinnes west of Lochterlandich and north of Easter Clashmarloch. Runs into Burn of Favat. "Small burn".	136
Allt a' Bhainne	In Glen Rinnes north-west of Achnastank and north of Lochterlandich. Used by the distillery. "Milk burn".	128
Cadha Dubh	South of Balliemullich and east of Burn of Lyne. "Black pass"	97
Dail Uaine	Distillery on River Carron near the confluence with the Spey. "Green haugh".	62
Fuaran an Eich	Spring at Scurran Burn and Rowantree Burn between Baby's Hill and Fauch Moss. "Spring of the horse".	107
Lag Bodhar	Hollow south-west of Derrybeg. "Deaf hollow".	87
Lag Buidhe	Hollow on west bank of Scurran Burn on Ben Rinnes. "Yellow hollow".	114
Sitheanach <i>Sìtheanach</i>	A few conical hillocks referred to as fairy knolls. "Fairy hill place".	140
<i>Boharm</i> (centred on Mulben) Volume 5		
Cnocan Bàn	South-west of Whitehillock near Cairnty. "White hillock".	16
Cnoc na Croich	North-west of Mains of Mulben and north-east of Craighead. "Gallows hill".	54
Cruach	Croft on Belnagarrow farm between Craigellachie and Mulben. "Large prominent hill".	71
Lag Dubh	A hollow north of Cummington croft near Auchroisk. "Black hollow".	53
Tom Dubh	Hillock south-west of Whitehillock near Cairnty. "Black hillock".	16
<i>Botriphnie</i> (centred on Drummuir)		

Allt na Carraigh	Stream rising at south side of Cairn Hill in Mortlach running west into River Isla near Drummuir. "Burn of the rock".	23-88
<i>Cabrach (south of Dufftown) Volumes 8 & 9</i>		
Allt a' Chlaiginn	Stream rising near Càrn Allt a' Chlaiginn flowing west into River Fiddich opposite Tor Elick. "Skull burn". <i>Claigeann</i> usually means "skull" but is also used to denote a productive field.	15
Allt a' Choire	Stream rising on Scaut Hill flowing west into River Fiddich opposite Tor Elick. "Burn of the corrie".	13
Allt a' Choin	Stream joining East Grain Burn flowing into River Fiddich below Laird's Seat. "Burn of the dog".	35
Allt a' Mhuilinn	Stream rising near top of Càrn Allt a' Chlaiginn flowing south to join the Blackwater north of Blackwater Lodge. "Mill burn".	68
Allt an Aitinn	Stream rising at the north end of Corryhabbie Hill flowing east into River Fiddich at Tor Elick. "Juniper burn".	17
Allt an Eòin	Stream rising in the northern slope of Hill of Dorenell flowing east to join Allt Daimh south of Blackwater Lodge. "Burn of the bird".	59
Allt Daimh	Stream rising at west side of Cook's Cairn flowing east to join the Blackwater near Blackwater Lodge. "Stag burn".	72
Allt na Ceàrdaich	Stream flowing into River Fiddich south-east of Laird's Seat. "Burn of the smithy".	25
Allt na Craoibhe-caoruinn <i>Allt na Craoibhe Caorainn</i>	Stream from the Lochs of Allt na Craoibhe Caorainn entering Blackwater near Cairn Brallan. "Burn of the rowan tree".	78
Allt na Craoibhe-cuilinn <i>Allt na Craoibhe Cuilinn</i>	Stream rising north of Round Hill entering Blackwater at Cairnbrallan. Also extends into Mortlach. "Burn of the holly tree".	77
Allt Teanga	Stream rising south of Thunderslap Hill flowing east into the Fiddich at Glenfiddich Lodge. "Tongue burn".	18
Alltan Odhar	Stream rising near east base of Round Hill falling into the Scors Burn just north of Glenbuchat boundary. "Dun-coloured small burn".	96
Bachd Buidhe <i>Bac Buidhe</i>	A steep portion of the north-west side of Cairn-na Glascoill. "Yellow pit".	88
Breac Leathad	A slope adjoining Inveravon and Kirkmichael. "Speckled slope".	44

Cadha Dubh	An extensive pass between Glen Rinnes and Glenlivet. "Black pass".	42
Caochan an Laoigh	A small mountain stream falling into the River Fiddich near Fluich Badan. "Rivulet of the calf".	65
Caochan Deach	A riverlet which rises on Càrn an t-Suidhe and joins the Back Burn near Suie. Meaning unclear.	37
Caochan Deach	A small stream rising on the west side of Cairn-na-Glascoill & flowing into the Burn of Corrie Breac. Meaning unclear.	88
Caochan Dìreach	A rivulet rising on Càrn an t-Suidhe & joining the Back Burn. "Straight rivulet".	52
Caochan Domhain <i>Caochan Domhainn</i>	A stream rising on the south-east side of Cairn-na-Glascoill and flowing into the Kymah Burn. "Deep rivulet".	81
Caochan Dubh	A small stream formed by the waters of several small rivulets. It is a tributary of Crombie Water. "Black rivulet".	79
Caochan Dubh	A stream rising on the south side of Cairn-na-Glascoill. "Black rivulet".	81
Caochan Garbh	A small stream rising near the foot of Meikle Firbriggs and flowing westerly to its junction with the Blackwater. "Rough rivulet".	67
Caochan Meadhoin <i>Caochan Meadhain</i>	A small tributary of the Slochd Burn. "Middle rivulet".	80
Caochan na Cùile	A small tributary of the Ladder Burn. "Rivulet of the quiet spot".	84
Caochan nam Meann	A small stream rising on the north of Cook's Cairn and flowing north-westerly till it enters the River Fiddich in Glenfiddich Forest. "Rivulet of the kids".	77
Caochan nam Muc	A small stream rising on the side of the Corryhabbie and flowing eastwards into the Back Burn. "Rivulet of the pigs".	54
Caochan Odhar	A small stream rising on the south shoulder of Càrn an t-Suidhe. It also flows into Allt Dregnie. "Dun-coloured rivulet".	56
Caochan Odhar	A stream rising on the south side of Cairn-na-Glascoill and flowing into the Kymah Burn. "Dun-coloured rivulet".	81
Caochan Rànaich	A stream rising in the Cairn-na-Glascoill and flowing into the Kymah Burn. "Roaring rivulet".	85
Càrn a' Bhodaich	A steep rocky hill about 2149 feet above sea-level. "The old man's cairn".	42

Càrn Allt a' Chlaiginn	A large hill separating the forests of Glenfiddich and Blackwater over which the boundary between the parishes of Cabrach & Mortlach runs. "Cairn of the skull stream".	60
Càrn an t-Suidhe	A large hill rising to 2100 above sea level on the west of the Sowie Glen. "Cairn of the seat".	50
Càrn Daimh	A middling sized hill near Cook's Cairn in Blackwater Forest . "Stag cairn".	71
Càrn Mòr	A large extensive hill, over which passes the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. It rises to 2636 feet above sea-level. "Great cairn".	91
Clais nan Earb	A small hollow in the side of the Hill of Clais an Earb, "The roes' hollow". Also given as Clais an Earb, "the roe's hollow".	16
Cnoc Dubh	A hill bordering Inveravon and Kirkmichael. "Black hill".	44
Coire Breac	A large corrie formed between the hills of Cairn-na-Glascoill and Lettrach. "Speckled corrie".	87
Cùl Allt	Stream flowing north into River Fiddich below Glenfiddich Lodge. "Back burn".	18
Cùl Allt	A small stream which rises on the north face of Càrn Mòr and is joined by the Ladder Burn, the united waters of the two streams forming Bly Water. "Back burn".	91
Dubh Allt	A small stream that rises on the east side of Thunderslap Hill and flows eastwards into the River Fiddich. "Black burn".	25
Fluich Badan <i>Fliuch Bhadan</i>	A small stream with several branches rising west of Càrn Allt a' Chlaiginn and flowing westerly to its junction with the Fiddich River in Glenfiddich Forest. "Wet thickets".	77
Fuaran a' Bhainne	A spring near the Suie. "Spring of the milk".	37
Fuaran na Cail <i>Fuaran na Càil</i>	A spring near Allt Dregnie. Possibly "tasty spring".	49
Fuaran na Creig	A fine spring. "Spring of the rock".	37
Geal Chàrn	A prominent hill feature, over which passes the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. The summit of the hill forms also the south-west extremity of Blackwater Forest. "White cairn".	94
Leathad na h-Amhaich	A precipitous portion of Cairn-na-Glascoill on the north side. "Slope of the neck".	88
Meur an Lòin	A small stream rising on the side of Càrn a' Bhodaich and flowing into the Cùl Allt. "Tributary of the wet meadow".	

Poll a' Bhacain	Deep pool in the Blackwater north of Ardwel at Torr of Shenwell. "Pool of the stake".	45
Preas nan Earb	A small hollow on the side of Càrn an t-Suidhe."Bush of the roes". This is the same name as Presnerb in Angus.	52
Suidhe Beag	A small hillock on Càrn an t-Suidhe. "Small seat".	38
Tom nan Eun	A bold conical hillock. "The birds' hillock".	20
Tòrr na h-Òighe	A small hill situated on the River Fiddich. "The virgin's hill".	57
<i>Inveravon (centred on Ballindalloch/Delnashaugh) Volumes 17 & 18</i>		
Allt a' Bhainne	A small rivulet which rises on the moor near Lettoch and joins Allt Vattiern. "Milk burn".	230
Allt a' Chàise	A small rivulet rising on the east side of Creagan a' Chàise and running southward to Allt Mòr. "Cheese burn".	36
Allt a' Choire	A stream rising on the east side of Càrn Daimh, and falling into the Livet Water below Tomnavoulin. "Burn of the corrie".	193
Allt a' Choileachain	A small stream rising on the north slope of Cairn Voitch flowing north-west until it enters the burn of Tervie. "Cockrel's burn".	171
Allt an Achaidh	Stream rising on west shoulder of Càrn an t-Suidhe flowing north-west to join Livet Water.	170
Allt Clachan Geal	A small tributary of Livet Water. "Stream of white stones".	205
Allt Cullach <i>Allt a' Chullaich</i>	A small stream rising on Càrn a' Bhodaich flowing south-east until it unites with Allt a' Choileachain. The name is a corruption of Allt a' Chullaich. "Hog's burn".	189
Allt Deònaid	A small rivulet issuing from Fuaran Deònaid & flowing north-west into Crombie Water. "Janet's burn".	245
Allt na Crìche	A small tributary to Allt a' Choire which it joins near Tomnavoulin. "The boundary burn".	167
Allt nan Clach	Stream rising west of Meikle Geal Chàrn entering Ladder Burn at Brow Mòr. "Stream of the stones".	84
Allt nan Gamhainn	Small tributary of the Conglass which rises on the moor near Tom a' Chadalair and joins the Conglass near Fèith an Dobhrain. "Stirks Burn".	170
Allt nan Gamhna	Stream rising in south-west side of Càrn an t-Suidhe entering the Livet east of Inverblye. "Stirks Burn".	50
Allt Othaisge	A tributary to Livet Water. It divides the farms of Easter and Wester Claggan. "Ewe burn".	194
Bun Dearg	A deep pool in the River Spey through which the stream flows with great force. "Red base".	22

Cadha Dubh	An extensive pass between Glen Rinnes and Glenlivet. "Black pass".	170
Caochan Bàn	A small stream with its source at the base of the range of hills over which the eastern boundary of Cromdale parish goes, and which flows west until it joins Auchnahannet Burn near Clachbain farm house. "White burn".	114
Caochan Cùl <i>Caochan Cùil</i>	There are several streams with this name or its English equivalent of "Back Burn".	114
Caochan Deach	A riverlet which rises on Càrn an t-Suidhe and joins the Back Burn near Suie.	169
Caochan Dubh	A small stream on the north face of Glen Avon, dividing Creag Loisgte from Coire an Eas. "Black burn".	169
Caochan Dubh	A small stream rising in Cairn-Mul-Donach and flowing into the Back Burn. "Black rivulet".	196
Caochan Loisgte	A stream rising in Cairn-Mul-Donach and flowing into the Back Burn. "Burnt rivulet".	196
Càrn Daimh	A large high hill forming part of a range situated between Strathavon and Glenlivet. "Stag's cairn".	19
Càrn Ghrantaich <i>Càrn a' Ghranndaich</i>	A small hill covered with heathery pasture. Situated south-east of Tomcruin. "Grant's cairn".	19
Càrn Liath	A conspicuous hill, covered with heather, forming part of the range of hills that stands between Strath Avon & Glen Livet. "Blue-grey cairn".	165
Càrn Mòr	A high mountain ridge covered with heathery pasture situated between Allt Vattiern and Allt na Fanich. "Great cairn".	242
Càrn na Ciste	The remains of what was once a very large cairn of stones, the summit of the cairn has been removed but the foundation still remains. "Cairn of the coffin/chest".	247
Càrn na h-Iolaire	A prominent hill, rising to a considerable height in the middle of Glen Livet and separated from the surrounding mountains on all sides. "Cairn of the eagle".	214
Càrn Tighearn	A bold eminence said to be the place where the left wing of Argyll's army were posted before the engagement at the battle of Allt a' Choileachain which was composed of the Grants, MacNeils and MacGregors. "Lord's cairn".	179
Clach Neart	A large surface rock on the Convene Muir, called a putting stone. "Stone of strength".	

Clais a' Mharcaiche	A small valley separated from the Avon by a steep woody bank. "Hollow of the horseman".	7
Coire Aitealach	A mountain dell, situated on the east side of Càrn Daimh abounding in juniper bushes. "Juniper corrie".	167
Coire Breac	A large corrie formed between the hills of Cairn-na-Glascoill and Lettrach. "Speckled corrie".	169
Creagan a' Chàise	A rocky eminence near the county boundary and the southern extremity of the Cromdale Hills. "Little cheese craig".	36
Creag an Domhnuich <i>Creag an Dòmhnach</i>	A steep bank on the west side of the Avon, planted with oak & birch trees. The name applies to both the natural feature and the wood. "Rock of the Lord".	17
Creag an Tarmachain	One of the highest points of the Cromdale Hills. "Ptarmigan's rock".	100
Culantuim <i>Cùl an Tuim</i>	Two cottar houses with outhouses and small farms attached. Situated on the right bank of Allt na Fanich south of Belnoe. "Back of the hillock".	242
Dubh Allt	A small stream rising on the west extremity of Ben Rinnes flowing south until it enters the Burn of Tervie. "Black burn".	144
Fèith Buidhe	A peat moss situated on the south side of Tomnavoulin. "Yellow moss".	194
Fuaran Dearg	A cottar's dwelling with outhouses and a small farm attached, on the south side of Feithe Vataich. "Red spring"	244
Fuaran Deònaid	A spring issuing from the side of a hill situated to the east of Scalan. The water from the spring is led by a lade to the mill dam at West Auchavaich. "Janet's spring".	243
Fuaran Laoigh	A freshwater spring with a copious flow. "Calf spring".	115
Fuaran Mòr	A spring with copious flow of fresh water. "Big spring".	122
Lag Glas	A small hollow on the north-west brow of Càrn na h-Iolaire. "Pale or grey hollow".	199
Loch Claidheamh	A small loch on the battlefield of Allt a' Choileachain. "Loch of swords".	180
Monadh a' Ghiubhais <i>Monadh a' Ghiuthais</i>	An extensive mountain ridge, covered with heathery pasture, forming part of the range of hills which divides the parishes of Inveravon & Kirkmichael. The sides and summit of this hill are interspersed with huge fir tree roots &c. generally used in the Braes of Glenlivet for light and fuel. "Upland of the fir".	218
Poll Crom	A deep pool in the River Spey noted by anglers and others for its abundance of fish. "Crooked pool".	19

Poll Dubh	A deep pool on the River Avon noted by anglers for its abundance of fish. "Black pool".	95
Poll na Cloiche	A pool situated in the River Avon close to where the county boundary crosses. "Pool of the stone".	41
Poll na h-luchrach	A deep pool situated in the River Avon near to the Craggan Chapel. There are various legends connected with the pool's name, the chief one locally is "A blacksmith, or spear head and sword maker at one time had his workshop in a cave on the side of the Doune of Dalmore, the entrance to it being closed by a large rock immovable, except by the application of a certain key in the possession of the smith. As one hundred times the work of an ordinary man was done in the shop the people wondered how one man could do it; his wife among the rest determined to watch him and find out the mystery and by some means obtained a sight of the interior where she saw a number of fairies at work, but her husband suddenly espying her he closed up the rock and then threw the key into a deep pool of the Avon. "Pool of the key".	107
Rèidh Raibeirt	A large tract of rough heathery mountain pasture land situated between Carn Ellick and Knockandow. "Robert's Plain".	56
Tom a' Chait	A circular topped hill over the east shoulder of which passes the boundary of Moray & Banffshire, the summit lying in Moray. "The cat's knoll".	91
Tom Cruinn	A small hill feature on the farm of Lettoch. "Round knoll".	230
Tom Dubh	A low crowned hill planted on the top with a young fir plantation. "Black hillock".	149
<i>Kirkmichael (centred on Tomintoul) Volume 18</i>		
A' Bhruach	A high and extensive hill forming part of the south side of Glen Avon. "The bank".	187
A' Chòinneach	A piece of table land on the west shoulder of Ben Bynack. "The Moss".	205
A' Ghualann <i>A' Ghualainn</i>	A high ridge of mountain land between Sròn a' Chathaidh and Càrn Meadhanach. "The shoulder".	73
Allt a' Bhacain	A small stream rising on the south side of Tom Mòr and flowing westward into the Burn of Brown. "Stream of the stake".	62
Allt a' Chnoic	A small stream which rises on Carn Eachie and joins the Avon near Knock. "Burn of the hill".	6
Allt a' Chòis	A small stream rising on the shoulder of Càrn Dubh and forming the Chabet near Ardgith. "Stream of the hollow".	33

Allt a' Chòis	A small stream near the Queens Cairn on the side of the road from Tomintoul to Glenavon. "Stream of the hollow".	98
Allt a' Chonnaidh	A small tributary to the Water of Lochy situated between Cord and Stocktown. "Stream of the fuel".	52
Allt a' Chor <i>Allt a' Choir</i>	A small stream rising on the south-east side of Càrn Daimh and joining Chabet Burn below Inverchor. Possibly "stream of the turn".	70
Allt a' Chroisg	A stream rising on the north-west side of Càrn Meadhanach and flowing westward into the the Burn of Brown. "The cross burn".	73
Allt a' Mhiadain	A small stream which rises on the Fèith Gheal and joins the Amar Dubh & other rivulets from the junction of which it is named Chabet Water. "Burn of the meadow or grazing plain".	65
Allt an Daimh	A small stream on the north face of Glen Avon. "The stag's stream".	186
Allt an Laoigh	A small stream rising near the south-west base of Big Garabhoun and falling into River Avon. "The calf's stream".	201
Allt an Rèidhe	A small stream issuing out of Fèith Musach moss and joining Chabet Water. "Burn of the plain".	67
Allt an Sgòir Riabhaich	The head water of Bulg Burn, it rises near the summit of Ben Avon and retains this name from its source to the eastern point of Sgòr Riabhach, when it gets the name of Fèith an Laoigh. "The burn of Sgòr Riabhach" which itself is "speckled peak".	228
Allt an t-Saighdeir	A stream rising near the summit of Ben Avon and when joining Allt an Sgòir Riabhaich forms Allt an Laoigh. "The soldier's stream".	225
Allt an t-Seallaidh	A small stream which rises near the summit of Beinn a' Mheadhain; in its course it forms three of the Dubh Lochan and falls into the River Avon. "Stream of the view".	224
Allt an t-Sionnaich	A small stream on the south-east face of Glen Avon. "Stream of the fox".	130
Allt an t-Sluichd <i>Allt an t-Sluic</i>	A large stream which rises in Garbh Choire, at the head of Sloc an Àraich, and falls into the River Avon. "Stream of the hollow".	188
Allt an t-Sluichd Bhig <i>Allt an t-Sluic Bhig</i>	A small stream rising at the head of Sloc Beag and falling into Allt an t-Sluic. "Stream of the little hollow".	232
Allt Chrìosdain	The headwater of Burn of Loin, it rises at the head of Glen Loin. "Christina's stream".	179
Allt Coire an Fheàrna	A small tributary to the Burn of Brown, a mile west of Delnabo. "Stream of the alder corrie".	99

Allt Coire Odhar nam Broighleag	A small stream in Glen Avon, a tributary of the River Avon. "Stream of the dun-coloured hollow of the whortleberries".	194
Allt Coire Ruairidh	A large stream which rises near the summit of Beinn a' Bhùird and falls into the River Avon. "Stream of Rory's corrie".	218
Allt Cumhang na Còinnich	A middle-sized burn which rises at the head of Coire Ruairidh and falls into Allt Coire Ruairidh. "Narrow stream of the moss".	218
Allt Dearg	A small stream which rises on Ben Bynack and falls into the Avon. "Red stream".	216
Allt Dubh	A small mountain stream on the north side of Rèidh Dorch. "Black burn".	97
Allt Dubh	A small stream on the west face of Glen Avon. "Black burn".	151
Allt Fraochach	A rivulet which rises near Findron, and after a short course joins the Conglass near Milton of Auchriachan. "Heathery burn".	57
Allt Fuar	A small stream which rises above Lyngarrie and joins the Avon near Mid Fodderletter. "Cold burn"	59
Allt Garbh-bheinne <i>Allt Garbh Bheinne</i>	A small tributary of the Conglass which rises on Beinn Cruinneachaidh and joins the Conglass above Blairnamarrow. "Burn of the rough mountain".	115
Allt Leum an Easaich	The main tributary of Fèith Ghiuthasachain rising in Coire Leum an Easaich. "Burn of the leap of the cataract".	219
Allt Meall a' Choimhthionail <i>Allt Meall a'</i> <i>Choitheanail</i>	A tributary of Cùl na Bruaich. "Burn of the gathering hill".	220
Allt Mòr	A stream rising at the county boundary near Creagan a' Chàise. It forms the boundary of the county from its source to its confluence with the Water of Lochy near Dailabhrogat. "Big stream".	51
Allt na Broighleig	A tributary of the Conglass which rises on Leac a' Ghobhainn and joins the burn of the Coire Buidhe which is named Conglass Water after its junction with Allt nan Leac. "Whortleberry burn".	119
Allt na Caoire	A considerable mountain stream, rising near the summit of Cromdale Hills, situated on the south side of the Sgoran and falling into the Water of Lochy near Baileamhuilinn. "Stream of the torrent".	22
Allt na Cluaine	A small stream which rises near Tom Breac and joins the Avon near Torrans. "Burn of the meadow".	59

Allt na Coise	A small stream rising in Coire na Coise and falling into Cùl na Bruaich. "Burn of the foot or root".	229
Allt na Criachain <i>Allt nan Crìochan</i>	A small stream which rises on Càrn Meadhanach and joins the Avon near Lynachork. "Burn of the boundaries".	60
Allt na Crìche	A small stream which rises on Cromdale Hills and joins the Avon at Easter Lyne. It is the boundary stream between Inveravon & Kirkmichael hence the name. "Boundary burn".	11
Allt na Gaineimh	The continuation of Cùl Allt, and receives this name from the point at which its course becomes southerly to its confluence with Bulg Burn. "Sandy burn".	159
Allt na Ha <i>Allt na h-Àtha</i>	A small stream which rises on the Cromdale Hills and joins the Avon near the farm of the same name. "Burn of the kiln".	12
Allt na h-Eirinn <i>Allt na h-Èirinn</i>	A stream rising near the summit of the Cromdale Hills and flowing east between Rèidhlean and Scorrán. It is a tributary of the River Avon. Informants believed it meant "girl's stream", but it may be "mass stream", referring to religious observance.	21
Allt na Lice	A small tributary of the Conglass which rises near the county boundary and flows parallel to the public road where it unites with the burn of Coire Buidhe from which point it takes the name of Conglass Water. "Burn of the flagstone".	115
Allt nam Muc	A small stream rising in a peat moss on the north side of Tom Mòr & flowing north between Fodderletter & Baile an Aodainn into the river Avon. "Pigs' burn".	78
Allt na Nathrach	A small stream on the west face of Glen Avon. "Stream of the serpent".	171
Allt nan Cabar	A tributary of Allt Blàr nam Marbh which rises on Tom Bhùirich and joins the above stream above Blàr nam Marbh. "Burn of the antlers".	116
Allt nan Gamhainn	A small tributary of the Conglass which rises on the moor near Tom a' Chadalair and joins the Conglass near Fèith an Dobhrain. "The stirks' burn".	60
Allt nan Seileach	A tributary of Conglass which rises on Càrn Dubhlaidh and joins the above water near Ruigh nam Mart/Rhynamarst. "Willow burn".	117
Allt Nuadh	A tributary of Conglass which rises on Càrn Breac and joins the above water near Blàr nam Marbh. "New burn".	118
Allt Rèidhe an Torrain	A small stream which rises on Monadh Fergie and joins the Conglass near Ruigh nam Mart/Rhynamarst. "Burn of the plain with the little hillock".	93

Allt Rèidhe Mhaith	A small mountain stream, rising on the north side of Tom an Rèisg, tributary to the River Avon. "Burn of the good plain".	101
Allt Stob an t-Sluichd <i>Allt Stob an t-Sluic</i>	A small stream, the principal tributary of Cùl na Bruaich. "Burn of the stump at the hollow".	220
Allt Tarsuinn <i>Allt Tarsainn</i>	A small stream, rising in Bac Buidhe, tributary to Allt Mòr. "Cross burn".	51
Alltach Beag	A small stream having its source on Tom nam Bad and joining the Conglass near Dail na Lainn. "Small burn".	94
Alltach Mòr	A tributary of the Conglass which rises on the shoulder of Monadh Fergie and joins the above Rrver near Dailachule. "Big burn".	94
Alltan Glas	A small stream near Ceapach, a tributary of the Avon. "Small grey-green burn".	97
Amar Dubh	A small stream issuing from the Fèith Gheal and joining several other rivulets which form the Chabet Water. "Black channel".	65
An Dà Dhruim	A high, long and narrow hill, bounded on the east by Glen Avon and on the west by Glas Allt. "The two ridges".	141
An Sgòran	A spur of the Cromdale Hills situated between Allt na h-Èirinn and Allt na Caoire. "The little peak".	21
Athan Dàidh <i>Àthan Dàidh</i>	A ford on the Avon near Dell. "David's little ford".	11
Àth an Fhiann	A piece of level moorland in Glen Avon at the place where the Bridle Road from Abernethy to Braemar crosses the glen. May mean "Ford of the Fingalian".	215
Ath Leathan <i>Àth Leathann</i>	A ford over the River Avon. "Broad ford".	15
Bac Buidhe	A small glen or hollow, on the south side of Càrlag, in which a small stream (Allt Tarsainn) rises. "Yellow hollow".	51
Badan Donnachaidh <i>Badan Donnchaidh</i>	A small birch wood on the farm of Ballanlish. "Duncan's small wood".	32
Baileamhuilinn <i>Baile a' Mhuilinn</i>	An ordinary sized farm house, having offices, a corn meal mill, and farm attached. "Mill farm".	22
Baileantuim <i>Baile an Tuim</i>	Two farm dwellings, with offices and arable & pasture farms attached. "Farm of the hillock".	89
Bailechnoic <i>Baile a' Chnoic</i>	Two cottage dwellings. "Farm of the hill".	

Beinn a' Bhùird	A range of mountains extending from Coire Ruairidh on the west to Sloc an Àraich on the east, the boundary between Banffshire and Aberdeenshire passing over the summit. "Table mountain".	214
Beinn a' Chaoruinn <i>Beinn a' Chaorainn</i>	A large hill, over which passes the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. "Rowan mountain".	214
Beinn a' Chaoruinn Bheag <i>Beinn a' Chaorainn Bheag</i>	A prominent hill on the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. "Small rowan mountain".	221
Beinn a' Chruinneach <i>Beinn a' Chruinnich</i>	A high hill on the county boundary. "Mountain of the gathering".	124
Beinn Mheadhoin <i>Beinn a' Mheadhain</i>	A high and extensive mountain forming one of the Cairngorm Range over which passes the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. "Middle mountain".	208
Blàr an Lochain	A small cottage with garden and croft attached, situated at the west base of Creag an Iarainn. "Field of the little loch".	61
Bothan Raibeirt	A summer herding place for cattle. "Robert's bothy".	142
Breac Leitir	The southern extremity of Càrn Bad a' Ghuail. The boundary between the counties of Aberdeen & Banff passes over its summit. "Speckled slope".	149
Breac Leitir	A high ridge of mountain land branching southward from Càrn Meadhanach. "Speckled slope".	99
Breac Leathad	A prominent brow or declivity in Tomintoul. "Speckled slope".	38
Bruach Chuilcernach <i>Bruach Chuilcearnach</i>	Part of the south face of Glen Avon. "Reedy bank".	192
Bruach Mholach	Part of the south face of Glen Avon. "Shaggy bank".	133
Bruach nan Stoc <i>Bruthach nan Stoc</i>	A portion of the east face of Glen Avon extending from Burn of Daleskie to Burn of Little Fergie. "Brae of the tree stumps".	168
Ca Mor <i>Cadha Mòr</i>	A hollow situated between Beinn a' Chruinnich and Càrn Ealasaid. "Big pass".	108
Cadha Dubh	A pass on the summit of the hill between Glen Loin and Glen Avon. "Black Pass".	180
Cadha Urchaire	This name is applied to a steep and rocky portion of the banks of the Water of Ailnach. "Pass of the shot".	183
Caochan a' Bhainne	A very short stream issuing from Loch a' Bhainne and falling into Allt Deas. "Milk streamlet".	215

Caochan a' Bheithe	A small stream on the south face of Glen Loin which when united with Allt Chriosdain forms the Burn of Loin. "Birch stream".	178
Caochan a' Bhruic	A small stream on the south face of Glen Avon. "Badger stream".	132
Caochan a' Cheannaird Dhuibh	A small stream, a tributary of Allt Caol Ghlinne. "Stream of the black(-haired) leader".	162
Caochan Airgid	A little rivulet near Ballanloan, tributary of the Avon. "Silver stream".	8
Caochan an Aitinn	A small stream on the north face of Glen Loin. "Juniper rivulet".	178
Caochan an t-Sealgaire	A small stream on the north face of Glen Avon. "The hunter's stream".	138
Caochan an Uain	A small stream, a tributary of Allt an Laoigh. "The lamb's stream".	201
Caochan an Uamha	A small stream rising in Sloc an Àraich and falling into Cùl na Bruaich. "Stream of the cave".	231
Caochan Bàn	A small tributary of the Slochd Burn. "Fair stream".	114
Caochan Craobh a' Chuimeneich <i>Caochan Craobh a' Chuimeinich</i>	A small stream rising on the east face of Dà Dhruim and falling into the River Avon. "Stream of Cumming's tree".	138
Caochan Cùil	A small mountain stream tributary to the Ailnach. "Back stream".	90
Caochan Cùl <i>Caochan Cùil</i>	A tributary of the Slochd Burn. "Back stream".	114
Caochan Dearg	A small stream on the west face of Glen Avon. "Red stream".	167
Caochan Deas	A small rivulet, tributary to Allt Bheitheachain. "South stream".	91
Caochan Dubh	A small stream on the north face of Glen Avon dividing Creag Loisgte from Coire an Eas. "Black rivulet".	133
Caochan Feàrna	A small mountain stream issuing from a peat moss at the south end of Cnoc Fergan. "Alder stream".	78
Caochan na Bruaich	A small stream rising on, and descending down, the north side of A' Bhruach. "Stream of the bank".	185
Caochan na Croite Mòire	A rivulet which rises in the Fèithean Gorm and joins the Avon near Ballanloan. "Stream of the big croft".	30
Caochan na Gaibhre	A small stream on the north face of Glen Avon. "Stream of the goat".	186

Caochan na Màig	A small stream which rises on the Cromdale Hills and joins the Avon near Lyne. "Stream of the arable field".	8
Caochan nan Caorunn <i>Caochan nan Caorann</i>	A small stream rising in Coire Breabach and falling into River Avon. "Stream of the rowans".	194
Caochan nan Sac	A small rivulet on the east face of Glen Avon. "Rivulet of the burdens or packs".	
Caochan Ruadh	A small tributary of Allt nan Cabar . "Red-brown stream".	116
Caochan Uaine	A small tributary to the Burn of Brown. "Green streamlet".	100
Caol Ghleann	A long narrow glen. "Narrow glen".	162
Càrlag	A ridge of mountain land stretching east from Creagan a' Chàise and forming part of Cromdale Hills, altitude about 2100 ft. "Lock of wool".	51
Càrn a' Bhodaich	A large cairn in the field immediately east of the farm house of Chapelton, supposed to be a sepulchral cairn. "The old man's cairn".	20
Càrn an Fheannaige <i>Càrn na Feannaige</i>	A small hill at the head of Allt Chriosdain. "Hill of the crow".	139
Càrn an t-Sionnaich	A low but extensive hill. "Hill of the fox".	131
Càrn an t-Slèibhe	A high ridge of mountain land on the south of Tom na h-Eala. "Hill of the moor".	
Càrn Bad a' Ghuail	A high and steep ridge of hill, extending from Breac Leitir on the south to the Eag on the north. "Hill of the thicket of coal".	150
Càrn Breac	A prominent hill feature on the watershed of the Fergie & Conglass. "Speckled hill".	122
Càrn Dearg	A prominent hill feature on the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. "Red hill".	213
Càrn Deònaid	A small circular knowe on the north-east side of Chabet Water. "Janet's hill".	68
Càrn Dubh	A high prominent hill on the east bank of the Avon. "Black hill".	33
Càrn Dubh	A ridge of mountain land near Tom na h-Eilde. "Black hill".	91
Càrn Dubh	A low ridge of moorland over the highest part of which passes the boundary between the counties of Banff and Inverness. "Black hill".	141
Càrn Ealasaid	A very prominent hill on the boundary of Aberdeenshire & Banffshire. Altitude above high water mark 2600 feet. "Elizabeth's hill".	124
Càrn Fiaclach	A rocky and prominent hill. "Toothed hill".	161

Càrn Liath	A prominent hill on the county boundary. "Grey-blue hill".	124
Càrn Meadhonach <i>Càrn Meadhanach</i>	An extensive high hill a mile west of Delnabo. "Middle hill".	99
Càrn Mèilich	A conspicuous hill, covered with heathery pasture, between the river Avon and Chabet Burn and forming part of the farm of Auchlichnie. "Bleating hill".	72
Càrn na Dalach	A prominent ridge between Strathavon and Allt na Glander in continuation of Càrn Dubh of which it is a spur. "Hill of the haugh".	16
Càrn nam Mult	A very steep rocky ridge overlooking Allt an t-Sluie from the west. "Hill of the wedders".	231
Càrn Ruadh-bhruaich	A high hill on the east side of the Water of Ailnach, 2020 feet above sea-level. "Hill of the red-brown bank".	90
Càrn Slèibhe	A small circular knoll on the north-east side of the Chabet Water and Càrn Deònaid. "Moor hill".	68
Cath Dubh	A conspicuous hill on the west side of the Ailnach, on the boundary between Banff & Inverness counties. Possibly "black battlefield".	103
Càthar na Fèithe Buidhe	A tract of low boggy ground along the east margin of Fèith Burn and the west margin of the Caiplich Burn. "Bog of the yellow bog channel".	142
Ceapach	A cottage dwelling with some outhouses attached, on the side of the River Avon. "Tillage land".	97
Clach a' Chuitseich <i>Clach a' Chuitsich</i>	A huge stone on the summit of Ben Avon and on the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. "Coutts's stone"	226
Clach an t-Sagairt	A stone on the east bank of the River Avon. "In the year 1575, soon after the establishment of the reformation in Scotland, a priest who had refused to marry the uncle to the niece was seized by the ruffian and his party, laid upon a faggot, bound to a stone, and in this manner burnt to death, the remembrance of the atrocious deed is still preserved in the name of the stone, which to this day is called Clach-ant-shagairt, or the Priest's stone." Old Statistical Account. "The priest's stone".	164
Clach an t-Saighdeir	A huge stone near the north bank of Allt an t-Saighdeir on Ben Avon. "The soldier's stone".	225
Clach Bhan	A very prominent rock on the Ben Avon range, said to be a place where women in an advanced state of pregnancy were in the	199

	habit of visiting in the belief that such visits would alleviate all pains and dangers of child-birth. "Women's stone".	
Clach Bhàn	A large white rock on the western height of Glen Avon. "White stone".	133
Clach Bun Ruadhtair	A cluster of jagged and nearly perpendicular rocks on the height overlooking Sloc an Àraich and Caol Ghleann. "The stone at the base of Ruadhtair" which is unclear in meaning but suggests something red-brown in colour.	230
Clach Fiaraidh	A large stone on the side of a hill having at a distance the appearance of a standing stone which is not perpendicular. "Leaning stone".	233
Clach nan Ciotag	A large stone on the brow of Cnoc Lochy, traditionally said to be the stone on which the inhabitants of the glen left plaids when about to pursue a band of freebooters. "Stone of the plaids".	43
Clais a' Mharcaiche	A small valley separated from the Avon by a steep woody bank. "The horseman's hollow".	
Clais an Lìn	A small hollow near the farm of Altnaha. "Lint hollow".	7
Clais nan Earb	A small marshy hollow on the farm of Auchriachan. "The roe deers' hollow".	45
Cnap Allt an Laoigh	A small hill on the north side of Glen Avon. "Knoll of the calf's burn".	193
Cnap Allt Chriosdain	A small hill on the south side of Glen Loin. "Knoll of Christina's burn".	182
Cnapan a' Mhèirlich	Two small knolls on the northern heights of Glen Avon. "Knolls of the thief".	132
Cnap an Dòbhrain	A knoll on the west heights of Glen Avon. "Knoll of the otter".	131
Cnap Caochan an Aitinn	A prominent hill top near Geal Chàrn. "Knoll of the juniper streamlet".	169
Cnap Eas na Caorach	A prominent hill top near Coire Riabhach. "Knoll of the sheep's waterfall".	181
Cnap Leum an Easaich	A small elevation situated between Fèith Ghiuthasachain and Coire Ruaridh. "Knoll at the cataract's leap".	220
Cnap na Cùl-àth <i>Cnap na Cùl Àth</i>	A small knoll situated between Cùl Àth and Cùl Àth Croise. "Knoll of the back ford/stream".	128
Cnoc a' Bhodaich	A small hill on Càrn Ballantruan. "Hill of the old man".	34
Cnocan	A cottage dwelling near Càrn an t-Slèibhe. "Hillock".	87

Cnocan Buidhe	A small conical knowe between Ellick and Glenconglass, on the summit of which Seumas an Tuim and two of his freebooters were interred. Three plain stones placed on the graves mark the place of burial. "Yellow hillock".	31
Cnocanbuidhe <i>Cnocan Buidhe</i>	A cottars house on the farm of Knock near Ballanloan. "Yellow hillock".	31
Cnocan Eirich	A hillock near the base of Càrn Meadhanach. The meaning is unclear but an alternative name of <i>Cnoc an Èiridh</i> , nowadays <i>Cnoc an Èirigh</i> , gives the meaning "hill of the rising".	53
Cnocan nan Sìthean	A prominent hillock on Avonside. "Hillock of the fairy forts".	8
Cnoc Dubh	A prominent hill feature on the east side of Conglass, lying between Allt Mullaich and Allt nan Seileach. "Black hill".	79
Coille Mhòr	A natural birch wood on the west bank of the Avon near Torrains. "Big wood".	64
Coireachan na Còinnich	Two small hollows on the north face of Glen Avon. "Corries of the moss".	205a
Coire an Eas	Part of the face of Glen Avon, situated at the angle formed by the river changing its course from east to north, there is a waterfall on the river at the foot of this slope from which the name is derived. "Corrie of the waterfall".	197
Coire an Luichan Shalaich <i>Coire an Luichein Shalaich</i>	A hollow or hill face at the west base of Meikle Geal Chàrn. "Corrie of the dirty little loch".	160
Coire Breabach	A hollow or hill face at the west base of Meikle Geal Chàrn. "Kicking corrie".	192
Coire Buidhe	A small circular mountain glen at the south-eastern extremity of Kirkmichael. "Yellow corrie".	119
Coire Buidhe	A hollow at the head of Fèith Buidhe. "Yellow corrie".	136
Coire Buidhe	A deep mountain dell near the head of Glen Avon. "Yeollow corrie".	206
Coire Ceòlmhor	A small hollow on the north face of Glen Avon. "Musical corrie".	202
Coire Clais na Fead	A small hollow on the south face of Glen Avon. "Corrie of the whistle ditch".	146
Coire Domhain <i>Coire Domhainn</i>	A hollow near the head of Glen Avon. "Deep corrie".	212
Coire Dubh	A small mountain glen through which runs a tributary of the Avon. "Black corrie".	81

Coire Glas	A small hollow on the north side of A' Bhruach. "Grey corrie".	185
Coire Leum an Easaich	A small hollow out of which flows Allt Leum an Easaich. "Corrie of the leap at the cataract".	219
Coire na Coise	A small hollow at the head of Allt na Coise. "Corrie of the foot".	229
Coire na Fuarag	A small corrie watered by a tributary of the Chabet. "Corrie of the fuarag", referring to a snack made with oatmeal and cold water.	33
Coire na Mòine	A small natural basin or hollow near the head of Allt na Coille. "Peat corrie".	81
Coire na Nathrach	A small hollow near Geal Chàrn. "Corrie of the snake".	169
Coire nan Clach	A hollow in the north face of Beinn a' Chaorainn. "Corrie of the stones".	222
Coire nan Sac	A small hollow at the head of Caochan nan Sac. "Corrie of the packs or burdens".	174
Coire nan Saibhlean	A small hollow on the east face of Ben Bynack. "Corrie of the barns".	128
Coire nan Saibhlean	A large hollow on the east face of Beinn a' Mheadhain. "Corrie of the barns".	224
Coire Odhar	A deep hollow in Sloc an Àraich. "Dun-coloured corrie".	191
Coire Raibeirt	A hollow in the south face of Càrn Gorm. "Robert's corrie".	211
Coire Raibeirt	A small hollow near the southern extremity of Dà Dhruim. "Robert's corrie".	221
Coire Ranaich <i>Coire Rànaich</i>	A small hollow at the head of Coire Buidhe, named from the rushing of the stream down the steep hill side. "Roaring corrie".	119
Coire Riabhach	A large hill on the Water of Caiplich. "Brindled corrie", but <i>coire</i> is occasionally given to the name of a hill in addition to the usual meaning of corrie.	181
Coire Riabhach	A mountain dell on the hill of the same name. "Brindled corrie".	182
Coire Riabhach a' Chùil	A small hollow on the west face of Dà Dhruim. "Brindled corrie of the back".	137
Coire Riabhach Bheag	A small hollow on the east face of Dà Dhruim. "Small brindled corrie"	137
Coire Riabhach Mhòr	A large hollow on the west face of Dà Dhruim. "Large brindled corrie".	137
Coire Ruairidh	A large mountain dell penetrating the north face of Beinn a' Bhùird. "Rory's corrie".	217

Creag a' Chadha Dhuibh	A rocky portion of the north face of Glen Loin. "Rock of the black pass".	180
Creag Alltnaha <i>Creag Allt na h-Àtha</i>	A prominent rocky precipice near the summit of the Cromdale Hills. "Rocky of the burn of the kiln".	12
Creagan a' Chàise	A rocky crag near the boundary between Banffshire and Moray and near the southern extremity of the Cromdale Hills. "Little rock of the cheese".	36
Creagan a' Chait	A few scattered rocks on the south brow of Càrn Dubhlaidh. "Little rock of the cat".	110
Creag an Iarainn <i>Creag an Iarainn</i>	A conspicuous hill situated on the south west of Cnoc Fergan. "Iron rock".	78
Creag an Stìobuill <i>Creag an Stìobail</i>	A prominent rock on the east face of Glen Avon. "Steeple rock".	156
Creag Chailceach	A precipitous rock, quarried for building purposes, near Upper Cults. "Chalky rock".	60
Creag Chailceach	A portion of the east side of Glen Avon, studded with a white kind of rock. "Chalky rock".	152
Creag Liath	A prominent scar on the Cromdale Hills. "Blue-grey rock"	12
Creag Loisgte	A high ridge of mountain land, branching west from Càrn Meadhanach. "Burnt rock".	99
Creag Loisgte	A rocky portion of the face of Glen Avon. "Burnt rock".	197
Creag Mheann	A large steep hill over which passes the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. "Rock of kids".	149
Creag Mhòr	A cluster of huge rocks on the summit of the Dà Dhruim. "Big rock".	217
Creag nan Gamhainn	A rocky slope on the public road near Urlarmore. "Craig of the stirks".	60
Cùl Allt	A small stream which rises at the south-west base of Meall na Gaimeimh and falls into Bulg Burn at the southern extremity of Meall an t-Seangain. This name is applied to it from its source to the point at which it turns south. "Back burn".	159
Cùl-àth <i>Cùl Àth</i>	A small stream which rises east of the confluence of Glas Àth with the Caiplich Burn into which it falls. This may be "back ford", or possibly <i>àth</i> was used in the local dialect to signify a stream, giving "back stream".	135
Cùl-àth Crois <i>Cùl Àth Crois</i>	A small tributary of Cùl Àth. "Cross back ford/stream".	135

Cùl-àth Dubh <i>Cùl Àth Dubh</i>	A small tributary of Cùl Àth. "Black back ford/stream".	135
Cùl-àth Gorm <i>Cùl Àth Gorm</i>	A small tributary of Cùl Àth. "Blue back ford/stream".	135
Cùl-àth Tarsuinn <i>Cùl Àth Tarsainn</i>	A small stream, tributary of Fèith Ghiuthasachain. "Back ford/stream across".	140
Cùl na Bruaich	A midde sized stream which is formed by the united waters of three smaller streams near the western extremity of Sloc an Àraich, and falls into Allt an t-Sluic. "Back of the bank".	187
Dà Dhruim Lom	A high extensive hill situated between Glen Avon and Caol Ghleann. "Two exposed ridges".	202
Dail Builg	A haugh situated on the west bank of the Burn of Bulg at its confluence with the River Avon. "Haugh of Bulg".	153
Dail Dhubh	A patch of haugh on the west bank of the River Avon. "Black haugh".	153
Dailbreac <i>Dail Breac</i>	A cottar's dwelling with outhouses and croft attached, north of the Free Church. "Speckled haugh".	43
Dailchaoil <i>Dail Chaoil</i>	A small farm house with some offices and a sheep farm. "Narrow haugh".	87
Dail nan Sac	A haugh on the east bank of the River Avon near Bridge of Craiganduil. "Haugh of the burdens or packs".	172
Dailnalainn <i>Dail na Lainn</i>	A small farm steading and farm of arable land, also anglicised as Delnalyne. "Haugh of the enclosure".	105
Druim na Cuaich	A high steep ridge over which passes the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. "Ridge of the cupped hollow".	144
Eas na Caorach	A small stream on the north face of Glen Loin. "The sheep's waterfall".	177
Fail an Tuirc	A part of the west face of Glen Avon, extending from Caochan nan Sac to Burn of Daleskie. "The boar's sty".	174
Fead Mhòr	A hill feature near Coire Riabhach. "Big whistle".	181
Fèith an Dòbhrain	A small stream on the west face of Glen Avon. "Otter's rivulet".	131
Fèith an Dòbhrain	A small peat bog used by the inhabitants of Tomintoul for fuel named after a channel flowing through it. "Otter's rivulet".	63
Fèith an Eich	A small green hollow through which flows a tributary of Allt a' Mhiadain. "Horse's bog channel".	66
Fèithean Gorma	A green swampy bog on the Cromdale Hills above Ballanloan. "Blue bog channels".	11

Fèith an Laoigh	The portion of Bulg Burn from the head of Glen Bulg to Sgòr Riabhach from which point to its source it is called Allt an Sgoire Riabhaich. "Rivulet of the calf". However, this stream was also known as <i>Fèith an Laoich</i> which is "Rivulet of the warrior".	160
Fèith an Luich	A small stream which issues from Loch Builg, and after a very short course falls into the adjacent stream which from this point changes its name from Fèith an Laoigh to Bulg Burn. "Rivulet of the loch".	190
Fèith an t-Sluic	A small tributary of the Caiplich Burn. "Rivulet of the hollow".	142
Fèith Buidhe	A small sluggish stream which rises in Coire Buidhe, and after a short course falls into the Caiplich. "Yellow rivulet".	136
Fèith Buidhe	A stream rising on the south-east face of Cairn Gorm and falling into Loch Avon. "Yellow rivulet".	205a
Fèith Buidhe	A small stream which issues from Lochan Buidhe and falls into Garbh Uisge. "Yellow rivulet".	210
Fèith Geal	An extensive moss, common to the inhabitants of Tomintoul and district for a peat bog, named after a channel flowing through it. "White rivulet".	45
Fèith Ghiubhsachain <i>Fèith Ghiuthsachain</i>	A large stream which rises near the summit of Beinn a' Bhùird, and after a course of about 4 miles falls into the River Avon. "Rivulet of the fir wood place".	139
Fèith Musach	An extensive moss in which the feuars in Tomintoul and the farmers in Strathavon and Glenlivet have a right to cut peat. It seems, like several other bogs, to have been named after a rivulet or channel flowing through it. "Damp dirty bog channel".	67
Fireach Beag	A small heathery hill immediately north of the farm house of Auchlichnie. "Small barren hill".	70
Fuaran a' Bhodaich	An ordinary spring near the summit of Cnoc Lochy. "The old man's spring".	63
Fuaran Mhic Gille Mhairtein <i>Fuaran MhicIllemhàrtainn</i>	A spring built round and enclosed with a stone on which the following inscription appears. 'AD. 1754. Five Companies of the 33rd Regt. The Honourable Lord Charles Hay Colonel, made this road from here to the Spey'. "MacMartin's or Gilmartin's spring",	123
Fuaran Mòr	An exceedingly large spring on the east bank of the Burn of Loin. "Big stream".	134
Fuaran Mòr an Àilein	A spring on Càrn Ballantruan. "Big spring of the grassy meadow".	29

Fuaran na Cloiche	A fine spring on Càrn Ballantruan. "Spring of the stone".	29
Fuaran na Creige	A spring on Chabetside near Ardgith. "Spring of the rock".	29
Garbh Choire	A deep rough gully at the head of Sloc an Àraich. "Rough corrie".	231
Garbh Uisge	A stream which rises on Ben Macdhuì and falls into the head of Loch Avon. "Rough water".	210
Garbh Uisge Beag	A stream rising on Ben Macdhuì and falling into Garbh Uisge. "Small rough water".	211
Geal Chàrn	A small hill feature near Coire na Nathrach. "White cairn".	169
Gearradh a' Bhogha	A small knoll on the west side of Glen Bulg, the meaning this name is intended to convey is that this place is available for crossing from Glen Avon to Glen Bulg, thereby avoiding the necessity of walking around by the confluence of the waters. "The cutting of the bow".	145
Glas-àth <i>Glas Àth</i>	A large stream which rises south of Ben Bynack and falls into Caiplich Burn. "Grey-green ford".	141
Glas-àth Beinn a' Chaoruinn <i>Glas Àth Beinn a' Chaorainn</i>	One of the principal tributaries of Allt Coire Ruairidh. "Grey-green ford of the rowan mountain".	218
Innis Bhreac	A ridge of mountain land between Breac Leitir and the Water of Ailnach. "Speckled meadow".	102
Lag a' Bhodaich	A small hollow at the northern base of Càrn Ballantruan. "Old man's hollow".	32
Lag a' Bhruic	A small hollow on the north side of Conglass near Blàr nam Marbh (Blairnamarrow), "Badger's hollow".	110
Lag a' Mhèirlich	A small hollow at the base of Càrn Dubh. "Thief's hollow".	16
Lag Bhreac	A small hollow immediately above the Dell. "Speckled hollow". All informants gave this name and not <i>Lag Breac</i> which would be expected.	15
Lag Buidhe nan Damh	A hollow out of which issues Fèith Ghiuthsachain. "Yellow hollow of the stags".	217
Lagan a' Mhèirlich	A small hollow between two knolls known by the name of Cnapan a' Mhèirlich. "Small hollow of the thief".	132
Lag Luachrach	A small green hollow watered by a rivulet which joins Allt a' Mhiadain. "Rushy hollow".	65

Lag na Cùlaige	A small hollow within the young plantation near Campdalmore. "Hollow of the turf which goes at the back of the fire".	63
Leac a' Ghobhainn	A green slope near the south-east extremity of Banffshire. There is a tradition connected with the name as follows: The celebrated Gobha Crom (the hero of the Fair Maid of Perth), when the battle of Perth was over, took an oath never to stop until his horse broke down. He travelled on until coming down the Leac where his horse is said to have dropped down & he accordingly set up his forge there. This name is also anglicised as The Lecht. "The smith's flagstone".	123
Leacann a' Bhothain Dhuibh <i>Leacann a' Bhothain Duibh</i>	Part of the west face of Glen Avon. "Hillside of the black bothy".	130
Leacann an Daimh	Part of the north face of Glen Avon. "Hillside of the stag".	186
Leacann nan Eilid	Part of the south face of Glen Avon. "Hillside of the hind".	161
Leachd a' Bhainne <i>Leac a' Bhainne</i>	A portion of the east side of Ben Bynack. "Flagstone or slope of the milk".	215
Leachd an t-Sruthain <i>Leac an t-Sruthain</i>	A small stream on the west face of Glen Loin. "Flagstone of the stream".	198
Leachd nan Cabar <i>Leac nan Cabar</i>	A slope along Allt nan Cabar. "Flagstone or slope of the antlers".	115
Learg an Laoigh	A narrow pass between Beinn a' Mheadhain and Beinn a' Chaorainn. "Pass of the calf". It appears the <i>learg</i> which usually means a plain or a gentle slope is used in place of <i>làirig</i> which is a common term for a mountain pass, as in <i>Làirig Dhrù</i> between Strathspey and Mar.	208
Leitir Àrd	A hill feature on the Conglass near Glenmullie. "High hill slope".	84
Leitir Bheag	A green hill side on the south of Conglass near Dailachule. "Small hill slope"	93
Leitir Mhòr	A hillside between Dailachule and Ruigh nam Mart /Rhynamarst on Conglass-side. "Big hill slope".	81
Liath Bheinn	A conspicuous hill on east side of the River Avon. The name applies to the whole hill, and is generally pronounced <i>Liath Beinn</i> . It rises to 2183 feet above sea-level. "Grey-blue mountain".	103
Lochan a' Bhainne	A small loch at the east base of Ben Bynack. "Small loch of the milk".	216

Lochan Beinn a' Chaorruinn <i>Lochan Beinn a' Chaorthainn</i>	A small loch situated between Beinn a' Chaorainn and Beinn a' Chaorainn Bheag. "Little loch of the rowan mountain"	222
Lochan Buidhe	A small loch at the north-west base of Bein Macdhuì. "Small yellow loch".	210
Lochan Eilean a' Ghiubhais <i>Lochan Eilean a' Ghiuthais</i>	A small loch in Glen Avon. "Small loch of the island of the fir".	192
Lochan gun Doimhne	A small pool of water on the side of Leac a' Ghobhainn, said by the country people to be without bottom. "Small loch without depth".	118
Lochan Monadh nan Eun	A very small loch on the northern height of Glen Avon. "Small loch of the birds".	140
Lochan na Crìche	A small patch of marsh near the place where the Water of Caiplich changes its name to the Water of Caiplich [sic]. "Small loch of the boundary".	183
Lochan na Dà Dhroma	A small loch at the southern extremity of Dà Dhruim. "Small loch of the two ridges".	216
Lochan nan Cùrr	A small pool of stagnant water near the farm of Knocknavae. Possibly "small loch of the pits".	57
Lochan nan Gabhar <i>Lochan nan Gobhar</i>	A small loch into and out of which flows Allt Lochan nan Gobhar. "Small loch of the goats".	234
Lochan Uaine	A small stagnant pool situated near the south end of Breac Leitir. "Little green loch".	100
Loch Builg	A large loch the northern extremity of which is close to the watershed boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. "Bag loch".	227
Luachair Bhàn	A small green hollow through which a rivulet flows to Allt nan Seileach. "Fair rushes".	117
Lurg Dhubh	A long ridge extending from the Conglass to the base of Càrn Ealasaid. "Black ridge".	121
Lurg Mheadhonach <i>Lurg Mheadhanach</i>	A ridge lying between Meur Crìonach and Allt nan Cabar over which passes an old drove road to Strathdon. "Middle ridge".	121
Lurg Mullaich	A small ridge lying between the lower part of Allt nan Cabar and Allt Nuadh. "Summit ridge".	

Lurg nam Broighleag	A small hill on the north side of Glen Avon. "Ridge of the whortleberries".	194
Màghan na Banaraich <i>Maghan na Banaraich</i>	A piece of level pasture land at the head of Loch Avon. "The milkmaid's small plain".	207
Meall a' Choirimhthionail <i>Meall a' Choitheanail</i>	An eminence situated between Fèith Ghiuthsachain and Cùl na Bucaich. "Lumpish hill of the gathering".	219
Meall an t-Seangain	A prominent eminence, forming part of the western boundary of Glen Bulg. "Lumpish hill of the ant".	189
Meall na Caorach	A prominent hill feature on Avonside. "Sheep's Hill".	59
Meall na Gaineimh	A high and very prominent hill on Ben Avon range. "Lumpish hill of the sand".	190
Meur a' Chòis	A tributary of the Fergie which rises on Tom a' Bhùirich and joins the above stream about half a mile from its upper branch. "Tributary of the den".	85
Meur a' Chrosaidh	A tributary of the Fergie with its source on Creag Mheann and joins the main stream above Meur a' Chùil. "Tributary of the crossing".	86
Meur a' Chùil	A tributary of the Fergie which rises on the eastern base of Liath Bheinn and joins the above stream after a course of a mile. "Tributary of the back".	86
Meur an Eich Bhàin	A tributary of the Burn of Little Fergie. "Tributary of the white horse".	165
Meur an Lòin	The upper branch of the Fergie which rises on Càrn Bhreac and flows till it meets Meur a' Chòis. "Tributary of the water meadow".	85
Meur an Lòin	A tributary of the Burn of Little Fergie. "Tributary of the water meadow".	166
Meur Crionach <i>Meur Crionach</i>	A small stream which rises on Càrn Ealasaid and flows towards the Conglass until it unites with Allt nan Cabar, from the point of junction to the Conglass it is known as Allt Blàr nam Marbh or Blairnamarrow Burn. "Withered tributary".	116
Meur Cùl na h-Eige	A tributary of the Burn of Little Fergie. "Tributary of the back of the notch".	166
Meur Domhain na h-Eige <i>Meur Domhainn na h-Eige</i>	One of the principal branches of the Burn of Little Fergie. "Deep tributary of the notch".	168

Meur Gorm	A tributary of Allt Caol Ghlinne. "Blue tributary".	200
Meur Luachaireach	A tributary of the Burn of Little Fergie. "Rushy tributary".	166
Mòine nan Sac	A patch of moss near Daleskie. "Peat moss of the burdens or packs".	165
Monadh Buidhe	A heathery elevation on the farm of Auchriachan. "Yellow upland".	45
Monadh nan Eun	A flat ridge lying between Meur a' Chùil and Alltach Fergie. "Upland of the birds".	82
Monadh nan Eun	A continuation south-westward of Little Drum Loin, terminating at Coire Fèith Buidhe. "Upland of the birds".	184
Mullach Lochan nan Gabhar <i>Mullach Lochan nan Gobhar</i>	A rocky hill top at Lochan nan Gobhar. "Summit of the small loch of the goats".	234
Na Càrnan	A tract of moor on the Cromdale Hills full of small natural hillocks. "The cairns".	32
Na Dubh Lochan	A cluster of small lochs on the west side of the Bridle Road from Abernethy to Braemar. "The black lochs".	224
Na Trì Chaochain	Three small rivulets, tributary to the river Avon, and situated on the south side of Càrn Dubh. "The three rivulets".	87
Poll a' Ghrianain	A deep pool in the River Avon. "Pool of the sunny spot".	30
Poll an Fhithich	A deep pool in the River Avon near Urlarmore. "Raven's pool".	64
Poll na Ciste	A deep pool in the River Avon. "Pool of the chest".	134
Poll na Feòla	A deep pool in the River Avon near Lynachork. "Pool of the meat".	64
Poll nan Eun	A deep pool in the River Avon near St. Bridget's. "Pool of the birds".	64
Rèidh Allt Mhìcheil	A level patch of rough pasture at the boundary between the counties of Banff & Aberdeen. "The plain of Michael's burn".	155
Rèidh Breac	A flat patch of land on the north side of the Fergie. "Speckled plain".	82
Rèidh Dorch	A ridge of mountain land situated on the south side of Allt Dubh. "Dark plain".	97
Rèidh Dubharach	A small patch of flat pasture land, situated between the east summit of Glen Bulg and part of Ailnach Builg. "Shady plain".	146
Rèidh Léan <i>Rèidh Lèana</i>	A spur of the Cromdale Hills situated between Allt Balnabeinne and Allt na h-Èirinn. "Meadow plain".	21

Rèidh Raibeirt	A considerable tract of rough heathery mountain pasture land between Carn Ellick and Knockandhu. "Robert's plain".	
Rèidh Ruadh	A ridge of mountain land west of Delnabo. "Red-brown plain".	102
Ruigh Spairne <i>Ruigh Spàirne</i>	A small rocky height over which passes the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff near Ben Avon. "Sheiling or slope of difficulty".	163
Ruighe Bàn	A summer place for herdsmen and cattle near Creag Chailceach. "Fair sheiling".	152
Sean Allt	A tributary of Allt Nuadh which rises on Càrn Breac and joins the above stream near Blar nam Marbh. "Old burn".	118
Sean Ruighe	A place for the summer herding of cattle. "Old sheiling".	155
Sean Uisge	A portion of the old course of the River Avon. "Old water".	173
Sgòr a' Bhalgaire	A prominent crag on the east brow of Càrn na Dalach. "Fox's rock".	16
Sgòran Mòra	A number of large rocks on the road side near Ballcorach. "Large rocks".	16
Sgòr Riabhach	A rocky outcrop on Loch Brae. "Brindled rock".	228
Sìth Beag	A smaller cliff contiguous to Sìth Mòr. "Small fairy (hill)".	88
Sìth Mòr	A rocky cliff on the east side of Auchnakyle. "Big fairy (hill)".	88
Sìthean na Bruaich	A small knoll on the south bank of the River Avon. "Fairy mound of the bank".	
Slios Mìn	Part of the east face of Ben Bynack. The boundary between the counties of Banff and Inverness passes through this. "Smooth side".	130
Slochd an Àraich <i>Sloc an Àraich</i>	An immense hollow, surrounded on all sides by high hills, and separating the mountain range of Ben Avon from Beinn a' Bhùird. This place is said to be a favourite resort of the deer during the time of rearing their young. "Hollow of the rearing".	188
Slochd Beag <i>Sloc Beag</i>	A deep rocky glen in Sloc an Àraich. "Small hollow".	191
Sròn a' Bhothain Mhòir	A prominent hill feature east of the confluence of the Burn of Little Fergie with the River Avon. "Point of the big bothy".	170
Sròn a' Chathaidh	A cottar's dwelling with offices and croft near A' Ghualainn. "Point of the snow drift".	73
Sròn an Fhiann	A prominent feature on the east face of Glen Avon on the west side of the River Avon. Possibly means "point of the Fingalians".	167

Sròn Caol a' Ghlinne	A prominent point at the confluence of Allt Caol Ghlinne. "Point of the narrow of the glen".	202
Sròn Dà Cloich-aoil <i>Sròn Dà Chloich-aoil</i>	A prominent hill feature at the confluence of the Burn of Little Fergie with the River Avon. "Point of two limestones".	170
Sròn Eilean a' Ghiubhais <i>Sròn Eilean a' Ghiuthais</i>	A prominent feature on the west side of Glen Avon. "Point of the fir island".	152
Sròn Gharbh	A prominent feature on the west face of Glen Avon and between Burn of Revoracach and Allt na Nathrach. "Rough point".	171
Sròn Ghorm	A prominent point forming the northern extremity of Beinn a' Mheadhain. "Blue point".	223
Sròn Leacann nan Eilid	A prominent point in the east side of the confluence of Allt Caol Ghlinne. "Point of the hillside of the hinds".	200
Sròn na Bruaich	The western extremity of A' Bhruach. "Point of the Bruach or bank".	139
Sròn na h-Iolaire	A very rocky height in Sloc an Àraich. "Point of the eagle".	232
Sròn nam Broc	A rocky point on the east side of Glen Bulg. "Point of the badgers".	195
Stac an Fhàraidh	A precipice overlooking Loch Avon from the north-west. "Precipice of the ladder".	206
Stac an Luich	A precipice on the south face of Glen Avon. "Precipice of the loch".	223
Stacan Dubha	Precipices near the head of Loch Avon. "Black precipices".	206
Stob an t-Sluichd <i>Stob an t-Sluic</i>	A rocky hilltop on the Beinn a' Bhùird range. "Peak of the hollow".	229
Stob Dubh Bruach an Fhuarain	A rocky hill-top at the head of Caol Ghleann. "Black peak of the bank of the spring".	232
Stob Dùn Ardair <i>Stob Dùn Àrdair</i>	A small conical knoll near the foot of Loch Builg. "Peak of the hill of the Àrdar" which is a river name meaning "high water".	225
Tobar Aoibh	A well near Ballcorach, said locally to mean "joyous well", but the second word may be a personal name rather than adjective.	29
Tobar nan Ròineag	A well near the farm house of Dell. "This well had its name from the popular belief that a horse hair may be endowed with motion, if not life, by immersing it in water for a certain time, the experiment used to be tried in this well". "Well of the strands of hair".	15

Tom a' Chadalair	An hillock near the Milltown of Auchriachan. "Hillock of the sleeper".	46
Tom a' Chinn	A prominent round knoll on Càrn na Dalach. "Hillock of the head".	15
Tom a' Chor <i>Tom a' Choir</i>	A prominent hill on Chabetside. "Hillock of the turn".	34
Tom an Rèisg	A high ridge of mountain land on the west of Baile an Tuim. "Hillock of the coarse moorland".	89
Tom Beag	A small hillock south-east of Tom Mòr. "Small hillock".	61
Tom Breac	Two farm steadings with farms attached and a cottage. "Speckled hillock".	62
Tom Buirich <i>Tom Bùirich OR</i> <i>Tom a' Bhùirich</i>	A very prominent hill on the watershed between Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. "Hillock of the rutting".	122
Tom Garbh-bheinne <i>Tom Garbh Bheinne</i>	A small hill near the source of the Conglass. "Hillock of the rough mountain".	109
Tom Mòr	A small circular knoll between Fodderletter and Tom Breac. "Large hillock".	61
Tom na Bat <i>Tom nam Bad</i>	A hill feature immediately south of Tomintoul. "Hillock of the tufts".	94
Tom na Bothain <i>Tom nam Bothan</i>	A small cultivated knoll on which is erected a bothy near Ballanloan. "Hillock of the bothies".	8
Tom na Broighleig	A small hill feature between Allt na Broighleig and the head of Coire Buidhe. "Whortleberry hillock".	120
Tom na h-Eilde	A high ridge of mountain land near Dalbheitheachan. "Hillock of the hind".	91
Tom nam Marbh	A small conical knoll between Fodderletter and Creag an Iarainn. "Hillock of the dead".	74
Tom na Mòine	A small knoll near Lagganvoulin. "Hillock of the peat".	46
Tom nan Coileach	A small hillock north-east of Tom Breac farm houses. "Hillock of the cockrels".	62
Torr an Aitinn <i>Tòrr an Aitinn</i>	A long narrow height in Glen Bulg. "Juniper hill".	196
Uaigh Abhainn <i>Uaimh Athainn</i>	This name applies to two large stones imbedded in the soil on the west bank of the River Avon and refers to a tale about the death of Avon, wife of Fionn, the leader of the Fianna or Fingalians. "Avon's grave".	175

Uaigh Sheumais an Tuim	A small conical knoll between Ellick and Glen Conglass on the summit of which Seumas an Tuim (James Grant of Carron) and two of his freebooters were buried. Three stones placed on the graves mark the place of burial. "Grave of James Grant of Carron".	44
Uaimh Sheumais an Tuim	A small cave in the face of the cliff overhanging the west bank of the Water of Ailnach, in which Seumas an Tuim, a daring outlaw, found refuge when pursued by the authorities. "Cave of James Grant of Carron".	101
Uchdan	A cottar's house on the farm of Croughly. "Little hillock".	66
<i>Mortlach (centred on Dufftown) Volume 23</i>		
Allt a' Choileachain	Stream starting near Parkhead farm flowing into River Fiddich opposite Auchindown Castle. "Burn of the cockrel".	170
Allt a' Choin	Formed by the junction of West and Mid Grain near Balliemore farm flowing north-west until it enters the Fiddich. "Burn of the dog".	
Allt a' Chrotha	Stream rising in Gordon Muir joining Gordon Burn and entering River Fiddich as Allt Screen under Balloch More. "Burn of the sheep pen".	23
Allt an Aitinn	Stream rising at the north end of Corryhabbie flowing east into River Fiddich. "Juniper burn".	237
Allt Catha	Stream rising on Parkhead farm flowing east into River Fiddich. "Battle burn".	170
Allt Dòmhnach	Stream from the union of Green Burn and Tomdubh Burn. "Lord's burn".	91
Allt na Carraigh	Stream rising at south side of Cairn Hill running west into River Isla near Drummur in Botriphnie. "Burn of the rock".	88
Allt na Craoibhe-cuilinn <i>Allt na Craoibhe Cuilinn</i>	Stream rising north of Round Hill entering Blackwater at Cairnbrallan. Extends into Cabrach. "Burn of the holly tree".	77
Caochan a' Bhainne	Stream rising on lands of Achlichrach flowing north into Corhabbie Burn. "Rivulet of the milk".	212
Caochan Dubh	Stream rising at the foot of Goodman's Knowe and flowing west through a deep ravine into Dullan Water. "Black rivulet".	151
Caochan Uilleann <i>Càrn Uillinn</i>	Stream flowing through deep hollow into Burn of Favat. "Ivy rivulet".	215
Tom Dubh	Small hillock at Meirland Hill. "Black hillock".	94

Tom Liath	Conical hill near Nether Bellendy and Tomnagloch. "Blue-grey hillock".	220
Tom Mòr	Hill near Glen Markie and Mart Hill. "Big hillock".	181
Tom na Muidh	Hill near Tininver Brae and Parkbeg. "Hillock of the churn".	74
<i>Rathven (centred on Buckie)</i>		
Tor Sliasg <i>Tòrr Sliasg</i>	Hill north of A96 on Braes of Enzie. "This name is applied to a mound of stones and earth. Traditionally said to be a Druidical Cairn it has been partly opened for antiquarian research but nothing has been found in it. Tor is a Gaelic word said to signify a mound or cairn. Sliasg is also a Gaelic word said to signify the hip-bone or crest of a hill it is sometimes used for side." The name may mean "hill of the ledge or ledges".	26-225
<i>Birnie (south of Elgin)</i>		
Allt Crìche	Stream rising in Moss of Longhillock flowing north-east then entering Leanoach Burn near Glenlatterach. Begins in Dallas. "Boundary burn".	17-20
<i>Dallas Volume 3</i>		
Allt Crìche	Stream rising in Moss of Longhillock flowing north-easterly then entering Leanoach Burn near Glenlatterach. Flows into Birnie. "Boundary burn".	17-20
Allt Dearg	A continuation of Burn of Clashdon starting at Crofthead near Kellas and entering River Lossie. "Red burn".	72
Allt Dearg	Stream rising at base of Carn Kitty and flowing into River Lossie. Begins in Edinkillie Parish. "Red burn".	21-72
Bog Mussach <i>Bog Musach</i>	A small bog situated north-east of Glenlossie and south of Hawk's Craig. "Damp dirty bog".	59
Cùil Ardain <i>A' Chùil Àrdain</i>	Conspicuous feature south-east of Tomcork. The name may be "the quiet spot at a height", and is also noted as <i>A' Chuil Ardain</i> .	54
Eas Mòr	Waterfall south of Park. "Great waterfall".	21-63
Lochanan a' Ghiubhais <i>Lochanan a' Ghiuthais</i>	Two small lochs near the summit of the ridge of hills south-west of Loch Noir. Extending into Edinkillie. "Small pine lochs".	21-71
Loch na Curs	Small lochs south of Bodestalker near Kellas. The name may mean "loch of the curse".	82
Loch na Spaird	Small loch in natural hollow north of Redcraig. Extends into Edinkillie. "Loch of the roost or shelf".	21-51
Tom na Mòin	Small hill south of Torwinny. "Peat hillock".	21-60
Tom na Mòin	Small hill a little north of Breakry. "Peat hillock".	48

Tomnanuan <i>Tom nan Uan</i>	Small hill at Lochs of Bog Musach. "Hillock of the lambs".	22
<i>Edinkillie (Braemoray) Volume 23</i>		
Achadh na Deanntaige	A small portion of heathery ground a little north of Cnoc Bàn on north-west side of Lochindorb. "Nettle field".	24
Allt Dearg	Stream rising at base of Carn Kitty and flowing into River Lossie. Stretches into Dallas Parish. "Red burn".	21-72
Allt na Furaig	Small croft and outhouses. "Burn of the spring".	74
An Easan	Waterfall on River Findhorn above Craigach Easan/Easanan and south-west of Sluie. "The small waterfall".	29
Bad a' Chreagain	A rocky hill west of Càrn Biorach a mile south of Braemoray. "The clump at the small rock".	6-10
Bog Bàn	Marshy heathery land west of Knock of Braemoray. "Fair-coloured bog".	6-7
Caochan Ruadh	A small stream which issues a little east of the parish boundary and leads south-east and enters the River Dorback a little north-east of ruins called Dalvoulin. "Red-brown streamlet".	25
Caochan Seileach	A small stream rising in Coire Seileach and flowing eastward into the River Dorback. "Small willow streamlet".	25
Càrn a' Cheathraimh Mhòir	A hill situated a little north-east of Bad na h-Iuraiche (Bad a' Churaich). "The cairn or hill of the large quarter-land".	6-20
Càrn an Achaidh Dhuibh	A prominent hill partly in Edinkillie and in Cromdale. "The cairn or hill of the black field".	6-11
Càrn Bad a' Chait	Alternative name for Càrn a' Cheathraimh Mhòir. "The cairn at the clump of the cat".	6-20
Càrn Bad a' Churaich	A hill situated north-west of Cnoc Bàn. "The cairn at the clump of the paddle-boat(?)".	24
Càrn Biorach	A heathery hill on the parish and county boundary. "Pointed cairn".	14
Càrn Dubhaidh	Hill east of River Findhorn on border of Ardclach in Nairnshire. "The cairn at the black place".	20-29
Càrn Ghiubhais <i>Càrn Ghiuthais</i>	Hill south-west of Loch Noir. "The cairn or hill of the pine".	21-70
Cnoc Bàn	A small hillock situated on the north-west side of Lochindorb. "Fair-coloured hill".	24

Coire Gorm	An extensive hollow north of Bad a' Chreagain near Càrn Biorach and Knock of Brae Moray. "Blue corrie".	6-10
Coire nan Eun Ruadha	A large hollow situated a little north of Càrn an Achaidh Dhuibh. "Corrie of the red-brown birds".	6-11
Coire Seileach	A mountain hollow north of Lochindorb. "Willow corrie".	6-20
Coire Tòrr na Buaille	A small hollow south of Tòrr na Buaille. "The corrie at the prominent hill of the enclosure".	6-12
Dailnanuan <i>Dail nan Uan</i>	Small farm on the west bank of River Dorback north-west of Culfearn farm. "Haugh of the lambs".	20-31
Druim a' Choire	A hill feature extending from Càrn an Achaidh Dhuibh to Ruigh nan Caimbeulach. "The ridge of the corrie".	9-24
Fèith a' Chaoruinn <i>Fèith a' Chaorainn</i>	A marshy hollow east of Lochan Dubh near Druim a' Choire. "The bog channel of the rowan tree".	6-9
Fuaran Ruadh	A spring of a very reddish colour near Coire Seileach and River Dorback. "Red-brown spring".	25
Lochanan a' Ghiubhais <i>Lochanan a' Ghiuthais</i>	Two small lochs near the summit of the ridge of hills south-west of Loch Noir. "Small lochs of the fir".	21-71
Lochan Dubh	A small loch a little north-east of Auchlochan near Ruigh nan Eun Ruadha and Ruigh nan Caimbeulach. "Small black loch".	6-16
Lochan Tutach <i>Lochan Tùtach</i>	A small loch partly in this parish and partly in Ardclach near Hill of Aitnoch. "Small stinking loch".	6-6
Loch Mhairbh	Small loch in Darnaway Forest north of Easan and north-west of Muchals. South of Conicavel. "Loch of the dead man".	29
Loch na Spaird	Small loch in natural hollow north of Redcraig. Extends into Dallas. "Loch of the roost or shelf".	21-51
Lùb Ghlas	Formerly a small holding of itself, but now incorporated in the farm of Lynagowan near Sliabh Bainneach. "Grey-green bend".	6-37
Ruigh Dhùghaill	An old herding place south-east of the Knock of Brae Moray. "Dougal's shieling".	6-15
Ruigh nan Caimbeulach	Some ruins which were once the residence of Campbells near Lochan Dubh and Auchlochan. "The Campbells' shieling".	6-16
Ruigh nan Eun Ruadha	An old herding place north of Càrn an Achaidh Dhuibh near Lochan Dubh and Auchlochan. "Shieling of the grouse".	6-16
Sgur Beg <i>Sgùrr Beag</i>	A small rocky scar south-west of the scar called Sgur Mhor. "In Gaelic Sgùrr Mòr & Sgùrr Beag. C.McB." "Little peak".	71

Sgur Mhor <i>Sgùrr Mòr</i>	A rocky scar on the north base of the Hill of Romach and overlooking the Loch of Romach. East of the farm of Brylack. "Big peak".	71
Sliabh Bainneach	A tract of rising ground north of Allt Dearg and north-west of Càrn Dearg. Near Lynagowan farm. "Milky moor".	6-37
Sloc nam Mèirleach	Hollow on south bank of Divie and east bank of Findhorn near Relugas House. "Hollow of the thieves".	57
Sloc nam Mèirleach	Hollow north-west of Romach Hill. "Hollow of the thieves".	74
Tòrr na Buaile	A small hill feature north-east of the Knock of Brae Moray. "Hill of the sheepfold".	6-11
<i>Elgin Volume 11</i>		
Tom Ruadh	Hill south-west of Upper Manbeen and north of Buinach Hill. "Red-brown hill".	75
<i>Knockando Volume 16</i>		
Allt a' Mhonaidh	A hill stream rising on the south side of the Càrn Dubh Chlais, and flowing south to Allt Gheallaidh. "Burn of the upland".	41
Allt an Amair	Stream rising north-east of Carn Shalag and flowing into Allt Arder. "Burn of the channel".	22-109
Allt Cas	A mountain stream which rises on the south-west side of James Roy's Cairn. It also flows south into Allt Gheallaidh below where Allt a' Mhonaidh joins the same burn. "Steep burn".	41
Allt Creagach	Stream starting on hillface of James Roy's Cairn south-west of Glenarder farm. "Rocky burn".	115
Allt Creagach	A small mountain stream rising on the north side of Càrn Rèidhe and flowing northward into Allt Arder. "Rocky burn".	67-26
An Sithean	A small hillock between a small holding of the same name, and the farm of Cor Glass. "The fairy hill".	67-26
An Tòrr	Conical hill immediately above north edge of Allt Arder. "The prominent hill".	113
Beinn Bheag	Hill near Hunt Hill north of Robertstown. "Small mountain".	68
Bundearg <i>Bun Dearg</i>	A deep pool in the River Spey starting in Inveravon (marked 22 in InverAvon book). "Red base".	141
Caochan a' Ghobhainn	Stream on east side of Blarnish Burn and flowing into it. "Rivulet of the smith".	22-110
Caochan Calltuinn <i>Caochan Calltainn</i>	Stream rising on south-west of Carn Shalag and flowing into Blarnish Burn. Together these form Allt Arder. "Hazel streamlet".	22-109

Caochan Dubh	Stream rising in Mannocho Moss and flowing east into Cach na Vattie. Runs into Rothes. "Black rivulet".	22-102
Càrn Crom	Wooded hill north of Lyne Farm and north-west of Archiestown. "Crooked cairn".	22-93
Càrn na Cailliche	Hill east of Hill of Blackroads. "Cairn of the witch".	22-91
Càrn na Dubhchlais <i>Càrn na Dubh Chlais</i>	A large extent of rising ground west of James Roy's Cairn and forming part of the watershed between Glen Gheallaidh and Glen Arder. "Cairn of the black ditch".	6-42
Càrn na Leacainn	Small hill south-east of Hill of Slackmore. "Cairn at the broad hill face".	22-103
Càrn Ruadhag	Hill near Kirdellbeg and Blacksboat. "Cairn of young deer".	117
Clach an Eòin	Near Hunt Hill north of Robertstown. "Stone of the bird".	68
Cnocan Dubh	Small hill south-east of Laggan. "Black hillock".	126
Cnocan Liath	Hillock south-south-east of Easter Tombreck. "Blue-grey hillock".	130
Coire Buidhe	Hollow near Hunt Hill north of Robertstown. "Yellow corrie".	63
Croitainloin <i>Croit an Lòin</i>	Farm north of Knockando school. "Croft of the wet meadow".	53
Dubhchlais <i>Dubh Chlais</i>	A large dark hollow on the north side of Càrn na Dubh Chlais, through this hollow runs the Blarnish Burn. "Black ditch".	6-42
Fuaran a' Bhuig Ghil	Spring at west end of Archiestown village also known as Archie's well. "Spring of the white bog".	26
Fuaran na Bruach <i>Fuaran na Bruaich</i>	Well near Lower Kirdellbeg. "Spring of the bank".	117
Poll an Torra	Deep pool at the foot of An Tòrr. "Pool of the prominent hill".	113
Poll Crom	A deep pool in the River Spey (marked 19 in Inveravon book). "Crooked pool".	145
Poll Domhain <i>Poll Domhainn</i>	Pool west of Garlandmore farm. "Deep pool".	114
Poll na Ciste	Deep pool in River Spey north of Island of Narrach. "Pool of the chest".	139
Poll na Cloiche	A pool in the River Avon close to where the county boundary crosses (marked 41 in Inveravon book). "Pool of the stone".	147
Poll na Gaibhre <i>Poll na Goibhre</i>	Deep pool in River Spey south-east of Delnapot farm. "Pool of the goat".	149

Tom an Airidh <i>Tom na h-Airigh</i>	Small hill south of Mountcarron, south of Boghur. "Hillock of the shieling".	29
Tom na Croich	Small hill west of Milltown farm. "Hillock of the gallows".	31
Tom Riabhach	Small hill west of Boldow farmhouse. "Brindled hillock".	136
Tòrr an Eòin	Near Hunt Hill north of Robertstown. "Hill of the bird".	67
<i>Roths</i>		
Allt Clachan Bàn	Stream on north shoulder of Ben Aigen opposite Dundurcas. Starts in Boharm. "Burn of light-coloured stones".	21
Caochan Dubh	Stream rising in Mannocho Moss and flowing east into Cach na Vattie. Starts in Knockando. "Black streamlet".	22-102
Tobar Dòmhnach	A spring formerly a resort of pleasure parties then cased in and the waters conveyed to Glengrant house for domestic use. It is traditionally recorded to have possessed rare medicinal qualities and is regarded as a holy well. "Lord's well".	18-99
<i>St Andrews (centred on Lhanbryde) Volume 21</i>		
Loch na Bò <i>Loch nam Bò</i>	Loch and settlement south-east of Lhanbryde. "Loch of the cows".	54

Appendix 2: Anglicised Names of Gaelic Origin in historic Morayshire and Banffshire*Settlements and Areas***Aberlour**, Obar Lobhair.

"The mouth of the noisy or talkative stream". Aberlour Church and Parish respectively are *Cill Drostain* and *Sgìre Dhrostain*, "the church/parish of St Drostan". The town is officially known as Charlestown of Aberlour in memory of the founder of the planned village, Charles Grant of Elchies.

Achbreck, An t-Achadh Breac.

"Speckled field".

Aldivalloch, Allt a' Bhealaich.

"The stream at the pass".

Altnaha, Allt na h-Àtha.

"The stream at the kiln".

Altyre, Alltar.

This appears to contain *allt*, "stream", but is unclear in whole.

Alves, An Àbhas or Àbhais.

This may be "water place", featuring the old Gaelic word *abh* (now *abhainn*), denoting water or a river.

Ardgye, Àird Ghaoithe.

"Windy or marshy point".

Ardoch, Àrdach.

"High place".

Arndilly, Àird an Tulaich.

"The point at the green hill", which is also the Gaelic name of Airntully in Perthshire.

Auchbreck, An t-Achadh Breac.

"Speckled field".

Auchenthalrig, Achadh na h-Eilreig.

"The field at the deer trap".

Auchenreath, Achadh na Ruighe.

"The field on the slope".

Auchindachy, Ach Choinneachaidh.

This may be "the meeting field".

Auchindoun, Achadh an Dùin.

"The field at the hill(fort)".

Auchnahannet, Achadh na h-Annaid.

"The field of the annat church". In Scotland an *annaid* seems to have been a small church in a remote location of no great significance, and usually not dedicated to any particular saint, unlike in Ireland where an *andóit* was an important church often containing a saint's relics.

Auchnakyle, Achadh na Coille.

"The field at the wood".

Auchnarrow, Achadh an Arbha.

"The corn field".

Auchnastank, Achadh na Staing.

"The field with the ditch".

Auchness, Achadh an Easa.

"The field at the stream or waterfall".

Auchroisk, Achadh a' Chroisg.

"The field at the crossing place".

Auchtertyre, Uachdar Thìre.

"The top of the land".

Auchtogorm, **An t-Ochdamh Gorm**.

"The green octave or eighth-land".

Aultmore, An t-Allt Mòr.

"Big stream".

Badivochel, Bad a' Bhuachaille.

"The copse of the herdsman". Previously there were two separate settlements known in English as "Badivochel Beg" and "Badivochel More", showing *Beag* (small) and *Mór* (big).

Badnafrave, Bad nam Freumh.

"The copse of the roots".

Balgaveny, Baile a' Ghamhna

"The farm with the stirk". See **Pitgaveny**.

Ballachurn, Baile a' Chùirn.

"The farm at the cairn".

Ballanlish, Baile an Leis.

"The farm with the garden or fortified enclosure".

Ballanloan Baile an Lòin.

"The farm at the wet meadow".

Ballantruan, Baile an t-Sruthain.

"The farm by the little stream".

Ballindalloch, Baile na Dalach.

"The farm at the haugh".

Ballinluig, Baile an Luig.

"The farm in the hollow".

Ballintomb, Baile an Tuim.

"The farm at the hillock". There are two places with this name, the one near Knockando being the site of the planned village of Archiestown, named after Sir Archibald Grant.

Ballintua, Baile na Tuath.

"The farm of the peasantry". This was the birthplace of religious poet Pàdraig Grannd (Peter Grant).

Balmenach, Am Baile Meadhanach.

"The middle farm".

Balnabreich, Baile na Bruaiche.

"The farm on the river bank".

Balnacoul, Baile na Cùil or Baile na Cùile.

"The farm in the secluded spot".

Balnageith, Baile na Gaoithe.

"Windy or marshy farm". *Gaoth* means "wind", but in older placenames can also stand for "marsh".

Balno, Am Baile Nodha.

"The new farm".

Balvenie, Baile Bhainidh or Both Bhainidh.

"St Beathan's farm", in memory of the 11th century Bishop of Mortlach. Braemar Gaelic pronunciation collected by Diack (1944) suggests -spellings such as *Bail' Bhìnidh* and *Both Bhìnidh* but these forms may have been influenced by the anglicised "Balvenie".

Banff, Banbh.

Banbh, with *Eilg*, *Èire* and *Fòtla*, were poetic names for Ireland and commemoratively applied to several places in Scotland, as here. Upper Banffshire is *Bràigh Bhanbh*, "the upland of Banff" and the county of Banffshire is *Siorrachd Bhanbh*.

Barmuckity, Bàrr Mucadaidh.

"The summit at the pig place".

Batabeg, Bàta Beag.

"Little boat", referring to the small ferry which used to operate across the mouth of the Findhorn.

Bellie, Bealaidh.

"Broom place", referring to the shrub.

Belliheglis, Baile na h-Eaglais.

"Farm at the church". Nearby is the old church of St Peter's.

Birnie, Braonaigh.

"Damp place". Birnie was earlier known as Brenach, from *braonach*, "damp".

Blairfindy, Blàr Fionndaidh.

This may be "the field at the white place".

Blairnamarrow, Blàr nam Marbh.

"The field of the dead".

Boharm, Both Sheirm.

This hut name possibly has the corrupted name of a saint as its second element.

Bolnapiart, Buaile nam Peart.

This name may be "the fold of the copses", including the Brythonic word *pert* which gave the name *Peart* or **Perth**.

Bomakellock, Both MoCheallaig.

"Beloved St Ceallag's hut".

Botriphnie.

Local Gaelic pronunciation was transcribed by Diack as "vatreini", suggesting spellings such as *Bhad Reidhnigh* or *Bhoth Draighnidh*, both open to interpretation. The first element could be *bad*, "copse" or *both*, "hut", whilst the second is unclear, but may include *reidhneach*, "cow yielding no milk", or *droigheann*, "thorn".

Brae Moray, Bràigh Mhoireibh.

"The upper part of Moray".

Braeval, Bràigh a' Bhaile.

"The upper part of the farm".

Bridge of Brown, Drochaid Bhruthainn.

"The bridge over the Brown", a river name unconnected with English "brown".

Bridge of Fiddich, Drochaid Fhiodhaich.

"The bridge over the Fiddich", a river name connoting wood and not deer.

Buckie, Bucaidh.

This may be "buck place", from *boc*, "buck". A native of this area and the north-east coast generally is a *Bucach*. In North Sutherland Gaelic, the Buckie coastal area was known as *An Taobh Bucach*, "the Buckie side/area".

Buinach, Buidheanach.

"Yellow place".

Burghead, Am Broch.

The English name is "head of the fort", with Norse *borg*. The Gaelic name is from the local name, The Broch, a name also applied to Fraserburgh.

Burgie, Borghaidh.

This appears to be from Norse *borg*, "fort", with a Gaelic locative meaning "fort place".

Cabrach, A' Chabrach.

"The antler place".

Cardhu, Càthar Dubh.

This may be "black mossy land". The name is also spelled "Cardow" in English.

Cardnach, Càrdainneach.

"Copse place", from Pictish *carden* with a Gaelic suffix.

Carron, Carrann.

This name is from "rough water", and is also found in Ross-shire and Stirlingshire.

Charlestown of Aberlour, Obar Lobhair.

See **Aberlour**.

Clochan, An Clachan.

"Churchyard" or "kirkton".

Cloddach, An Cladach.

"River meadow". This word normally means "shore", but is also the usual term in Manx Gaelic for a river meadow.

Conicavel, Cong a' Chabhail.

This may be "narrow place at the fish trap".

Corskie.

This may be "crossing place", from *Crasgaidh*.

Cragganmore, An Creagan Mór.

"The big rock".

Craigellachie, Creag Eileachaidh.

"The rock at the stony place".

Cranloch, Crannlach.

"Tree place", from the old word denoting a tree, *crann*.

Culbin Sands, Bar Inbhir Èireann.

The sands here are called "the sand bar at the mouth of the River Findhorn" in Gaelic.

Cullen, Inbhir Cuilinn.

The old English name was "Invercullen" which was said to mean "the mouth of the holly stream", from *Inbhir Cuilinn*. Gaelic speakers in Banffshire and Braemar pronounced the

name approximately as *Cuileann* and *Cùileann*, but as Diack (1944) points out, the pronunciation of Gaelic place-names in marginal areas can be unreliable. However, although AÀA recommend *Cuileann* as the name of the town, the change from "Invercullen" to "Cullen" matches a similar change in the names of Ayr, Brora, Girvan and Nairn where the English forms lost "Inver" but the Gaelic ones retained *Inbhir*, suggesting that *Inbhir Cuilinn* is a more appropriate form of the name.

Cullerne, Cùl Èireann.

"The back of the River Findhorn".

Cummingston .

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

Dailuaine, An Dail Uaine.

"The green haugh".

Dalachale, Dail a' Chàil.

"The kail haugh".

Daleskie, Dail Uisge.

"Water haugh".

Dallachy, Daileachaidh or Dalachaidh.

"Haugh field or place".

Dallas, Dalais.

"Haugh place". The present village replaced the older Dolais Mychel or *Dalais Mhìcheil*, "Dallas of St Michael", which was located at Torechastle.

Dalvey.

"Birch haugh", from *Dail Bheithe*.

Dandaleith .

This may be "the hill(fort) of two halves", from *Dùn Dà Leth*.

Darnaway, Taranaich.

"Thunder plain".

Dava, An Damhath.

"The ox or stag ford".

Davoch, An Dabhach.

A *dabhach* or "davoch" was a measurement of land approximately 400 Scots acres in size.

Delavorar, Dail a' Mhorair.

"The lord's haugh".

Delnabo, Dail nam Bò.

"The haugh of the cows".

Delnalyne, Dail na Lainn.

"The haugh at the enclosure".

Delnashaugh, Dail nan Seileach.

"The haugh of the willows".

Deskford, Deasgart.

This is pronounced "Deskart" locally and does not refer to a ford. It may be "south field", from Gaelic *deas* and *gart*, but is uncertain.

Drainie, Droighnidh.

"Thorn place", from *Droighnidh*, as also in Drynie near Nairn.

Dufftown, Baile nan Dubhach.

"The town of the Duffs" named after the Duff family of Banffshire. The Gaelic name is recommended by AÀA. Previously the settlement had been known as **Balvenie**.

Duffus, Dubhais.

"Black place".

Dundurcus, Dùn Turcais.

"The hill(fort) at the place of boars".

Dunphail, Dùn Fàil.

"Palisade fort".

Dyke, Dìg.

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

Edingight, Aodann na Gaoithe.

"The windy hill face".

Edinkillie, Aodann na Coille.

"The hill face at the wood".

Edinvillie, Aodann a' Bhile.

"The hill face at the rock edge".

Elchies, Eileachaidh.

"Rocky place". The English name is a plural.

Elgin, Eilginn.

"Ireland". *Eilg*, like *Banbh*, *Èire* and *Fòtla*, was a by-name for Ireland, attached by the Scots to many places during their settlement. An area of Elgin was known as "Little Ireland" until recently. A native of Elgin was known as an *Eilgneach*, the same term applied to Glenelg people. The full Gaelic name is *Eilginn Mhoireibh*, "Elgin of Moray", and it is called *Eilginidh* in Wester Ross.

Enzie, An Èinne or An Èinnidh.

"The angular piece of land".

Faindouran, Fèith an Dobhrain.

This may be "the channel of the little river" or "the otter's channel".

Findhorn, Inbhir Èireann.

"The mouth of the Findhorn". The Culbin Sands are *Bar Inbhir Èireann*, "the sand bar of the mouth of the Findhorn". The River Findhorn is nowadays called *Èire* or *Uisge Èireann* in Gaelic, meaning "the river of Ireland", but was earlier called *Fionn Èire*, where *fionn* means "white, fair, pale", to distinguish it from *Dubh Èire*, "black Èire", which was anglicised as "Deveron". See **Elgin**.

Findochty, Fonn Dhoichtidh.

Fonn can mean "lands" and the second element may be the genitive form of a name.

Locally the name is pronounced approximately as "Finnichty" with the stress on the second syllable. Gaelic speakers in Braemar and Upper Banffshire recorded by Diack (1944) pronounced the name as "fanna-güchti", with the stress on the third syllable.

Findrassie, Fiondrosaigh.

"Place of the great wood".

Fochabers, Fachabair or Fothabair.

The meaning of this name is unclear although it contains an element suggesting marshy or muddy land.

Fodderletter, Foirleitir.

"Terraced or shelving slope", from *fothair* and *leitir*. Easter Fodderletter is *Foirleitir Shìos* while Wester Fodderletter is *Foirleitir Shuas*.

Forres, Farrais.

"Small copse".

Garbity Gearbadaidh.

As recorded by Diack (1944) from Speyside Gaelic speakers, this name contains an obsolete word for "scab", giving a meaning such as "scab place".

Garmouth, A' Ghairmich.

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

Gedloch, Geadlach.

This may be "plot place". It is not a loch name.

Gilston.

"Gille's farm", from English, but with a Gaelic personal name meaning "devotee".

Glen Allachie, Gleann Aileachaidh.

"The glen at the rocky place".

Glen Avon, Gleann Athainn.

"The glen of the very bright river". In earlier literature, the Gaelic name was given as *Gleann Athfhinn*.

Glen Brown, Gleann Bhruthainn.

"The valley of the Brown", from the name of a stream associated with heat.

Glen Conglass, Gleann Chonghlais.

"The valley of the dog stream".

Glen Elgin, Gleann Eilginn.

"The glen of Elgin".

Glen Farclas, Gleann Farghlais.

"The glen of the over-stream".

Glen Fiddich, Gleann Fhiodhaich.

"The glen at the wood place". It is often assumed that this name is based on *fiadh*, "deer", but in fact the root is *fiodh*, "wood".

Glen Latterach, Gleann Leitreach.

"Sloping glen".

Glenlivet, Gleann Lìobhait.

"The glen of the Livet".

Glen Lossie, Gleann Losaidh.

"The glen of the plant river".

Glen of Rothes, Gleann Ràthais.

"The glen of Rothes".

Glen Rinnes, Gleann Ruaidhneis.

"The glen at the red-brown haugh".

Gordon Castle, Bogan Gaoithe.

The site of Gordon Castle occupies land known as "windy or marshy bog" in Gaelic.

Half Davoch.

"Half davoch ", referring to a land measurement called a *dabhach*. This is an anglicised or half-anglicised equivalent of the more common "Lettoch" which is *Leth Dabhach*.

Hopeman, Hudaman.

This appears to be of Norse origin and may refer to an islet in a bay.

Inaltrie, Ionaltraidh.

"Pasture land".

Inchberry, Innis Bhearaigh.

"St Bearach's meadow".

Inchrory, Innis Ruairidh.

"Roderick's meadow".

Inverallan, Inbhir Ailein.

This looks like "Alan's river mouth" but is a corruption, possibly of *Inbhir Alain*, "mouth of the Allan", as suggested by older forms.

Inveravon, Inbhir Athainn.

"The mouth of the very bright river". In earlier literature the Gaelic name was given as *Inbhir Athfhinn*.

Inverugie, Inbhir Ùigidh.

"The mouth of the Ugie". *Inbhir Ùigidh* is the name of Peterhead in eastern Gaelic dialects.

Keith, Baile Chéith.

This seems to be from Brythonic *coed*, "wood", but a local Pictish territorial division was *Cé*, and the name may be related to this. The Gaelic name is prefixed by *baile*, "town". The town used to be known as Kethmalruf (*Cèith Maol Rubha*), "St Maol Rubha's Keith", this saint's name later becoming confused with that of St Rufus.

Keithmore, Céith Mhór.

"Large Keith" from an original Brythonic *coed* with Gaelic *mòr* affixed. See **Keith**.

Kellas, Ceallas or Ceallais.

"Church place".

Kilmaichlie, Cill Mhèichlidh or Cinn Mheachlainn.

This may be a corrupted form of the name of the saint *Maol Sheachlainn* as found in the pass of *Làirig Mheachlainn* in Perthshire. *Cinn Mheachlainn* contains *ceann*, "end or head", rather than *cill*, "church", but this may not be significant. The English form of the name is also found as "Kilnmaichlie".

Kilmolymock, Cill MoLomanaig.

Older forms of the name, such as Kilmalaman and Kilmalemnock from *Cill MoLomain* and *Cill MoLomanaig*, suggest that St Loman may be commemorated here.

Kinneddar, Ceann Eadar.

"Between headland", possibly referring to its position between the Buckie area and Burghead.

Kininvie, Ceann Fhionn Mhuighe.

This appears to be "the end of the fair plain".

Kinloss, Cinn Lois.

"Herb headland".

Kintrae, Cinn Tràgha.

"The head of the beach".

Kirkmichael, Cille Mhìcheil.

"St Michael's church". Kirkmichael parish in Banff is *Sgìre Eaglais Mhìcheil*, "the parish of St Michael's church".

Knockando, Cnoc Cheannachd.

"Market hill".

Knockandu, An Cnocan Dubh.

"The black hillock".

Knockaneorn, Cnoc an Eòrna.

"The barley hill".

Lagganvoulin, Lagan a' Mhuilinn.

"The little hollow at the mill".

Laich of Moray, Machair Mhoireibh.

"The plain of Moray".

Lecht, The, An Leac.

"The flagstone or slope". The more complete name in Gaelic is *Leac a' Ghobhainn*, "the slope of the smith".

Lesmurdie, Lios Mhuirich.

"Murdoch's enclosure".

Leuchars, Luachair.

"Reeds" from Gaelic with an English plural suffixed.

Level, The, An Leth Bhaile.

"The half farm".

Lhanbryde, Lann Brìghde.

"St Bridget's church".

Lochinver, Loch an Inbhir.

"The loch at the river mouth".

Lochnabo, Loch nam Bò.

"The loch of the cows".

Lochnellan, Loch an Eilein.

"The loch with the island".

Logie, Lagaidh.

"Place of the hollow".

Longmorn, Lann Morgrainn.

This could be "the church at the marsh" from *lann* and *morgrann* although a personal name *Morgrunn* also existed.

Lossiemouth, Inbhir Losaidh.

"The mouth of the herb river".

Lynachork, Lainn a' Choirce.

"The enclosed field of oats".

Maggielknockater, Magh an Fhùcadair.

"The plain of the fuller or waulker".

Mayne, Maighean.

"Small plain".

Millbuies, Am Maol Buidhe.

"The yellow rounded hill". An English plural has been attached to the basic name.

Minmore, A' Mhon Mhór.

"The big moor".

Moray, Moireibh or Moireabh.

"Sea settlement". The coastal area was known in Sutherland Gaelic as *An Taobh Moireach*, "the Moray side or district". The Laich of Moray is *Machair Mhoireibh*, while Braemoray is *Bràigh Mhoireibh*. A native of Moray is a *Moireach* which gives the surname Murray.

Mortlach, Mórthlach.

"Big green hill".

Mulben, Am Muileann Bàn.

"The white mill".

Pettensier, Baile nan Saor or Peit nan Saor.

"The farm of the joiners", with originally Pictish *pett* and Gaelic *saor*. *Pet* was originally a Pictish word denoting a farmstead which was adopted into Gaelic as *peit*. However as time progressed, *peit* was replaced by the more usual *baile*. Most names which begin with *Pit-* in English begin with *Baile* in their Gaelic form, such as Pitlochry in Perthshire which is *Baile Chloichrigh* in Gaelic.

Pitcarden, Baile Chàrdainn or Peit Chàrdainn.

"Farm by the thicket".

Pitchaish, Baile Chais or Peit Chais.

This may be "steep farm".

Pitchroy, Baile Chruaidh or Peit Chruaidh.

"Hard farm".

Pitgavny, Baile a' Ghamhna or Peit a' Ghamhna.

"The farm of the stirk", from *Peit/Baile a' Ghamhna*.

Pitglassie, Baile Glasaidh.

"The farm by the grassy land".

Pittendreich, Baile an Dreich.

"The farm at the hill face".

Pittyvaich, Baile a' Bhàthaich or Peit a' Bhàthaich.

"The farm with the byre".

Portessie, Port Easaidh.

This may be "the harbour at the stream place". The local name is "the Sloch" from *sloc*, "pit".

Portgordon, Port Ghòrdain.

"The port of the Gordons".

Portknockie, Port Chnocaidh.

"Harbour at the hilly place".

Port Tannachy, Port Thamhnachaidh.

"The port of Tannachy" which itself is "green field place".

Prescaulton, Preas Calltainn.

"Hazel thicket".

Rafford, Ràthard or Ràthfard.

This name is connected to an earthen or circular fort.

Relugas, Ruigh Lùgais.

"Slug slope or sheiling".

Rhynamarst, Ruigh nam Mart.

"The slope or sheiling of the cattle".

Roths, Ràthais.

"Circular or earthen fort place".

Ruthven, Ruadhainn.

"Red-brown place".

Sanquhar, An t-Seanchair.

"The old stone fort".

Scalan, An Sgàilean.

"The little shelter".

Shanrie, An t-Seann Ruigh.

"The old sheiling".

Shanwell, An Seann Bhaile.

"Old village or farm".

Shenval, An Seann Bhaile.

"The old farm".

Speyside, Fàn Spè.

The Gaelic name is "the gentle slope of the Spey". The river itself is mentioned in the saying, *Spè, Dè is Tatha, na trì uisge as motha fon adhar*, "Spey, Dee and Tay, the three greatest rivers under the sun".

Spynie.

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

Strath Avon, Srath Athainn or Srath Thàmhainn.

"The strath of the Avon" which in turn refers to a bright river, previously rendered in Gaelic spelling as *athfhinn*. The second name appears to be different but may only represent a corrupted form of the original name, affected by local Scots or English pronunciation as often happened in areas where Gaelic was being replaced by Scots or English.

Strathisla, Srath Ìle.

"The strath of the Isla".

Suie, An Suidhe.

"The seat". The full name in Banff is *Suidhe Artair*, "Arthur's seat".

Tamdhu, An Tom Dubh.

"The black hillock".

Tannachy, Tamhnachaidh.

"Green field place".

Tininver, Taigh an Inbhir.

"The house at the confluence".

Tombae, An Tom Beithe.

"The birch hillock".

Tombain, An Tom Bàn.

"The fair hillock".

Tombae.

"The birch hillock", from *An Tom Beithe*.

Tombreck, An Tom Breac.

"The speckled hillock".

Tomintoul, Tom an t-Sabhail.

"The hillock with the barn".

Tomnabat, Tom nam Bat.

"The hillock of the sticks", the Gaelic name showing a shortened version of the usual *bata*, "stick".

Tomnamoon, Tom na Mòna.

"The hillock of the peat".

Tomnavoulin, Toman a' Mhuilinn.

"The small hillock at the mill". This place was also referred to as *Tom Mhuilinn* locally, which means much the same.

Torechastle, Tòrr a' Chaisteil.

"The hill of the castle".

Tormore, An Tòrr Mòr.

"The big hill".

Urquhart, Urchard.

"Woodside", from Pictish. Nether Urquhart in Moray was formerly known as *ìochdar Urchaird*.

Sea Areas

Moray Firth, An Cuan Moireach, Geòb Mhoireibh and Linne Mhoireibh.

The first Gaelic name is "the Moray ocean", the second is "bight of Moray" and the third and most commonly used is "firth of Moray".

North Sea, An Cuan a Tuath

"The north ocean". The North Sea used to be known in Gaelic as *Muir Lochlainn*, "the sea of Scandanavia".

Rivers

Avon, Athainn.

"Very bright river". The Gaelic name is sometimes seen in an older spelling, *Athfhinn*. This river was also known as *an t-Uisge Bàn*, "the white river".

Burn of Brown, Allt Bhruthainn.

"Stream of heat".

Burn of Vat, Allt na Dabhaich.

"Stream of the vat or davoch".

Conglass, Conghlais or Abhainn Chonghlais.

"Dog [stream](#)".

Divie, Dubhaidh or Duibhidh.

This name connotes blackness, from Gaelic *dubh*.

Dorback, Dorbag or Uisge Dhorbaig.

"Minnow river".

Fiddich, Fiodhach or Abhainn Fhiodhaich.

"River of the wood place".

Findhorn, Uisge Èire or Uisge Èireann.

This name is based on *Èire* in commemoration of Ireland. The English form [suggests](#) the name once contained *fionn*, "white", perhaps to distinguish it from *Dubh Èireann*, "black Earn" or Deveron.

Finglas, Fionnghlais or Abhainn Fhionnghlais.

"White river".

Isla, Uisge Ìle or Ìl.

This name is unclear. The Gaelic form is the same as that of the [name of the](#) island of Islay but it is unclear whether they are from the same origin.

Kymah Burn, Uisge Chìoma.

This name is unclear.

Livet, Lìobhaid or Uisge Lìobhaid.

"Smooth river".

Lossie, Losaidh or Uisge Losaidh.

"Herb or vegetation river".

Spey, Spè or Uisge Spè.

[This is said to be](#) "thorn river" [but may be of a pre-Gaelic origin](#). This river is mentioned in *Spè, Dè agus Tatha - trì uisgeachan as motha fon adhar*, "Spey, Dee and Tay - the three greatest rivers under the sun".

Water of Allachy, Uisge Aileachaidh.

"River of the stony place".

There are too many hill, mountain and pass names to include in a brief list such as this, but see Taylor (2022).