



**Settlements Bailtean**

**Aviemore** (avee MOAR): An Aghaidh Mhòr (in ackee VOAR) - this may be connected with the old Gaelic word *adhbhadh* meaning 'a dwelling place'.  
**Ballater** (BALtir): Bealadar (BYALtir) - may be from Bealach Dobhar - Pass Water.  
**Beallbeg** (belliBEG): Am Balle Beag (im bali BECK) - The Little Town.  
**Blair Atholl** (blayr ATHill): Blàr Athall also Blàr Athail (blar A-ii) - Plan of Atholl. The district name Atholl itself derives from the old Gaelic *Ath-Fròidh* - New Ireland, commemorating the fact that the first Gaels who settled this area had their origins in Ireland.  
**Boat of Garten** (boat i GARTin): Cat a' Ghartain (cochtch GARSh'Fen) - ferry-place of the area called Garten.  
**Braemar** (BriMAR): Bràigh Mhàr (breyVAR) - The Upland of Mar - the town of Braemar consists of two settlements, Baile a' Chastell (Castletown) and Achadh an Droghainn (The Field of the Thornbush).  
**Calvine** Cal Mhinn (calVEEN): Damp Meadow of Goat Kid.  
**Camus O'May** (camis i MEI): Camas a' Mhainich (camis i VEI) - The River Bend of the Plain.  
**Carr-Bridge** (CARbridge): Drochaid Chàrr (drochtch CHÀR) - Bridge of the Boggy Place.  
**Cockbridge**: Drochaid a' Chòilich (drochtch i CHIL'chee) - was also referred to locally as Ceann Drochaid - Bridge-end.  
**Corgariff** (corGARF): pronounced (cor GAR'ee) in Gaelic, possibly from Coire a' Gharaidh - Corrie of the Animal's Den.  
**Coylumbridge**: Locally known as Coylum (COylum) possibly from Gaelic Comh-Leum - Double Leap (lit. leaping together).  
**Crathie** (CRATHay): Crathich (CRACH'ee) - Shaking (boggy) Place.  
**Cromdale** (CROM dayl): pronounced (CROWMbil) in Gaelic, probably from Crom-Dhal - Crooked River Meadow.  
**Dalwhinnie**: Dail Chunnich (dail CHOON'ye) - probably means 'River Meadow of Champions'.  
**Dinnert** (DINrt): possibly from Duinnid (DOOIEEN'ich) meaning Brown Place.  
**Dulnain Bridge** (DULnin): Drochaid Thùinean (drochtch HOO'lin) - Bridge of the Floody River.  
**Grantown-on-Spey**: Baile nan Grantach (bal nag GROW'nach) - Town of the Grants. Often referred to locally as Am Balle Uir (im bal OOR) meaning 'The New Town'.  
**Inverey** (inverEI): Inbhir Eàdh (inr EI) - The Mouth of the Eye (river).  
**Killiecrankie** (kilee KRAN'kee): Coille Chnagaidh (kilyi CHNAG'kee): Knotty Wood. The battlefield of Killiecrankie, where the Jacobite army under Bonnie Dundee obtained a notable victory in 1689 is Roon Ruairidh (in ROOAR'ee) - Roy's Field.  
**Kincraig** (cinCRAYG): Ceann na Creige (yown nin CRA'egg) - The End of the Rock.  
**Kingsussie** (cinYOOS'ee): Ceann a' Ghùisrìach (kyown NYOOS'ee) - The End of the Pine Wood.  
**Kirkton of Glenbuchat** (glenBUCH'at): The Churchtown of Buechada's Glen. Buechad is an old Gaelic personal name.  
**Laggan** (LAGin): Logan (LAKan) originally Logan Choinnich - St Kenneth's Hollow.  
**Nethy Bridge**: Locally known in Gaelic as Obar Neithich (obar NYA'leech) - The Mouth of the Nethy (river). Also Drochaid Neithich (drochtch NYA'leech).  
**Newe** (inYOOS'ee): locally known as The Newe - from An Neimheadh (in NYO'win) - The Sacred Place.  
**Newtonmore** (inYO'win MOAR): Balle Uir an t-Slèibh (bal oor an TLAY'ee) - The New Town of

the Moor. Often referred to locally as An Slabh (in SLEAw) meaning 'The Moor'.  
**Spirit of Glenshee** Spìdeal Ghleann Sith (speetay glang SH'EE): Inn of Glen Shee. This site is reckoned to be one of the oldest inn sites in the UK, having been used for this purpose for over a thousand years.  
**Tomintoul** (taminTOWil): Tam an t-Sabhail (tam in TO'WIl) - The Knoll of the Barn.  
**Tomnavulin** (tam niVOOLin): Tamnan a' Mhullinn (toman iVOOLEen) - The Little Knoll of the Mill.

**Rivers and Burns Aibhneachan agus Uillt**

**Allt Druidh**: Alit Dru (alt DROO) - probably means 'The Stream of the Drenching/Oozing'.  
**Avon** (Aan): Uisge Athfhinne (ooskh Aeeng) - Water of the Very Bright One.  
**Callater Burn** (CALiter BURN): Uisge Chaladair (ooskh CHAL'atir) - Caladair may mean 'Hard Water' or 'Galling Water'.  
**Cunlie Water** (CLOON'ee): Uisge Chluanaidh (ooskh CHLOON'ee) - Water of the pasture.  
**Dee**: Uisge Dhè (ooskh YAY) - Water of Dè (possibly a deity).  
**Derry Burn**: Uisge na Doire (ooskh in DIR) - Water of the Copse.  
**Don**: Uisge Dheathain (ooskh YEN) - Water of Death (possibly a deity).  
**Isla (ELI)**: Uisge Ile (ooskh EEL) - Water of the High Bank.  
**Lee**: Uisge Lì (ooskh LEE) - possibly Water of Flood.  
**Livet** (LEE'Ve): Lomhadh (LEE'Veich) - Shining or Flooding one.  
**Lui** (LOO'ee): Loagh - Galf one (possibly a deity).  
**March Burn**: Allt na Criche (alt nin CREECH) - Stream of the Boundary/March. Marks the old boundary between Strathpey and Deeside.  
**Mashie**: Mathaisidh - Good Meadow River.  
**Muick** (mick): Uisge Muice (ooskh MOO'ichk) - Water of Gif One (possibly a deity).  
**North/South Esk**: Eagh Thruath/Eaghs Dheas (esk HO'oa / esk YAY). North/South Bog Stream.  
**River Garry** Uisge Garadh (ooskh GAR): Thicket River.  
**River Tilt** Abhainn Teilt (own TSHAYL'TCH): Probably River of Teilt. This river is probably named after the Celtic goddess Tiliu, whose name is sometimes recorded in ancient Gaelic manuscripts in the variant form Teilt.  
**Spey** (spay): Uisge Spè (ooskh SPEI) - possibly River of Hawthorn.  
**Tanar** (TANir): Uisge Thanar (ooskh HANGir) - possibly connected to Tanors, a British/Gaulish thunder-god.  
**Truim** (TROO'ee): Elder Tree River.

**Lochs Lochan**

**Loch Alvie** (AL'Vee): Loch Allmhaigh (loch AL'Vee) - possibly means 'Loch of the Rock Plan'.  
**Loch an Eilein** (loch in YAY'en): The Loch of the Island.  
**Loch an t-Sleibh** (loch in TCHAYL'eech): The Loch of the Willow tree.  
**Loch Brandy**: Loch Brandubh (loch BRANDOO'ee) - Brandubh's Loch. (Brandubh is an old Gaelic personal name).  
**Loch Bulg** (loch BO'OLEeek): Loch of Bog (i.e. bog-shaped).  
**Loch Davan** (DA'win): Loch an Dàbhain (loch in DA'win) - Loch of the area called Davan.  
**Loch Einich** (loch EN'eech): Balle Uir an t-Slèibh (bal oor an TLAY'ee) - The New Town of

**Loch Garten** (GARtin): Loch a' Ghartain (loch GARSh'Fen) - Loch of the area called Garten.  
**Loch Insh**: Loch Inness (loch EENsh) - Loch of the Island or Loch of the Water Meadow.  
**Loch Kinord** (loch cinORD): Loch Ceannaird (loch KI'ANir) - Loch of Head-Water.  
**Loch Loch** (loch LOCH): Possibly from Loch Loch - Dark Loch.  
**Loch Mallachie** (MAL'achee): Loch Mallachaidh - The Loch of the Curse.  
**Loch Morlich** (loch MOR'eech): may be from Loch Mòr-Thulaich - Loch of the Big Hillock.  
**Loch nan Eun** (loch nin YEN): The Loch of the Birds.  
**Loch Pitouylich** (loch pitYOOL'ich): Loch Peit Gheallas - The Loch of the Settlement of the Bright Place.  
**Loch Vaa**: Loch a' Bhàtha - The Loch of the Drying.

**Pools of Dee**: locally Lochanan Dubha na Làinge (loch nan doo ni LAAR'ee) - The Little Black Lochs of the Pass.

**Traditional Routes Sliaghean traidiseanta**

**Am Bealach Dearg** (im byalach ER'ick): The Red Pass.  
**Baum a' Chlaidheimh** (bem i CHLE'Yee): The Gash of the Sward.  
**Comyns' Road** (CUM'yns road): Rathad nan Cumineach (rat nag COO'M'eeach).  
**Gaick Pass**: Gicg (GA'eeck) - a deft.  
**Lairg an Laogh**: possibly be Lairg Laogh (tareck LO'oe) - Pass of Lu. Also known locally as An Lairg Shios (The Eastern Pass).  
**Lairg Ghru**: possibly be Lairg Dhru (tareck GROO) - The Pass of Dru. Also known locally as An Lairg Shuas (The Western Pass).  
**Rathad nan Meirleach** (rat nim MYAR'ach): The Theives' Road (i.e. cattle raiders). Includes the Pass of Ryoan, from Ruighe a' Bhòthain (ree VOA'en) - The Pass of the Boaty.  
**Slochd** (slochk): An Slac (in SLOCH'k) - The Pit/Den. Also known as Slac Muice (The Wild Pig's Den).  
**The Capel Mouth** (CAY'pil mouth): Monadh Chapail (mam i CHAP'il) - The Mouth of Horses.  
**The Firmouth** (FER'muth): Am Monadh Guthais (im moni GO'Ush) - The Mouth of Pine.  
**The Ladder Road** (LAY'ar): Monadh an Fhàraidh (mon in A'ree) - The Mouth of the Ladder.  
**The Loch an Leac** (in LY'echk) - The Deedivty.  
**The Minigap Pass**: Minigap is locally Monadh Ghàig (moon GA'egg) - The Mountain Range of Gaik.  
**The Pass of Drumochter** (drimOOCH'tir): Drum Uachdair (drooseem OOA'CH'ir) - Ridge of the High Ground. Often referred to in Gaelic poetry as Drum Uachdair nan Cù (Drum Uachdair of the Cows) or Drum Uachdair an Fhèir (Drum Uachdair of the Grass).  
**The Tolmout** (TOL'muth): An Dul Monadh (in DOOL'muth) - meaning uncertain. This is also known as Jack's Road - named after John Winter, who fought for the right to walk over these mountains.

**Places of Interest Aitean Inntinneach**

- Balmoral** (BILMOAR'ic): may be from Both Mhòral (ba YOR'ic) - Dwelling of the Great, (forest) Clearing, Highland home of the Royal Family.
- Balmunroam's Cave**: indeed of Captain James Carnegie of Balmunroam, who served in Bonnie Prince Charlie's army.
- Birkhall** (BERkHA): Birk Hough (Scots) - Birch River-meadow, Highland home of Prince Charles.

**Blair Castle**: Casteal Bhàir (cashtch VLAR): Castle of Blair. Seat of the Dukes of Atholl and one of the most spectacular castles in the Highlands.

- Clach na Colcaich**: Clach na Colcaich should be Clach a' Chnàich (clach CHN'ach). The Stone of the Cockerel. The hoisting place of the Clan MacThomas.
- Clach nan Taillear** (clach nin TAY'ir): The Stone of the Tailors - they perished here in a blizzard one Hogmanay while crossing the Lairg Ghru.
- Castle Roy**: An Casteal Ruadh (ing cashtch ROO'ig) - The Red Castle - rumoured to be the oldest ruined castle in Scotland.
- Dùn da Lamh**: locally Dùn Dà Làimh (doon da LEY) - The Fort of Two Hands - possibly so-named because it has fine commanding views of the two main approaches to Badenoch from the west. The remains of a massive (probably Pictish) fort are found here.
- Kindrocht Castle** (cinDROCH'it): Kindrocht is from the Gaelic Cinn Drochaid (ceeng DRO'YCH'it) - Bridge-End. This 11th century ruin is said to have been built as a hunting-lodge for Malcolm Canmore, King of Scots.
- Lag na Caillich**: locally Slag na Caillich (slack ni CAL'Yeech) - The Hollow of the Old Woman. The traditional boundary between Clan Grant and The Clan Chattan.
- Lude** (Lood): Leidh (LYOT'ch) - Slope. The House of Lude was, at one time, the centre of the Gaelic harp tradition in Scotland. The only two surviving Gaelic harps, both dating from the 15th century, were found here. The design of most modern Gaelic harps, 'darsach', is based on these.
- Queen's Well**: Tobar nan Clachan Geala (TOA'pir nig clachin GYAL) - The Well of the White Stones - built to commemorate a visit by Queen Victoria to Glen Mark in 1861.
- Ruthven Barracks** (RU'vin): Ruthven from Ruadhann (RU'OH'ean) - Red Face. The Highland Army gathered here in 1746 after the Battle of Culloden, only to be told to disband, bringing to an end the last Jacobite rising.
- Scalan**: An Sgàlean (in S'CALan) - The Shelter. This building played a vital role in the survival of Scottish Catholicism - during the 18th century when the Roman Catholic Church was banned, a college situated here prepared around a hundred boys for the priesthood.
- The Cats Den**: Lamh a' Chait (oa CHAY'CH'it) - hideout of the outlaw Sionaidh Grant, nicknamed 'The Cat' - said to be an ancestor of President Lyndon B. Johnson of the USA.
- The Coloneil's Grant**: Leabaidh a' Chòirnèil (yeppe CHORN'ic) - main hideout of John Farquharson of Inverey, better known as The Black Colonel. A colourful character who was a prominent Jacobite in the late 17th century.
- The Soldier's Leap**: A gorge over the River Garry 18.5 feet wide kept by a government soldier, Donald MacBean, after the Battle of Killiecrankie to avoid death at the hands of the pursuing Jacobite soldiers.

**Forests and Woods Coilltean**

**Ballochbuie** (balichBOO'ee): Am Bealach Buidhe (im BYAL'ach BOO'ee) - The Yellow Pass.  
**Coillearich** (ceil i CHRE'ech): probably Coille a' Chnàich (ceil i CHRE'ech) - The Wood of the Aspen.  
**Coille a' Phiaraidh** (ceil i FE'ipir): The Piper's Wood.  
**Cramnach** (CRAN'eech): A' Chramnach (i CHIRAN'eech) - The Place of Straight Trees.  
**Glenmore Forest** (glengMOAR): Coille a' Ghlinne Mhòir (ceil i gleyin VOAR) - The Forest of the Big Glen.  
**Rothiemurchus Forest** (rotheMUR'chis): Coille Ràr Mhurchais (ceil rach VOO'R'chis) - The Forest of the Murchais.

the Place of Murchas' Fort.  
**The Genechal** (JEN'ich): An t-Seann-Choille (in JOONG' ich) - The Old Wood.

**Topographic Features Cruthan Tìre**

- A' Chailleach** (i CHAL'Yach): The Old Woman.
- Am Monadh Liath** (im moni LEE'aa): The Grey Mountain Range.
- Am Monadh Ruadh** (im moni ROO'ig): The Russet-coloured Mountain Range.
- An Garbh-Choire** (ing GAR'ichor): The Rough Corrie.
- An Suidhe** (in S'OO'ee): The Seat.
- Beinn a' Bhuidhe** (being iVOOR'd): - The Mountain of the Veil. This massive mountain has twenty-eight corries all of which have names.
- Beinn a' Ghlo**: Locally Beinn a' Ghlotha (bayng GLO'a) - The Mountain of the Veil. This massive mountain has twenty-eight corries all of which have names.
- Ben Avon** (ben AN): Beinn Athfhinne (beeng Aeeng) - Mountain of River Avon.
- Ben Gulbin**: Beinn Ghulbainn (beeng GOOL'peeng) - Snouted Mountain. This, according to an ancient Gaelic ballad, is the place where Diamond Lù Dubhine, hero of the Fringes, killed the wild boar and subsequently died himself after one of the boar's poisonous bristles pierced his sole.
- Ben MacDui**: Beinn MacDuibh (beeng machk DOO'EE) - The Mountain of the sons of Duff.
- Ben Vuirich**: Beinn a' Bhùirich (bayng VOO'reech) - The Mountain of the Roaring. In local tradition this mountain was at one time the haunt of wolves, from which the sound of their roaring could be heard at night.
- Boar of Badenoch**: An Torc (in TOR'CH) - The Boar. This distinctive conical hill marks the boundary between Badenoch and Atholl.
- Braerlich** (bray RE'ach): Am Brìgh Ribhach (im brey RE'ach) - The Brinded Upland.
- Brown Cow Hill**: more commonly known in Scots as The Brown Cow and in Gaelic as A' Bhò Dhonn (i voa GOON).
- Cairn Toul** (cayn TO'WIl): should be Cam an t-Sabhail (cam TO'WIl) - The Barn-shaped Mountain.
- Cairngorm** (cayn GO'Rim): An Cam Gorm (im cam GO'Rim) - The Blue Mountain.
- Carn an Fhìdhleir** (carn in YE'ill): The Mountain of the Fiddler.
- Carn an Fhriceadain** (carn in RAYCH'Kite): The Mountain of the Watch (i.e. look-out).
- Carn an Tuirc** (carn in TOOR'CH'ick): The Mountain of the Wild Boar.
- Carn Aosda** (carn N'OO'eech): should perhaps be Cam Nòas - Naas' Mountain.
- Carn Eilrig**: Cam Eilrig (cam YOO'lic) - Mountain of the Deer Trap.
- Carn Mhic an Toisich** (carn meehk in TOIS'eech): MacIntosh's Mountain.
- Chalamain Gap**: should be Eag Coire na Comhdhalach (eck car i COL'ach) - The Ravine of the Corrie of the Assembly. Also known as Eag na Sathbhaidhe - The Ravine of the Fox's Den.
- Clach Bhan** (clach VAN): Stone of Women. Traditionally, pregnant women sat here to ensure an easy birth.
- Coire an t-Sneachda**: locally Coire an t-Sneachdàidh (carn DRECH'Kee) - The Corrie of the Snow.
- Corn Cas**: An Coire Cas (ing car CAS): The Steep Corn.
- Coire na Ciste** (cor ni CEESHT'CH): The Corrie of Deep Narrow Shape.

**Coire Odhar** (cor OW'ir): An Coire Odhar (ing cor OW'ir) - The Dun-coloured Corrie.

- Coire Rabhair**: locally Coire Rabaidh (cor RO'Pee) - Rabbit's Corrie.
- Craigellachie** (craig EL'ichee): should be Creag Eileachaidh (craig EL'ichee) - The Crag of the Rocky Place - The slogan of the Clan Grant.
- Craigowrie**: probably Creag Ghobharaidh (craig GO'VEe) - Crag of the Goat.
- Creag a' Chalamain**: Creag a' Chalmain (craig i CHAL'men) - The Crag of the Dove.
- Creag an Fhuathais** (craig in O'oeyst): The Crag of the Spectre.
- Creag an Leth-choin** (craig in LE'chin): The Lurcher's Crag.
- Creag Dhùbh** (craig DOO), Newtonmore: A' Cheang Dhùbh (i chraeek GOO) - The Black Crag - The slogan of the Clan MacPherson.
- Creag Leacach**: A' Cheang Leacach (i chrayk LAY'ech'ach) - The Slabby Crag/Crag abounding in slabs.
- Eag a' Mhadaidh** (eck i VATEe): The Ravine of the Wolf.
- Glas Mòr**: should be An Glas-Mheall (ing GLASS y'wo) - The Green Hill.
- Glen Shee**: glen SHEE): Gleann Sith (glang SHEE) - Fairy Glen.
- Hills of Cromdale**: Beinn Chromdhal (beeng CHR'OWM'bil) - The Mountain of Cromdale.
- Leabaidh an Daimh Bhuidhe** (yeppe in dey VO'oe): The Bed of the Yellow Stag.
- Lochnagar** (loch'nGAR): probably Lochan na Gàire - The Little Loch of the Noisy Sound. This name actually refers to the loch in the eastern corrie of Lochnagar: The Mountain is Beinn nan Clachan (beeng ning CLACH'ain) - Mountain of the Paps (Breasts).
- Meall a' Bhuchaille** (myowl VOO'ACH'ee): The Hill of the Herdsman.
- Meall nan Ruag**: myal nin ROEIK) - The Hill of the Skirmishes.
- Meall Odhar**: Am Meall Odhar Mòr (im myowl owar MOAR) - The Big Dun-coloured Hill.
- Meall Tional** (myowl TCHEN'ill): Hill of Gathering.
- Moine Mhòr**: A' Mhòine Mhòr (i vonyi VOAR) - The Big Peat Bog.
- Morven** (MUR'vin): Mòr-Bheinn (MOR'veeng) - Big Mountain.
- Mount Keen** (mun KEEN): possibly from Monadh Cooin - Smooth Mountain.
- Sgor an Lochain Uaine** (scon lochen O'eyen): The Peak of the Little Green Loch. Known in English as Angel's Peak.
- Sgor Gaith** (sgor GOO'EE): Peak of Wind.
- Sron a' Chlàirich** (sron CHLAY'eech): - The Ridge of the Glenman.
- Stac na h-Iolair** (stachk nin HYOO'lin): The Precipice of the Eagle.
- The Cairnwell**: Cam Bhàig (cam VAL'ick) - Mountain of Bag-shaped Lumps.
- The Devil's Point**: should be Bod an Deamhain (bat in JO'een) - The Devil's Penis.
- The Lang Straucht** (Scots): The Long Strait.
- The Shelter Stone**: known in Gaelic as Clach Dhìona (clach YE'ine) - Stone of Shelter.
- The Smugglers' Shank** (Scots): The (whisky) Smugglers' Ridge.
- Tom Davy**: A' Chòimhead (town daa CHOY't): The Knoll of the Two Rivers. Known locally as Sìthean Da Chaimhidh (sheean daa CHOI'tch) - The Fairy Hill of the Two Rivers.
- Uchd a' Chlairsair** (ooskh CHLARS'ir): - The Slope of the Harper.