Place-Names in the Cairngorms

This leaflet provides an introduction to the background, meanings and pronunciation of a selection of the place-names in the Cairngorms National Park including some of the settlements, hills, woodlands, rivers and lochs in the Angus Glens, Strathdon, Deeside, Glen Avon, Glen Livet, Badenoch and Strathspey. Place-names give us some insight into the culture, history, environment and wildlife of the Park. They were used to help identify natural and built landscape features and also to commemorate events and people. The names on today's maps, as well as describing landscape features, remind us of some of the associated local folklore. For example, according to local tradition, the River Avon (Aan): Uisge Athfhinn – Water of the Ver Bright One – is said to be named after Athfhinn, the wife of Fionn (the legendary Celtic warrior) who supposedly drowned while trying to cross this river. The name 'Cairngorms' was first coined by non-Gaelic speaking visitors around 200 years ago to refer collectively to the range of mountains that lie between Strathspey and Deeside. Some local people still call these mountains by their original Gaelic name - Am Monadh Ruadh or 'The Russet-coloured Mountain Range'. These mountains form the heart of the Cairngorms National Park – Pairc Nàiseanta a' Mhonaidh Ruaidh.

Linguistic Heritage

Some of the earliest place-names derive from the languages spoken by the Picts, who ruled large areas of Scotland north of the Forth at one time. The principal language spoken amongst the Picts seems to have been a 'P-Celtic' one (related to Welsh, Cornish, Breton and Gaulish). Probable Pictish names include those incorporating for example the prefix Pit – a portion of land; Càrdainn or Cardine – copse; Aber – mouth of river; Monadh or Mounth – a mountain range (related to modern Welsh Mynydd); Easg or Esk – a bog stream (possibly related to the name Exe in Devon) and Dobhar or Dour – water (related to the name Dover in Kent).

The Pictish language and culture were superseded by that of the Gaelic-speaking Scots over 1,000 years ago. The Gaelic language became the dominant language of the Cairngorms area and because of this the majority of the current place-names within the Park are Gaelic in origin. However, there was a gradual decline of Gaelic in the Cairngorms area and by the 18th and 19th centuries many people in the area were bilingual, speaking Scots as well as Gaelic (Scots is a Germanic language related to English). As a result of this there are also Scots place-names, which include for example the words Shank – a long ridge; Birk – a birch tree; Bigging – a building; Brig – a bridge; Haugh – a river-meadow; Straucht – a straight stretch of road; Kirk – a church; Burn – a stream and Meikle (locally pronounced as Muckle) – big.

The Gaelic dialects of Strathspey and Badenoch survived to a limited extent into the 21st century. In Aberdeenshire, the last native Gaelic speaker died as recently as 1984. Today, 'Doric' – a rich dialect of Scots – is still spoken in the east of the Park, while there is a revival of Gaelic in the west of the Park. The Gaelic pronunciation given in this leaflet, which is explained in the gazetteer, is based on the local dialects spoken in the Park area.

Glens and lochs usually take their names from the rivers and streams that flow through them or from them, but there are some exceptions such as Glen Geusachan: Gleann Giùthsachain (glown GYOOsachen) – Glen of the Little Pine Wood; Glen Einich: Gleann Eanaich (glown ENeech) –Glen of the Boggy Place and Glenmore: An Gleann Mòr (in glown MOAR) – The Big Glen.

Gaelic has a more complex colour system than English, since the colours are what linguists call 'attributive'. This means that the words for colours vary in meaning, depending on what they are describing. For example, when the word gorm is used in reference to a mountain, it usually means 'blue', but when gorm is used in reference to a corrie, it usually means 'green'.

Recording Place-Names

The Ordnance Survey has done a great deal of valuable work throughout Scotland in recording place-names for posterity. However, the collection process over the years has involved many challenges, in particular recording an unfamiliar language and local dialects.

Inbhir: River mouth

Làirig: Mountain pass

Lochan: Little lake

Loch: Lake

Consequently some place-names were incorrectly recorded, lost or their original meanings obscured.

One example of this is Bridge of Brown which actually derives from Drochaid Bhruthainn (drochitch VROON) meaning 'Bridge of Boiling Water'. This place is called Brig o' Broon in Scots which has become anglicised to Bridge of Brown.

It is possible to establish the meaning of many place-names through exhaustive research of old documents, intensive study of the languages once spoken in the area (including local dialects), examining the local terrain and by interviewing local inhabitants. However, uncertainty remains over the meanings of many place-names, especially those which are of older origin, for example some of the Angus Glens (Prosen, Clova and Doll) and Munros (Driesh & Mayar) and Loch Etchachan.

There are still many names which exist only in oral tradition and a number of individuals and organisations have been maintaining the tradition of recording these as well as undertaking other research, for example, The Scottish Place-Names Society. The Ordnance Survey and the Gaelic Place-Names Liaison Committee also work together to ensure that there is a consistent approach to the collection, maintenance and depiction of Gaelic place-names.

Further Information

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Ordnance Survey www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Scottish Place-Names Society www.st-andrews.ac.uk/institutes/sassi/spns

Am Baile – The Gaelic Village www.ambaile.org.uk

ScotWays (The Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society) www.scotways.com

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Traditional Routes



Sign erection on Làirig Ghrù

The Cairngorms has many historical routes including early medieval roads like Comyn's Road (which the Red Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, is said to have commissioned so that he could transport his beer more easily to Badenoch!); drove roads (which were used to take cattle to market) such as the Firmounth; routes used by cattle raiders, such as Rathad nam Mèirleach and traditional passes used by drovers and packmen such as Am Bealach Dearg. There are also extensive sections of 18th century military roads.

Although nowadays mountains such as the Cairngorms are regarded as a barrier, paths

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through such mountains were commonly used and there was much coming and going from area to area, outwith the winter months. For example the women of Rothiemurchus used to walk through the Làirig Ghrù carrying baskets of eggs to sell at Braemar. More information about traditional routes can be found in the ScotWays leaflet and website.

Common Words

Abhainn: River Achadh: Field Allt: Large stream Baile: Township Beinn: Mountain ('Ben' in Scots) Bràigh: Upland ('Brae' in Scots) Cadha: Steep slope (local dialect) Caochan: Small stream Càrn: Cairn-shaped mountain Clach: Stone Cnap: Lump Cnoc: Low hill Coille: Forest Coire: Large hollow in hillside ('Corrie' in Scots) Craobh: Tree Creag: Crag/mountain of medium Dail: Riverside meadow Druim: Small ridge Fiacaill: Narrow ridge Gleann: Tributary river valley ('Glen' in Scots)

(local dialect) Meall: Conical hill/hill with conical Monadh: Mountain range, usually with passes, which in the southern part of the Park, are sometimes given the name of 'mounth' in Scots (a word derived from monadh) Ruighe/Re: Slope/shieling/croft (local Sgòr: Peak Shìos: East (local dialect) Shuas: West (local dialect) Sliabh: Moor (local dialect) Srath: Main river valley ('Strath' in Scots) Sròn: Nose-shaped ridge Tom: Small hillock Uisge: Large river

Loinn/Lyne: Enclosure/stackyard



Place-Names



The Cairngorms National Park Authority

Settlements

Aviemore (avee MOAR): An Aghaidh Mhòr (in Allt Drùidh: Allt Drù (alt DROO) - probably means ackee VOAR) - this may be connected with the old 'The Stream of the Drenching/Oozing'. Gaelic word adhbhadh meaning 'a dwelling place'. Avon (Aan): Uisge Athfhinn (ooshk Aeeng) - Water Ballater (BALitir): Bealadair (BYALtir) - may be of the Very Bright One. from Bealach Dobhar - Pass Water.

BECK) - The Little Town.

(cochtch GARSHTen) - ferry-place of the area (ooshk CHLOOANee) - Water of the pasture. called Gartan.

Braemar (BriMAR): Bràigh Mhàrr (brey VAR) - The a deity). Upland of Mar - the town of Braemar consists of Derry Burn: Uisge an Doire (ooshk in DIR) - Water two settlements, Baile a' Chaisteil (Castleton) and Achadh an Droighinn (The Field of the Thornbush). Don: Uisge Dheathain (ooshk YEN) - Water of Cambus O'May (camis i MEI): Camas a' Mhaigh Deathan (possibly a deity). (camis i VEI) - The River Bend of the Plain.

(drochitch CHAR) - Bridge of the Boggy Place. Cockbridge: Drochaid a' Choilich (droycht i Flooding one. Drochaid - Bridge-end.

Corgarff (corGARF): pronounced (cor GARee) in Stream of the Boundary/March. Marks the old Gaelic, possibly from Coire a' Gharaidh - Corrie of boundary between Strathspey and Deeside. the Animal's Den.

Coylumbridge: Locally known as Coylum Muick (mick): Uisge Muice (ooshk MOOichk) (COlyum) probably from Gaelic Comh-Leum - Water of Pig One (possibly a deity).

Double Leap (lit. leaping together). Crathie (CRATHay): Craichidh (CRACHee) -

Shaking (boggy) Place. Cromdale (CROM dayl): pronounced CROWMbil

in Gaelic, probably from Crom-Dhail - Crooked River Meadow. Dalwhinnie: Dail Chuinnidh (dal CHOONyee)

probably means 'River Meadow of Champions' **Dinnet** (DINit): possibly from Duinnid (DOOEENitch) meaning 'Brown Place'.

Dulnain Bridge (DULnin): Drochaid Thuilnean Loch Alvie (ALvee): Loch Allmhaigh (loch ALavee) (drochitch HOOLnyin) - Bridge of the Floody River. possibly means 'Loch of the Rock Plain'. Grantown-on-Spey: Baile nan Granndach (bal Loch an Eilein: (loch in YAYlen): The Loch of the Island. Slochd (slochk): An Sloc (in SLOCHK) - The Pit/Den. for Malcolm Canmore, King of Scots ning GROWNtach) - Town of the Grants. Often Loch an t-Seilich (loch inTCHAYleech): The Loch Also known as Sloc Muice (The Wild Pig's Den). referred to locally as Am Baile Ur (im bal OOR) of the Willow tree. meaning 'The New Town'.

Inverey (invirEI): Inbhir Èidh (inir EI) - The Mouth Brandubh's Loch. (Brandubh is an old Gaelic The Firmounth (FERmunth): Am Monadh Clan Chattan. of the Ey (river).

Kincraig (cinCRAYG): Ceann na Creige (cyown ni Loch Builg (loch BOOleeck): Loch of Bag (i.e. bag-CRAeeg) - The End of the Rock.

(kyown i YOOseech) - The End of the Pine Wood. DAVin) - Loch of the area called Davan. Churchtown of Buichead's Glen. (Buichead is an old Eanaich - Loch of the Boggy Area. Gaelic personal name).

Choinnich - St Kenneth's Hollow

Nethy Bridge: Locally known in Gaelic as Obar Island or Loch of the Water Meadow. Neithich (oabir NYAYeech) - The Mouth of the Loch Kinord (loch cinORD): Loch Ceanndair (loch Uachdair of the Grass). Nethy (river).

An Neimheadh (in NYOW) - The Sacred Place. Newtonmore (nyoo tin MOAR): Baile Ùr an t- Loch Morlich (loch MORleech): may be from Loch for the right to walk over these mountains. Slèibh (bal oor an TLAYee) - The New Town of the Mòr-Thulaich - Loch of the Big Hillock

SLEEow) meaning 'The Moor'. **Tomintoul** (taminTOWil): Tom an t-Sabhail (tom Bright Place. in TOWil) - The Knoll of the Barn.

the Mill.

Rivers and Burns

Callater Burn (CALiter BURN): Uisge Chaladair Bellabeg (belliBEG): Am Baile Beag (im bali (ooshk CHALatir) - Caladair may mean 'Hard Water'

or 'Calling Water Boat of Garten (boat i GARTin): Coit a' Ghartain Clunie Water (CLOONee): Uisge Chluanaidh

of the Copse.

Isla (EILi): Uisge Île (ooshk EEL) - Water of the High Bank Carr-Bridge (CARbridge): Drochaid Chàrr Lee: Uisge Lì (ooshk LEE) - possibly Water of Flood. Livet (LEEVit): Lìomhaid (LEEVitch) - Shining or

CHILeech) - was also referred to locally as Ceann Lui (LOOee): Laoigh - Calf one (possibly a deity) March Burn: Allt na Crìche (alt ni CREECH)

Mashie: Mathaisidh - Good Meadow River.

North/South Esk: Easg Thuath/Easg Dheas (esk

HOOa / esk YAYs)- North/South Bog Stream. **Spey** (spay): Uisge Spè (ooshk SPEI) - possibly River of Hawthorn.

Tanar (TANir): Uisge Thannar (ooshk HANGir) possibly connected to Tanaros, a British/Gaulish thunder-god.

Truim (TROOeem): Elder Tree River.

Lochs

personal name).

shabed)

Kirkton of Glenbuchat (glenBUCKit): The Loch Einich (loch ENeech): should be Loch

Loch Garten (GARtin): Loch a' Ghartain (loch Druim Uachdair (drooeem OOACHKir) - Ridge of Culloden, only to be told to disband, bringing to an Laggan (LAGin): Lagan (LAKan) originally Lagan GARSHTen) - Loch of the area called Gartan. Loch Insh: Loch Innse (loch EEnsh) - Loch of the as Druim Uachdair nam Bò (Druim Uachdair of the Scalan: An Sgàilean (in SCALan) - The Shelter.

KYANir) - Loch of Head-Water

The Loch of the Curse.

Moor. Often referred to locally as An Sliabh (in Loch Pityoulish (loch pitYOOLish): Loch Peit Places of Interest

Loch Vaa: Loch a' Bhàtha - The Loch of the Drowning. Clearing. Highland home of the Royal Family. Tomnavoulin (tam ni VOOLin): Toman a' Pools of Dee: locally Lochanan Dubha na Làirige 2 Balnamoon's Cave: hideout of Captain James Mhuilinn (toman i VOOLeen) - The Little Knoll of (lochan doo ni LAAReek) - The Little Black Lochs of Carnegie of Balnamoon, who served in Bonnie Prince the Pass.

The gazetteer gives the pronunciation and meanings of a selection of the many thousands of place-names in the Park associated with its settlements, glens, hills, woodlands, rivers and lochs. Yore information can be found in some of the literature and websites listed

The gazetteer includes place-names which appear on maps in their original Gaelic form and names of main features which were Gaelic in origin, but which have been anglicised or translated into English/Scots over the years. Spelling follows accepted conventions.

The pronunciation of the Gaelic place-names is based on that found in the local Gaelic dialects Dee: Uisge Dhè (ooshk YAY) - Water of Dè (possibly of the Cairngorm area. One characteristic of these dialects is the tendency to drop final unstressed syllables, so 'monadh' tends to be shortened to mon' and 'uisge' to uisg'.

n the phonetic system below, the letters are to be pronounced as in Scottish English. The syllables on which the main stress or emphasis lies will be shown in capital letters. The following indicates

'may'	ey	:	'eye'	ow	:	'cow'
'car'	ee	:	'keen'	oy	:	'boy'
'bell'	i	:	'tin'	0	:	'cord'
'height'	oa	:	'soar'	00	:	'moon'

Traditional Routes

Beum a' Chlaidheimh (bem i CHLEYee): The Gash of the Sword.

Làirig an Laoigh: should be Làirig Laoigh (lareeck Shìos (The Eastern Pass).

Rathad nam Mèirleach (rat nim MYARlach): The Thieves' Road (ie cattle raiders). Includes the Pass of Ryvoan, from Ruighe a' Bhothain (ree VOAen) - The Slope of the Bothy

Loch Brandy: Loch Branduibh (loch BRANdooee) - Chapall (mon i CHAPil) - The Mounth of Horses. Giuthais (i moni GYOOish) - The Mounth of Pine.

Kingussie (cinYOOSee): Ceann a' Ghiùthsaich Loch Davan (DAwin): Loch an Dàbhain (loch in The Lecht: An Leac (in LYECHK) - The Declivity.

The Pass of Drumochter (drimOOCHtir): Army gathered here in 1746 after the Battle of the High Ground. Often referred to in Gaelic poetry end the last Jacobite rising. Cows) or Druim Uachdair an Fheòir (Druim This building played a vital role in the survival of 19 Chalamain Gap: should be Eag Coire na

Mhorail (ba VORil) - Dwelling of the Great (forest)

ie dilierent 30	ui ius ai c	ω	be pronounced.	,	D)	, gy, cy, iy 🕳	ily. y ili yaru
'may'	еу	:	'eye'	ow	:	'cow'	u : 'sun'
'car'	ee	:	'keen'	oy	:	'boy'	ch : 'loch'
'bell'	i	:	'tin'	o	:	'cord'	tch : 'itch'
'height'	oa	:	'soar'	00	:	'moon'	ng : 'sing'

3 Birkhall (BerkHA): Birk Haugh (Scots) - Birch

4 Clach nan Tàillear (clach nin TAlyir): The Stone

of the Tailors - they perished here in a blizzard one

S Castle Roy: An Caisteal Ruadh (ing cashtchil

LEY) - The Fort of Two Hands - possibly so-named

9 Queen's Well: Tobar nan Clachan Geala

(TOApir ning clachin GYAL) - The Well of the White

Stones - built to commemorate a visit by Queen

Ruadhainn (ROOAeen) - Red Place. The Highland

Victoria to Glen Mark in 1861

President Ulysses Grant of the USA.

the late 17th century.

River-meadow. Highland home of Prince Charles.

Hogmanay while crossing the Làirig Ghrù.

ruined castle in Scotland.

Am Bealach Dearg (im byalach JERick): The Red Pass.

Comyn's Road (CUMeens road): Rathad nan Cuimeineach (rat ning Coomeenyach). Gaick Pass: Gàig (GAeeck) - a cleft.

LOOee) - Pass of Lui. Also known locally as An Làirig

Làirig Ghrù: should be Làirig Dhrù (lareeck GROO) - The Pass of Drù. Also known locally as An Làirig Shuas (The Western Pass).

The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): Monadh CALyeech) - The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Hollow of the Old Woman. The Capel Mounth (CAYpil munth): The Cape (mon in ARee) - The Mounth of the Ladder.

The Minigaig Pass: Minigaig is locally Monadh Ghàig (Ruthven Barracks (RUVin): Ruthven from (mooni GAeeck) - The Mountain Range of Gaick.

Newe (nyow): locally known as The Newe - from Loch Mallachie (MALachee): Loch Mallachie of the Fox's Den. as Jock's Road - named after John Winter, who fought the priesthood.

Gheollais - The Loch of the Settlement of the **1** Balmoral (BilMOARil): may be from Both

Charlie's army.

Forests and Woods

Ballochbuie (balichBOOEE): Am Bealach Buidhe (im BYALach BOOee) - The Yellow Pass. Coilacriech (ceil i CHREECH): probably Coille a'

Chrithich (ceil i CHREECH) - The Wood of the Aspen. Coille a' Phìobair (ceil i FEEpir): The Piper's Wood. Crannaich (CRANeech): A' Chrannaich (i CHRANeech) - The Place of Straight Trees.

Glenmore Forest: (glenMOAR): Coille a' Ghlinne (crayck GOWree) - Crag of the Goat. Mhòir (ceil i gleenyi VOAR) - The Forest of the Big Glen. 28 Creag a' Chalamain: Creag a' Chalmain Rothiemurchus Forest: (rotheeMURchis): Coille (crayck i CHALimen) - The Crag of the Dove. Ràt Mhurchais (ceil racht VOORichish) - The Forest of **29** Creag an Fhuathais (crayck in OOeysh): The the Place of Murchas' Fort.

The Genechal (JENichil): An t-Seann-Choille (in 30 Creag an Leth-choin (crayck in LEchin): The 100NG ichil) - The Old Wood.

Topographic Features

A' Chailleach (i CHALyach): The Old Woman. Crag - The slogan of the Clan MacPherson Mountain Range.

3 Am Monadh Ruadh (im moni ROOig): The slabs. Russet-coloured Mountain Range.

4 An Garbh-Choire (ing GARichor): The the Wolf. Rough Corrie.

5 An Suidhe (in SOOee): The Seat. 6 Beinn a' Bhùird (beeng i VOORd) - The Mountain of the Table

ROOig)-The Red Castle - rumoured to be the oldest 7 Ben Avon (ben AN): Beinn Athfhinn (beeng 6 Dùn dà Làmh: locally Dùn Dà Làimh (doon da Aeeng) - Mountain of River Avon.

Ben MacDui: Beinn MacDuibh (beeng machk because it has fine commanding views of the two DOOEE) - The Mountain of the sons of Duff.

main approaches to Badenoch from the west. The 9 Braeriach (bray REEach): Am Bràigh remains of a massive (probably Pictish) fort are Riabhach (im brey REEach) - The Brindled Upland. 0 Brown Cow Hill: more commonly known in Tindrochit Castle (cinDROCHit): Kindrochit Scots as The Broon Coo and in Gaelic as A' Bhò is from the Gaelic Cinn Drochaide (ceeng Dhonn (i voa GOON).

DROYCHTCH) - Bridge-End. This 11th century ruin (II) Cairn Toul (cayrn TOWil): should be Càrn an is said to have been built as a hunting-lodge t-Sabhail (carn TOWil) - The Barn-shaped Mountain. (2) Cairngorm (cayrn GORim): An Càrn Gorm 13 Lag na Caillich: locally Slag na Caillich (slack ni (in carn GORim) - The Blue Mountain.

traditional boundary between Clan Grant and The Mountain of the Fiddler. **14) Càrn an Fhreiceadain** (carn in RAYCHKiten):

The Mountain of the Watch (i.e.look-out). (IS) Càrn an Tuirc (carn in TOORCHCK): The (43) Mount Keen (mun KEEN): possibly from Mountain of the Wild Boar.

(6) Càrn Aosda (carn NOOeesh): should perhaps be Càrn Naois - Naois' Mountain. (7) Càrn Eilrig: Càrn Eileirg (carn YOOLirick) - in English as 'Angel's Peak'.

Mountain of the Deer Trap. (8) Càrn Mhic an Tòisich (carn veechk in TOsheech): MacIntosh's Mountain.

Scottish Catholicism - during the 18th century when Còmhdhalach (eck cor ni COlach) - The Ravine of The Tolmount (TOLmunth): An Dul Monadh (in the Roman Catholic Church was banned, a college the Corrie of the Assembly. Also known as Eag na

(20) Clach Bhan (clach VAN): Stone of Women. 12 The Cat's Den: Uamh a' Chait (ooa Traditionally, pregnant women sat here to ensure CHACHTCH) - hideout of the outlaw Sandy Grant, an easy birth.

nicknamed 'The Cat' - said to be an ancestor of 2) Coire an t-Sneachda: locally Coire an t-Sneachdaidh (corn DRECHKee) - The Corrie of **B** The Colonel's Bed: Leabaidh a' Chòirneil the Snow.

of Inverey, better known as The Black Colonel. A Steep Corrie.

Corrie of Deep Narrow Shape

24 Coire Odhar (cor OWir): An Coire Odhar ng cor OVVır) - The Dun-coloured Corrie.

25 Coire Raibeirt: locally Coire Robaidh (cor

ROPee) - Robbie's Corrie. **26** Craigellachie (crayg ELichee): should be Creag Eileachaidh (crayk ELichee) - The Crag of the

Rocky Place - The slogan of the Clan Grant. 7 Craiggowrie: probably Creag Ghobharaidh

Crag of the Spectre.

Lurcher's Crag. (31) Creag Dhubh (crayg DOO), Newtonmore: A' Chreag Dhubh (i chraeeck GOO) - The Black

2 Am Monadh Liath (im moni LEEaa): The Grey 32 Creag Leacach: A' Chreag Leacach (i chrayk LYECHkach) - The Slabby Crag/Crag abounding in

33 Eag a' Mhadaidh (eck i VATee): The Ravine of

34) Glas Maol: should be An Glas-Mheall (ing glass VYOWL) - The Green Hill. 35 Hills of Cromdale: Beinn Chromdhail (beeng

CHROWMbil) - The Mountain of Cromdale. 36 Leabaidh an Daimh Bhuidhe (lyepee in dey VOOee): The Bed of the Yellow Stag.

37 Lochnagar (lochniGAR): 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 Clochan (beeng

ning CEEICHin) - Mountain of the Paps (Breasts). 38) Meall a' Bhuachaille (myowl VOOACHeel): The Hill of the Herdsman.

39 Meall Odhar: Am Meall Odhar Mòr (im myowl owir MOAR) - The Big Dun-coloured Hill.

40 Meall Tionail (myowl TCHENil): Hill of Gathering. - The Big Peat Bog.

42 Morven (MURvin): Mòr-Bheinn (MOR veeng) Big Mountain.

Monadh Caoin - Smooth Mountain. 44 Sgòr an Lochain Uaine (scorn lochen

OOeyn): The Peak of the Little Green Loch. Known 45) Sgòr Gaoith (sgor GOOEE): Peak of Wind.

46 Stac na h-Iolaire (stachck ni HYOOLir): The Precipice of the Eagle. 47 The Cairnwell: Càrn Bhalg (carn VALick) -

Mountain of Bag-shaped Lumps. (48) The Devil's Point: should be Bod an Deamhain (bot in JOeen) - The Devil's Penis.

49 The Lang Straucht (Scots): The Long Straight. 50 The Shelter Stone: known in Gaelic as Clach Dhìona (clach YEEin) - Stone of Shelter.

51) The Smugglers' Shank (Scots): The (whisky) Smugglers' Ridge.

(Iyepee CHORNiI) - main hideout of John Farquarson 20 Coire Cas: An Coire Cas (ing cor CAS): The 52 Tom Dà Choimhead (towm daa CHOYit): The Knoll of the Two Views. Known locally as colourful character who was a prominent Jacobite in Ciste (cor ni CEESHTCH): The Sithean Dà Choimhid (sheean da CHOYitch) - The Fairy Hill of the Two Views.