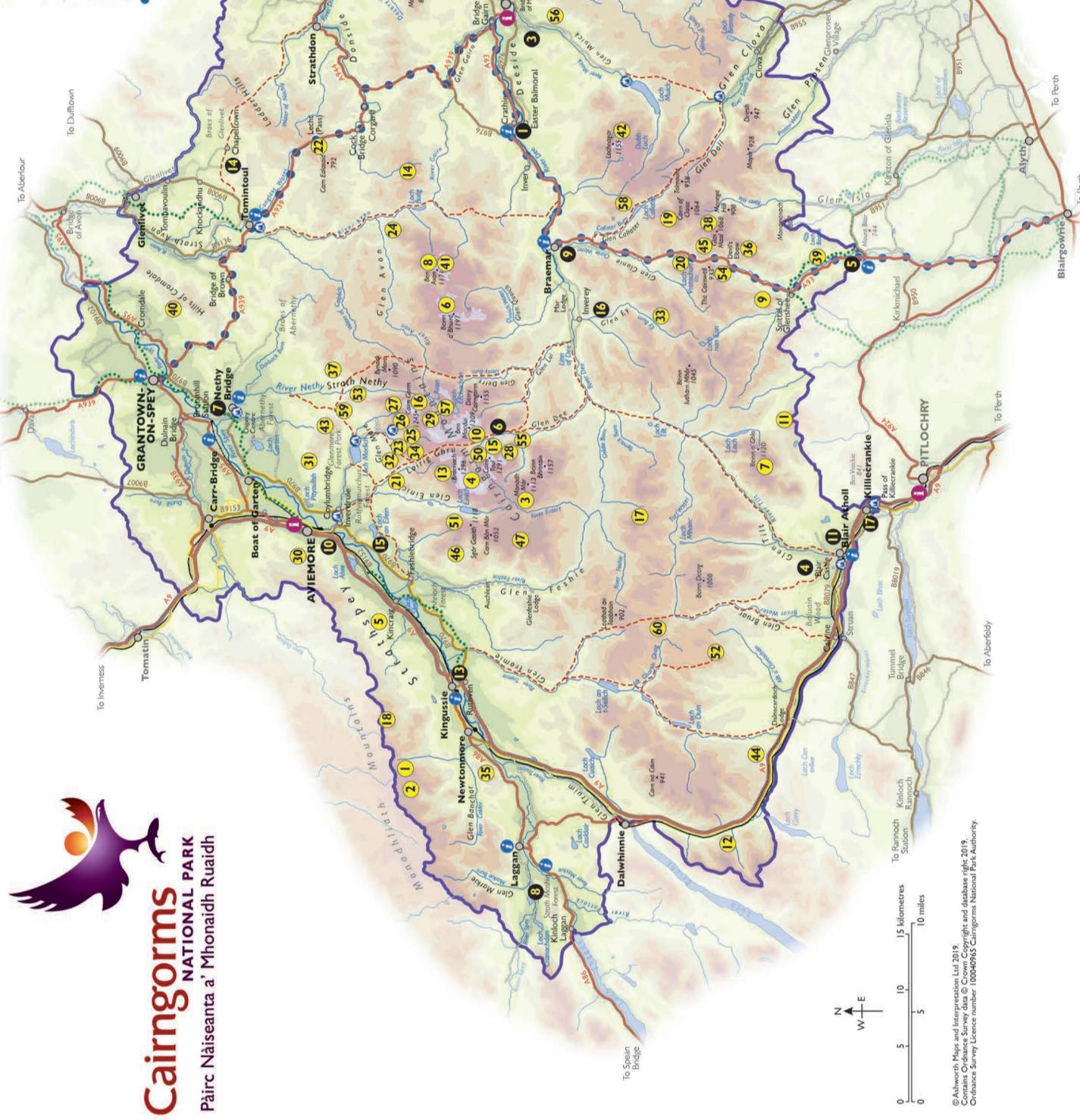


- Topographic features**
- Places of interest
  - Traditional routes
  - Rivers and burns
  - Lochs
  - VisitScotland
  - Local Information Centre
  - Ranger base
  - Snow/Roads scenic route
- Crutchan tire**
- 1 Aitean Intinnmeach
  - 1 Slighean traidiseanta
  - 1 Abhinnichean agus Uillt
  - 1 Lochan
  - 1 Ionad Fiosrachaidh VisitScotland
  - 1 Ionad Fiosrachaidh Ionadail
  - 1 Ionad nam Maor-dùthcha
  - 1 Slighean Sneachda



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**Settlements Bailtean**

- Aviemore** (avee MOAR); An Agraigh Mhàr (in aice MOAR) - this may be connected with the old Gaelic word adhbhradh meaning 'dwelling place'.
- Balater** (BALAter); Bealadar (B'ALur) - may be from Bealach Dabhair - Pass Water.
- Bellabeg** (bellBEG); Am Baille Beag (in bail BECK) - The Little Town.
- Blair Atholl** (blayr-ATHoll); Blàr Atholl also Blàr Atholl (blar-At) - Plain of Atholl. The district name Atholl itself derives from the old Gaelic A'bh-Fhòda - New Ireland, commemorating the fact that the first Gaels who settled this area had their origins in Ireland.
- Boat of Gartain** (boat: i GARTIn); Còit a' Ghartain (cochtin GARSHTen) - ferry-place of the area called Garton.
- Braemar** (BIM'AR); Braigh Mhàr (breyVAR) - The Upland of Mar - the town of Braemar consists of two settlements, Baille a' Chasteil (Castletown) and Achard on Droughinn (the Field of the Thrombus).
- Calvine** Cail Mhinn (calVEEN); Damp Meadow of Goat Kid.
- Cambus O'May** (camis: i ME); Camas a' Mhàigh (camis ME) - The River-Bend of the Plain.
- Carr-bridge** (CARBridgE); Drochaidh Chàrr (drochtich CH'AR) - Bridge of the Boggie Place.
- Cockbridge**; Drochaid a' Chòilich (doycht: i CH'LEech) - was also referred to locally as Ceann Drochaid - Bridge-end.
- Corgarriff** (corGARR); pronounced (cor GARee) in Gaelic, possibly from Coire a' Ghartach - Corrie of the Animals' Den.
- Coylumbridge**; Locally known as Còylum (CO'lyum) probably means: River Meadow of Champions' - leaping together).
- Crathie** (CRATH'ay); Craichdich (CRACH'ee) - Shaking (boggie) Place.
- Cromdale** (CROM daly); pronounced (CROWM'bil) in Gaelic, probably from Crom-Draill - Crooked River Meadow.
- Dalwhinnie**; Dail Chunnidh (dail CHUN'nye) - probably means: River Meadow of Champions'.
- Dinnert** (DINN); possibly from Duimid (DOOEE'ntich) meaning Brown Place.
- Dulnain Bridge** (DUL'nin); Drochaid Thuinean (drochtich HOOL'nyin) - Bridge of the Floody River.
- Grantown-on-Spey**; Baille nam Gannadach (bal ning GROWN'tar) - Town of the Grants. Often referred to locally as Am-Baille Ur (im bail OOR) meaning 'The New Town'.
- Inver** (mviE); inbhir Eòid (miv EI) - The Mouth of the Ery (river).
- Killicrankie** (kilee KRAN'kee) - Coille Cinnagach (kily CH'IRACK'ee); Knotty Wood. The battlefield of Killicrankie, where the Jacobite army under Bonnie Dundee obtained a notable victory in 1689 is Rann Ruairidh (in ROOR'ee) - Rory's Field.
- Kincraig** (cinCRAG); Ceann na Greige (cown na CR'keeg) - The End of the Rack.
- Kingussie** (kin'YOOS'ee); Ceann a' Ghruisich (kown: i YOOS'ee) - The End of the Pine Wood.
- Kirkton of Glenbuchat** (glenBUCK'th); The Churchtown of Buchead's Glen (Buchead is an old Gaelic personal name).
- Laggan** (LAG'in); Lagan (LAG'an) originally Lagan Cromnach - St. Kenneth's Hollow.
- Netley Bridge**; Locally known in Gaelic as Obar Naithich (obar NYA'Veech) - The mouth of the Netley River. Also Drochaid Neithich (drochtich NYA'Veech) (New) (nyow); locally known as the Newe - from An Nairmheadh (in NYOW) - The Sacred Place.
- Newtownmore** (nyow in MOAR); Baille Ur an t-Slèibh (bal cor an TLA'Vee) - The New Town of

- the Moor. Often referred to locally as An Slabh (in SLE'aw) meaning 'The Moor'.
- Spiral of Glenshee** Spideal Ghleam Sth (speehal glang SH'EE); inn of Glen Shee. This site is reckoned to be one of the oldest inn sites in the U.K., having been used for this purpose for over a thousand years.
- Tomintoul** (tamintOWL); Tam an t-Sabhail (tam in TOM'wil) - The Kroll of the Bam.
- Tommavoulin** (tam ni VOO'lin); Torm an Mhulim (torm ni VOO'leen) - The Little Kroll of the Mill.
- Rivers and Burns Abhinnichean agus Uillt**
- Alt Dhùidh**; Alt Dhù (alt DROO) - probably means 'The Stream of the Drenching/Oozing'.
- Avon** (Aan); Uisge Athfhrinn (oosht'keeng) - Water of the Very Bright One.
- Callater Burn** (CAL'iter; BURN); Uisge Chaladair (oosht: CH'AL'atir) - Caladair may mean 'Hard Water' or 'Calling Water'.
- Clunie Water** (CLOON'ee); Uisge Chluannaidh (oosht: CH'LOON'ee) - Water of the pasture.
- Dee**; Uisge Dhè (oosht:YAV) - Water of Dè (possibly a deity).
- Derry Burn**; Uisge an Doire (oosht: in DIR) - Water of the Copse.
- Don**; Uisge Dheathain (oosht:YEN) - Water of Deathan (possibly a deity).
- Isla** (EL); Uisge ile (oosht: EE) - Water of the High Bank.
- Lee**; Uisge Lù (oosht: LEE) - possibly Water of Flood. Flooding one.
- Livet** (LEE'vt); Lùmhraid (LEE'vt'ar) - Shrim or Flooding one.
- Lui** (LOO'ee); Laogh - Galf one (possibly a deity).
- March Burn**; Alt na Criche (alt in CREECH) - Stream of the Boundary/March. Marks the old boundary between Strathspye and Deeside.
- Mashie**; Muthaisidh - Good Meadow River.
- Muck** (nick); Uisge Muice (oosht: MOO'ick) - Water of Pig One (possibly a deity).
- North/South Esk**; Eagh Thuath/Eagh Dheas (esk HOO'a / esk YAGS) - North/South Bog Stream.
- River Garry** Uisge Garadh (oosht: GAR); Thicket River.
- River Tilt** Abhann Teilt (own TSHAYLT'CH); Probably River of Teilt. This river is probably named after the Celtic goddess Talia, whose name is sometimes recorded in ancient Gaelic manuscripts in the variant form Teilt.
- Spey** (spay); Uisge Spè (oosht: SPE) - possibly River of Hawthorn.
- Tanar** (TAN'in); Uisge Thannar (oosht: HAN'Gr) - possibly connected to tanaras, a British/Gaulish thunder-god.
- Truim** (TROO'ee); Elder Tree River.

**Lochs Lochan**

- Loch Alvie** (Al'Vee); Loch Almhagh (loch Alavee) - possibly means Loch of the Rock Plan.
- Loch an Eilein** (loch in YAY'en); The Loch of the Island.
- Loch an t-Selich** (loch in TCHAY'Veech); The Loch of the Willow tree.
- Loch Brandy**; Loch Branduibh (loch BRAN'doove) - Branduibh's Loch (Branduibh is an old Gaelic personal name).
- Loch Bulg** (loch BOO'leech); Loch of Bog (ie bogs/shaped).
- Loch Davan** (DA'vin); Loch an Dabhain (loch in DA'vin) - Loch of the area called Davan.
- Loch Enich** (loch EN'eech); should be Loch Enoch - Loch of the Boggie Area.

- Loch Gartan** (GAR'tin); Loch a' Ghartain (loch GARSHT'en) - Loch of the area called Gartan.
- Loch Insh**; Loch Insh (loch EEN's) - Loch of the Island or Loch of the Water Meadow.
- Loch Knord** (loch cin-ORD); Loch Gearndair (loch KYAN'ir) - Loch of Head-Water.
- Loch Lach** (loch LOCH); Possibly from Loch Lòch - Dark Loch.
- Loch Mallochie** (MAL'ach'ee); Loch Mallochaidh - The Loch of the Cuse.
- Loch Morlich** (loch MOR'lic); may be from Loch Mòr-Thuladh - Loch of the Big Hill-ock.
- Loch nan Eun** (loch nan YEN); The Loch of the Birds.
- Loch Pityoulish** (loch pITYOOL'ish); Loch Peit Ghéalais - The Loch of the Settlement of the Bright Place.
- Loch Vaa**; Loch a' Bhàtha - The Loch of the Drowning.
- Pools of Dees**; locally Lochann Dubha na Làirige (loch'an dà in LAR'keeg) - The Little Black Lochs of the Pàis.
- Traditional Routes Slighean traidiseanta**
- Am Bealach Dearg** (im b'yalach DE'rick); The Red Pass.
- Baum a' Chaidheimh** (beem: i CHLE'Vee); The Gash of the Sword.
- Comyns' Road** (CUM'neens road); Rathad nan Cuimneach (rat ning COO'M'neenach).
- Gaick Pass**; Gaig (GA'ck) - a cleft.
- Làirig an Laoigh**; should be Làirig Laoigh (lao'rick LOO'ee) - Pass of Lù. Also known locally as An Làirig Shios (The Eastern Pass).
- Làirig Ghruis**; should be Làirig Dhru (lao'rick GROO) - The Pass of Dhru. Also known locally as An Làirig Shuas (The Western Pass).
- Rathad nan Meiriche** (rat nim MYAR'ich); The Rathes Road (ie cattle rides). Includes the Pass of Ryvaan, from Ruighe a' Bhrathain (ree VO'An) - The Slope of the Bathy.
- Stochd** (sloch); An Sloc (in SLOCH) - The Pit Den. Also known as Sloc Muice (The Wild Pig's Den).
- The Capel Mouth** (CA'pil mouth); Monadh Chrapall (mon: i CH'RAP'ill) - The Mouth of Horses (i mon: GYOO'sh) - The Mouth of Pine.
- The Ladder Road** (LAY'dar); Monadh an Fhàraidh (mon in AR'ee) - The Mouth of the Ladder.
- The Lecht**; An Leac (in LYECH) - The Declivity.
- The Mingaig Pass**; Mingaig is locally Monadh Ghàig (moon GH'eeck) - The Mountain Range of Gaick.
- The Pass of Drumochter** (dimm OOC'H'ar); Druim Uachdar (droo'eem OOACH'kr) - Ridge of the High Ground (often referred to in Gaelic poetry as Druim Uachdar nam Bò (Druim Uachdar of the Cows) or Druim Uachdar an Fheòr (Druim Uachdar of the Grass).
- The Tolmunt** (TOL'munt); An Dul Monadh (in DOOL'mon) - 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 Intinnmeach**

- Balmoral** (BIMMOAR); may be from Both Mhòral (ba YOR) - Dwelling of the Great (forest) Clearing. Highland home of the Royal Family.
- Bahamoon's Cave**; hideout of Captain James Carnegie of Balmorran, who served in Bonnie Prince Charlie's army.
- Birkhall** (BERKHA); Birk-Haugh (Scots) - Birch River-meadow. Highland home of Prince Charles.

- Blair Castle**; Ceistal Bhlàr (casthtich BLAR); Castle of Blair. Seat of the Dukes of Argyll and one of the most spectacular castles in the Highlands.
- Clach na Colleach**; Clach na Colleach; should be Clach a' Chòilich (clach CH'ileech); The Stone of the Cockerel. The masonry place of the Clan MacPharros.
- Clach nan Tàllair** (clach nan TAY'ir); The Stone of the Tailors - they perished here in a blizzard one Hogmanay, while crossing the Làirig Ghru.
- Castle Roy**; An Ceistal Ruadh (ing casthtich RO'ig); The Red Castle - rumoured to be the oldest ruined castle in Scotland.
- Dùn dà Làmh**; locally Dùn Dà Làmh (dùn dà 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'th); Kindrocht is from the Gaelic Cinn Drochaid (ceing DROYCH'tH) - bridge-End. This 11th century ruin is said to have been built as a hunting-ledge for Malcolm Canmore, King of Scots.
- Lag na Callich**; locally Slag na Callich (slack na CAL'Veech) - The Hollow of the Old Woman. The traditional boundary between Clan Grant and the Clan Chattan.
- Lude** (Lood); Leòid (LYOTCH) - Slaps. 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, clàrsachs, is based on these.
- Queen's Well**; Iobar nan Clachan Geala (TO'Apr ning clachn GVAL) - 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 (ROO'Veen) - Red Place. 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 Sgaliean (in SC'AL'an) - 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 Cat's Den**; Uamh a' Chait (oo CH'ACH'tH) - hideout of the outlaw Sandy Grant, nicknamed 'The Cat' - said to be an ancestor of President Ulysses Grant of the USA.
- The Colone's Bed**; leabaidh a' Ghòrlain (lyepce CHOR'lin) - main hideout of John Forsuarson 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 gaeige over the River Garry 18.5 feet wide, kept by a government soldier, Donald MacBeck, after the Battle of Killcrankie to avoid death at the hands of the pursuing Jacobite soldiers.

**Forests and Woods Coilltean**

- Ballochbuie** (ballochBOO'ee); Am Beidach Buidhe (im B'VALoch BOO'ee) - The Yellow Pass.
- Colairteach** (cel: i CH'REECH); probably Coille a' Chrannich (cel: i CH'REECH) - The Wood of the Aspen.
- Coille a' Phiohair** (cel: i FHE'pir); The Piper's Wood (CHRAN'Veech) - The Place of Straight Trees.
- Glenmore Forest**; (glenMOAR); Coille a' Ghlinne Mhàr (cel: i g'leeny VOAR) - The Forest of the Big Glen.
- Rohiemurchus Forest** (roth'eeVUR'chis); Coille Ràr, Mhuraich (cel: rair: VOOR'ichis) - The Forest of

- Coire Odhar** (cor: OW'ir); An Coire Odhar (ing cor OW'ir) - The Dun-coloured Corrie.
- Coire Rabhair**; locally Coire Robaidh (cor RO'Pee) - Robbie's Corrie.
- Craigelchie** (craig EL'chee); should be Creag Eileachdich (craig EL'chee) - The Crag of the Rocky Place - the slogan of the Clan Grant.
- Craigowrie**; probably Creag Ghobharaidh (craig GO'V'Vee) - Crag of the Goat.
- Creag a' Chalamain**; Creag a' Chalamain (craig: i CH'AL'men) - The Crag of the Dove.
- Creag an Fhuathais** (craig in OOO'ysht); The Crag of the Spicere.
- Creag an Leth-choin** (craig in LE'chin); The Lurcher's Crag.
- Creag Dhùbh** (craig DOO) Newtownmore: A' Creag Dhùbh (i chreeck GOO) - The Black Crag - The slogan of the Clan MacPherson.
- Creag Leacach**; A' Creag Leacach (i craig LYEC'Heach) - The Slabby Crag/Crag abounding in slabs.
- Eag a' Mhadaidh** (eck iVA'Tee); The Ravine of the Wolf.
- Glas Maol**; should be An Glas-Mheall (ing GLASS yowl) - The Green Hill.
- Glen Shee**; (glen SHEE); Gleann Sth (glang SH'EE) - Fairy Glen.
- Hills of Cromdale**; Beinn Cromdhail (beeng CH'ROWM'hil) - The Mountain of Cromdale.
- Leabaidh an Daimh Bhuidhe** (lyepsee in dey VOO'ee); The Bed of the Yellow Stag.
- Lochnagar** (lochnigGAR); probably Lochan na Gair - 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 Còchan (beeng ning CECH'har) - Mountain of the Paps (Breasts).
- Meall a' Bhuachaille** (myowl VOO'ACH'Hee); The Hill of the Hardsman.
- Meall nan Ruairig** (myal: nin ROO'EIK) - The Hill of the Hardsman.
- Meall Odhar**; Am Meall Odhar Mòr (im myowl miv MOAR) - The Big Dun-coloured Hill.
- Meall Tìonal** (myowl TCH'EN); Hill of Gathering.
- Mòine Mhàr**; A' Mhòine Mhàr (i myowl VOAR) - The Big Peat Bog.
- Morven** (MUR'vin); Mòr-Bheinn (MOR veeng) - Big Mountain.
- Mount Keen** (mun KEEN); possibly from Monadh Caan - Smooth Mountain.
- Sgor an Lochain Uaine** (sgorm lochan OO'eyn); The Peak of the Little Green Loch. Known in English as Angel's Peak.
- Sgor Gaioth** (sgor GOO'EE); Peak of Wind, Ridge of the Clergman.
- Strònan a' Chèirich** (stron CHLAY'Reech); The Mountain of the Deer Trap.
- Stac na h-Iolairne** (stachek: ni HYOO'L'ir); The Pierpiece of the Eagle.
- The Cairnweil**; Am Bhalg (cor VAL'ck) - Mountain of Bog-shaped Lumps.
- The Devil's Point**; should be Bod an Dearthan (bod in DE'ran) - The Devil's Penis.
- The Lang Straucht** (Scots); The Lang Straight.
- The Shelter Stone**; known in Gaelic as Clach Dhiana (clach YE'ir) - Stone of Shelter.
- The Smugglers' Shank** (Scots); The (whisky) Smugglers' Ridge.
- Tom Dà Choinneadh** (toom daa CHOY'th); The Kroll of the Two Views. Known locally as Sibhan Dà Chaimh (sheehan daa CH'OH'ich) - The Fairy Hill of the Two Views.
- Uchd a' Chlàrsair** (oosht: CHLAR'sir); - The Slope of the Harper.

**Topographic Features Crutchan Tire**

- A' Chaillich** (i CH'AL'yach); The Old Woman.
- Am Monadh Liath** (im mon: LE'ea); The Grey Mountain Range.
- Am Monadh Ruadh** (im mon: ROO'ig); The Russet-coloured Mountain Range.
- An Garbh-choire** (ing GAR'richor); The Rough Corrie.
- An Suidhe** (in SOO'ee); The Seat.
- Beinn a' Bhuid** (beeng iVOOR'd); - The Mountain of the table.
- Beinn a' Ghlo**; Locally Beinn a' Ghloathra (boing GLO) - The Mountain of the Veil. This massive mountain has twenty-eight corries all of which have names.
- Ben Avon** (ben AN); Beinn Athfhrinn (beeng Aveing) - Mountain of River Avon.
- Ben Gulabin**; Beinn Ghulabinn (beeng GOOL'Veeng); Sprouted Mountain. This, according to an ancient Gaelic ballad, is the place where Diarmuid Ua Duibhne, hero of the Fianna, killed the wild boar and subsequently died himself after one of the boar's poisonous bristles pierced his sole.
- Ben MacDui**; Beinn MacDuibh (beeng macht DOO'EE) - The Mountain of the sons of Duff.
- Ben Vuirich**; Beinn a' Bhuirich (boing 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 TORCH) - The Boar. This distinctive conical hill marks the boundary between Badenoch and Atholl.
- Braeriach** (bray RE'ach); Am Braigh Riabhach (im b'ray RE'ech) - The Brindled Upland.
- Brown Cow Hill**; more commonly known in Scots as the Braon Coo and in Gaelic as A' B'ho Dhann (i' voa GOO'n).
- Cairn Toul** (cain TOM'wl); should be Cairn