

**PLACE-NAME SURVEY OF THE PARISHES OF KILMORACK, KILTARLITY &
CONVINTH, AND KIRKHILL, INVERNESS-SHIRE**

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**KILMORACK, KILTARLITY & CONVINTH, AND KIRKHILL PARISHES,
INCLUDING THE MEDIEVAL PARISHES OF WARDLAW AND FARNWAY**

ABHAINN DEABHAG (21134)

Water NH30 28 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 207

(Alias) Deabhag
(Name Contains) Deabhag

G abhainn; en Deabhag

Notes associated with name:

The more correct form is Abhainn Dèabhag. For much of its length it forms the boundary between Kilmorack on the north and Kiltarlity & Convinth on the south. It joins the Affric at Fasnakyle to form the River Glass.

ACHADH NA H-EAGLAISE # (6066)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH31 27
(Accurate position) 150m

Auchnahiglash 1797 Sasines, no. 586 [Easter and Wester Auchnahiglashes (with SSE plural) are listed amongst the lands of the 2 Guisachans and Frigay.]

(Name is Part Of) Easter Achadh na h-Eaglaise
(Language) Kirkfield OS Pathf, 207

G achadh; G an; eaglais

Notes associated with name:

'Field or small farm of the church', the church in question being the chapel serving the davoch of Guisachan, and possibly dedicated to St Drostan from the burn-name Ault-Trusty ('Drostan's Burn'), attached to the burn that flows into Abhainn Deabhag (River Diak) immediately downstream from Guisachan House (OS Pathf. Allt na Sidhean) on RHP11638 (1807).

In 1797 it is divided into Easter and Wester (Auchnahiglashes) (Sasines no. 586).

ACHNACLOICH (6681)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH502388 (Accurate position)
175m
OS Pathf, 192

Achnacloich 1669 NLS Dep. 327, 45/1
 Achnaclocks 1747 Roy/NLS Slides

G achadh; G an; G clach

Notes associated with name:

'Field or (secondary) farm of the stone'. Clach often refers to a standing stone. Achnacloich in Sleat, Skye INV, is usually called Stonefield in SSE, and is explained locally as having been so-called because the ground was stoney (ex info. Peadar Morgan).

ACHNAGAIRN (6674)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH554449 (Accurate position)
 30m SE Facing

OS Pathf, 176

the quarter of Achnagarne 1614x59 NLS Acc11244, 1
 Achnagairne 1669 NLS Dep. 327, 45/1
 Achnigarn 1682 Inverness and Dingwall Presbytery Record, 108 [James Spense in Achnigarn]
 Achnagairn 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 111660
 Achnagearn 1755 NAS E.769/69, fo. 2v [One of the tenants of the Morass of Cononis is David Forsyth in Achnagearn.]
 Miln of Achnagearn 1755 NAS E.769/69, fo. 3v
 Auchnagearn 1755 NAS E.769/69, fo. 2v [One of tenants of Groam is Duncan Fraser of Auchnagearn.]
 (Name is Part Of) Lower Achnagairn OS Pathf, 176

G achadh; G an; G càrn (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Field or (secondary) farm of the cairns'? This presupposes nasalisation of c in the genitive plural (achadh nan gcarn). However, the final (specific) element might originally derive from the final element of the now lost davoch of Lusnacorn (or Lusnatorn) q.v.. According to NLS Acc11244/1 Achnagairn appears to have formed a davoch with Kingillie, which in the same source is described as being three quarters, immediately following Achnagairn's quarter. If this is correct, then the original single davoch of Lusnac/torn later became two davochs viz Dabhach na Bruthaich and Kingillie with Achnagairn.

AFFRIC (6873)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH309286 (Accurate position)

(forest of) Aufrik 1539 Chisholm Writs, no. 4 [forests of Aufrik, Culove and Bra<mu>lich lying in Straglasche.]
 Aufrek 1555 Chisholm Writs, no. 9 [Forests of Aufrek, Coullovie and Branelyt in Strathglashe.]
 (Name is Part Of) Loch Affric OS Pathf, 206
 (Alias) River Affric OS Pathf, 207
 (Name is Part Of) River Affric OS Pathf, 207

G ath (Maybe); G breac (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Very dappled or speckled'? This is how W. J. Watson interprets the name (1926, 451), the first element being the intensifier ath + breac 'dappled, speckled, variegated'. He

gives the Gaelic as Afraic. He would connect it with the Gaelic female name, also Afraic, Latinised Af(f)rica, and which appears in charters of the reign of William I (1165 - 1214). For example Affrica daughter of Edgar daughter of Duncan son of Dunegal grants land in Dumfriesshire to Melrose Abbey in the early 13th century (see RRS ii no. 492 and note); Africa was also the name of the daughter of Duncan I earl of Fife (died 1154), first wife of Harald earl of Caithness and Orkney.

AIGAS (5738)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH45 40 (Assumed location)

terris de duabus Agaissis 1542 RSS, ii no. 4673 [Other source details: to Hugh Fraser of Lovet all lands of the two Agaissis ('terris de duabus Agaissis'). with pertinents lying within the barony of Agaissis, and all the lands of Fanellane (KCV) in barony of Lovet vic. Inv.

The two Aigases appear as Eister and Westir Agaysis in 1580 (RMS iv no. 2958).]

(Is Source Of) Aigas (Barony)

(Name is Part Of) Easter Aigas

(Name is Part Of) Oldtown of Aigas OS Pathf, 176

(Name is Part Of) Wester Aigas

G eag (Probable); G -as (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Place of the notch or gap'? If this analysis is correct, the -as ending is the common G locational suffix meaning 'place of', for more details of which see Ó Máille, 1990. For other early forms see under Easter and Wester Aigas. Modern local pronunciation is /^legɪ/, with the first (stressed) element rhyming with 'plague' and the second rhyming with 'fish'. This final palatalised s must have arisen from the G genitival ending in names such as *Eilean Eagais (OS Pathf. Eilean Aigas) 'island of Aigas'.

(not a root name)

AIGAS (6018)

Barony NH45 40 (Assumed location)

baroniam de Agaissis 1542 RSS, no. 4673 [To Hugh Fraser of Lovet all lands of the two Agaissis ('terris de duabus Agaissis'). with pertinents lying within the barony of Agaissis, and all the lands of Fanellane (KCV) in barony of Lovet vic. Inv.

The Scots plural ending has been transferred from the two Aigases (Agaissis) mentioned in the same charter.]

baronia de Ageis 1636x37 RMS, ix no. 658 [Feb. 1637 king confirms charter dated Nov. 1636 by which Hugh lord Fraisar de Lovatt feus to his relative Hugh Fraisar de Belladrum his heirs etc, ... villas et terras de Bencharran, Munlie vel Muilie, Ochterro, et orientalem dimidietatem ville et terrarum de Broulin, extenden. ad ½ davate et octavam partem ant. ext., in baronia de Ageis, foresta de B(r)owlin, dictis dominio et vic.; cum molendinis, piscariis, lie scheillingis et gressingis.]

(Derives From) Aigas

THE AIRD (6582)

Settlement NH50 40 (General (5km))

quartam partem suam terrarum de Ard 1439 RMS, ii no. 220 [Charter of Margaret de Fenton of Beufort elder daughter of the late Walter de F. of B. and one of his heirs by which she grants to Walter Ogilby son of late Patrick de O. of Uchterhous a quarter of her lands of Beufort and its manor and her quarter of the lands of Ard vic. Inv. + other lands throughout Scotland.]
(Is Source Of) Aird

G àirde

Notes associated with name:

'Height, high land'. It probably originally referred to the high ridge of land, which rises to around 450 metres, separating the low lands along the Beaully River and Firth from Glen Urquhart and the northern end of Loch Ness. Hugh Barron argued rather that it originally referred to the low-lying land jutting out into the sea between the bay at Lentrane and the mouth of the Beaully River. He based this explanation on the fact that the upland part of the parishes of Kirkhill and Kiltarlity & Convinth is known as *Bràigh na h-Àird(e)* 'upland of the Aird', 'which shows that Aird does not mean the upland ground as is sometimes believed' (1968, 196). However, this is simply a later name used to distinguish the uplands of the Aird, since Aird itself had long been used to apply to the whole area, both lowland and upland. For more on the Aird see Grant 2000, 92, 100, 112-14 and Crawford and Taylor (forthcoming).

(not a root name)

THE AIRD (6576)

Barony NH50 40 (General (5km))

baronry of Arde 1416 RMS, ii no. 178 [Indenture made between William de Fentoun lord of that ilk and Huchon Fraser of Lowet on the other on marriage of Huchon with Janet de Fentoun sister of William, whereby William de Fentoun grants to newly weds thir landdis undirwyrtyne that is to say Ensowchtan [Guisachan], Kyrkomyr, Maule, [Mauld KCV] and Woster Eskdole lyand in Strathglas wythyn the baronry of the Arde in name and assent of xxti markis.

Also looks like Buntait KCV is not in the barony of the Aird at this time.]

tertia parte terrarum baronie de Arde 1430 RMS, ii no. 179 [King confirms to Hugh Fraser of Lowet various lands including one third of the lands of the barony 'de la Arde']

(Derives From) Aird

ALLARBURN (21936)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH50 41
(Accurate position) 30m

(Alias) Aultfearn OS Pathf, 176

Sc aller; Sc burn

Notes associated with name:

'Alder burn'. This is the local name for the village which appears on maps either as Aultfearn (of which Allarburn is a Scots translation) or Kiltarlity, and which is now (2000) sign-posted Kiltarlity. See Aultfearn for more details.

ALLT A' BHAILE MHÓIR (6064)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH362336 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 191

(Formerly Called) Aulteskadaleguain
(Name Contains) Balmore OS Pathf, 191

Notes associated with name:
'Burn of Balmore'.

ALLT A' CHOIRE-BHEITHE (21302)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH185207 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 206

(Name Contains) Coire-beithe

G allt; G an; en Coire-beithe
Notes associated with name:
'Burn of Coire-beithe'.

ALLT A' GHAIREIL (6505)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH51 45 (Accurate position) 0m
OS Pathf, 176

G allt; G an; G gaireal
Notes associated with name:
'Burn of the gravel or hard sand'.

ALLT AN AIFRINN (5741)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH48 44 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Allt an Aifrinn 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X
Allt an Aifrinn 1958 OS 1 inch seventh ser.

G allt; G an; G aifrionn (Probable)

Notes associated with name:
'Burn of the mass'. Such ecclesiastical names are usually associated with church land.
Allt an Aifrinn does not appear on Lovat/1757. Rather the whole burn seems to be called Alltnacurtach, for which see Allt Cuairteach. On OS 6 inch and OS Pathf. 176
Allt Cuairteach is the name of the upper reaches of Allt an Aifrinn.
It flows into the River Beauly just west of Torgormack

ALLT AN LÒIN (6848)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH47 39 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 192

G allt; G an; G lòn

Notes associated with name:
'Burn of the marsh'. Note the old name for Carn Doire Leodaidh was Cnoc an t-Sean Lòin 'knowe of the old marsh', probably referring to the same marsh as in Allt an Lòin.
The burn rises near Loch Bruicheach and becomes the Teanacoil or Culburnie Burn (both these names appear on the OS Pathf. for this burn, with the Culburnie Burn written beside the lower reaches of it, before it joins the Bruiach Burn. However,

locally both these names, Teanacoil and Culburnie, are used of this burn equally, and synonymously, ex info Ron MacLean).

ALLT BEITHE * (21089)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH07 20 (Assumed location)

(Name is Part Of) Allt Beithe Garbh OS Pathf, 206

(Name is Part Of) Allt Beithe Mìn OS Pathf, 206

(Is Source Of) Alltbeithe OS Pathf, 206

G allt; G beith

Notes associated with name:

'Birch burn'.

ALLT BEITHE GARBH (6595)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH06 21 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 206

(grazing of) Auldbeakgarve 1727 Chisholm Writs, no. 810

Ault Bae Garrow 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 2

(Name Contains) Allt Beithe

en Allt Beithe; G garbh

Notes associated with name:

'Rough Allt Beithe'.

ALLT BEITHE MÌN (21090)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH08 20 (Accurate position) 260m

OS Pathf, 206

(grazing of) Auld Beheimie 1727 Chisholm Writs, no. 810 [grazing of
Louberaigvolgen, Corriseall and Auld Beheimie.]

Aulbeamien 1759 Chisholm Writs, no. 968 [Aulbeamien, Coulan and Baik to
Alexander and Farquhar McRas in Rourack in Kintaile.]

(Name Contains) Allt Beithe

en Allt Beithe; G mìn

Notes associated with name:

'Smooth Allt Beithe', in contrast to the neighbouring burn Allt Beithe Garbh (rough Allt Beithe).

ALLT BLÀR NA GAMHNA (6820)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH27 28 (Accurate position) 180m

OS Pathf, 207

(Name Contains) Blàr na Gamhna

G allt; en Blàr na Gamhna

Notes associated with name:

'Burn of Blàr na Gamhna'. From this we can infer the existence of a now lost place called Blàr na Gamhna q.v.

ALLT BROILIN * (5881)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH23 40 (Accurate position)

Alt Brawlin 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3
 (Alias) Broulin Burn OS Pathf, 175
 (Language) Broulin Burn OS Pathf, 175

G allt; en Braulen

Notes associated with name:

The recommended Gaelic form of this name is still to be established. X

ALLT COIRE AN T-SEILICH (21666)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH545406 (Accurate position)
 OS Pathf, 176 [Also on OS Pathf 192.]

(Name Contains) Coire an t-Seilich OS Pathf, 192

G allt; en Coire an t-Seilich

ALLT COIRE GHÀIDHEIL (21841)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH107207 (Accurate position) 250m
 OS Pathf, 206

Ault Corry gale 1830 Thomson/Inverness
 (Name Contains) Coire Ghàidheil OS Pathf, 206

G allt; en Coire Ghàidheil

Notes associated with name:

On OS Pathf. occur also Coire Ghàidheil, Bealach Coire Ghàidheil, Lochan Coire Ghàidheil and Allt Coire Ghaidheil. Note that the OS Pathf. has no length mark in this last name.

ALLT CUAIRTEACH (21855)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH48 46 (Accurate position)
 OS Pathf, 176

Alltnacurtach 1757 Lovat/1757

G allt

Notes associated with name:

As it stands this would seem to contain the adjective cuairteach 'round, circuitous, full of circles (or eddies)'. However the 1757 form indicates that the specific element was originally a noun, since it is preceded by the definite article. This then suggests an element such as cuartadh (m) 'enclosure (? esp. relating to sheep)'; or cuartaich (m) 'farm servant', although Dwelly q.v. confines the usage of this latter to the Hebrides. It may also represent a gen. sing. of cuairt (f) 'circle; eddy' formed by analogy with such fem. nouns as cairt, gen. cartach (also cairte, cairteach) (i.e. guttural stems).

On OS Pathf. this forms the upper reaches of Allt an Aifrinn, which as such does not appear on Lovat/1757, which names the whole burn Alltnacurtach.

ALLT CÙIL NA CAILLICH (21395)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH46 41 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Cùil na Caillich

G allt; en Cùil na Caillich

ALLT DOIRE AN T-SLUICHD (21245)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH09 20 (Accurate position) 250m
OS Pathf, 206

Allt Doire an t-Sluichd OS 6 inch first edn.
(Name Contains) Doire an t-Sluichd

G allt; en Doire an t-Sluichd

ALLT FRAOCH-CHOIRE (21549)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH210200 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 207

(Name Contains) Fraoch-choire

G allt; en Fraoch-choire

Notes associated with name:

'The Fraoch-choire Burn'. See Fraoch-choire for more details of this division of the lands of Guisachan. Allt Fraoch-Choire itself rises at NH19 19 (OS Pathf. 221), and flows out of Bealach Fraoch-choire.

ALLT GLEANN GNÌOMHAIDH (5743)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH07 19 (Accurate position) 270m
OS Pathf, 221

(Name Contains) Gleann Gnìomhaidh OS Pathf, 206

G allt; en Gleann Gnìomhaidh

ALLT GOIBHRE (21859)

Water NH479516 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 159

G allt; G gobhar

Notes associated with name:

'Goat burn'.

It forms the county boundary between ROS and INV for much of its course. The name also appears in Gleann Goibhre. It has given rise to the settlement name OS Pathf.

Aultgowrie in Urray near its mouth.

ALLT KEPPOCH # (6834)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH46 36 (Accurate position) 250m

Allt Keppoch 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII
(Now Called) Allt Poll an t-Searraich OS Pathf, 192

G allt;

Notes associated with name:

'Burn of tree stumps or trunks' probably, for Allt Ceapach, ceapach being an adjective meaning 'of tree stumps or trunks' (Dwelly). Its upland position makes this much more likely than that it contains Gaelic ceapach (m) 'tillage plot'. It is however better interpreted as 'burn of (an area or place called) Keppoch', with Keppoch itself meaning 'place of tree stumps or trunks'. I say this because the small loch (unnamed on OS Pathf.) only about 1 km south of Allt Keppoch aka Allt Poll an t-Searraich is called Loch Keppoch on an 1805 plan RHP11963.

Allt Keppoch is now called Allt Poll an t-Searraich q.v.

ALLT LIATH (21403)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH440455 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Aultleah 1757 Lovat/1757 [Note that it is called 'the Burn called Leah' on the Notes on the Plan.]

G allt; G liath (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Blue-grey burn'.

ALLT MARTUIN (6684)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH49 39 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 192

G allt; G Martainn (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Martin's burn'? Flows into Bruiach Burn just east of Boblainy

ALLT NA BODACHAN (6605)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH27 23 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 207

G allt; G an; bodach

Notes associated with name:

'Burn of the old men'; grammatically incorrect; presumably for Allt nam Bodach or Allt nam Bodachan ('burn of the wee old men'). This is the burn that the Plodda Falls are on.

ALLT NA CEARDAICH (21482)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Water NH58 43 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

(Is Source Of) Altnacardich OS Pathf, 176

G allt; G an; G ceàrdach
Notes associated with name:
'Burn of the smiddy'.

ALLT NA CRAOIBHE-LEAMHAN (6586)
KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH39 37 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) A' Chraobh Leamhain

G allt; G an; en A' Chraobh Leamhain

ALLT NA H-IMRICH (6816)
KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH24 26 (Accurate position) 225m
OS Pathf, 207

G allt; G an; G imrich
Notes associated with name:
'Burn of the flitting'. It flows into Loch Beinn a' Mheadhoin.
Note Bellanahemerichd (beul-àtha na h-imriche) or the Flitting Ford GD296/202 no. 4 (1837) on Eskadale lands. Imrich 'flitting' is usually associated with flitting to the sheiling (ex info M. MacDonald).

ALLT NA SÌDHEAN (6603)
KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH28 25 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 207

(Formerly Called) Allt Socaich

G allt; G an; G sìthean (Probable)
Notes associated with name:
'Burn of the fairy hill or hills', assuming that OS Pathf. Sìdhean (OS 6 inch 1st edn. Sithinn in Srath Allt na Sithinn) represents G sìthean (m). Dwelly does not have sìdhean etc..
This burn is called Allt Socaich on 1856 Guisachan Plan RHP23994. Note that OS 6 inch 1st edn. has Eas Socach at the same place as OS Pathf., but has this burn form the head-waters of both the burn for Plodda Falls (which burn it does not name) and the (Srath) Allt na Sithinn, which flows past Guisachan house. On OS Pathf. these two burns, the Plodda Falls one (named on the OS Pathf. as Allt na Bodachan, a name which does not appear on OS 6 inch 1st edn.) and Allt na Sidhean, are quite separate, with no cross over.
Allt na Sidhean is called Ault-Trusty ('Drostan's Burn') in 1807 (RHP11638). Thus this burn would appear to have had three different names in the course of the 19th century, in chronological order Ault-Trusty, Allt Socaich and Allt na Sidhean.

ALLT NAM FIODHAG (21423)
KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH28 23 (Accurate position) 207m
OS Pathf, 207

Allt nam Faogach 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XXXIX

G allt; G an; G fiodhag

Notes associated with name:

'Burn of the bird cherry trees'. Although the OS 6 inch 1st edition form Allt name Faogach appears to have a different specific, the OS Name Book (Bk. 51, p. 126) interprets it as the 'Hagberry tree Burn', hagberry being a Sc word for bird cherry. So faogach must be seen as a variant or dialect form of fiodhag 'bird cherry'. It meets with Allt na Faiche Bige to form Allt na Sìdhean.

ALLT SOCAICH # (6602)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH28 25 (Accurate position)

Allt Socaich 1856 RHP23994

(Now Called) Allt na Sìdhean OS Pathf, 207

G allt; G socach

Notes associated with name:

'Burn of the snout-shaped hill'. This is called Allt na Sìdhean on OS Pathf.. I have not identified a feature called Socach on any of the maps I have consulted. Note however OS Pathf. Eas Socach on the headwaters of the next burn to the south, Allt na Bodachan (sic).

ALLT TIGHE CUMHAIG (22041)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH394385 (Accurate position)

(Name Contains) Taigh Cubhaige

G allt; en Taigh Cubhaige

Notes associated with name:

'Burn of Taigh Cubhaige (Tighchuig)' q.v. I would therefore recommend the spelling Allt Taigh Cubhaige for this name.

ALLT TOLL NA H-IMRICH (21308)

Water NH177289 (Accurate position) 250m

OS Pathf, 206

(Name Contains) Toll na h-Imrich

G allt; en Toll na h-Imrich

Notes associated with name:

'Burn of Toll na h-Imrich'; this forms the county and parish boundary between Kilmorack INV and Kintail ROS. It flows into Allt Lùb nam Meann, which itself flows into Loch Mullardoch.

It flows out of Coire Toll na h-Imrich. At c. 840 m the burn is forded by a footpath that goes from Gleann nam Fiadh to Loch Mullardoch. One of the southward continuations of this footpath goes near the headwaters of Allt na h-Imrich ('burn of the flitting'), and there may well have been a branch of this path that followed that burn down to Loch Beinn a' Mheadhoin. For more on the element imrich see All na h-Imrich above.

ALLT UCHD RODHA (21734)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH256382 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Auchteroe Harrison 2001, 238

G allt; en Auchteroe

Notes associated with name:

'The burn of Auchteroe'. It forms the march between the lands of Auchteroe on the east and Easter Braulen on the west. On it is the waterfall of Eas Sgàile.

(not a root name)

ALLTBEITHE (21109)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH079202 (Accurate position) 270m

OS Pathf, 206

(Derives From) Allt Beithe

(not a root name)

ALTNACARDICH (21483)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH58 43 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

(Derives From) Allt na Ceardaich OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

From the burn name Allt na Ceàrdaich; on the modern OS Pathf. this is an area name exclusively to the east of the burn, therefore in the former parish of Farnway. However, the nearest buildings shown are on the west side of the burn, in the former parish of Wardlaw.

ALTYRE * (6477)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH50 45 (General (1km))

(Is Source Of) Altyre OS Pathf, 176

(Is Source Of) Altyre

Notes associated with name:

'High land'? This could be a Pictish or an early Gaelic place-name, with allt, which later in Gaelic came to mean 'burn', used in its earlier meaning of 'high, steep' (see Watson 1926, 140, 242-3; and for this use in Cumbric, *ibid.* 356). The second element is found in both p- and q-Celtic, meaning 'land' (Gaelic *tìr*, Welsh *tir*).

It would apply to the prominent plateau-like feature which rises steeply north-east of Kilmorack kirk, and on which are situated the present-day farms of Platchaig, Craigscurrie and Altyre.

There was another settlement and medieval parish called Altyre in northern Scotland. Now part of Rafford parish MOR, c. 3.5 km. south of Forres, the name is preserved in Altyre House NJ027550.

(not a root name)

ALTYRE (2212)

Parish (non-extant) NH491444 (General (1km))

vicarius de Alter 1274 Bagimond's Roll, 51 [Pays nothing because it is poor ('nichil quia pauper').]
 (Derives From) Altyre
 (Now Called) Kilmorack

See Kilmorack parish for details.

(not a root name)

ALTYRE (2211)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH505455 (Accurate position) 75m EA Facing
 OS Pathf, 176

terciam partem terrae de Altre 1297x1325 NLS Adv.MS.35.2.4, ii fo. 197v no. 3 [= Beaully Charters no. 9. Patricius de Graham gives third part of his land of Altre to Beaully Priory in exchange for the multures of the lands of Loueth, Fyngask and Dofnaldistun.]

totam tertiam partem terrae de Altyr 1315 NLS Adv.MS.35.2.4, ii fo. 232v no. 22 [= Beaully Chrs. No. 8.

For more on date see Beaully Chrs. p. 76.]

(Derives From) Altyre

ANNAT # (21428)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH506438 (Accurate position)

Ainocht 1571 NLS Dep. 327, 50/1 [Large sheet of parchment c. 2.5 x3.25 feet, with 2 of abbot's seals still attached. This is the original charter of Walter prior of Beaully confirmed by the king in RMS iv no. 2020 in following year (Feb. 1572).]

Ainocht 1572 RMS, iv no. 2020 ['lie Ferriehous cum crofta ejusdem, lie Ainocht, lie Auldouton vocat. the Common Pastuir, Thaeafrysche cum brasina ejusdem'. Part of the lands of Beaully Priory.]

Annat 1757 Lovat/1757 [A separate farm immediately west of 'Farm of Groam'.]

Annat 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

(Name is Part Of) Groam of Annat OS Pathf, 176

G aonach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Although MacDonald lists this as an annaid name, the early forms must call this into question (1973, 141). He is following Watson (1926, 252), who gives no early forms but states 'the Groam of Annat, near Beaully, is so called from an Annat which appears to have been in the swampy flat near it'. In fact, it is clear from Lovat/1757, as well as OS 6 inch 1st edition, that Annat was not on swampy ground - this rather lay to the east, as is referred to in the place-name Groam of Annat.

Ainocht etc. looks more like Gaelic aonach 'market, gathering place'.

Despite its now being to the north of the River Beaully, Annat seems always to have formed part of Kiltarlity & Convinth parish. Groam of Annat, on the other hand, seems always to have been in Kilmorack. The parish boundary probably followed the older course of the River Beaully.

AONACH MOR (21140)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH148237 (Accurate position) 800m SW Facing
 OS Pathf, 206

G aonach; G mòr

Notes associated with name:

'Big ridge'.

AONACH SHASUINN (21889)

Relief NH172180 (Accurate position) 888m

OS Pathf, 221

G aonach; en Sasunn

Notes associated with name:

'England's ridge'. This would appear to be the hill called Inach Sassin mentioned by James Fraser in Wardlaw MS, 68 in connection with Edward I's forces: 'The English forces went west the length of Glenelg, there being a hill there called Inach Sassin to this day, quher they retired'.

The OS Name Book is no help here.

ARDBLAIR (6693)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH500364
(Accurate position) 220m NE Facing

OS Pathf, 192

Ardblare 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320

Ardblair 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides

(Name Contains) Blair

G àrd; en Blair

Notes associated with name:

'Upper Blair'. This contrasts with Fanblair 'Nether Blair'.

ARDCHUILK (21604)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH268381 (Accurate position) 145m

OS Pathf, 191

Ardwhilk 1758 May/Glen Strathfarrar

Ardchuilk 1770 NAS E.769/72, /4

G àirde; G cuile (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Height or promontory of (the) rushes'? Roofless and in ruins when visited August 2001.



Part of the older settlement of Ardchuilk, up the hill from the ruined house.



The ruined house of Ardchuilk, surrounded by lime trees.

ARDENDRAIN (21904)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH507377
(Accurate position) 210m EA Facing
OS Pathf, 192

Airdendrean 1832 Lovat/1832

G àirde; G an; G droigheann

Notes associated with name:

'Height of the (black)thorn'. The settlement lies immediately north-west of the old parish kirk of Convinth.



Ruins at Ardendrain



Looking over to Ardrain from above Dularich

ARDNAGRASK (5744)

KILMORACK(KLO)/URRAY(URY), Settlement NH520495 (Accurate position) 50m OS Pathf, 176

villam et terras de Ardingrask 1571 RMS, iv no. 2020 [Part of lands of Beaully Priory]
villas et terras de Ardingrosk 1592 RMS, v no. 2165 [At Dalkeith 29 Aug. 1592. King confirms to Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat, his heirs etc. the lands of Beaully priory.]

(half of) Ardingrask 1615x19 RMS, vii no. 2078 [1619 king confirms charter of John Mckeanzie de Garloche to Alex. McKeanzie his legit. son, granted 1615 re ½ de Arnegrask vel Ardingrask cum lie scheillingis et girssingis in prioratu et baronia de Bewlie vic. Inv.]

(Name is Part Of) Ardnagrask Mains OS Pathf, 176

G àirde; G an; G crasg

Notes associated with name:

Àirde + nan gcrasg or gcròsg 'height of the crossings'. The most likely explanation of the g is from nasalisation in the genitive plural. It has the same derivation as Arngask (parish) PER, in the Ochils south of Perth.

An extraordinary and unconvincing local explanation of this name is given and endorsed by W. J. Watson. This interprets crasg as 'cross-rig', a form of run-rig (1904, 109).

OS Pathf. has, besides Ardnagrask, Upper Ardnagrask, Lower Ardnagrask and Ardnagrask Mains. Now in Urray parish, Ardnagrask lay in Kilmorack parish till 1891.

ARDOCHY (5398)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH462438 (Accurate position) 170m
OS Pathf, 176

Ardachie 1758 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Notes associated with name:

'High field' (àrd achadh)? Or 'high davoch' (àrd dabhach)? Or àrd with locational suffix(es) 'high place'? The stress is on the first syllable.

ARDRANNICH # (5840)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH516414
(Accurate position) 45m

duabus Moys vulg. nuncup. Ardrannich 1511 NLS Dep. 327, 59/2 [Original of the charter confirmed by the king and printed RMS ii no. 3602. Occurs as Ardrannich thrice.]

Ardrannich 1511 RMS, ii no. 3602 [Other source details: John Ogilvie de Laveroklaw sells to Thomas lord Fraser de Lovet and his heirs and assignees: i.e. 'terras suas de duabus Moys vulgariter nuncupat. Ardrannich ;' In the original charter of John Ogilvie (NLS Dep. 327/51.2) it is written Ardrannich (thrice).]

Ardrene 1655 NLS Dep. 327, 44/1 [RMS x no. 406 has Ardiene.]

Ardranniche 1681 Chisholm Writs, no. 521 [Disposition by Wm. Fraser oy and apparent heir to William Fraser of Kilbockie, in favour of Alex. Cheisholme of Comer, who has paid 'several of my creditors of my urgent and necessary affairs',..... annual rent of 20 merks from the davach land of Grome and Fingask and from the east part of a davochland of Ardranniche commonly called Moy.]

Ardrynich 1799x1800 Brown Plans, no. 25

Ardrennich 1852 RHP3650

(Alias) Moy

G àirde; G raithneach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Height of bracken'? According to a charter of 1511 this is the alternative name for 'two Moys', and so most likely refers to the 2 davochs called Moy of 1220 x 1221 (Mor. Reg. nos. 21, 51). Thus Ardrannich is a large territory, and much reduced by the time it is mapped as a newly laid out farm in the mid-19th century (RHP3608, on which the NGR NH516414 is based). The height in the name most likely refers to the low ridge between Tomnacross and Belladrum, east of the A833 and west of the Belladrum Burn. Note that in 1681 mention is made of an annual rent of 20 merks from the davach land of Grome and Fingask and from the east part of a davochland of Ardranniche commonly called Moy (Chisholm Writs no. 521).



North end of Ardrannich, from opposite the hotel, Kiltarlity

ARTLIGAN # (21623)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH374351 (Assumed location) 60m

Artligan 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 111633

Artligan 1807 RHP11638 [Carnech had been written beside this settlement then erased; Carnech is also at its correct position, the next settlement downstream from Artligan.]

Notes associated with name:

The first element would seem to be G àrd 'high' or àirde 'height, promontory'.

Its position between Glassburn House and Carnoch is established from early maps such as RHP11638 (1807), according to which it consisted of about 4 houses, all of which lay on the river side of the road. No settlement shown in this vicinity on OS Pathf..

ATHNAMULLOCH (5746)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH13 20 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 206

(Name Contains) Mullach

Notes associated with name:

'Ford of Mulloch'.

Note 'bellnamulach affrick mullach' amongst the sheilings of Knockfin in 1670 HCA D536/D no. 8 Bundle 68.

On OS 6 inch first edn. it is called Ardnamulloch.

Mulloch would seem to be an area name, deriving from G mullach (m.) 'top, summit'

(perhaps 'upper end?'). Note also the highest of the hills lying c. 5 km to the south-west of the ford is Mullach Fraoch-choire (1102m) q.v.

It came to be interpreted as Àth nam Muileach 'the Mull men's ford', an interpretation endorsed by Ronald Black in his article 'The Mull Men's Ford revisited' (West Highland Free Press, July 2001), which describes in detail the skirmish at Athnamulloch in 1721 between Seaforth men from Kintail and Easter Ross men supported by Government soldiers.

AUCHNAMOIN (22042)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH483422
(Accurate position) 100m

Auchnamoin 1799 Brown Plans, no. 19

G achadh; G an; G mòine

Notes associated with name:

'Field or (secondary) farm of the peat bog' (G achadh na mòine). Brown Plan no. 19 ('Farms of Cottertown, Auchnamoin, Saw Mill and others') shows the steading of Auchnamoin, consisting of 5 buildings (with 3 ruined buildings beside it to the north-east) very nearly opposite modern Bredaig, on the north side of the main road ('to the Little Ferry etc'), while Bredaig (in the form Britack) Brown shows further to the south, and nearer to Lone Buie. The core lands of modern Bredaig Brown describes as follows: 'Fine land of Auchnamoin possessed by Mr Nicol and Robert McKenzie equally'.

Auchnamoin, although not on OS maps, is still known as a name and a location beside Bredaig (ex info Ron MacLean).

AUCHTEROE # (21605)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH259385 (Assumed location)

Harrison 2001, 238

Ochterro 1637 RMS, ix no. 658 ['villas et terras de Bencharran, Munlie vel Muilie, Ochterro, et orientalem dimidietatem ville et terrarum de Broulin, extenden. ad ½ davate et octavam partem ant. ext., in baronia de Ageis.']

Auchteraw 1725 Harrison 2001, 238 [John McCoilvuy of Auchteraw and others imprisoned for theft (HRO L/INV/JP 1/1).]

(Name is Part Of) Allt Uchd Rodha OS Pathf, 191

G ochdamh (Maybe); G uachdar (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

Might contain Gaelic ochdamh or ochd 'eighth or eight'; alternatively uachdar 'upland, upper part'. Note that in the list of 1637 mention is made of an eighth of a davoch. The burn name Allt Uchd Rodha (OS Pathf.), which forms the western march of the lands, obviously contains the modern Gaelic of this place-name, the first element of which is uchd 'breast, breast-like hill, gentle or smooth hill-side', while the second element is either rodha, genitive of Dwelly's rodh 'water-edge, water-mark', or rodha, which Dwelly gives as a by-form of roladh 'rolling; roll, swathe'. However, in the light of the early forms, this must be seen as the result of relatively recent assimilation.

The marches of the farm in 1758 are shown in Mather 1970, 160.

The place is discussed by Harrison (2001, 238). Uch a Ra & Uchanro are probably forms of this name (see *ibid.* 242, 248).

The two forms Wchtirach and Uchtirach, which occur in 1416 RMS ii no. 178, almost certainly refer to Auchteraw near Fort Augustus (NH35 08 OS Pathf. 238).



Footings of a house in the ruined settlement of Auchteroe

AUCHTRIELOCH # (6830)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH476364 (Assumed location)

pendicle of Achintullach 1742 NAS RS38/9, fo. 285v [All and hail the toun and lands of Kilachy [= Coulachie KCV NH47 36] with mosses, muirs etc. within the parish of Kiltarlity,... with the mansion house etc. belonging to the saids lands... as also that pendicle of Glenvacy [= Clunevackie] commonly called Achintullach.]

Auchtrieloch 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G achadh

Notes associated with name:

Completely vanished from OS Pathf. The pendicle of Clunevackie called Achintullach (Gaelic achadh an tulaich 'field or small farm of the hillock'), mentioned in the Sasines in 1742, may be an early form of this name, since it is mentioned along with the neighbouring farm of Coulachie. However, in the OS Name Books compiled for the OS 6 inch first edn. map of 1875 all three informants give the form A(u)chtrieloch (described as a ruin). This suggests that Achintullach is in fact a different name referring to a different place. On the other hand Barron situates Achtulloch on the west side of the Bruiach Burn opposite Culmaskiach (sic) (1978, 50). This certainly places it very close to Auchtrieloch.

AUCHVAICH (6688)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH530404
(Accurate position) 200m

Achawick 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides
 Achvaich 1768 NAS E.769/71, fo. 13v
 Achvaich 1828 RHP23986, Plan 1
 Achviach 1828 RHP23986, Plan 5
 (Same Specific As) Pettyvaich OS Pathf, 176

G achadh; G an; G bàthaich

Notes associated with name:

'(Secondary) farm or field of the byre'. Nearby Pettyvaich shares the same specific, and no doubt refers to the same feature. On the OS 6 inch 1st edition map of 1876 the house or croft only c. 600 metres to the south-east of Auchvaich is called Byrefield, which looks very much like a translation of Auchvaich. Byrefield is called Badden on OS Pathf. 192 (NH534398).

AULTESKADALEGUAIN * (6063)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH362336 (Accurate position)

Aulteskadleguain 1807 RHP11638 [This must be OS Pathf. Allt a' Bhaile Mhóir,
 flowing through Balmore]

Where the proposed road crosses this burn at settlement (houses shown, not
 named) 'a shod ford' has been written in.]

(Now Called) Allt a' Bhaile Mhóir OS Pathf, 191

G allt

Notes associated with name:

'Burn of Eskadale' + personal name? This name shows that the Norse name Eskadale had a much wider application than the present-day estate of that name in Kiltarlity parish (now KCV), and was probably the name they used for the whole of the Strath, at least from Eskadale to Cannich.

The final element of this name (guain) may tentatively be linked to the Gaelic personal name Guinne, from ON Gunni (see Black 1946 under Gunn). We cannot of course put too much weight on one, rather dubious, early 19th century form, taken down by a surveyor (Wm. Cuming) who seems not to have had much knowledge of Gaelic.



Looking across the Strath to Aultskadaleguain and Balmore

AULTFEARN (21933)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH50 41
(Accurate position) 30m

OS Pathf, 176

Ault Fairn 1800 Brown Plans, no. 26 [Surveyed 1800. Farm-name.]
Aultfearn 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

G allt; G feàrna

Notes associated with name:

'Alder burn', presumably referring to the burn which flows from the south-east into the Bruiach Burn north of the present village of Aultfearn or Allarburn at NH504416. On Brown Plan no. 26 (1800) 'Allars' (Sc allar 'alder') are marked growing at the confluence, as well as nearby along the Bruiach Burn.

Known locally as Allarburn (Scots 'alder burn'), and so the Scots version of this name (ex info. Ron MacLean, Culburnie), it refers to what is now the largest settlement in the parish. The village is now sign-posted as Kiltarlity, and is called as such on OS Landranger 26. On OS Pathf. 'Kiltarlity' is written above 'Aultfearn' in larger letters. On Brown Plan no. 26 the farm steading of Ault Fairn lies on both sides of the road which leads to Tomnacross (NH504414).

BAC AN SPÀRDAIN (21451)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH121221 (Accurate position) 780m

OS Pathf, 206

G bac; G an; G spàrdan

Notes associated with name:

'Bend or ridge of the slope or level shelf'. G bac 'hinderance; bend in the ground' is probably best translated 'ridge' in an upland context such as this. It can also mean 'hollow or bend', especially on the body (Watson 2001). The element is not discussed in Watson 1926, but twenty years earlier he translates Bac nan Cisteachan in Applecross parish ROS 'ridge of the chests' (1904, 217). This word is not to be confused with the loan-word bac from Old Norse bakki 'bank', meaning 'moss, peat-bog'. This is the first element in the Gairloch place-name Bac an Leith-Choin, which Watson translates 'moss of the lurcher' (1904, 228).

G spàrdan has a variety of meanings in Dwelly, such as 'hen-roost, roost; small, flat-topped hill'. In a Wester Ross context he also gives the meanings 'short, steep slope' and 'level shelf on a hill-side where one would naturally rest'.

BAD A' CHLAMHAIN (6097)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH441415 (Accurate position) 306m

OS Pathf, 176

Bad a' Chlamhain 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet IX

G bad; G an; G clamhan

Notes associated with name:

'Clump of the buzzard or kite'. This is almost certainly Krockderahaven of Lovat/1757 (Peter May map), probably for Cnoc Doire a' Chlamhain 'hill(ock) of Doire a' Chlamhain, which itself means 'grove of the buzzard or kite'. This makes more sense as a hill-name than the OS Pathf. form.

BALBLAIR (6504)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH509451 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Baillblare 1691 OPS, Kilmorack [Courtesy of the KHA]

Belblair 1757 Lovat/1757

(Name is Part Of) Balblair Wood OS Pathf, 176

G baile; G blàr

Notes associated with name:

'Estate of (the) field or muir'. It may represent baile blàir or baile a' bhlàir. It is now known locally as Wester Balblair, ex info. H. Harrison. This is probably to distinguish it from Balblair in Kirkhill parish.

On Lovat/1757 map Belblair consists of 6 fields. It seems to include the large area with tree symbols to s.w. of 6 fields described as 'Inclosures lately planted with Firs, Birch etc.' (presumably OS Pathf. Balblair Wood).

No. 1 : Reinakeclash: 3.2.20 [Should probably read Reinaheclash, for raon na h-eaglais(e) 'kirk field'.]

No. 3: Rein: 3.30 [very small, so must be 3 roods, 30 falls]

No. 5: Chriet: 1.3.10 [immediately east of cluster of 6 small houses; presumably for 'Chreit' i.e. 'croft'.]

BALBLAIR (21284)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH53 45 (Accurate position) 30m

Belbler 1655 NLS Dep. 327, 44/1 [Original of RMS x no. 406]

Ballablair 1756x58 NAS E.769/136, p. 5

(Name is Part Of) Balblair House OS Pathf, 176

G baile; G blàr

Notes associated with name:

'Estate of (the) field or muir'. It may represent either baile blàir or baile a' bhlàir.

From NAS E. 769/139 (Peter May's Notebook 1756 x 58).

fo. 3v (p. 5)

Observes upon Ballablair

This small farm or Croft lies immediately south from the Casse[?Carse] Ground of Lovat upon a Bank head, having Croft na Ballagain on the East and the common high road from the Ferry to the Kirk on the West etc..

fo. 4r (p. 6)

Measures of Ballablair

Good Land viz

1. Rein a hahen or Kilnfield [raon na h-àtha 'field of the kiln'; àth (f.), gen. àtha, pl. àthan or àthannan 'kiln' (Dwelly and Watson 2001)]

2. Rein More or Meiklefield

Two patches below the Bank

Indifferent Land

3. Rein a Chairn or Cairnfield

BALBLAIR HOUSE (21285)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH535457 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Balblair

en Balblair; SSE house

BALCARSE (5347)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH567457 (Accurate position) 5m
OS Pathf, 176

Balcarse 1876 OS 6 inch first edn.

G baile; G cars

Notes associated with name:

'Carse estate or farm'. The second element is a loan-word from Sc carse 'low-lying land, usually by the sea'. Dwelly gives cars (f.) as the G spelling of carse. It can perhaps be taken as an example of how blurred the boundary was between Sc and G in this fertile coastal area between Inverness and Beaully.

The OS Name Book (52, p. 19) gives no variants, remarking that the name 'applies to a small farmhouse. The dwelling house is slated, the offices thatched, all one storey high and in good repair. Property of J. P. B. Biscoe Esq., Kingillie House'.

BALCHRAGGAN (6720)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH536436
(Accurate position) 15m

OS Pathf, 176

Ballcraggan 1814 RHP11642

G baile; G an (Probable); G creagan

Notes associated with name:

'Estate of the little crag'. The crag in question is probably the steep outcrop partly quarried away by Balchraggan Quarry. There was a place called simply Craggan beside Ballcraggan, on the south side of the Bog of Connan, all shown on the plan of the proposed road from Inverness to Beauly in 1814 (RHP11642), with Ballcraggan close to OS Pathf. Balchraggan Farm, while Craggan is nearer OS Pathf. Balchraggan. The NGR and height is of the small building marked Balchraggan on OS Pathf.. The same map shows the much larger Balchraggan Farm at NH533434 (30m).

BALCLADAICH (6075)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH299261
(Accurate position) 120m

OS Pathf, 207

Balcladich 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 111605

Ballachladdich 1797 Sasines, no. 586 [One of the lands of the 2 Guisachans and Frigay.]

G baile; G cladach

Notes associated with name:

'Estate of the shore or bank', part of the lands of Guisachan, on the banks of Abhainn Deabhag.

BALGATE (21164)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH50 41
(Accurate position) 30m

OS Pathf, 176

Balgate 1841 Census 1841

G baile; G an (Probable); G geata (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Estate of (the) gate or road'. Could it refer to a gate into Beaufort Castle? Barron gives the G as Baile a' Gheata, translating it as 'township of the road', comparing this use of geata to Geat' an Dròbhaichean, the old drove road in Kirkhill (1978, 48). He adds (loc. cit.) that there was an encampment of redcoats at Balgate in 1746.

BALLACHRASK (6502)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH497443 (Accurate position) 15m

OS Pathf, 176

Ballachrask 1757 Lovat/1757

G baile; G an; G crasg

Notes associated with name:

'Farm of the crossing'. The crossing here seems to refer to a crossing over the River Beauly, since Ballachrask lies on the north bank of said river. Furthermore the Maclean

and Morrison map of 1838 shows a Ferry Croft here (ex info H. Harrison).
On Lovat/1757 map it forms part of the lands of Kilmorack.

BALLINDOUN (993)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH529433
(Accurate position) 45m NW Facing

OS Pathf, 176

G baile; G an; G dùn

Notes associated with name:

'Estate of the hill-fort'; the hill-fort of the name must be Dùn Mòr fort (OS Pathf. Dùn Mòr fort) above Ballindoun c. 600m to the south-east.
OS Pathf. Ballindoun Farm is adjacent to Ballindoun.

BALLINTORE # (21909)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH51 37
(Assumed location) 160m WE Facing

Balantore 1832 Lovat/1832

G baile; G an; G todhar (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Estate or farm of the bleaching'. Todhar (m) can also mean 'manure, dung'. Dwelly gives both meanings; Watson 2001 gives only the meaning 'manure', while W. J. Watson interprets Ballintore (Baile an Todhair) 'bleaching-town' for places of that name in Fearn ROS, Abriachan (this one), and Kirkhill INV (1904, 41). Barron writes: 'Ballintore is a name still known to a few. It lies on the slope on the other side of the glen from the old church (of Convinth) and immediately north of it is Brae-arkie. This name has completely fallen into disuse' (1978, 48). Barron gives the Gaelic as Bail' an tòdhair (ibid.; also 1968, 225).

BALLONE (21899)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH552387 (Accurate position) 270m

OS Pathf, 192

Balloan 1780x99 RHP23998

G baile; G lòn

Notes associated with name:

'Farm of (the) marsh'. It lies in the southernmost corner of Kirkhill parish, and has three springs marked nearby on the OS Pathf. map.

BALMORE (21739)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH357333 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 191

(Name is Part Of) Allt a' Bhaile Mhóir OS Pathf, 191

G baile; G mòr

Notes associated with name:

'Big farm or toun'. Note that there is no settlement shown here in 1795 (RHP11605

Sheet 4); nor does this source name the burn here called on OS Pathf. Allt a' Bhaile Mhóir (Aulteskadleguain in 1807 RHP11638). On this latter plan 10 small buildings are shown where Balmore now is, but the settlement is not named, although the ford there is referred to as 'a shod ford'.

BALNAGARRACHAN # (21974)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH514421
(Accurate position) 30m

Balnagarachan 1800 Brown Plans, no. 25 ['Glebe of Kiltarlity with the farms of Ardrynich, Tomnacroich etc.' About half of the lands of Balnagarachan are described as 'Pretty good Land in Runridge, Donald, Hugh, Alex. & Jannet Frasers'.]

Balnagarrachan 1852 RHP3650 [Shown as one of the lands marching with Ardrennich and Dalnamine but not part of either]

G baile; G an; G garrach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Farm of the wrteches'? This is the meaning of garrach in Wester Ross (Wentworth 1996). Dwelly, besides 'wretch', gives the meanings 'glutton and crow'. The same element is found in the name Drumnagarrachan KCV c. 4 km to the south-west. The buildings which appear in 1852 on RHP3650 are still shown on OS 6 inch 1st edn. but not named. No buildings are shown here on OS Pathf. The lands of Balnagarrachan lie on the north side of the road junction where today there is a hotel (marked in 1852 on RHP3650 as 'School House'), and are bounded on the east by the Dounie Burn. There is a prehistoric monument in the wood immediately beside the arable of Balnagarrachan, marked on OS 6 inch 1st edn. as 'Stone Circle' and on OS Pathf. as 'Chambered Cairn'.

BALNAHAUN (21513)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH320297 (Accurate position) 70m

Balnahawen 1809 I. R. Mackay 1968, Plan opposite p. 394

G baile; G an; G abhainn

Notes associated with name:

'Farm of the river'. The river in question is the Glass, near whose banks the old farm stood. This occurs on OS 1 inch 7th series but not on OS Pathf., although a small building is marked on the site.

It is one of the four farms of the davoch of Clachan (of Comar). It is called Comernihawn in 1721 (MacDonald 1985, 'Estate of Chisholm'), and is referred to as Comar na haun in a letter of William Chisholm (The Chisholm) of 1799 (I. R. Mackay 1968, 394).

BARNYARDS (21408)

KILMORACK(KLO)/URRAY(URY), Settlement NH531469 (Accurate position) 5m
OS Pathf, 176

Barnyards 1757 Lovat/1757

Sc barnyards

Notes associated with name:

It lay in Urray (formely Tarradale) parish until 1891, when it was transferred to Kilmorack. It is known in G as An t-Sràid ('the street'), ex info Peadar Morgan.

BEALACH NA BREUN-LEITIRE (21133)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH260260 (Accurate position) 420m
OS Pathf, 207

(Name Contains) Breun-leitir OS Pathf, 207

G bealach; G an; en Breun-leitir

BEALACH NA H-IMRICH (21300)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH193202 (Accurate position) 596m
OS Pathf, 206

G bealach; G an; G imrich

Notes associated with name:

'Pass of the flitting'. A pass between the tops of Creag nan Calman and Cnap na Strì. Difficult to negotiate peat-hags (June 2001). For more on the element imrich see All na h-Imrich above.

BEANACHRAN # (6055)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH30 39 (Accurate position)

terras de Bencharran 1637 RMS, ix no. 658 [Villas et terras de Bencharran, Munlie vel Muilie, Ochterro, et orientalem dimidietatem ville et terrarum de Broulin, extenden. ad ½ davate et octavam partem ant. ext., in baronia de Ageis.]

Benacra 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3 [Marked as a settlement. Extima Scotiae (Blaeu) has Binnachra.]

(Name is Part Of) Beanachran Burn OS Pathf, 191

(Name is Part Of) Loch Beannacharan OS Pathf, 191

G beannach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Little horned one, little tapering one'? This name is discussed at length by W. J. Watson under Loch Beannacharan, Contin parish ROS, which obviously shares the same derivation, having such early forms as Kenlochbenquharene 1479, and Kinlochbeancharan 1571. He derives it from beannachar 'place of peaks or horns', itself derived from beannach 'peaked, horned' (1904, 152). He adds that beannacharan is a 'collective form' of beannachar (loc. cit.). Later Watson (more correctly) interprets the ending -an as a diminutive, pointing out that the horns both of the Glen Strathfarrar (Kilmorack) and Strath Conon Loch B. refer to their 'long taper ends' (1926, 481). Also he re-interprets the first element as consisting of beann 'horn, peak' (now beinn) + cor 'cast, shot'. I think his initial interpretation of these two names under discussion as consisting of beannach with various extensions or suffixes is more likely to be correct. For more on the local pronunciation, and the inconsistency of the OS Pathf. spelling, see under Loch Beannacharan KLO.

BEANACHRAN BURN (6058)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH30 39 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Beanachran

Notes associated with name:

Note the inconsistency of spelling this element on OS Pathf.: Beanachran Burn, Beanachran Wood, but Loch Beannacharan.
For more on the local pronunciation, and this inconsistency of spelling, see under Loch Beannacharan KLO.

BEAUFORT (6584)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH506430
(Accurate position) 25m

ad castrum de Beuford 1280 Moray Reg., no. 127 ['At the castle of Beuford', the abode of William of Fenton and his wife Cicilia.]

quartam partem terrarum suarum de Beuford 1439 RMS, ii no. 220 [Charter of Margaret de Fenton de Beuford elder daughter of the late Walter de F. de B. and one of his heirs by which she grants to Walter Ogilby son of late Patrick de O. of Uchterhous a quarter of her lands of Beuford and its manor and her quarter of the lands of Ard vic. Inv. + other lands throughout Scotland.]

terras de quarta parte terrarum de Beuforte 1448 RMS, ii no. 618 [Charter of Janet de Fentoun younger sister of Margaret, daughter of late Walter de F. (styled lord of Baky ANG), widow of Robert Stewart, son of late David Stewart of Rossitht [Rosyth FIF], selling to William Haket on her marriage with him lands throughout Scotland including terras de quarta parte terrarum de Beuforte in le Arde, et terras de quarta parte terrarum in Strathglasch vic. Inv..]

molendino de Bewfort 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including Downegorre and the mill of Bewfort, with crofts and brewery (cum croftis et brasina).]

French beau; French fort

Notes associated with name:

'Beautiful strong place', coined in the first half of the 13th century by the French-speaking Bisset lords of Lovat as deliberately contrastive or complementary to their nearby foundation the priory of Beaully ('beautiful place'). It seems to have become the chief stronghold of the Bissets by 1242, when the priory is described as being beside ('juxta') Beaufort (see Beaully Chrs.no. 3 and p. 40). It appears on the OS Pathf. as Beaufort Castle.

Unlike the early forms of Beaully, Beaufort is never translated into Latin, no doubt reflecting the secular context in which the name was coined and used.

Either this stronghold, or its predecessor, is the one referred to in the name Dounie, containing G dùn 'fort' q.v.



Looking towards Beaufort Castle, with hay bales in the foreground

BEAULY (21420)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH52 46 (Accurate position) 5m
OS Pathf, 176

(Name is Part Of) River Beauly

Notes associated with name:

'Beautiful place'. Medieval French name given by the monks of Beauly Priory (founded early 13th c.); appears in early charters in Latin form 'monasterium etc. de Bello Loco' 'of the beautiful place'. The G for Beauly is A' Mhanachainn 'the monastery', referring to the priory. See also Creag na Manachuinn KLO.



The west end of the church of Beaulieu Priory, A' Mhanachainn, ('the monastery'), which is also the Gaelic name for the town of Beaulieu

BEINN A' BHA'ACH ARD (21938)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH361435 (Accurate position) 862m
OS Pathf, 175

Ben-Vaichard 1835 Miller 1835, ch. 2

G beinn; G an; G bàthaich; G àrd

Notes associated with name:

'Peaked hill or mountain of the high byre', referring to its shape, which is something like a byre or barn roof. Hugh Miller tells the local legend of how the Cailleach Mhòr (Cailleach-more) or great hag was making the mountains with stones from her pannier when her pannier broke, the resulting heap of stones going to make this peaked hill

which is so conspicuous from the eastern lowlands around Inverness and Beaully (Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland (1835, 1994 edition, ed. J. Robertson, ch. 2)).

BEINN A' CHAIREIN (21288)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH296318 (Accurate position) 646m
OS Pathf, 191

G beinn; G an; G càirean
Notes associated with name:
'Hill of the gum'.

BEINN A' CHLAONAI DH (6729)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH42 45 (Accurate position) 426m
OS Pathf, 176

Krockchayleachlunan 1757 Lovat/1757
Beinachluinan 1843 RHP1296

G beinn; G an; G claonadh (Probable)
Notes associated with name:
'Mountain of the slope or bend'. However the Lovat/1757 form is analysed ('Top of a Hill call'd Krockchayleachlunan'), it contains the generic cnoc not beinn.

BEINN A' MHEADHOIN (6817)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH21 25 (Accurate position) 610m
OS Pathf, 207

scheling and girsing of Bennivane 1593 Chisholm Writs, no. 44 [Letters of reversion by Duncan McCullo of the auchten part [or penny land] (sic) of Knokfyn with 'scheling and girsing of Bennivane' in the barony of Commirmoir, held on reversion from Alexander Chessolme of Comer for the sum of 300 merks.]
Binvean 1670 HCA, D536/D no. 8, item 4 (my ref.) [One of the 'sheallings' of Mikle Comer.]
(Name is Part Of) Loch Beinn a' Mheadhoin OS Pathf, 207

G beinn; G an; G meadhan (n)
Notes associated with name:
'Mountain of the middle'. The modern G for 'middle' (both noun and adjective) is spelt meadhan. See for example Watson 2001.

BEINN EUN (21268)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH199266 (Accurate position) 650m
OS Pathf, 206

G beinn; G eun (Probable)
Notes associated with name:
'Bird mountain, mountain of birds'.

BEINN NAN SPARRA (6790)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH253245 (Accurate position) 447m
OS Pathf

G beinn; G an; G spàrr

Notes associated with name:

'Mountain of the beams or spars of wood'.

BELLADRUM (6568)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH518419
(Accurate position) 45m

tribus partibus de Beldrum 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs lands in the barony of le Arde including the lands of the three parts of Beldrum with Culmullynebege.]
octauam partem de dawoch de Belladrum 1511 NLS Dep. 327, 59/2 [An eighth part of the dawoch of Belladrum. This is the original charter of RMS ii no. 3602. RMS has wrongly 'Dawoch et Belladrum'. It appears as Dawoch de B. twice in the original.]

tres quartas partes de Balladrum 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [King James IV confirms to James Haliburton of Gask and his heirs three quarters of Balladrum along with other lands.]

G baile; G an (Probable); G druim

Notes associated with name:

'Farm of the ridge'. It is described as a dawoch in 1511, and probably represents one of the two dawochs of Moy.



Belladrum Home Farm



March dyke (of turf and stone) of the Belladrum Estate, with Convinth old graveyard beyond the gorse

BLAIR * (21128)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH50 36
(General (1km)) 160m

(Name is Part Of) Ardblair OS Pathf, 192
(Name is Part Of) Blairmore OS Pathf, 192
(Name is Part Of) Fanblair OS Pathf, 192

G blàr

Notes associated with name:

'Field, enclosed ground' etc. This seems to be the name of an old estate which by the late 15th c. was divided into Ardblair and Fanblair i.e. Upper and Nether Blair. A further division is Blairmore (Meikle Blair).

BLAIRCONISH (21594)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH513391
(Accurate position) 130m

OS Pathf, 192

Blairconnachs 1828 RHP23986 [On opposite (east) side of the road from Blairconnachs is 'Market Place'.]

G blàr; G conasg (Probable); G ceannach (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Field or muir of (the) whin' (conaisg, gen. of conasg) or 'of (the) buying'? The first interpretation is supported by local tradition (ex info Ron MacLean). The interpretation of the second element as G ceannach 'buying' is suggested by the fact that a market place is shown beside Blairconachs in 1828. However, the 1828 form is more easily explained in terms of conasg than of ceannach.

BLAIRMORE (21874)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH514368
(Accurate position) 160m

OS Pathf, 192

Blairmore 1828 RHP23986, Plan 6 [One of the lands of Glenconvinth]
(Name Contains) Blair

en Blair; G mòr



Looking down from above Convinth Church over the Allt Dearg to Blairmore

BLAIR-NA-GAUL # (6087)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH580456 (Assumed location)
10m

Blarnigale 1666 Wardlaw MS, 314 [Relating to events in 1646: 'Lieutenant William Fraser, vulgarly William Geilach [fn.: 'Highland William'; presumably for Gàidhealach], stopt the passe and common rode above Rindowy in Blarnigale, having 4 men in arms with him, takes out a great barrell of strong ale out of the

drinking house, and sets it on the high rode and rids stradling over it, broaches the vessell and calls to all going by to drink the King's good health. Not a man, horse or foot, came near him for two dayes; some road by below him, some above, and never any came neare him.']

Blairnagaule 1756x58 NAS E.769/136, p. 25

Blairnagaill 1756x58 NAS E.769/136, p. 25 [In this source this farm is referred to twice as Blairnagaule and once as Blairnagaill.]

Blair-na-gaul 1814 RHP11642

G blàr; G an; G gall (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Blàr nan gall 'field or muir of the foreigners' is the most likely interpretation of this name. It is marked as a small settlement on the north side of the proposed road of 1814 (RHP11642) on a burn between Runduy (Rhinduie House) and Warranfield (now Lentrán). The foreigners in question may be the same ethnic group alluded to in Englishton, c. 3 km. to the east.

From Peter May's Notebook 1756x58 E. 769/136

fo. 13v (p. 25)

Observes upon Blairnagaule

Blairnagaule lies near the coast and is bounded upon the east by Rinduie and Tainwilt [=Teanuilt] upon the south by the common hill on the west by the farm of Houme....

fo. 14r (p. 26)

Measures of Blairnagaill

Indifferent land viz

1. Dorrairiach
2. Dalla Du or Black Dale

Bad Land viz

3. Dallaroyach
4. Chreit du
5. Chreit peik

BLÀR NA COILLE (21287)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH538448 (Accurate position)
45m

OS Pathf, 176

G blàr; G an

Notes associated with name:

'Muir or field of the boars?' The second element may be G cullach (m.) 'boar, either wild or domestic'. Whatever it was originally it has been assimilated to G coille 'wood', but it appears in Wardlaw MS as 'the moore of Blair ni Cuinligh, a litle above the Stockfoord of Ross' (316) (sic; spelt by Barron 1968, 219 as Blair na Cuiligh), and Blarenicuilich (290). Barron 1968, 219, spells it Blairnacuilich, and describes it as the wooded part which lies to the north of Conon Moss, and about a mile west of Achnagairn.

In Peter May's Report, completed 1760, mention is made of firs being first planted about this time on the 'moor of Blarnakylach' (Barron 1968, 204).

BLÀR NA GAMHNA * (6821)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH27 28 (Assumed location) 180m

(Name is Part Of) Allt Blàr na Gamhna OS Pathf, 207

G blàr; G an; G gamhainn

Notes associated with name:

'Field of the young (one winter-old) cow or stirk(s)'. Although Dwelly gives the gender of gamhainn as m. (with gen. sing. a' ghamhna or a' ghaimhne, pl. gaimhne or gamhna), when referring to a female beast it can also be fem. Alternatively na gamhna of the name might be a gen. plural form nan gamhna (instead of the more regular nan gamhainn).

BLARNAHENACHRIE # (21589)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH597416 (Assumed location)

Blaarnahennachrie 1756x58 NAS E.769/136, p. 34

Blarnahenachran 1760 Barron 1968, 213 [A Forfeited Estates Rental states that there were 2 tenants here at this time.]

Blar na sheana chrìoch 1848 Barron 1968, 213 [Session Records.]

G blàr; G an; G sean (Probable); G crìoch (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Muir or field of the old boundary'.

BOBLAINY (6566)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH492393
(Accurate position) 155m NE Facing

OS Pathf, 192

Bobleny 1655 NLS Dep. 327, 44/1 [This is the original of RMS x no. 406. Charter repeats list of names; in second list it has Boblenie.]

William Fraser of Bowblanie 1677 Inverness and Dingwall Presbytery Record, 77

G both (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

The first element is probably G both 'sheiling, hut'; the second element is problematical. Dwelly has blonag f. 'fat, suet, lard', with a by-form blanag). Another possibility is that it is a personal name, even a saint's name, given that G both can be used in an ecclesiastical context to mean 'church, cell' (for which see Taylor 1996, passim). In that case we may be dealing with St Blain (Blàn), for which see Watson X Barron gives the G as both lànaidh, quoting an 1844 form Polaney from the Free Church records (1978, 50). The second labial stop (b/p) is however clearly part of the original formation, and as such requires explanation.

BODHA (21597)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH41 44 (Assumed location) 260m

Boah 1843 RHP1296

(Name is Part Of) Loch a' Bhodha OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

Etymology unknown.

BOGROY (5345)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Water NH567449 (Accurate position) 5m

Bogroy 1666 Wardlaw MS, 272 [Description of severe flooding of the Burn of Jack in 1637: [it] came down with such a torrent that it run through Easter Moniak, destroying houses and cattell, especially sheep; it run down to Drumchardny, took away the very halfe of Culbokys yard in Drumchri [for Drumreach c. 800m south-west of the Bogroy Inn?], then a pretty fruitful orchard, supplanted his dwelling house, run down through the bottom of Bogroy, which land never recovered to this day.]

G bòg; G ruadh

Notes associated with name:

'Reddish brown bog'. This is also the name of an old inn which stands beside the area of the bog, now drained. Today it stands at the west end of the village of Inchmore.

BRAEMULLACH * (21098)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH10 19 (General (1km))

(forest of) Bra<mu>lich 1539 Chisholm Writs, no. 4 [forests of Aufrik, Culove and Bra<mu>lich lying in Straglasche.

Printed version has Branuilich, which I am assuming is for Bramulich (correct number of minims). Index identifies it as Braemalloch.]

Branelyt 1555 Chisholm Writs, no. 9 [Forests of Aufrek, Coullovie and Branelyt in Strathglashe.]

Braneleich 1590 Chisholm Writs, no. 37 [Forests and woods of Auffrege, Cowllowie and Braneleich in the barony of Comyrmoir.]

Branealichie 1591 Chisholm Writs, no. 40 [Forests and woods of Auffrege, Cowllowie and Branealichie.]

(woods and forests of) Branaleiche 1593 Chisholm Writs, no. 46

(woods and forests of) Breamealach 1630 Chisholm Writs, no. 127

Braemalloch 1678 Chisholm Writs, no. 493 [Forests of Affric, Cullovie and Braemalloch in Strathglass.]

(Name Contains) Mullach

G bràigh

Notes associated with name:

'Upland of Mullach', containing the same existing name as Athnamulloch and Mullach Fraoch-choire.

BRAULEN (5747)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH23 38 (Assumed location) 140m

forestam de Breuling 1610 RMS, vii no. 330 [King grants to Simon lord Fraser of Lovat 'terras de Eister et Wester Agayisis, cum molendino, multuris etc., ilam de Agayisis, ejus forestam, forestam de Breuling nuncupat., cum tenentibus etc. et lie scheillingis, vic. Invernes'.]

orientalem dimidietatem ville et terrarum de Broulin 1636x37 RMS, ix no. 658 [Feb. 1637 King Charles I confirms the charter dated Nov. 1636 by which Hugh lord Fraisar de Lovatt feus to his relative Hugh Fraisar of Belladrum his heirs various touns and lands in the barony of Ageis viz Bencharran, Munlie or Muilie, Ochterro, and the east half of the toun and lands of Broulin, extending to half a davoch and one eighth (old extent), as well as the forest of (foresta de) B(r)owlin, with mills, fishings, sheilings and grazings (cum molendinis,

piscariis, lie scheillingis et gressingis). All these lands together in Glen Strathfarrar amount to half a davoch and one eighth.]

Forrest of Brawlyn 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3

Brawlyn 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3 [This source also has Brawlin Beg [same form on Extima Scotiae (Blau)] between Loch Moyaly and Loch Monar (OS Pathf. Loch A' Mhuillidh), on the south side of the river; also Forrest of Brawlyn to north of Loch Moyaly; Brawlyn settlement lies to north of river and just w. of Alt Brawlin (Extima Scotiae (Blau)) has Srawlin for Brawlyn, and shows the burn but does not name it; this is the OS Pathf. Broulin Burn (sic).]

(Name is Part Of) Braulen Lodge OS Pathf, 191

(Name is Part Of) Broulin Burn OS Pathf, 175

Notes associated with name:

Brawlyn settlement is marked on Gordon MS 3 to the north of the river and just west of Alt Brawlin (in printed map Extima Scotiae in Blau's Atlas, this appears as Srawlin, and the burn (OS Pathf. Broulin Burn) is shown but not named. The forest is marked to the north of Loch Moyaly (Loch a' Mhuillidh).

Locally the first syllable, which bears the stress, can be pronounced to rhyme either with Sc brow or SSE cow, which no doubt accounts for the inconsistency on the OS Pathf. between the spellings Braulen (Lodge) and Broulin (Burn). The second (unstressed) syllable is however consistently /ɪn/ (to rhyme with 'in'). So either Braulin or Browlin best reflects local pronunciation in English orthography (ex info Ron MacLean).

OS Name Books (1870s) under Broulin Lodge has 'Brùlainn, Bròlainn, Brólainn anything hashed or mangled; describes the place? The explanation of Mr Roberts, Beaul. cf Brothlainn (bròlainn!) seething of currents'. Dwelly: brothluinn (f) 'agitation, confusion, struggle; meeting of tides, struggle between wind and tides.'

Note also Dwelly broilein m 'manyplies in an animal's stomach [OED 'the omasum or third stomach of an animal']'; in Badenoch 'pig's snout'.

Note also Uamh na Brolainne R NR17 54 424, on Islay; Am Broilein W NM88 54 304, a coastal feature on west side of Loch Linnhe (for A' Bhrothluinn?); Craig Brawlin R NO468840 271 502m, a hill in the Mounth north of Glen Esk KCD; Brawlinmuir Wood, Fettercairn parish KCD V NO62 76 285; Brawland, Rhynie parish ABD (not in Alexander 1952) S NJ47 26 213; also Brawlandknowes, Gartly parish ABD S NJ50 36 197 (Alexander 1952, 187: Brawlandknow 1534 RMS iii, which he derives from Scots brawlins 'blaeberrys', itself a loan-word from Gaelic braoileagan, plural of braoileag f., which Dwelly translates 'whortleberry, blaeberry, cranberry'); Brawlands, Mortlach parish BNF S NJ338438 180 (Bralands 1755 Roy, Brawlands 1870 OS 6 inch first edn., BNF:XIX); Browland, Shetland S HU26 50 14. Note also the 1757 form of Broallan, Kilmorack (by Platchaig), which is Brolin; Brawliemuir, Glenbervie parish KCD S NO745840 1, which appears as Brawlanmour 1554 x 1556 RMS iv no. 1104.



Looking west towards Braulen

BRAULEN LODGE (5750)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH23 38 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Braulen

BREAKACHY (5397)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH46 44 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

duas Brekachyis 1513 RMS, ii no. 3831 [King confirms and quitclaims to ‘Wilando Chesholm de Comyr’ and heirs ‘terras de Knokfyne, Commyrmore, duas le Inverchaynayas, et duas Brekachyis, cum le outsettis, nemoribus et forestis earundem, jacen. in Strathglasch, in comitatu Rossie vic. Inv. - which lands Wilandus has resigned - in return for 3 suits of court annually to the earls of Ross, at 3 head courts of sheriffdom of Inv., for as long as the said earldom remains in the hands of the king; and at 3 head courts of the earldom of Ross ‘apud Kynnardy’ (Kinnairdie, Dingwall, Watson 1904, 94; not on OS Pathf.) when said earldom will be in hands of an earl of Ross.]

the davoch town and lands of Brackachy 1763 NAS GD23, 4/190
(Name is Part Of) Breakachy Burn OS Pathf, 176

G breac; G achadh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Speckled or variegated field'. It is described as a davoch in 1763.

BREAKACHY BURN (6626)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH47 44 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Breakachy OS Pathf, 176

en Breakachy; Sc burn

Notes associated with name:

Peter May gives the name of this burn in its G form Autlvrekakie (for Aultvrekakie) i.e. Allt Bhreacacaidh (Lovat/1757).

BREDAIG (5386)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH483421
(Accurate position) 100m
OS Pathf, 176

Bridage 1719 Parish Reg., Kiltarlity [& Convinth]

Britack 1799 Brown Plans, no. 19 [Shown as a farm consisting of 5 buildings and 7 fields]

Breedaig 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., Sheet X

Notes associated with name:

'Little Bridget'? Locally it is pronounced /brid'ak/, with i as in SSE 'keep', and palatalised d which sounds almost like j in SSE 'jar'. This pronunciation, and the early forms, indicate that it was at one time interpreted as G Brìdeag, a diminutive of Brìde 'Bridget', and this may in fact be the origin of the name, as personal names are sometimes found on their own as place-names.

Brydock, Alvah BNF (*Bredock* 1826) may share the same etymology.

On Brown Plan no. 19 ('Farms of Cottertown, Auchnamoin, Saw Mill and others')

Britack is situated south-east of its modern position, which corresponds much more closely with Brown's Auchnamoin q.v.

BREUN-LEITIR (21132)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH26 26 (Accurate position) 300m
OS Pathf, 207

(Name is Part Of) Bealach na Breun-leitire OS Pathf, 207

G breun; G leitir

Notes associated with name:

'Stinking or foul hill-side'.

BRIDGEND (21644)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH52 46 (Accurate position)

Bridgend 1743 NAS E.769/1/4, fo. 5v

Bridgend 1757 Lovat/1757

(Name is Part Of) Bridgend Burn OS Pathf, 176

(Language) Ceann na Drochaide

SSE bridge; SSE end

Notes associated with name:

The bridge in question is over the Bridgend Burn, and a bridge must have existed hereabouts since at least 1743. The bilingual nature of the community in and around Beauly in the 18th century is indicated by the appearance of this name in its G form in 1795 (for which see Ceann na Drochaide).

The farm of Bridgend is shown in detail on Peter May's map of 1757 (Lovat/1757) and consists of seven fields, four of which are named:

No. 2: Girtandu: : 7.1.20 [G gartan or gortan (neither in Dwelly as such), diminutive of gart m. 'field (usually of corn)']

No. 4: Gamash: 3.1.0 [along river; camus gen. camuis or camais m. 'bend' ?]

No. 5: Reinmore: 13.0.30 [raon 'field'; f. in Dwelly but here m. 'big field']

No. 6: Reinagurach: 5.3.0

The 'Farm stead' is shown with 2 small houses and plot of enclosed ground.

BRIDGEND BURN (21643)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH525461 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Bridgend

en Bridgend; Sc burn

BROALLAN (21461)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH495455 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Brolin 1757 Lovat/1757 [Part of the Farm of Platchaik.]

Broallan 1876 OS 6 inch first edn.

Notes associated with name:

The 1757 form looks very like a variation of Braulen or Broulin, in the north of the parish, and it may in fact be a transferred name from there. The modern local pronunciation, bro-allen, with the stress on the a, may well have been influenced by the written form. It is often referred to locally as Bogdhue (ex info H. Harrison).

BROULIN BURN (5751)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH23 40 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 175

(Alias) Allt Broilin

(Language) Allt Broilin

(Name Contains) Braulen

en Braulen; Sc burn

Notes associated with name:

Note the inconsistency in OS Pathf. forms, for which see under Braulen.

BRUIACH (5798)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH501412

(Accurate position) 38m

OS Pathf, 176

Brutach 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth; Brutach, Muy and the other (et altera) Muy.]
 Simeon Fraser of Bruiach 1677 Inverness and Dingwall Presbytery Record, 77
 (Name is Part Of) Loch Bruicheach OS Pathf, 192

G bruth (Probable); G -ach (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Boiling or raging one'? The early form Brutach, which appears twice in the Moray Reg. (and its exemplar NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10) militates against the underlying element being Gaelic bruach f., gen. bruaich (also now a nom. form) 'bank, edge'; also the related bruthach (m. and f.) 'slope, brae', since the Old Irish underlying both these words is bruach (MacBain). It is more likely to contain a root *brut 'hot, boiling', Old Irish bruth 'glow, rage', found in the water-name Burn of Brown INV/BNF, Gaelic Allt Bruthain(n). See Watson 1926, 469 and Nicolaisen 1976, 178. If this is correct, it would originally have been a hydronym or name of a water-course, in this case referring to the Bruiach Burn. Along its course the Bruiach Burn cuts through some quite deep gorges, where it can be especially prone to turbulence (ex info Ron MacLean). Whatever the origin of Bruiach, there is little doubt that it has later become assimilated to Gaelic bruach/bruthach.

Note the OS Pathf. inconsistency of spelling between the name of the loch (Bruicheach) and the name of the farm and burn (Bruiach). There is no doubt however that they derive from the same name.

BUACHAILLE BRÉIGE (21399)

Relief NH434424 (Accurate position) 279m
 OS Pathf, 176

Buachaille Bréige 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet IX [Situated west of NGR as shown on OS Pathf. See Name Notes.]

G buachaille-brèige

Notes associated with name:

'Roughly built monument on top of a hill' (Dwelly). Literally 'herd of falsehood'. Note that this feature lies very close to the Erchless-Breakachy boundary i.e. parish boundary between KCV and KLO, and that it is sited slightly differently on OS 6 inch 1st edition (on west side of Loch na Béiste Duibhe), and therefore unequivocally on the lands of Erchless KCV.

BUNCHREW (5838)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH61 45 (Assumed location) 5m

Monchrwe 1501 RMS, ii no. 3184 [Patrick Ogilvy of Kellebroauch sells to John Ogilvie of Laveroklaw his lands of the fourth part of Aird: 'terras suas quarte partis de le Arde, viz. partem suam de Balladrum, Inglistoun, Altoun de Connovay, Estir Connovay, Moneok, Fopoquhy, Monchrwe, Estir Eskadaile, Kynnerese, Ardaleyne, Culbrwim et partem suam de 2 Moyis, et omnes alias terras suas de le Arde, cum tenentibus' etc. vic. Inv. To be held in feu of the king by John and his heirs, whom failing by John Ogilvie prebendary of Dingwale his (eius) (presumably John's) brother and his heirs and assignees.]

quartam partem Monchrow 1542 RMS, iii no. 2733

(Name is Part Of) Bunchrew House OS Pathf, 177

(Name is Part Of) Mains of Bunchrew OS Pathf, 177

G craobh

Notes associated with name:

Watson discusses this name in some detail as an example of eclipsis or nasalisation (1926, 241). He would see the forms both with Mon- and Bun- as representing (i m)bun chraoibhe 'near (the) tree', where i mbun (or a mbun) means 'near to'. However, this may in fact be an example of generic element variation, between bun and mòine 'moss, peat-bog', for a discussion of which see Ó Maolalaigh 1998, 26-30, and (more generally) Taylor 1997.

BUNCHREW HOUSE (5842)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH62 45 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 177

(Name Contains) Bunchrew

en Bunchrew; SSE house (SSE)

BUNTAIT (6571)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH39 31

(Accurate position) 200m SW Facing

OS Pathf, 191

Buntach 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.

Buthach' is the MS form (NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10 fo. 18v- 19r). However ibid fo. 28v has Buntach (= Moray Reg. No. 51, same date as no. 21; printed version has Buntach.)]

twa Bwntactis 1416 RMS, ii no. 178 [Indenture made between William of Fentoun lord of that ilk and Huchon Fraser of Lowet on the other on marriage of Huchon with Janet of Fentoun sister of William, whereby William grants to newly weds various lands 'lyand in Strathglas wythyn the baronry of the Arde in name and assent of xxti markis'; also 'twa Bwntactis in the extent of ten marcis in manir as is before wyrtyyn of the landis of Strathglas, undir this condicioun that quhat tyme that the landis of Wchtirach be recoveryt', after which Fraser and spouse to get Uchtirach and give back 'the sayd landis of Bowntacte'. For Uchtirach see Auchteroe KLO; it may represent this place, or more likely Auchteraw near Fort Augustus (NH35 08).]

the sayd landis of Bowntacte 1416 RMS, ii no. 178 [see above]

G bun

Notes associated with name:

'Bottom or foot of?'. The second element would appear to be tach or tacht. There is no obvious water-course to which this name might apply, unless it be the substantial Allt Seanabhaile, which flows into the River Enrick opposite Inchechart on the lands of Buntait. Alternatively it might be a hill-name applied to the slopes above Buntait.

In 1764 Buntait contained (at least) Wester Town, Mid Town, Balnareigh, Glackhuil (Glaichoille) and Inchehacart (Inchechart) (MacDonald 1986, 113).

It is first mentioned as one of the 11 davochs of Convinth (1220 x 1221 (Moray Reg. nos. 21, 51).

BURN OF JACK # (5343)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Water NH55 43 (Accurate position)

Burn of Jack 1666 Wardlaw MS, 272 [Description of severe flooding of the Burn of Jack in 1637: [it] came down with such a torrent that it run through Easter

Moniack, destroying houses and cattell, especially sheep; it run down to Drumchardny, took away the very halfe of Culbokys yard in Drumchri [for Drumreach c. 800m south-west of the Bogroy Inn?], then a pretty fruitful orchard, supplanted his dwelling house, run down through the bottom of Bogroy, which land never recovered to this day.]

(Now Called) Moniack Burn OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

Jack probably represents the second part of the place-name Mon-iack, and is probably a back formation. See under Moniack.

CABRICH (21764)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH536433 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Caberach 1743 NAS E.769/1/4, fo. 6r [Milefiach and Caberach.]

G cabar; G -ach

Notes associated with name:

'Place of tree-trunks or poles'. It appears to be the same element as is found in the Gaelic name for Wardlaw, Balcabrac (Moray Reg. no. 51), but it is probably not the same name, unless Cabrich was once the name of the whole area of what is now the western part of Kirkhill parish, and has become restricted to a small area on the boundary of the parish beside Milifiach. It is more likely that these two names, although containing the same word, are independent of each other as names. Note that amongst the various meanings given by Dwelly for cabar, one is 'eminence', as in cabar beinne 'mountain top'. Although obviously a secondary meaning (the primary meaning seems to be 'rafter', for which see DIL under capar 'rafter, joist, roof'), it is possible that in at least some place-names containing this element, such as this one and The Cabrach in Aberdeenshire, it might simply refer to its relatively high position. Although Cabrich appears to straddle the parish boundary (between Kirkhill and Kiltarlity & Convinth) on both the OS 6 inch 1st edition and the 1 inch 7th series, it can safely be assigned to Kirkhill. This is confirmed by the association of Milifiach KIH and Cabrich in the 1743 Rental.

CAMAULT (6690)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH50 40
(Assumed location)

Camald 1655 NLS Dep. 327, 44/1 [This is the original of RMS x no. 406, which has Ramald]

Camult 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides
(Name is Part Of) Camault Muir OS Pathf, 176

G cam; G allt

Notes associated with name:

'Crooked burn'. This may refer to the Bruiach Burn, which is especially crooked as it flows down the west side of Camault Muir.

CAMAULT MUIR (6691)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH507406
(Accurate position) 70m

OS Pathf, 176

Moor of Camault 1800 Brown Plans, no. 26
(Name Contains) Camault

en Camault; Sc muir

Notes associated with name:

Note the change of structure between the 1800 form of the name, generic + preposition + existing place-name, and the modern SSE form existing place-name + generic.

CAMBUSSORRAY (21598)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH294385 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 191

Camiscorie 1681 Parish Reg., Kilmorack [Thomas McEan in Camiscorie. This looks like a copying error for Camissorie (as is found in 1684) or (less likely) Camisoorie.]

Camisorie 1682 Parish Reg., Kilmorack [Donald McThomas in Camisorie]

Camissorie 1684 Parish Reg., Kilmorack [Thomas McEan in Camissorie]

G camus

Notes associated with name:

The first element is Gaelic 'bay', referring to the bay at the south-west end of Loch Beannacharan which the settlement overlooks. The most reliable early forms are Camis(s)orie, and suggest that Camus-ochairidh, recorded in 1892 (Harrison 2001, 244), is based on some kind of later Gaelic reinterpretation.

Cambussorray, now a holiday cottage, was the birthplace of the famous pipe-major William Ross in the late 19th century.



Cambussorray at the west end of Loch Beannacharan

CANNICH (6633)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH34 31 (Accurate position)

(Is Source Of) Cannich OS Pathf, 191

(Name is Part Of) Invercannich OS Pathf, 191

(Alias) River Cannich OS Pathf, 191

Notes associated with name:

Originally a river name, it has given rise both to the settlement Invercannich and Cannich. It flows out of Loch Mullardoch. Not in Watson 1926 or Nicolaisen 1976.

(not a root name)

CANNICH (6635)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH33 31 (Accurate position) 65m
OS Pathf, 191

(Derives From) Cannich



The River Glass near Cannich, looking north-west

CAOCHAN A' MHEANBH CHRUIDH (5403)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH46 43 (Accurate position)
OS 6 inch, NH 44 SE

G caochan; G an; G meanbh-chrodh

Notes associated with name:

'Small burn of the sheep or goats' (literally 'small cattle'). The name in this form was unknown to local Alex MacRae 1970 (PN1970/17), who knew it as Caochan a Hennachrie, although he did not know what it meant.

CAOCHAN BUIDHE (5401)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH45 43 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

G caochan; G buidhe

Notes associated with name:

'Small, yellow burn'. Translated by Alex MacRae of Ardochy in 1970 'yellow brook' (PN1970/17). Yellow Brook is also the name of the small croft NH460436. This means that Alex MacRae knows the small unnamed burn flowing just south of this as Caochan Buidhe - and this would be confirmed by the name of the croft. It would seem therefore that the Ordnance Survey have wrongly assigned this burn-name. Before it reaches the Breakachy Burn, it is called the Allt na Crasgag.

CARN A' BHAINNE (21596)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH227377 (Accurate position) 250m
OS Pathf, 191

G càrn; G an; G bainne

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the milk'.

CARN A' BHAINNE (21607)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH442365 (Accurate position) 370m
OS Pathf, 192

G càrn; G an; G bainne

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the milk'. Known as Carn a' Bhainne Knockvuy to distinguish it from the nearby Carn a' Bhainne Inchully (Willie MacRae, PN1970/18). This hill lies between the Loch Neaty and Loch Bruicheach basins, and commands fine views over both. Climbed with Ron MacLean 23 August 2001.

CARN A' BHAINNE (5395)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH416360 (Accurate position) 390m
OS Pathf, 192

G càrn; G an; G bainne

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the milk'. Note that the next higher top to the south-south-east is Carn an t-Slamain 'of the curdled milk'. Known as Carn a' Bhainne Inchully to distinguish it from the nearby Carn a' Bhainne Knockvuy (NH442365) (Willie MacRae, PN1970/18).

CARN A' CHOIRE-BHEITHE (21304)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH188209 (Accurate position) 459m
OS Pathf, 206

(Name Contains) Coire-beithe

G càrn; G an; en Coire-beithe

CARN AN SGOLTAIDH (21582)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH39 43 (Accurate position) 400m
OS Pathf, 175

G càrn; G an; G sgoltadh

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the cleft'. Note also Allt an Sgoltaidh, which flows on the north side of Carn an Sgoltaidh.

CARN AN T-SLAMAIN (6852)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH423345 (Accurate position) 444m
OS Pathf, 192

Carnlamont 1837 NAS GD296, 202 no. 4 [No. 4 my own number within /202, a bundle of c. 50 folded documents from 19th c.]

Càrn an t-Slamain 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVII

G càrn; G an; G slaman

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the curdled milk'. One of the high, craggy hills forming the south-west edge of the Loch Neaty basin. This might well be the Carnlamont of 1837 GD296/202 no. 4 (ex info. Ron MacLean).

Note that the KCV/Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish boundary runs through the southern end of the hill.

CARN AN T-SNÀTH (6069)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH30 40 (Accurate position) 657m
OS Pathf, 175

G càrn; G an; G snàth

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the thread'. Snàth 'thread' is a u-stem m. noun, so its regular gen. sing. is snàtha (although by analogy with o-stem nouns, gen. sing. snàith is also found, for which see Dwelly and Watson 2001). In modern Scottish G, however, it is common for the genitival -a to be dropped, and this would account for the OS Pathf. form Carn an t-Snàth.

CARN BINGALLY (6062)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH338291 (Accurate position) 388m
OS Pathf, 207

G càrn

CARN DOIRE LÉITHE (21248)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH281339 (Accurate position) 310m
OS Pathf, 191

G càrn; G doire; G liath

Notes associated with name:

'Cairn or hill of (the) grey grove or thicket'. Compare Carn na Doire Léithe KCV INV.

CARN DOIRE LEODAI DH (6846)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH452376 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 192

(Formerly Called) Cnoc an t-Sean Lòin

G càrn; G doire

Notes associated with name:

Hill of the grove of '?' or 'hill of Doire Leodaidh'. I have no idea what the final element might be.

CARN EIGE (21452)

Relief NH12 26 (Accurate position) 1183m
OS Pathf, 206

G càrn; G eag

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of (the) gap or notch or file' (eag (f.), gen. eige). Viewed from the hills south of Loch Affric there is a very distinctive notch in the sky-line between Carn Eige and Màm Sodhail, and this might well have given rise to the name. For an alternative explanation, which suggests that it means 'file hill', from the long narrow ridge on its eastern side, see Drummond with Stewart 1991, 12-13. Immediately to the north-east, and obviously named from the same feature, are Creag ('rock, crag') na h-Eige and Bealach ('pass') na h-Eige.

This mountain, along with its neighbour Màm Sodhail (1180m), are the two highest mountains west of the Great Glen (nos. 11 and 13 respectively in the top twenty highest mountains in Scotland; see Drummond with Stewart 1991, 12-13).

Its summit is on the boundary between KLO INV and Kintail parish ROS.

CARN FEANNAIG (6843)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Relief NH452382
(Accurate position) 310m
OS Pathf, 192

Carn Feannaig 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G càrn; G feannag

Notes associated with name:

'Crow hill'. This is more likely than any meaning of feannag connected with arable farming (i.e. the so-called 'lazy bed'), since the terrain is very rough and covered in heather. However, it is the nearest of the rough chain of hills running south-west north-

east between Loch Neaty and Loch Bruicheach to the crofts of Knockvuy.
Climbed 23 August 2001.

CARN MÒRAIG (21279)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH357370 (Accurate position) 569m
OS Pathf, 191

G càrn; Morag (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Morag's Hill', presumably referring to the saint of the parish, found also in the parish-name Kilmorack.

CÀRN NA BAINTIGHEARNA (21901)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH557385 (Accurate position)
310m

Carnnapeintarn 1780x99 RHP23998
(Language) Ladycairn OS Pathf, 192

G càrn; G an; G baintighearna

Notes associated with name:

'Cairn of the lady'; the Gaelic name is on OS 6 inch; it is translated into Standard Scottish English (SSE) 'Ladycairn' on OS Pathf. 192. Thus Ladycairn is now beside Lady's Cairn, which latter appears on OS 6 inch and OS Pathf. as such. Lady's Cairn also appears to be a settlement, just east of Ladycairn, but on the Inverness and Bona side of the parish boundary.

Local tradition, as recorded by Rev. James Fraser in his Fraser Chronicles in the late 17th century suggests that the lady in question was Margaret Lyon, daughter of John Lyon of Glamis, and wife of Hugh Lord Lovat who lived in the second half of the 15th century. She 'was a stout bold woman. A great hunter, she would have traveled (sic) in our hills afoot, and perhaps outwearyed good footmen. She purged Mount Capplach of the wolves; there is a seat there called Ellig ni Baintearn. She lived in Phoppachy, near the sea, in a staunch house, the vestige whereof remains to this very day' (Wardlaw MS, 110). Mount Capplach no doubt refers to the whole upland area around Ladycairn, and is today represented by Caiplich immediately south-west of Ladycairn, in Inverness & Bona parish. Ellig, as the editor notes in Wardlaw MS *ibid.*, represents G eileag 'deer trap', or in this case more generally 'hunting place'. Watson, in his discussion of the term eileag, also mentions this place (1926, 490).

CARN NA CATHRACH (21210)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH33 26 (Accurate position) 320m
OS Pathf, 207

G càrn; G an; G cathair

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the chair'.

CARN NA DOIRE LÉITHE (21209)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH330272 (Accurate position) 343m
OS Pathf, 207

G càrn; G an; G doire; G liath

Notes associated with name:

'Cairn or hill of the grey grove or thicket'. The correct modern G spelling is Càrn na Doire Lèithe.

CARN NA GEÀRRAIG (6856)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH41 37 (Accurate position) 400m
OS Pathf, 192

Càrn na Geàrrraig 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVII

G càrn; G an; G geàrrag

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the leveret'. The OS Name Book translates it 'hare cairn'. Knock Maulet (i.e. *Knock Mauld) on RHP11605 (1795) probably refers to this feature.

CARN NA GEARRSAICH (6614)

Relief NH401459 (Accurate position) 584m
OS Pathf, 176

Carn-na-girisich 1843 RHP1296

G càrn; G an; G gearraiseach

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the hare'; or possibly 'hares'. If singular, then Dwelly's gearraiseach m gen. - eich 'hare' (Sutherland); cf geàrr f. 'hare' is being treated as a fem. noun. If plural, it should be 'nan gearr(ai)s(e)ach'.

It lies on the boundary between KLO and KCV (Erchless).

CARN NA GLAS-LEITIRE (21137)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH25 25 (Accurate position) 197m
OS Pathf, 207

(Name Contains) Glas-leitir

G càrn; G an; en Glas-leitir

CARN NAN GOBHAR (21240)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH278430 (Accurate position) 992m
OS Pathf, 175

G càrn; G an; G gobhar

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the goats'.

CARN NAN GOBHAR (21188)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH419375 (Accurate position) 400m
OS Pathf, 192

G càrn; G an; G gobhar

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the goats'; note that the nearby loch is called 'Loch nan Gobhar', 'loch of the goats'.

AN CARNAIS (21603)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH271391 (Accurate position) 529m
OS Pathf, 191

G an; G càrn (Probable); G -as (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

This would appear to contain Gaelic càrn + suffix or extension -ais, earlier -as, probably with locational force, meaning 'place of the cairn or cairns' or 'place of the hill'. It occurs with the definite article in the primary name (An Carnais) as well as in the two OS Pathf. names derived from it viz Creag a' Charnais and Glac a' Charnais. For a full discussion of the important locational suffixes -as, -es, -os, -us, with special reference to Irish place-names, see Ó Máille 1990.

CARNOCH (6591)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH38 36 (Accurate position) 55m
OS Pathf, 191

Karnich 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 11631
Cairnoch 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 4
Carnech 1807 RHP11638

G càrnach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Stony or rocky place'; this is Dwelly's definition (see under càrnach); it may also be applied to a place where there are burial cairns?

CEANN NA DROCHaid (21645)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH52 46 (Accurate position)

Kinnin drochet 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 5 [Settlement up the OS Pathf. Bridgend Burn, and near The Nurseries.]
(Language) Bridgend

G ceann; G an; G drochaid

Notes associated with name:

'End of the bridge', the Gaelic for Bridgend. The bridge in question is the one over the Bridgend Burn. For more on this, see Bridgend Notes.

CLACHAN COMAIR (6060)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH335306
(Accurate position) 65m
OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Comar OS Pathf, 191
(Alias) Comar Kirkton
(Language) Comar Kirkton

G clachan; en Comar

Notes associated with name:

'Kirkton of Comar'; marked on OS Pathf. as Burial Ground; site of medieval chapel of Comar, dependent on Convinth parish kirk. It is probably the place also referred to as Kirkcomar q.v.

The chapel is dedicated to Beathan, probably Beóán, anglicised as Bean. Dedications to a saint of this name are found throughout Scotland, for more details of which see Watson 1926, 310-12. It was also the name of the first bishop of the see of Mortlach, allegedly established by Malcolm III in 1063 (Abdn. Reg. i, 1).

The well beside the chapel is called Sputan Beathain on the Chisholm plan of the Davoch of Clachan (1809). This has become unrecognisable in the OS Pathf. Sputan Bhàin.



Graveyard at Clachan Comar

CLUANIE (5405)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH469442 (Accurate position) 150m NE Facing OS Pathf, 176

Clunie 1814 Harrison 1998, 214 [Parish Register]

G claon (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Brae-place'. Its position on a slope by a ford makes it more likely that this name contains G claon 'brae, slope, (steep) path descending to or ascending from a ford or bridge' (see Barrow 1992, 216), than that it contains G cluain 'meadow, green field,

pasture'. However, the vowel in the 1814 form (Clunie) suggests rather a derivation from cluain. The final element is presumably some kind of locational suffix meaning 'place of'.

CLUNES (6133)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH55 41
(Assumed location)

the twa Clines 1655 RMS, x no. 406 [Checked against original NLS Dep. 327/44. This has 'the twa Clines', RMS has 'the two Clines'.]

(Name is Part Of) Easter Clunes OS Pathf, 176

(Name is Part Of) Wester Clunes OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

According to the verse in Barron 1968, 225, whatever the origin of this place-name, whether it was claoon 'brae, slope' or cluain 'meadow', it was later assumed that it derived from cluain (Faoileagan a' Chluain).

The final -s derives from the Scots plural resulting from the division of the lands of *Clune into Easter and Wester.

CLUNEVACKIE (6563)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH488378 (Accurate position)
210m NE Facing

OS Pathf, 192

Cloynbaky 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs lands in the barony of le Arde including the lands of Cloynbaky]

Clonvaike 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [King confirms to James Haliburton of Gask and his heirs i.a. 'tres quartas partes de Fenblare, terras de Kelauch et Clonvaike, Crew, Fenelane' amongst other lands, all 'in baronia de Arde vic. Inv.']

G claoon (Probable); G bac (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Brae + ?'. The first element is more likely to be G claoon 'brae, incline' than G cluain '(water) meadow'. I conclude this both from the upland position of Clunevackie on an old track over to Glen Urquhart, as well as from the vowel oy and o in early forms.

I am unsure what the second element is, but it may be connected with G bac 'hinderance; bend in the ground', from Middle Irish bacc 'angle, bend; corner, especially of a field, used as a shelter for horses or cattle'. It can also mean 'hollow or bend', especially on the body (Watson 2001). The element is not discussed in Watson 1926, but twenty years earlier he translates Bac nan Cisteachan in Applecross parish ROS 'ridge of the chests' (1904, 217).

This word is not to be confused with the loan-word *bac* from Old Norse *bakki* 'bank', meaning 'moss, peat-bog'. This is the first element in the Gairloch place-name Bac an Leith-Choin, which Watson translates 'moss of the lurcher' (1904, 228).

CNOC A' CHONASG (21392)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH424415 (Accurate position) 245m
OS Pathf, 176

G cnoc; G an; G conasg

Notes associated with name:
'Knowe of the gorse'.

CNOC AN FHÉIDH (6805)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH456386
(Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 192

Knockany 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 111632 [Knockany is situated near OS Pathf. Wester Eskadale, but it presumably represents OS Pathf. Cnoc an Fhéidh; note that there is no small cluster of red biggins beside the name, Roy's usual way of indicating a settlement.]

G cnoc; G an; G fiadh

Notes associated with name:

'Hill(ock) of the deer (sing.)'. Now more correctly Cnoc an Fhèidh.

CNOC AN TEINE (21441)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH470472 (Accurate position) 381m
OS Pathf, 176

G cnoc; G an; G teine

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the fire'.

CNOC AN T-SEAN LÒIN # (6845)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH452376 (Accurate position)

Cnoc an t-Sean Lòin 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII
(Now Called) Carn Doire Leodaidh OS Pathf, 192

G cnoc; G an; G sean; G lòn

Notes associated with name:

'Knowe of the old marsh'.

CNOC MHUIRE (21881)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Relief NH55 45 (Accurate position) 60m

(Language) Kirkhill

G cnoc; G Màiri

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of (St) Mary'; this is recorded as the Gaelic for Kirkhill in the early 20th century (W. MacKay 1905, in his introduction to Wardlaw MS, p. xvi). James Fraser, minister of Kirkhill 1666-1709, author of the Wardlaw MS, refers to the hill and the parish in Latin as Mons Marie ('hill of Mary') (Wardlaw MS, p. xvi). MacKay notes also (loc. cit.) that an oath in the district was 'Air Moire 's a' Chnoc' (By Mary in the Hill'), and oath which Fraser himself records as "'be (by) Mary in Kirkhill' (Er Moir si chrock)", relating to an incident of 1478 (Wardlaw MS. 112).

CNOC NAN DAMH MÓRA (6740)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH41 45 (Accurate position) 472m
OS Pathf, 176

(Same Specific As) Meall nan Damh Mòra

G cnoc; G an; G damh; G mòr

Notes associated with name:

'Hill(ock) of the big stags'. The generic element appears also as meall 'rounded hill'.

CNOC NA SGÀILE (21882)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Relief (Accurate position)
260m
OS Pathf, 191

Cnoc na Sgàile 1875 OS 6 inch first edn.

G cnoc; G an; G sgàil; sgàile

Notes associated with name:

'Knowe of the spectre or shade; or of the hut(s)'. Watson 2001 gives sgàile 'shade, spectre' (Dwelly gives the word with short a). The OS Name Book gives no variants and interprets it as 'the rock (sic) of the shadow, or shade'. However, the specific might be G sgàil(e) 'hut', a loan-word from Old Norse skáli 'hut', discussed by Jackson under Scáli Merlec in the Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer (1972, 71). Hut circles are marked nearby on the OS Pathf.. See also Loch Ruigh na Sgàlain KCV and Eas Sgàile KLO.

CNOC SGILIDH (5407)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH469446 (Accurate position) 90m
Scottish Place-Name Survey, PN1970/17

G cnoc; G sgileadh

Notes associated with name:

'Shelling knowe'.

CNOCNAGRAISHAG # (21382)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH462425 (Assumed location)

Cnocnagraishag 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

G cnoc; G an; G greiseag (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Knowe of the wanton woman', if the specific element is indeed greiseag, which Dwelly so defines. Marked as an L-shaped dwelling, with a sundial, on OS 6 inch first edition map, no trace of either is shown on OS Pathf..

Not on Peter May Map of 1757.

COILLE AN TUATHANAICH (6803)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Vegetation NH28 23
(Accurate position) 250m NW Facing
OS Pathf, 207

Coille an Tuathanaich 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XXXIX

G coille; G an; G tuathanach

Notes associated with name:

'Wood of the farmer or peasant'.

COILLE NA CLEITHE (21944)

KILMORACK(KLO), Vegetation NH465455 (Accurate position) 120m SO Facing
OS Pathf, 176

Chylanacleach 1757 Lovat/1757

G coille; G an; G cleith (Probable); G cliath (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Wood of the stake or post'. Dwelly has cleith, gen. cleithe f. and m. 'stake, goad, oar, roof, post'; however it may represent cliath gen. clèithe f. 'grid, grating; hurdle; harrow'. It is shown as a settlement consisting of two small houses on Lovat/1757.

COILLE NA H-ULAI DH (6791)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Vegetation NH26 23 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 207

(Same Specific As) Creagan na h-Ulaidh OS Pathf, 207

G coille; G an; G ulaidh

Notes associated with name:

'Wood of the treasure'. Note also nearby Creagan na h-Ulaidh.

COILLE NAN UAIGHEAN (5394)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Vegetation NH42 41 (Accurate position) 240m
SO Facing
OS Pathf, 176

G coille; G an; G uaigh

Notes associated with name:

'Wood of the graves' - probably referring to the Chisholm graves on the mound in the far s.w. corner.

COIRE AN T-SEILICH (21667)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH532393 (Accurate position) 210m
OS Pathf, 192

Corrashillach 1828 RHP23986, Plan 5 [Name of a burn.]

(Name is Part Of) Allt Coire an t-Seilich OS Pathf, 176 [Also on OS Pathf 192.]

G coire; G an; G seileach

Notes associated with name:

'Corrie of the willow'.

COIRE-BEITHE * (21303)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH190207 (Assumed location) 500m

(Name is Part Of) Allt a' Choire-bheithe OS Pathf, 206

(Name is Part Of) Carn a' Choire-bheithe OS Pathf, 206

G coire; G beith

Notes associated with name:

'Corrie of (the) birch tree'.

COIRE GHÀIDHEIL (5754)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH09 22 (Accurate position) 550m

OS Pathf, 206

shealing Carrigall 1670 HCA, D536/D no. 8 Bundle 68, item 4 (my ref.) [a written above i; followed by Lub corriagall, with the first a interlineated between i and g]

shealing Corrinagall 1670 HCA, D536/D no. 8 Bundle 68, item 4 (my ref.) [na interlineated with a caret mark; followed by subcorinagall (for Lubcorinagall)]
graiseings of Corriegail 1775 MacDonald (1985) TGSI, 117 [Transcription of a MS rental of 1775 (Chisholm Lands).]

Corrie Gaul 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 2

(Name is Part Of) Allt Coire Ghaidheil OS Pathf, 206

G coire; G an; G gall (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Corrie of the Norse or Lowlanders'. This is more likely to be the original meaning, going by the earliest forms. Note also Knock-na-Gaul nearby (1795 RHP11605 Sheet 2). However, the element gall 'foreigner, Norse, Lowlander' has been reinterpreted as gàidheal 'Gael'. The OS Object Name Books record the latter for this. On OS Pathf. occur also Bealach Coire Ghàidheil, Lochan Coire Ghàidheil and Allt Coire Ghaidheil (sic).

COIRE GHIUBHAIS (21584)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH338409 (Accurate position) 450m

OS Pathf, 175

G coire; G giuthas

Notes associated with name:

'Scots pine corrie'. It is on the southern slopes of Carn Bàn, the eastern side of which is Leachd nan Cabar, with Glac nan Cabar on the north side.

COIRE LEACHAVIE (5753)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH12 24 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 206

(Name Contains) Leachavie

G coire; en Leachavie

Notes associated with name:

Name contains Leachavie. Note also Allt Coire Leachavie, the burn which runs from the corrie into Loch Affric.

COIRE MHIC FHEARCHAIR (21453)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH157268 (Accurate position) 980m
OS Pathf, 206

G coire; G mac; Fearchar

Notes associated with name:

'Corrie of MacFhearchair or of the son of Fearchar'. There is another corrie of this name in Torridon, at the back of Beinn Eighe.

COIRE NA BEITHE (21280)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH354373 (Accurate position) 460m
OS Pathf, 191

G coire; G an; G beith

Notes associated with name:

'Corrie of the birch-tree'.

COMAR (5758)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX)/KILMORACK(KLO),
Settlement NH33 31 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 191

dauat[a] Cumber 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.]

dauat[a] Cumber 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.]

(Name is Part Of) Burial Ground Clachan Comair OS Pathf, 191

(Name is Part Of) Kirkcomar

G comar

Notes associated with name:

'Confluence, junction of a watercourse'. See Watson 1926, 476.

The two watercourses in question here are the Rivers Cannich and Glass. Comar no doubt originally occupied the whole of the neck of land formed by these two rivers, where the modern village of Cannich now lies. Although now in Kilmorack parish, it must originally have been in Convinth, as it is mentioned as one of the 11 davochs of Convinth in 1221 (Moray Reg. nos. 21, 51). The expanse of rich, flat land known later as the davoch of Clachan, which took its name from the Clachan or kirkton of Comar, lay along the south bank of the Glass, and so in Convinth (now Kiltarlity & Convinth). It includes Kerrow and Balnahaun. For a full description of this davoch, a plan of it in 1809, and an account of how it was cleared by the Chisholms at around that date, see I. R. MacKay 1968. For more on the chapel of Comar, which appears to have been dedicated to St Beathan, see Clachan Comair.

COMAR KIRKTON (21517)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH33 30
(Accurate position)

Comer Kirktowne 1665 MacDonald (1985) TGSI, 91

Comer Kirktown 1721 MacDonald (1985) TGSI, 105

(Alias) Burial Ground Clachan Comair OS Pathf, 191

(Language) Burial Ground Clachan Comair OS Pathf, 191

en Comar; Sc kirkoun

Notes associated with name:

This is the Scots or SSE equivalent of Clachan Comair.

CONAN (6676)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Water NH552441 (Accurate position)

(Name is Part Of) Conan Water OS Pathf, 176

(Now Called) Conan Water OS Pathf, 176

(Name is Part Of) Cononbank

(Name is Part Of) Loch Conan

Notes associated with name:

Assuming that this is the same name as the better known Conon, the river which flows into the Cromarty Firth just south of Dingwall, then it may contain the Celtic root con-'dog' (see Watson 1904, 151 and 1926, 430-1). This Conan (or Conon) would seem rather to be the name of a loch than a burn or river, since there was no burn of any size or length that flowed out of the now drained Loch Conan, whose old outflow was very close to the Moniack Burn. The OS Pathf. Conan Water is applied to the main drainage ditch which runs along the bottom of the old loch.

Another suggestion put forward by Watson in 1904 (151, but not mentioned by him 1926, 430-1) is that the first element may be con- 'joint, together', which for the Wardlaw Conan might translate something like the 'flowing together one'. This element is more fully discussed by Watson under Contin (1904, 147-8).

CONAN WATER (6677)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Water NH552441 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Conan

(Formerly Called) Conan

en Conan; SSE water

CONONBANK (6679)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH54 44 (Accurate position)

Old Houses of Connanbank 1814 RHP11642 [On north side of 'Bog of Connan'.]

(Name Contains) Conan

(Name is Part Of) Cononbank Farm OS Pathf, 176

en Conan; Sc bank

CONONBANK FARM (6678)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH541446 (Accurate position) 20m SE Facing
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Cononbank

Notes associated with name:

Presumably on or near the site of the earlier settlement of Cononbank. It lay on the

shore of Loch Conan, now drained. Note the inconsistency of spelling found on OS Pathf. between Cononbank and Conan Water.

CONVINTH (5283)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH514377

(Accurate position) 140m

OS Pathf, 192

Coneway 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [The 2 davochs of Coneway are amongst the 11 davochs assigned to the church of Coneway (Convinth). Note that the ms from which Moray Reg. is printed has Conway here (NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10 fo. 19r).]

Conway 1220x21 NLS Adv. MS.34.4.10, fo. 19r [Printed version (Moray Reg. No. 21) has Coneway.]

(Is Source Of) Convinth

(Name is Part Of) Easter Convinth

G *coinmheadh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Gaelic *coinmheadh (DIL coinmed (m), later coinmeadh or coindmheadh 'act of billeting or quartering'; cf modern Irish coinneamh (f) 'billeted person, guest' (Ó Dónaill))

Early Latinised forms of the common noun behind this name are: coneuethum or -us (Latin 'a Cano et Coneuetho') 1194 RRS ii no. 368; 'cana et coneueta (plural?)' 1196 x 1197 RRS ii no. 395 (Moray Reg. no. 9); 'super cano et coneueto' 1205 x 1206 RRS ii no. 460).

Note also Coneued, Conueth, Cuneued, Cuneueth from RRS ii referring to Conveth KCD. Also known as waiting, this was a tribute due to the king or other lord in respect of his lordship, specifically hospitality, entertainment and accommodation, or some payment in lieu of these (RRS ii p. 52). See *ibid.* pp. 52-3. When Convinth first appears in the early 13th century it stands at the centre of a complex of 11 davochs, and it was probably the place to which all these davochs brought their render.

The earliest forms of Convinth KCV require some explanation. If it is indeed from coinmed etc., then either 1) it must be assumed that the final dental fricative (apparently voiced) was becoming or had become silent in the Gaelic dialect of the Aird by the 13th century (earlier than in the Gaelic of eastern lowland Scotland); or 2) the final y which regularly appears in 13th c. forms of the name is in fact a miscopying of an original ð as y, a confusion common enough in late medieval charters, but rare in the script even of the late 14th century (bearing in mind that NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10, the ms on which a significant portion of the text of Moray Reg. was based, dates from the late 14th c.). The 15th century forms of the parish-name from CSSR iv (Connay 1435, Connae 1436) strongly suggest that explanation 1) is correct. The later, more archaic form of the name in 1480 (Conueth) is therefore best explained by influence from other places of this name (BNF and KCD), which had retained the full value of the final consonant. The later intrusive n is found also in the other places deriving from this noun. See also Convinth parish and Easter Convinth.



Ruin of Convinth Church

(not a root name)

CONVINTH (948)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Parish (non-extant) NH512375 (Accurate position)

ecclesi[a] de Coneway 1221 Moray Reg., no. 21 [For the 11 davochs associated with the church of Cunewy in this charter, see Convinth Parish Notes.]

ecclesi[a] de Cunewy 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [For the 11 davochs associated with the church of Cunewy in this charter, see Convinth Parish Notes.]

ecclesia Coneway 1245x55 Moray Reg., no. 279 (p.362) [End of taxation list for diocese of Inverness.]

una dauacha terre ecclesie de Cuneway 1258 Moray Reg., no. 122 [One of the davochs of the kirkland of Convinth ('una dauacha terre ecclesie de Cuneway') and another davoch in Ros which is called Erchless ('et alia dauacha in Ros que vocatur Herchelys') are in dispute between the bishop of Moray and John Bisset of the Aird]

Connay 1435 CSSR iv, no. 191 [Patrick Fraeser, clerk, diocese of Moray, holds the perpetual vicarage of Connay, diocese of Moray. Index identifies this as Conveth, but it must be Convinth, as Inverkeithny, which is another name for Conveth at this date, appears as a different parish *ibid.* no. 181.]

Connae 1436 CSSR iv, no. 310 [Patrick Frayser holds Connae and the subdeanery of Ross.]

(perpetual vicarage of) Conway 1445 CSSR iv, no. 1259 [William Wichardi, priest, diocese of Ross petitions the pope to provide him with the perpetual vicarage of Conway, dioc. Moray (£7), vacant by the death of John de Fores, last rector. But in 1436 the perpetual vicarage of Connae diocese of Moray is said to be worth 6 marks (*ibid.* no. 310).]

vicariam perpetuam ecclesie parochialis de Conueth 1480 NLS Adv.MS.35.2.4, ii fo. 222r no. 14 [= Beaully Chrs. No. 13. In notes to Beaully Chrs. no. 12 (p. 99) there is a quote from Dunbar Dunbar MS (a list of Lovat deeds of 1651) is (item) 72. Presentation of the vicarage of Conveth to sir David Walker dated 7 June 1474. As the editor notes on p. 100, David Walker is referred to as 'Donaldus Galle' in no. 13 (dated 1480), which mentions his death as the vicar of Conueth. Checked the original (18th c. copy) and the printed version has read this correctly.]
(Derives From) Convinth

Parish Notes:

The patronage of the church was ceded, after a composition with Brice bishop of Moray, to John Bisset (1203x21) and was apparently granted by him shortly after this to the priory of Beaully (Mor. Reg. nos. 21, 51). The vicarage was united to Wardlaw WLX KIH c.1330 and was still so united in 1430. It appears to have been disjoined thereafter, the vicarage retaining its independence, while the parsonage continued with the priory. Cowan 1967, 35.

Moray Reg. no. 51 (dated *ibid.* vii 1206x21, but dated by Watt, Grad. under Moravia/Edward shortly before Oct. 1221) records in detail the settlement of the above-mentioned dispute between Bishop Brice and John Bisset anent the advocacy of the churches of Cunewy (Convinth) and Dulbathlach (Dunballoch, later Wardlaw). According to this charter the church of Convinth had assigned to it on the authority of the bishop 11 *davochs* viz Gulsackyn (Guisachan), Buntach (Bunait), Herkele (Erchless), Cumber (Comar), Coneway (Convinth), made up of two *davochs* ('*dauache*'), Brutach (Bruiach), Muy and the other Muy (the two Moys also known as Ardrannich), Dunyn (Dounie), and Fothenes (Phoineas).

Convinth had dependent chapels at Comar in Strathglass (for which see Cowan 1967, 34) and on the lands of Guisachan, for more details of which see *Achadh na h-Eaglaise*. Both these sites are now in the parish of Kiltarlity & Convinth.

For the suggestion that the parish kirk of Convinth may have once been dedicated to St Sciath, an early Munster saint also commemorated in Angus (Watson 1926, 331-2), see *Culnaskiach KCV*. There is some evidence also of a local cult of St Comgan (Coan), by whom Lord Lovat's shepherd 'in the Muye's' (Ardrannich) swears (Wardlaw MS, 164; see also under Moy KCV below), and this may be reflected in the place-name Uaigh Gillechunne ('Gillechunne(e)'s grave'), which appears on OS 6 inch 1st edition attached to the site of a stone coffin containing two urns found in 1763 in a field north of Tomnacross (and beside Ardrannich). Gillechunne might represent a form of Gillecomgain 'servant or devotee of St Comgan'. For more on Comgan, who was closely associated with the Loch Duich area of Wester Ross, see Watson 1926, 281 and Taylor 2001, 182-3.

The present parish kirk of Kiltarlity and Convinth is at Tomnacross, formerly in Convinth parish. Kiltarlity and Convinth parishes were united c. 1500 (*Fasti* 468), and the parish today is usually referred to simply as Kiltarlity.

In 1891 Easter, Mid & Wester Crochiel, and Inchully, were transferred from KLO to KCV (Shennan 1892, 150).

CORACHARABIC (6044)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH31 46 (General (1km))

Conharbre 1571 NLS Dep. 327/50/1 [Walter abbot of Kinloss and prior of Bewlie feued much or all of the land of Beaully Priory to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat, including 'The halff davouucht, terras de lie Bocht, Conharbre'.]

Conharbrie 1572 RMS, iv no. 2020 [Royal confirmation of NLS Dep. 327/50/1]

Conharberie 1592 RMS, v no. 2165 ['Lie Half-Dawwacht, terras de lie Boytht, Conharberie.' This document is discussed in *Beaully Chrs.* 266 ff, where the text

is taken from the records of Kinloss, collated with an Act of Parliament of 1584, but no attempt is made to identify lie Boytht or Conharberie.]
 Corricharby 1666 Wardlaw MS, 179 [Marches of Corricharby perambulated in 1575 by the new tutor of Lovat 'and the graseings, mosses, woods, glens and shealings pertaining to the pryory surrounding all from top to bottom by the river of Orrin down to Ord and to Alt Boitteg, termed in the rights and donation rivulus ubi interfectus fuit Johannes M'kiver <'the burn where John MacIver was killed'>, and thence to Inach Tarvidal, taking instrument at every competent place as accords of law and justice.' He did the same for various other lands including Glenstrathfarrar and Strathglash.]
 grasing of Corracharby 1770 NAS E.769/72, /4
 (Language) Coire na Cairbe
 (Name is Part Of) Coracharabic Forest OS Pathf, 175
 (Same Specific As) Sgurr na Cairbe OS Pathf, 175

G coire (Maybe); G an; G cairb

Notes associated with name:

'Corrie of the bent ridge'. To the west is OS Pathf. Sgurr na Cairbe KLO (NH30 46). Dwelly cairb f (gen. cairbe) 'bent ridge of a girth saddle, chariot, ship, plough'. This is probably Conharbrie, which appears frequently as part of the lands of Beaully Priory e.g. Feb. 1572 RMS iv no. 2020. If this is the case, then the first element is not originally coire; while the second element, if it is indeed originally cairb, has in its earliest forms a reduplicative intrusive r in the final syllable.
 Other early forms are:
 terras lie Half-davach, terras de Boycht, Coherbrie 1634 RMS ix no. 227
 The town and lands called half Davach lands of Botherichabbile 1738 NLS Dep. 327/48/3.
 The name exists today on the OS Pathf. (175) only in Coracharabic Forest (NH32 46).

CORIDON # (21620)

KILMORACK(KLO), Ecclesiastical NH401402 (Accurate Position)

Coridon 1675 Parish Reg., Kilmorack [20 June 1675: William McDonald in Aiges (Aigas) had his child called Marie baptised at Coridon (from Parish Register transcript penes Sue and John Thomson, Kilmorack Heritage Association).]
 Carridon 1728 Chisholm Writs, no. 817 [Agreement to build a church at Carridon]
 Coridon 1728 Chisholm Writs, no. 818 [New church to be built at Coridon on the west side of the water of Farrell (i.e. Farrar) and north side of the water of Beulie (sic), where the ministers of Kilmorack and Kiltarlity are to preach]

Curadan (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

This would appear to represent the saint's name Curadan aka Boniface (for whom see MacDonald 1992; see also MacKinlay 1914, 481). Harrison (2001, 7) writes: '276 baptisms occurred at Coridon between 1674 and 1708, about 14% of the total recorded in Kilmorack parish during this time. It is not mentioned after 1708 and there is some uncertainty about its location'. However, two notices of 1728 (Chisholm Writs nos. 817-18) solve the problem. They record an agreement to build a (new) church at Carridon (no. 817) or Coridon (no. 818), which is described as being on the west side of the water of Farrell (i.e. Farrar) and north side of the water of Beulie (sic). This describes the position of the church marked on OS Pathf. at NH401402, which must be the site of Coridon. Its disappearance from the Parish Records after 1708 can be explained by the fact that thereafter it was referred to as Struy. Coridon was no doubt on the site of the place of worship mentioned c. 1642, when the provincial assembly of

Ross gave permission for the new minister of Kilmorack to hold a service every other Sabbath at Struy in the wester end of the parish, while the heritors, who had petitioned the assembly in the first place, agreed to build a suitable house for the service (Chisholm Writs no. 181).

CORRICK (21531)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH516390 (Accurate position)
140m

OS Pathf, 192

Corrack 1828 RHP23986

Corrich 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G corr (Probable); -ag (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Place of the point or corner' or 'little point or corner' perhaps. Barron gives the G as A' Choreig (1978, 45).

CÒS RAINEACH (21110)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH14 24 (Accurate position) 900m SO Facing

OS Pathf, 206

Còs Raineach 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV XXXVII

G còs; G raithneach

Notes associated with name:

'Bracken hollow'.

COUGIE (5800)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH24 21
(Accurate position) 270m

OS Pathf, 207

Cugie 1841 Census 1841

G coigeamh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Fifth part', presumably of Guisachan. This is the derivation found in MacDonald 1914, 449.

COULACHIE # (6832)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH471364 (Accurate position)
240m SO Facing

Kylach 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [Kylach and Cloynbaky are mentioned together as part of the barony of le Arde]

But note Crwlach in same charter, which might = Coulachie. See also 1512 RMS ii no. 3730.]

Kelauch 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [King confirms to James Haliburton of Gask and his heirs i.a. 'tres quartas partes de Fenblare, terras de Kelauch et Clonvaike, Crew, Fenelane' etc. 'in baronia de Arde vic. Inv.'.]

Kilachy 1742 NAS RS38/9, fo. 285v [All and hail the toun and lands of Kilachy with mosses, muirs etc. within the parish of Kiltarlity,... with the mansion house etc. belonging to the saids lands... as also that pendicle of Glenvacay commonly called Achintullach [? = Auchtrieloch NH47 36].]

Coulachie 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G coille (Probable); G -ach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Place of, in or by woodland'? The variety of vowels found in the first syllable of early forms makes it more likely that the first element is G coille rather than G cùl 'back' or cùil 'corner'. The second element is probably a locational suffix with the meaning 'place of'.

It is possible, however, that the second element represents a reduced form of G achadh 'field'. If this is the case, the first element might even derive from G caol 'narrow'.

More work needs to be done generally on place-names ending in -ach(ie).

COULAVIE (5763)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH13 20 (Accurate position) 240m

OS Pathf, 206

(forest of) Culove 1539 Chisholm Writs, no. 4 [forests of Aufrik, Culove and Bra<mu>lich lying in Straglasche.]

Coullovie 1555 Chisholm Writs, no. 9 [Forests of Aufrek, Coullovie and Branelyt in Strathglashe.]

Collovie 1670 HCA, D536/D no. 8 Bundle 68 ['The toun and lands of Knockfine together with the forest Affrick with the particular shealings of each of them', the first of which is Collovie.]

G cùl (Probable); G cùil (Maybe); G magh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

? 'Back plain or level land' or 'plain or level land corner' i.e. cùl ('back') + magh or cùil ('corner, recess') + magh. The medial vowel is epenthetic.

CRAGGACH (5843)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH572442 (Assumed location)

30m NW Facing

Craggak 1568 RMS, no. 2348 [part of barony of Drumchardine.]

Craggag 1633x1666 Wardlaw MS, 253

(Name is Part Of) Easter Craggach OS Pathf, 176

G creag (Probable); -ag (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Little crag or rock'. From the early forms the suffix looks like a diminutive, rather than locational (i.e. 'little crag' rather than 'place of the crag'). Easter Craggach is called Craggach on earlier OS maps. Easter Craggach, Mid Craggach and Wester Craggach, as well as Craggach Wood, all appear on OS Pathf. map.

Wardlaw MS, 253 relates that during the lairdship of Simon Lord Lovat (died 1633) he made a disadvantageous bargain of the 3 davochs of Drumchardny, Holm and Craggag with the Laird of Mackintosh, whose heritage it was; and in 1616 mention is made of the town and davoch of Craggach in the Barony of Drumchardine (Barron 1968, 208). However *ibid.* 209 mentions 'the half Davoch of Craggach'.

It seems to have been part of the three davochs of Ferc' (q.v.), mentioned in Moray Reg. nos. 21, 51.

CRAGGANMORE (6685)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH477406 (Accurate position)
150m

OS Pathf, 176

Kraigen Muir 1747 Roy/NLS Slides

G creagan (Probable); G creag (Maybe); G mòr

Notes associated with name:

'Big rocky place' or possibly 'big crags' (creagan mòra). Creagan can mean not only 'small crag or rock' but also 'rocky place' (Dwelly). It is known locally simply as Craggan (ex info Ron MacLean).

CRAGGANVALLIE (21906)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH535370
(Accurate position) 280m

OS Pathf, 192

Craggan Veally 1832 Lovat/1832

G creagan; G an; G bealaidh (Probable); G bealach (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

Probably creagan a' bhealaidh 'little rock of the broom' (which is the Gaelic form given by Barron (as Creagan a' bheallaidh) 1978, 44); or possibly creagan a' bhealach 'little rock or crag of the pass'. If the latter, then the pass in the name is the one over which the road from Tomnacross to Abriachan goes. Cragganvallie is very near the summit.

CRAIG DEANIE (21278)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH312398 (Accurate position) 330m

OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Deanie

G creag; en Deanie

(not a root name)

CRAIGDHU (6809)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH44 40 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Craig-dow 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 11631

(Derives From) Creag Dhubh OS Pathf, 176

(not a root name)

CRAIGSCORRIE (2214)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH501453 (Accurate position) 100m

OS Pathf, 176

Craigscorie 1572 RMS, iv no. 2020 [One of the lands of Beauly Priory feued to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat and his heirs, in the barony of Bewlie]
(Derives From) Creag Sgoire OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

For full analysis of the name, see Creag Scoire. Karcurri, one of the original endowments of Beauly Priory (1231 Beauly Chrs. no. 1) may represent this place.



Craigscorie farm, on the plateau considered to be the origin of the name Altyre

A' CHRÀLAIG (21095)

Relief NH09 15 (Accurate position) 1088m

OS Pathf, 221

G an; G craidhleag (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'The creel or basket'; if this is correct, then this will probably refer to the shape of this hill. Note also nearby Lochan na Cràlaig and Coire na Cràlaig, both containing the name of the hill.

The summit of this hill is on the parish boundary between Glenshiel GLL and Kilmorack KLO.

A' CHRAOBH LEAMHAIN (6590)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH390372 (Accurate position) 55m

(Name is Part Of) Allt na Craoibhe-learnhan OS Pathf, 191

(Language) Crelevan OS Pathf, 191

G an; G craobh-learnhain

Notes associated with name:

'The elm-tree'. For early forms see Crelevan.

CRAOBHNACLAG (5393)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH430405

(Accurate position)

OS 6 inch, NH 44 SW (1970)

Reivnaclag 1665 MacDonald 1986, 93 ['Payed to Alexander McEan duy in Reivnaclag' (Chisholm Rental): the editor has added C before R, to read Creivnaclag, which is no doubt correct.]

Criunclagg 1679 Chisholm Writs, no. 515 [Hector McAlister reoch in Criunclagg.]

Criveniclagg 1679 Chisholm Writs, no. 513 [Wadset by Alex, Chissolme of Comer to Simon Fraser of Fingask and Margaret Fraser his spouse of part of the lands of Erchless called Criveniclagg.]

Cromclagge 1688 Chisholm Writs, no. 571 [For Croniclagge? It certainly refers to Craobhnaclag, since one of the tenants is Hector McAlister rioch, who appears as a tenant there in 1679 (Chisholm Writs no. 515); furthermore the tenants are described as tenants and inhabitants of the lands of Erchles.]

Crunaglack 1764 MacDonald 1986, 114 [Tenants (named) accused by Alexander Chisholm of Chisholm of cutting, peeling etc. his woods.]

Cruie-na-clack 1807 RHP11638

Crunaglag 1841 Census 1841

G craobh; G an; G clag (Probable); G glac (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

Presumbaly for craobh nan clag 'tree of the bells'. This is certainly the local interpretation, and is supported by the earliest form (Criveniclagg 1679). For the story of the three bells and St Merchard or Murdo, see Harrison 2001, 321, who sees it rather as containing Gaelic glac 'hollow, pass'. If this is the case, then the re-interpretation had already taken place before 1679.

CRASK (21389)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH468423 (Accurate position)

Crask 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

(Alias) Crask of Aigas OS Pathf, 176

G crasg

Notes associated with name:

'Crossing place'.

CRASK OF AIGAS (21388)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH468423 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

(Alias) Crask

en Crask; Sc of; en Aigas

CRASKIE (21519)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH302340 (Accurate position) 160m
OS Pathf, 191

Craskey 1721 MacDonald (1985) TGSI, 106

G crasg (Probable); G -in (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Place of the crossing'? It lies in Glen Cannich, and may refer to a crossing over to Glen Strathfarrar.

CREAG A' BHRUIC (21602)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH288394 (Accurate position) 487m
OS Pathf, 191

G creag; G an; G broc

Notes associated with name:

'Crag of the badger'.

CREAG A' GHOIRTEIN (21579)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH361396 (Accurate position) 217m
OS Pathf, 191

G creag; G an; G goirtean

Notes associated with name:

'Crag of the little corn field or croft'; or better 'Crag of Goirtean', since a settlement called Gortan peak (i.e. Goirtean Beag 'little field' or 'little Goirtean'), with its rigs, is shown at around NH367393 on the May/Glen Strathfarrar (1758) map on low land on the north bank of the River Farrar and below Creag a' Ghoirtein.

CREAG AN T-SUIDHEACHAIN (21467)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH462457 (Accurate position) 270m
OS Pathf, 176

Creag an t-Suidheachain 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

G creag; G an; G suidheachan

Notes associated with name:

'Rock or crag of the seat, bench or pew'. It is not named on Lovat/1757.

CREAG A' PHEANNSUIL (21292)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH471430 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

G creag; G an; G peannsal

Notes associated with name:

'Crag of the pencil'. A very high precipice with overhanging top which plunges into the River Beaully by Dùn Fionn. An unusual way to describe this impressive feature,

presumably from its very straight face. It must be a fairly recent name, its earlier name now lost. Visited 03.06.01.

CREAG DHUBH (6811)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH440400 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

(Is Source Of) Craigdhu OS Pathf, 176

G creag; G dubh

Notes associated with name:

'Black rock or crag'. It has given its name to the settlement at its foot, Craigdhu.

CREAG DHOMHAINN (21916)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Relief NH597441 (Accurate position) 208m
OS Pathf, 176

G creag; G domhain

Notes associated with name:

'Deep or low-lying crag or craggy hill'. The exact meaning of domhain(n) here is unclear, but it may be that it is being named in relation to the higher ground behind it.

CREAG FHEARCHAIR (21454)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Relief NH202213
(Accurate position) 414m
OS Pathf, 207

G creag; Fearchar

Notes associated with name:

'Fearchar's Rock or Crag'.

CREAG INNIS NA LÀRACH (21707)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH260370 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Innis na Làrach

G creag; en Innis na Làrach

CREAG NA H-EANCHAINNE (21298)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Relief NH204211
(Accurate position) 450m
OS Pathf, 207

G creag; G an; G eanchainn

Notes associated with name:

'Crag of the brain(s)'. A roundish, lumpy protuberance on the north side of Creag nan Calman, probably so called because of its appearance.

CREAG NA MANACHUINN (21437)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH488477 (Accurate position) 338m
OS Pathf, 176

Creag na Manachuinn 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet II

G creag; G an; G manachuinn

Notes associated with name:

'Rock of the monastery', the monastery being Beauly Priory. It is no doubt so called because it lay very near the march of the monastic lands, later the Lovat lands, and the parish (later also the county) boundary. It seems to be called Leitameule Hill on Lovat/1757.

It could also be interpreted however as containing the existing name A' Mhanachuinn (or A' Mhannachainn), the Gaelic for Beauly. If so it would translate as 'the rock of Beauly'.

CREAG NAM BROC (6854)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH419393 (Accurate position) 300m
OS Pathf, 192

Creag nam Broc 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVII

G creag; G an; G broc

Notes associated with name:

'Rock or crag of the badgers'.

CREAG NAN CALMAN (21608)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH428345 (Accurate position) 437m
OS Pathf, 192

G creag; G an; G calman

Notes associated with name:

'Crag or craggy hill of the doves'. The KCV/Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish boundary runs through the south side of this hill.

CREAG NAN CALMAN (21299)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Relief NH199205
(Accurate position) 660m
OS Pathf, 206

G creag; G an; G calman

Notes associated with name:

'Crag or craggy hill of the doves'. A prominent craggy top south of Affric. Separated from Cnap na Strì by Bealach na h-Imrich. Walked over this pass and over the shoulder of Creag nan Calman 2 June 2001.

CREAGAN NA H-ULAI DH (6792)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH260230 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 207

(Same Specific As) Coille na h-Ulaidh OS Pathf, 207

G creagan; G an; G ulaidh

Notes associated with name:

'Little crag of the treasure' - or perhaps 'pack-saddle'. Cf nearby Coille na h-Ulaidh.

CREAG SGOIRE (2215)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH503454 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

(Is Source Of) Craigscurrie OS Pathf, 176

G creag; G sgòrach (Probable); G sgòr (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Cliffy or rugged crag'. This assumes that the specific is a reduced form of the adjective sgòrach, rather than a gen. of sgòr (usual gen. sgòir). Either way the o should have a length mark. The feature referred to is the conspicuous crag immediately north-east of the farm of Craigscurrie.

(not a root name)

CRELEVAN (6587)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH390372 (Accurate position) 55m

OS Pathf, 191

Crivlan 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides [Possibly Criulan.]

Creeliven 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 4

Crealeven 1807 RHP11638

(Language) A' Chraobh Leamhain

Notes associated with name:

See A' Chraobh Leamhain.

CRERAIG (5385)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH477412

(Accurate position) 110m NO Facing

OS Pathf, 176

Crerag OS 6 inch first edn.

CROCHAIL (5801)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV)/KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH37 34

(Assumed location) 55m

(Name is Part Of) Easter Crochail OS Pathf, 191

(Name is Part Of) Mid Crochail OS Pathf, 191

(Name is Part Of) Wester Crochail OS Pathf, 191

G croich (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Place of gallows'? G croich 'gallows, gibbet' with a locational suffix or extension -eil?
In the local pronunciation the vowel of the first syllable is a diphthong oi, which

further suggests this derivation, as do early forms, for which see under Easter and Wester Crochail.

All the Crochails (Easter, Mid and Wester) formerly lay in Kilmorack parish KLO; transferred, along with Inchully, to Kiltarlity & Convinth KCV in 1891; see Shennan 1892, 150. Not in Moray Reg..



Part of Crochail enclosed by a meander of the River Glass

CROFTNABALLAGAN (21491)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH543456 (Assumed location)
35m NO Facing

Cretnabalgane 1655 RMS, x no. 406 [Checked against original NLS Dep. 327/44.]

Craft-ni-balgan 1666 Wardlaw MS, 290 [See general notes]

Croftnaballagain 1756x58 NAS E.769/136, p. 5 [For field-names in this source, see general notes.]

G croit; G an; G balg (Probable); G balgan (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Croft of the bags'? This is certainly how it was understood locally in the 17th century, as the Rev. James Fraser tells of a flight of the MacDonalds from around Lovat 'quhen they got the retreat and [were] forced to leave their querns and bowes and baggs, whence that place near Lovat is to this day called Craft-ni-balgan' (Wardlaw MS, 289-90). It is not clear when this retreat took place, but it was before c.1645, when the incident of the hastily retreating MacDonalds is used by Alexander Fraser, 'governour of Lovat', to check bad behaviour amongst a MacDonald regiment occupying the area

in support of Montrose around that year.

In c. 1757 Peter May describes Croftnaballagain as follows:

'This is another small farm lying on the east side of the former [i.e. Ballablair] and is bounded on the north by the farm of Lovat, on the south by the forsaid common muir, and on the east by Donaldstown, all which boundings as here described are markt and shaded green on the plan [not located]:

Measures of Croftnaballagain

Indifferent land

1. Rein a <V>y?le More
2. Rein a Clyeclash
3. Rein a <V>y?le again
4. Chreit na Ballagain.' (NAS E.769/136, p. 5.)

Note the field-name with the more Gaelic form of the farm-name, Chreit na Ballagain.

Although this name cannot have had a preceding definite article, it is probable that the form Chreit has been influenced by forms such as a' chreit 'the croft', with lenition after the f. definite article.

CROICHE * (21863)

KILMORACK(KLO), NH375342 (Accurate position)

(Name is Part Of) Croiche Wood OS Pathf, 176

G croich (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Gallows'? The name has survived only in Croiche Wood. It lies about 1 km north-east of Beaufort Castle, on the northern bank of the River Beaully, which would formerly have been an important thoroughfare from the sea as far as the falls at Kilmorack. It is therefore possible that it was indeed the site of the gallows for the barony of Lovat north of the Beaully (Gallows Hill beside Lovat Castle at Wester Lovat KIH was no doubt the place of execution for the barony south of the river).

On Lovat/1757 map the area of Croiche Wood is unnamed but described as follows: 'A Level Moor with Juniper and Broom Bushes along here: Improveable' with 'Heathry Rigs here' immediately to the south, all adjacent to the 'Farm of Groam'.

CROICHE WOOD (6508)

KILMORACK(KLO), Vegetation NH51 43 (Accurate position) 5m

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Croiche

en Croiche; SSE wood

CROIT AN TEAMPULL * (5311)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH60 45 (General (1km))

Crait i Teample 1666 Wardlaw MS, 185 ['A very good gleeb called yet Crait i Teample'; the glebe of Farnua (Farnway).]

G croit; G an; G teampull

Notes associated with name:

'Croft of the church', the name of the glebe of Farnway as given by Rev. James Fraser in the Wardlaw MS (see above).

CROYARD (5760)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH51 46 (Accurate position) 15m
OS Pathf, 176

Croyard 1675 Parish Reg., Kilmorack [Death of Donald McAlister in Croyard]
Croyard 1757 RHP, 6586 [8 fields, only 2 named:
 No. 1 The Back 1.2.16
 No. 3 Clay Fold 5.1.21]
Croyart 1795 RHP11605
(Name is Part Of) Over Croyard

G cruaidh (Probable); G àirde (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Hard or difficult height'. Although the present-day farm of Croyard lies on relatively level land, its lands rise steeply behind it. Note however that one of the meanings which Dwelly gives under cruaidh f. 'steel, metal' is 'declivity of a hill, hill-side'. If this is the first element, then the second element would be the G adjective àrd 'high'. Croyard lay on the old road from Beauuly (ferry) to Dingwall, and the steepness of the road at this point might well have given rise to the name. For probable earlier forms of this name, see under Over Croyard.

CRUENASSIE (21750)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH467445 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Cruenassie 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

G craobh (Probable); G an; G eas (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Tree of the waterfall' (craobh an easa). Note that on OS 6 inch 1st edn. the waterfall on the Breakachy burn c. 500 m east of Cruenassie is called Eas na Craoibhe 'waterfall of the tree'. This waterfall is marked, but not named, on OS Pathf. See also Teanassie KLO.

CRUIVE (6104)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH454389
(Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 192

Crew 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730
toun and land Crooves 1742 NAS RS38/9, f. 288r [All and haill the Touns and Lands
 of Crooves and Knockvuy, extending to ane half davoch land of old extent.]
Crieve 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, 11631
Cruive 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G craobh

Notes associated with name:

G craobh 'tree' probably in dative (locational) 'at (the) tree'.

CRUIVEND (21952)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH516446 (Accurate position)

Crivend 1725 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Crivend 1732 Parish Reg., Kilmorack
 Cruivend 1756 Parish Reg., Kilmorack
 Cruivend 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., Sheet X [Appears twice, both applied to small settlements close to each other on the west bank of the River Beauly.]
 (Language) Keanachrow

Sc cruive; Sc end

Notes associated with name:

'End of the cruive or wooden traps for catching salmon'. The spikes in the River Beauly at Cruivend are no doubt the remains of the cruives. The name also occurs in G as Keanachrow (ceann 'end'), for a discussion of which see under that name.

Cruivend appears twice on OS 6 inch 1st edition, close to each other and both attached to small settlements on the river's west bank.

CRUIVES (6620)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH501434 (Accurate position)
 OS Pathf, 176

Creves 1730 Avery/1730

Sc cruive

Notes associated with name:

'Wooden traps for catching salmon'. This is situated on the River Beauly.

CUDRISH (21595)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH50 34
 (Assumed location) 305m

(Name is Part Of) Easter Cudrish OS Pathf, 192

(Name is Part Of) Wester Cudrish OS Pathf, 192

Notes associated with name:

The name appears on OS Pathf. 192 attached to two deserted settlements (now under woodland), Wester Cudrish and Easter Cudrish.

CÙIL NA CAILLICH (21396)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH457417 (Accurate position)

Coulacayloch 1757 Lovat/1757 [Note that this has been placed on Loch Cùil na Caillich, presumably in the mistaken belief that the final element is Gaelic loch.]

Culchailleach 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

(Name is Part Of) Allt Cùil na Caillich OS Pathf, 176

(Name is Part Of) Loch Cùil na Caillich OS Pathf, 176

G cùil (Probable); G cùl (Maybe); G an; G cailleach

Notes associated with name:

'Corner or neuk of the old woman'. This is more likely than 'back of the old woman' (cùl na Caillich). Buildings shown but not named on OS Pathf..

CULACHAN # (21717)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH478428
(Assumed location)

Cowlach 1496 NLS Dep. 327, /57/1 [This derives from the same exemplar as RMS ii no. 2320, which has Crwlach (obviously in error); 'Faynellan, Crwlach (for Cowlach), de dimedia parte de Kyntallirgy'.]

Cowlauche 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [King confirms to James Haliburton amongst others 'Fenelane, cum croftis et piscationibus earundem, Cowlauche, Dounys, cum molendino, croftis, brasinis et piscationibus earundem' etc. 'in baronia de Arde vic. Inv.'.]

Cullachie 1640x42 RMS, ix no. 1260 [The vills and lands of Fannellane, Ardellane, Teaknok and Cullachie, with the grazing called lie Natie, are mentioned in a charter of Hugh Fraser of Lovat.]

Cullach 1642 NAS GD23, /10/21 [teinds of Fannellan and Cullach. From CLIO.]
(Name is Part Of) Wester Culachan

G cùl (Probable); G cùil (Maybe); G -ach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Place at the back' or 'place in a corner or neuk'. The -an might be a G plural added to the place-name following the division of the lands, which had taken place by 1799 (see Wester Culachan).

CULBURNIE (5802)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH48 41
(Accurate position) 90m

OS Pathf, 176

(Henry Douglas of) Kilbirny 1509 RMS, ii no. 3531

terras suas de Kilbirny 1509 RMS, ii no. 3531 [Henry Douglas of Kilbirny sells to Thomas lord Fraser de Lovet and his heirs 'terras suas de Kilbirny cum monte castri ejusdem vulgariter Beufort nuncupato, cum piscatione sua de Forne nominata Tolly' etc. ('his lands of Kilbirny with the castle hill of the same commonly called Beufort, with its fishing of Forne (River Beauly) called Tolly'.)]

G cùl; G braon; G -in (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'At the back of the damp place'. Or cùil bhraonach 'damp corner, oozy nook' (Watson 1926, 189).

'It had of old a much more extensive application than it now has. It embraced the whole of the lands beyond the burn which skirts the wood and farms, above and below Rose Bridge, the boundary between Teanacoil, Bruiach and the manor farm, runs on below the bridge near the gate entering the castle grounds, passes on to near old Dounie, and then joins the main river. To the north and west of that burn lie the old lands of (Culburnie)..... I take it that the old lands of Culburnie embraced Culburnie Moor, Fanellan, Mains of Castle Downie, with the old Church-lands which formed a part of these.' MacDonald 1914, 448. In 1509 Beaufort castle is described as being on the lands of Kilbirny (RMS ii no. 3531).

CULLIGRAN (5765)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH38 41 (Accurate position) 70m

OS Pathf, 175

Culguyry 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 ['Terris de Westir Struse, Ester Struse, Culguyry, Ester Croychell, Wester Croychell, Wester Comyr, Kilbaddy et Daheny, cum piscationibus et le outsettis jacen. in Strathglasche, in comitatu Rossie, vic. Inv.']. These forms correspond almost exactly to those found in the original royal charter from the Fraser muniments NLS Dep. 327/59.4 It has Culguyri.]
 terras de Culgraine 1638x43 RMS, ix no. 1410 [King confirms charter of 1638 issued by Thomas Fraser of Strowie and Hugh Fraser feuar of Strowie his son, by which, with consent of feudal superior Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat etc. they sell to Alex. Chisholme de Comer and heirs 'terras de Culgraine cum piscationibus, lie schellingis et grasssingis, molendinum de Culgraine cum multuris etc., extend. ad ½ davatam terre ant. ext., in baronia de Strathglasche, dominio de Lovatt, vic. Inv.; cum precepto sasine directo Alex. Fraser de Litill Strowie'.]
 Couliekran 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3
 Colgran 1749x55 Roy, Sheet 25/2 (NLS Maps)
 Coulie Grind 1795 RHP11605, Sheet

G cùl (Probable); G cùil (Maybe); G grian (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

The first element is either G cùl 'back' or cùil 'corner, recess'. In the later forms of this name the second element would seem to be G grian (gen. grèine) f. 'sun'. Cùl na Grèine is in fact a stock G name for a shadowy inhabited spot (ex info Peadar Morgan). Although at the bottom of the south-west facing slopes of OS Pathf. Creag Shuilleir ('bright or light crag'), its position in Glen Strathfarrar probably means that it does not get much sun, at least in winter. The most likely explanation of the earliest form (Culguyry) is that it is a copyist's error.

Peter May's map of Glen Strathfarrar of 1758 (May/Glen Strathfarrar) shows arable land in the form of rigs covering almost all the large stretch of level ground on both sides of the Culligran Burn between the present-day farm of Culligran and the River Farrar.

CULMILL (5803)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH513406
 (Accurate position) 65m

OS Pathf, 176

(Name is Part Of) Culmill Beag
 (Name is Part Of) Culmill Mòr
 (Name is Part Of) Little Culmill
 (Name is Part Of) Meikle Culmill

G cùl (Probable); G cùil (Maybe); G muileann

Notes associated with name:

Probably 'back mill' i.e. 'mill at the back' (cùl-m(h)uileann), named in relation to a local central place. However the first element may be cùil, 'neuk, corner', which would be 'corner mill' i.e. 'mill in a corner or neuk'; or possibly 'corner or neuk of (the) mill'. There is no trace of the definite article before muileann, nor of lention of initial m, in any of the early forms.

CULMILL BEAG * (6138)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH51 40
 (Assumed location)

Culmullynebege 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including two parts of ('de duabus partibus de') Colmullyne-more and three parts of ('de tribus partibus de') Beldrum with ('cum') Culmullynebege.]

Culmolinbeg 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730
 (Name Contains) Culmill OS Pathf, 176
 (Language) Little Culmill

en Culmill; G beag

CULMILL MÒR * (6137)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH51 40
 (Assumed location)

duabus partibus de Colmullyne-more 1496 RMS, no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including those of two parts of ('de duabus partibus de') Colmullyne-more and three parts of ('de tribus partibus de') Beldrum with ('cum') Culmullynebege.]

binam partem de Culmolinmore 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [Culmolinbeg, binam partem de Culmolinmore]
 (Name Contains) Culmill OS Pathf, 176
 (Language) Meikle Culmill

en Culmill; G mòr

CULNASKIACH (5172)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH487363
 (Accurate position) 260m

OS Pathf, 192

Simon Fraser in Kulmaskiak 1679 Inverness and Dingwall Presbytery Record, 92 [Part of presbytery of Inverness.]

Coulmaskiach 1805 RHP11963
 Coulmaskiach 1852 RHP11964
 Culnaskiach 1852 RHP11964

G cùil (Probable); G cùl (Maybe); G mo (Maybe); G an (Maybe); G sgitheach (Maybe);
 Sciath (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

The modern form would seem to represent cùil an sgitheich or nan sgitheach 'neuk of the hawthorn(s)' (or cùl 'back'). However, the early forms, such as they are, suggest rather that the second element is G mo 'my', found in conjunction with the names of saints. If this is the case, then the saint in question is likely to be Old Irish Sciath (gen. Scethi), an early Munster saint who is also commemorated in Angus (see Watson 1926, 331-2 for more details). It lies only c. 2 km south-west of the medieval parish kirk of Convinth, and may give a clue as to the early dedication of this church. The only other very slight indication of a local cult in Convinth parish is that of St Comgan (Coan), by whom Lord Lovat's shepherd 'in the Muyes' (Ardrannich) swears (see Wardlaw MS, 164). See Convinth Parish Notes for more details.

CULOUR (5408)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH46 44 (Accurate position) 145m
OS Pathf, 176

Culour 1749 Parish Reg., Kilmorack
Culour 1872 OS 6 inch first edn.

G cùil (Maybe); G cùil (Probable); G odhar

Notes associated with name:

'Brown or dun corner or neuk' (cùil odhar) is the more likely meaning of this name. Harrison 1998, 202 (quoting from a document of 1928) interprets it 'dun back' (i.e. cùil odhar). It is mentioned in the 1841 Census, which shows four houses there (Harrison 1998, 201). The same 1928 document talks about the farm's inferior soil producing mediocre crops, but adds: 'the hollows, bends and flats along the burn-side yield good grazing for cows and the pet sheep' (Harrison 1998, 202).

DALNAMINE (21892)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH517425
(Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Dalnameen 1828 RHP23986, Plan 2 [Field-names given (see general notes).]
Dalnamine 1852 RHP3650

G dail; G an; G min (Probable); G mine (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Meal-haugh' (G dail na mine) or (less likely) 'haugh of smoothness' (dail na mìne). The eponymous haugh (dail) is the flat land on the east side of the Dounie Burn. RHP3650 (1852) shows that the Dounie Burn once cut through this haugh, but by 1852 it had been diverted to its present course. Field-names given in 1828 on RHP23986 include: Keltachan, Croftnacallan, Barn Park, Easter Boran, Wester Boran, Easter Haugh, Wester Haugh, Culmiln Park.

DEABHAG (21135)

Water NH30 28 (Accurate position)

Daig 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 3
Water of Deach 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 3
(Alias) Abhainn Deabhag OS Pathf, 207
(Name is Part Of) Abhainn Deabhag OS Pathf, 207

G dèabhach (Probable); G dèabh (Maybe); -ag (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Burn or river apt to dry up'. Or 'little drying up one' (with diminutive suffix -ag). The more correct form is Dèabhag. For much of its length it forms the boundary between Kilmorack on the north and Kiltarlity & Convinth on the south. It joins the Affric at Fasnakyle to form the River Glass.

DEANIE (21275)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH31 39 (Assumed location) 120m

Deany 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3 [Shown as a settlement.]

Deani 1655 NLS Dep. 327, 44/1 [This is the original of RMS x no. 406, which has
 Dearn for Deani (which latter form appears twice in the original)]
 (Name is Part Of) Craig Deanie OS Pathf, 191
 (Name is Part Of) Deanie Lodge OS Pathf, 191

Notes associated with name:

'Place of shelter'? 'Steep place'? If the former, it would contain G dìon 'shelter, protection', with a locational extension or suffix –ach meaning 'place of'. If the latter (as Scott Russell, Deanie Lodge, suggests), it would derive from dian, gen. dèine, with the same –ach extension. The basic meaning of dian (Old Irish dían) is 'vehement, eager, sudden', but according to W. J. Watson it can also be found in a toponymic context meaning 'steep' (as in Deanich, Kincardine parish ROS, the G of which Watson gives as Dianach or Dianaigh, and which he translates 'steep place', 1904, 8). Both these suggestions would give a form with palatalised d, which in SSE would sound something like 'Janie'. However the local pronunciation has a non-palatal d, as in SSE 'Dane'. If either of the two derivations suggested above is correct, then we must assume that a written form using G orthography has been misinterpreted in the light of SSE or Sc orthography.
 The older local pronunciation of this name is /deni/, rhyming with SSE 'rainy'.

DEANIE LODGE (21277)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH319398 (Accurate position) 120m
 OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Deanie

en Deanie; SSE lodge

DOIRE AN T-SLUICHD (21246)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH09 19 (General (1km))

(Name is Part Of) Allt Doire an t-Sluichd OS Pathf, 206

G doire; G an; G sloc

Notes associated with name:

'Grove of the hollow'. The more correct form would be Doire an t-sluic. The grove must have lain somewhere along Allt Doire an t-Sluichd, a short burn which rises at 475m and flows steeply down into the River Affric at around 260m.

DOIRE DAMH (21301)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Vegetation NH195208 (Accurate position)
 500m NO Facing
 OS Pathf, 206

G doire; G damh

Notes associated with name:

'Stag grove'. The syntax is peculiar; presumably for Doire nan Damh 'grove of the stags'. On OS Pathf. the wood lies between 400m and 550m.

DOIRE GHEAL (21249)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH245365 (Accurate position) 550m NO Facing

OS Pathf, 191

G doire; G geal

Notes associated with name:

'White grove'.

DOIRE MHÓR (6822)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH22 27 (Accurate position) 560m SO Facing

OS Pathf, 207

Derimore 1670 HCA, D536/D no. 8, item 4 (my ref.) [One of the 'sheallings' of Mikle Comer.]

(Name is Part Of) Allt na Doire Mhóire OS Pathf, 207

G doire; G mòr

Notes associated with name:

'Big grove'.

DOIRE NAN GILLEAN (21450)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH157378 (Accurate position) 601m

OS Pathf, 190

G doire; G an; G gille

Notes associated with name:

'Grove of the lads'. On OS Pathf. the name is written 'Meallan Odhar', then immediately underneath, as if it is part of the same name, is written 'Doire nan Gillean'. However c. 0.5 km. to the north is another top called Meallan Odhar (570m).

This is yet another example of an extremely high doire.

DOIRE TANA (6826)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH220250 (Accurate position) 760m

OS Pathf, 207

G doire; G tana

Notes associated with name:

'Thin grove'. As doire is usually a f. noun in these parts, the expected form would be Doire Thana. This must surely be ironic, or could trees grow at around 760m? It might have been suggested by Doire Mhór on the southern slopes of the same (on OS Pathf. unnamed) top, on whose northern slopes Doire Tana is situated, and at around 560m..

DONALDSTON # (5299)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH540455 (Assumed location)

45m NO Facing

Dofnaldistun 1297x1325 NLS Adv.MS.35.2.4, ii fo. 197v no. 3 [= Beaully Chrs. no. 9.

Note that there is a gap of c. 8 letters between Fyngask (sic ms; Fingask in printed Beaully Chrs.) and Dofnaldistun. Patricius de Graham gives third part of his land of Altre to Beaully Priory in exchange for the multures of the lands of Loueth, Fyngask and Dofnaldistun.]

the smith of Donaldstoun 1478x1666 Wardlaw MS, 268 ['The smith of Donaldstoun (followed by a blank in ms), vulgarly called Gow Roi, a politick, wealthy fellow'.

Fn. Gives G form of name: An Gobha Ruadh. The blank may well have contained the alias of Donaldston found *ibid.* 112. (Ballbra<n>).]
 Donaldston 1478x1666 Wardlaw MS, 112 ['Glashen Gow Smith, in Donaldston or Ballbra<n>'; recounting an incident reputed to have taken place in 1478.]
 Donaldston 1666 Wardlaw MS, 274 [Thomas Fraser in Donaldston]
 Donaldston 1893 HCA, D536 [Extract of Instrument of Disentail by Baron Lovat. Part of the lands of Aird.]
 (Alias) Balbran

Donald; Sc toun

Notes associated with name:

'Donald's toun or estate'. The charter which contains the earliest appearance of this place-name 1297 x 1325 is witnessed by one Haraldus (not Haroldus as in printed *Beaully Chrs.* no. 9) filius Dofnaldi, probably the eponymous Donald of Donaldston. This would date the formation of this place-name to around the third quarter of the 13th century. This same person (Haraldus filius Dofnaldi) witnesses *Beaully Chrs.* no. 8 (not earlier than 1315 p. 76), in which he is styled 'del Ard' (Haraldo filio Dofnaldi del Ard'). It is unclear if 'del Ard' is attached to Harald or to Donald (see also Grant 2000, 112, note 119).

According to Barron 1968, 219, Donaldston is now known as Balblair. So Ballbra<n> would be a miscopying or misprint for Balblair. But there is no doubt that they were once distinct properties. For example in 1655 the lands of Donaldston and Belbler are listed separately, but in that order (RMS x no. 406). And they are treated as separate units in rentals and other material relating to the Lovat estate in the later 17th and 18th centuries (e.g. NAS E. 769/1/1 fo. 4r, E.769/70 fo. 5r <1768 Belblair or Ferrytown, Donaldston and Croftnabalgan>). Peter May, in his notes on the Lovat estate farms in Kirkhill written c. 1757, situates Donaldston thus: 'This farm lies south from Lovat and is bounded on the east by East Kirkhill and the minister's Glebe, on the south by West Kirkhill, and on the West by the Common muir and Croftna Ballagain' (E.769/136, p. 15).

The Wardlaw MS's Ballbra<n>, unless it is a transcription or printing error for Balblair, which is unlikely, strongly suggests that Donaldston was known as such only in a Scots-speaking context; in a Gaelic-speaking one it had a different name, sharing the equivalent generic element (Sc toun, G baile).

Note that in the printed version of the Wardlaw MS Ballbra appears with a line or suspension mark above the final a, representing a following n or m. I have expanded this to n, with the angled brackets indicating that it is an expansion.

DOUNIE (5804)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH51 42
 (Accurate position) 20m

OS Pathf, 176

Dunyn 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.]

Dunyn 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.]

(Alias) Dounie Gorry

(Name is Part Of) Dounie Gorry

G dùn; G -in

Notes associated with name:

'Place of the (hill-)fort'. This is the name for the estate on which Beaufort Castle is situated. The eponymous fort is either the Bisset stronghold of Beaufort, or more likely its predecessor.

The present farm of Dounie is c. 900 m east of Beaufort Caslte.

The name appears once with the affix -gorre (Downegorre 1496 RMS ii no. 2320), probably representing the personal name Goraidh, which is also found in nearby Leum Ghoiridh. For full details, see under *Dounie Gorry.

DOUNIE GORRY * (6363)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH51 42
(Accurate position) 20m

Downegorre 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including those of three parts of ('de tribus partibus de') Beldrum with ('cum') Culmullynebege, of Downegorre, and of the mill of Bewfort.]

(Alias) Dounie OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Dounie OS Pathf, 176

en Dounie; Goraidh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Dounie of Godfrey or Guthred'. In the Chamberlain Accounts for 1342 there is an entry: 'Godefridi del Arde t. Isabelle sponse sue ratione dicte sponse' (Beaully Chrs. p. 303). This may be the Godfrey or Goraidh in this name. However, the fact that the name is also found in Leum Ghoiridh ('Godfrey's Leap') c. 6 km. eastwards along the Beaully River, also on the south side suggests a more heroic or semi-mythical figure. I would suggest that the most likely candidate is Godfrey or Guthred son of Donald son William son of King Duncan II, who led a rebellion against William I in 1211 or 1212, no doubt making a claim in the name of his family (the so-called MacWilliams) on the Scottish throne. He was pursued through the north and finally captured and executed by followers of the king. Leum Ghoiridh may well commemorate an incident, real or fictitious, in this pursuit, and the fort at Dounie, probably the precursor of Beaufort Castle, may have been one of his strong-holds. The fullest account of the Guthred rebellion is to be found in Scotichronicon Bk. 8 ch. 76. For comment see Duncan 1975, 196, 250, 254.

Note that the earliest form reflects the Gaelic form of the name.

DRUIMNALEACH (5392)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH465424 (Accurate position) 125m
OS Pathf, 176

Drumnarack 1762 Parish Reg., Kilmorack [Described as Drumnarack of Aigais, Colin Duglass in tenant there.]

Drumnaleach 1766 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Druimnaleach 1807 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Drumnalack 1831 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Drumnaleachd 1871 Census 1871 [5 households at Drumnaleachd. For details see Harrison 2001 (Glens and Straths), 146. In 1881 Census there were only 2 houses at Drumnaleachd Cottages, which was presumably the same place as Drumnaleachd of the 1871 Census.]

Druimnaleach 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

G druim; G an; G leac

Notes associated with name:

'Ridge of the slabs or flat stones'. The specific is almost certainly plural (druim nan leac); singular would be druim na lice. Note the spelling of the 1762 form of this name,

Drumナルck, where the r seems to represent pre-aspiration before final c. This is found in the modern local pronunciation of the Inverness suburb Leachkin as Larkin.

DRUMCHARDINE (5845)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH567447 (Accurate position)

15m

OS Pathf, 176

(lands of) Drumhardne 1552 RMS, iv no. 704 [To Alexander Lord Gordon and his heirs and assignees various lands including a list of lands in the 'baronia de Ard', forfeited by Wm. McIntosh.]

Drumcardnye 1568 RMS, iv no. 2348 [Other source details: lands and barony of Drumcardny (sic) viz. Holme, Drumcardnye, Craggak, Aeskedaell KCV , Kynneres KCV.]

(Is Source Of) Drumchardine

G druim; G *cardain *

Notes associated with name:

'Ridge of woodland or enclosure'. A. Breeze (1999) convincingly questions the standard interpretation of this originally Pictish element *carden as 'wood, thicket' (proposed by Watson 1926, and followed by K. H. Jackson and W. F. H. Nicolaisen), suggesting rather that it means some kind of enclosure or fortification. He reaches this conclusion by looking again at the Welsh evidence relating to its cognate cardden. Whatever its meaning, the word was presumably borrowed into Scottish Gaelic, since it occurs often in combination with Gaelic elements, as here (with G druim 'ridge'). Drumchardine is mentioned as a davoch in Wardlaw MS p. 253 ('the 3 davachs of Drumchardny, Holm and Craggak'). It is also the name of a barony, q.v.

(not a root name)

DRUMCHARDINE (6120)

Barony NH56 44 (General (1km))

Drumcardny 1568 RMS, iv no. 2348 [Lands and barony of Drumcardny viz. Holme, Drumcardnye (sic), Craggak, Aeskedaell KCV , Kynneres KCV]

(Derives From) Drumchardine OS Pathf, 176

DRUMINDORSAIR (21526)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH487457 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Drumdorsar 1823 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Druimdorsar 1827 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Druimandorsar 1838 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

G druim; G an; G dorsair

Notes associated with name:

'Ridge of the doorkeeper (porter)'. This was no doubt land which at one time went to support the office of doorkeeper, probably at Beaully Priory, since it lay on priory land.

DRUMNAGARRACHAN (5388)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH481400 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Dumgarrachan 1808 NAS GD296/211, 2, fo. 1r [Occurs twice more in this document,
once as Dumgarachan, once as Dumgarrachan.]

G druim; G an; G garrach (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Ridge of the gluttons, wretches or crows'? All three meanings for garrach are given in Dwelly. The same specific element is found in Balnagarrachan # on the Dounie Burn east of Balgate KCV, c. 4 km north-east of Drumnagarrachan. Empty in 1972.

DUALLAN (5806)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH512369
(Accurate position) 150m SE Facing

Duallan 1828 RHP23986, Plan 6

Duallan 1848 Lovat/1848

Duallan 1969 OS 1 inch

G dubh; G àilean (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Black or dark meadow'?

Not on OS Pathf., but buildings marked.

DULARICH (6696)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH518382 (Accurate position)
150m

OS Pathf, 192

Dularich 1832 Lovat/1832

G dubh; G làrach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Black or dark ruin or site of a building'.



Looking down on Convinth, and over to Dularich and Foxhole

DUNBALLOCH * (5273)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Vegetation, Water NH52 44 (Assumed location) 5m

(Is Source Of) Dunballoch OS Pathf, 176

(Is Source Of) Dunballoch

Notes associated with name:

'Haugh-land liable to flooding?'. The first element is either G dail 'water-meadow, haughland', a loan-word from P, or the P word itself, *dol, since the early forms show the original P vowel. It later became assimilated to G dùn.

The second element batelach, bathlach etc. probably contains a word deriving from G bàth 'drown', or its P cognate, with reference to its position near the mouth of a river very prone to flooding (see also Plodda).

(not a root name)

DUNBALLOCH # (5274)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Parish (non-extant) NH524449 (Accurate position) 5m

ecclesi[a] de Dulbatelauch 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [Dispute had arisen between Bp. Brice of Moray and John Bisset anent the advocation of the churches of Coneway and Dulbatelauch and the teinds of rents, which (rents) were owed to the king from the lands within the said parish kirks, established before the said lands had been given and granted in fee to the said John. The Bishop retained the advocation of Dulbatelauch.]

ecclesi[a] parochian[a] de Dulbatelach 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [John Bisset for the salvation of the souls of his father and mother and of all his posterity grants in pure alms to the church of Dulbatelach (the advocation of which is retained by the bishop of Moray) 7 acres of land in a suitable place and near to the 'ecclesie parochiane de Dulbatelach' when it has been translated to Fingasc to the place which is called Wardelau, in Gaelic Balabrach ('ad locum qui dicitur Wardelau scotice Balabrach').]

ecclesi[a] de Dulbatelach 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [The teinds of all fishing arising within the parishes of the said kirks and the teinds of the whole multure from the said 20 davochs were to be faithfully paid divided equally so that half of the said teinds (of fishing and multure) was to be paid to the said kirk of Dulbatelach and the other half to the said kirk of Coneway.]

ecclesi[a] de Dulbathlach 1221 Moray Reg., no. 22 [James papal legate confirms the churches of Dulbathlach, Ket (Keith) and Edendiuach (Edindiack) to Brice bp. of Moray at Kelso (April) which churches certain laymen had given him and his mensa moved by piety etc. James of St Victor (Paris) summoned a council in Perth in Feb. 1221, so he had presumably come to Scotland in 1220. I assume that this charter was issued in April 1221 (see Scotichronicon Bk. 9, cc. 36-7, Watt et al. vol. 5, 242). The layman who gave the church of Dulbathlach to the bishops of Moray was John Bisset (see Mor. Reg. No. 21).]

ecclesi[a] de Dunbathelac 1222 Moray Reg., no. 56 [Papal confirmation]
(Derives From) Dunballoch
(Now Called) Wardlaw

(not a root name)

DUNBALLOCH (5271)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH523449 (Accurate position) 5m
OS Pathf, 176

Dulbatelach 1221 Moray Reg., no. 21

Dunbailach 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including those of Dunbailach, along with the salmon fishing ('cum piscina salmonum').]

(Derives From) Dunballoch

DÙN FHAMHAIR (21436)

KILMORACK(KLO), Antiquity NH483471 (Accurate position) 330m
OS Pathf, 176

G dùn; G famhair

Notes associated with name:

'Giant's hill-fort'. The second element is represented as Fewar on Lovat/1757. See notes to that plan for details.

EAS SGÀILE (21735)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH256397 (Accurate position) 330m
OS Pathf, 191

G eas; G sgàil

Notes associated with name:

'Waterfall of (the) shade, shadow, spectre'. It is on the Allt Uchd Rotha (the Auchteroe Burn). For another interpretation of sgàil, see Cnoc an Sgàile KCV.

EASTER ACHADH NA H-EAGLAISE (21696)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH31 27
(Accurate position)

Easter Achnahegles 1677 NAS GD23, 10/136 ['in parish of Kiltarlity'.]
(Name Contains) Achadh na h-Eaglaise

Sc easter; en Achadh na h-Eaglaise

EASTER AIGAS (6019)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH45 41 (Assumed location)

dimed. de Eister Agayis 1580 RMS, iv no. 2958 [King James VI grants to Alexander Forbes of Petslego (Pitsligo ABD) a long list of lands in different parts of northern Scotland including half of Eister and Westir Agayis, with the mill, multures etc. Sc plural ending added because of the division of the lands into Easter and Wester. These will be the two Aigases of 1542 (RSS ii no. 4673).]
terras de Eister Agayis 1610 RMS, vii no. 330 [King grants to Simon lord Fraser of Lovat 'terras de Eister et Wester Agayis, cum molendino, multuris etc., ilam ('island') de Agayis, ejus forestam, forestam de Breuling nuncupat., cum tenentibus etc. et lie scheillingis, vic. Invernes'.]

(Name Contains) Aigas

Sc easter; en Aigas

EASTER CLUNES (6131)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH55 41
(Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Clunes

Sc easter; en Clunes

EASTER CONVINTH (21736)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH51 37
(General (1km))

Estir Connovay 1501 RMS, no. 3184 [Note also Altoun de Connovay. In Ogilvie's quarter of the Aird (le Arde).]

(Name Contains) ConvintH

Sc easter; en ConvintH

EASTER CRAGGACH (5848)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH56 44 (Accurate position) 45m
NW Facing

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Craggach

Sc easter; en Craggach

Notes associated with name:

Called Craggach on earlier OS maps.

EASTER CROCHAIL (5809)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV)/KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH383354

(Accurate position) 55m

OS Pathf, 191

Ester Croychell 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [Terris de Westir Struse, Ester Struse, Culguyry, Ester Croychell, Wester Croychell, Wester Comyr, Kilbaddy et Daheny, cum piscationibus et le outsettis jacen. in Strathglasche, in comitatu Rossie, vic. Inv.']

(Name Contains) Crochail

Sc easter; en Crochail

EASTER CUDRISH (21957)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH507347

(Accurate position) 305m

OS Pathf, 192

Easter Cudreish 1828 RHP23986, Plan 6

(Name Contains) Cudrish

Sc easter; en Cudrish

EASTER ESKADALE (6076)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH465407

(Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Estir Eskadaile 1501 RMS, ii no. 3184 [In Ogilvie's quarter of the Aird (le Arde)]

(Name Contains) Eskadale OS Pathf, 192

Sc easter; en Eskadale



The old bridge near Eskadale in wintertime

EASTER LOVAT (5849)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH548467 (Accurate position) 5m
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Lovat

Sc easter; en Lovat

EASTER STRUY (21965)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH39 39 (Assumed location)

Ester Struse 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [This form corresponds exactly to that in the original royal charter from the Fraser muniments NLS Dep. 327/59.4. It is described as lying in the earldom of Ross, sheriffdom of Inverness.]

(Name Contains) Struy OS Pathf, 191

Sc easter; en Struy

ENGLISHTON (5850)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH610454 (Accurate position) 25m
OS Pathf, 177

terras suas trium partium de Inglistoun 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including his lands of the three parts of Inglistoun]
 tres quartas partes terrarum de Inglistoun 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [King James IV confirms to James Haliburton of Gask and his heirs three quarters of the lands of Inglistoun amongst others]
 decimamsextam partem de Inglistoun 1542 RMS, iii no. 2733 [a sixteenth part of Inglistoun]
 The davoche of Ingilstoune 1614x59 NLS Acc11244, 1
 Englishtoun 1666 Wardlaw MS, 185, 489
 Englishtone 1758 NAS E.769/136, p. 31
 Englishtown 1814 RHP11642

Sc Inglis; Sc toun

Notes associated with name:

'Toun of the English or Inglis (Older Scots)-speakers'. The name first appears in its Englished form in the later 17th century (Englishtoun Wardlaw MS, 185, 489). According to Barron 1968, 212, it was known in G as Gallabhail. This would seem to represent an unusual G form of a name which would more regularly appear as baile nan gall 'farm of the foreigners, lowlanders, non-Gaelic-speakers etc.', and as such requires further investigation. Barron also says that Gallabhail is the name of the burial ground at Kirkton (of Farnway) (1968, 212).

ERCHLESS (5810)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH410411
 (Assumed location) 60m

dauat[a] Herkele 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.]
 dauat[a] Herkele 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.]
 dauacha vocatur Herchelys 1258 Moray Reg., no. 122 [One of the davochs of the kirkland of Convinth ('una dauacha terre ecclesie de Cuneway') and another davoch in Ros which is called Erchless ('et alia dauacha in Ros que vocatur Herchelys') are in dispute between the bishop of Moray and John Bisset of the Aird]

de duabus Arcless 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including those of the two Arcless]

(Name is Part Of) Erchless Castle OS Pathf, 176

P *erch (Maybe); P *lis (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Speckled or dark hall or fortified residence?'. In Welsh erch means 'speckled, dappled, dark; dusky'; it can also refer to a horse of that colour. It is the name of a river in Wales (ex info Mary MacDonald). Watson discusses this element under Arcan, Urray parish ROS (1904, 106), but does not mention it in Watson 1926. If this interpretation of the first element is correct, then the second (generic) element is likely to be P. A P cognate of G lios 'enclosure, enclosed settlement; garden' certainly existed, and Aidan MacDonald has shown that it probably referred to higher-status sites than G lios, more in line with its Welsh cognate llys 'court, hall' (MacDonald 1987). The structure of this name (specific + generic), if analysed correctly, also suggests a very old formation. It is described as being in Ross i.e. on the north side of the Beaully River, in the 1258 Moray Reg. charter (no. 122). It is still the only significant part of KCV north of that river. See also Grant 2000, 90.



Memorials to the Chisholms of Erchless on the medieval motte site near the castle

ESKADALE (5813)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH45 39
(Accurate position) 60m

OS Pathf, 192

Aeskedaell 1568 RMS, no. 2348 [Part of barony of Drumchardine KIH.]

Askdale 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 11631

(Name is Part Of) Easter Eskdale OS Pathf, 176

(Name is Part Of) Wester Eskdale

ON askr; ON dalr

Notes associated with name:

'Dale or valley of ash-trees'. This is one of the few unequivocal Norse place-names in the Beaully/Strathglass area. For evidence that it was the name the Norse used to refer to the whole of Strathglass, see *Aulteskadaleguain KLO.



Eskadale Catholic Church in whose burial ground is the grave of the Sobieski Stuart brothers.

FANBLAIR (6695)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH505365

(Accurate position) 160m

OS Pathf, 192

de parte de Faynblare 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320

(Name Contains) Blair

G fàn; en Blair

Notes associated with name:

'Nether Blair', in contrast to Ardblair 'Upper or Over Blair'. For discussion of fàn in this sense, see Fanellan below.

FANELLAN (5815)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH489428 (Accurate position)

100m SE Facing

OS Pathf, 176

Faynellan 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including those of Faynellan]

Fanellane 1542 RSS no. 4673 [To Hugh Fraser of Lovet all the lands of the two Agaissis ... with pertinents lying within the barony of Agaissis, and all the lands of Fanellane in barony of Lovet vic. Inv.]

Fanellan 1800 Brown Plans, no. 17 [Plan of Finellan, Lurg, Tyachroichk etc.]

Finellan 1800 Brown Plans, no. 17 [Plan of Finellan, Lurg, Tyachroichk etc.]

Finellan 1800 Brown Plans, no. 19 [Farms of Cottertown, Auchnamoin, Saw-Mill and others]

G fàn; G eilean

Notes associated with name:

'Island slope'. The island in question is Eilean Aigas in the River Beaully. A better translation of this name might be 'Nether Eilean', where Eilean (G 'island') refers to the lands on the south bank of the River Beaully in the medieval parish of Kiltarlity KXT east of Eilean Aigas, which take their name from that island. Fàn 'slope' is frequently used as an affix to mean 'nether', in contrast to àrd 'high, upper', as seen for example in Fanblair and Ardblair KCV. *Ardellan, obviously near Fanellan, is found in several charters e.g. Ardaleyne 1501 RMS, ii no. 3184, along with Estir Eskadaile, Kynnerese and Culbrwim (Culburnie), all in Kiltarlity KXT; and Ardellane 1642 RMS ix no. 1260, paired with Fannellane.

Fanellan is the name of an extended crofting settlement, as well as of a farm at the north-east end of the extended settlement. Both are named on the OS Pathf.. The above NGR is of the farm. Wester Fanellan (not on OS Pathf. or 6 inch1959) lay at NH476419 (source W. MacRae tape interview PN1970/18). On Brown Plan n. 19 (1800) a steading or house called Finellan is marked where the present-day farm of Fanellan stands (NH489428).

FARLEY (6511)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH471454 (Accurate position) 170m

OS Pathf, 176

Fernlie 1571 NLS Dep. 327, /50 [Walter abbot of Kinloss and prior of Bewlie feus in exchange for large sum of money etc, to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat and his heirs male 'baroniam, villas et terras de Bewlie', including Fernlie. This charter still has 2 of the abbot's seals attached. It is confirmed by the king in 1572 (RMS iv no. 2020), which has Fernlie.]

Fairley 1676 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Fairly 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides [Situated at the (Breakachy Burn) where it enters the River Beuley, and apparently on the west side of former.]

(Name is Part Of) Farley Wood OS Pathf, 176

(Name is Part Of) Farlie House OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

This is a difficult name, as it is not clear to which language group it belongs, Celtic or Germanic. The earliest form Fernlie (1571) suggests a Sc derivation fern lea 'open grassland with bracken'; however the rarity of Sc names this far west in Kilmorack parish at this period must make this interpretation very tentative. Alternatively the name may contain G feàrna 'alder' with a second element such as liath 'grey', perhaps early assimilated to the above-mentioned Sc lea.

FARLIE HOUSE (6510)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH514462 (Accurate position) 20m SE Facing

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Farley OS Pathf, 176
(Formerly Called) Teachnuick

en Farley; SSE house (SSE)

Notes associated with name:

Although not on the lands of Farley, which lie several kms to the west, the first element derives from this name. It was built in 1905, before which the farm was called Teachnuick q.v. (Harrison 1998, 133, 225). Harrison explains the spelling Farlie instead of Farley as having arisen from the fact that there was another house of that name just up the hill, and the owner had objected to the new house having exactly the same name. Harrison adds that this second house has not been identified (1998, 225). For the change of name from Teachnuick see under that name and Harrison 1998, 225.

FARNWAY * (5295)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Relief NH605453 (Assumed location) 45m

(Is Source Of) Farnway

(Is Source Of) Farnway

G feàrna; G magh

Notes associated with name:

'Alder plain'. This almost certainly refers to the flat land to the east and west of the kirk-site, while the alders no doubt grew in the remarkable flat-bottomed hollow west of the kirk-site. When visited early June 2001 after a fairly dry spell this had a pool of water in the middle of it. This flat area widens out into a large flat field to the east of the kirk-site (and which when visited was full of rape-seed).

(not a root name)

FARNWAY (1171)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Parish (non-extant) NH604452 (Accurate position) 40m

Ferneway 1239 Moray Reg., no. 41 [Andrew bishop of Moray with the consent of his clergy gave to the church of the Holy Trinity of Elgyn and to the canons serving God there in pure and perpetual alms 'ad communam predictorum canonicorum' ('for the common use/community of the said canons') the church of Ferneway with all its pertinents.]

Ferneway 1245x55 Moray Reg., 362 [Taxation List]

parsonage of Farnway 1666 Wardlaw MS, 185 [Also referred to as Corridon Church (see Parish Notes).]

(Derives From) Farnway

Parish Notes:

"Farnua (Farnway), long extinct, stood at Baile na h-Eaglais or Kirkton, where the old burial ground is. It was dedicated to St Curidan. In Farnua stood also the cell of Bunchrew, whose hermits kept the register called 'Scriptum Bunchriviae'." Fasti 471. Cowan assumes that the parish was erected 1221 x 39 from the parish of Dunballoch, but this is almost certainly not the case (see below). The church was granted in 1239 by Andrew bishop of Moray as a common church of Elgin cathedral. It remained so annexed, both in parsonage and vicarage, while a chaplain or vicar pensioner served the cure (Moray Reg. nos.51-52, 41; Beaulieu Chrs. no. viii; Thirds of Benefices 6). Cowan 1967, 64-5.

The erection date given by Cowan is based on the assumption that Ferge (assessed as 3 davochs; Moray Reg, no. 21, 1220x 1221) represents Farnway (see also Cowan 1995, 8

and note 61, which quotes only Moray Reg. nos. 41, 51, 52 in support of his statement that Farnway had been part of Dunballoch). In fact Moray Reg. no. 51 has Ferc' or Fert, while the original of ibid. no. 21 (which is almost identical to no. 51) has Freg'. These forms cannot represent Farnway, Farnua etc.. Freg' etc. is more likely to represent the 3 davochs of Holme in Kirkhill parish, formerly Wardlaw parish (see Ferc' below). So Farnway has to be considered as a separate secular and ecclesiastical unit in 1220, and no doubt before. The church of Farnway is first mentioned in 1239 (ibid no. 41), when the bishop of Moray gave it to his cathedral. The dedication to St Curidan (the name of the saint of Rosemarkie, for whom see MacDonald 1992) is based on two references by the Rev. James Fraser to the church of St. Corridon at Farnua (Wardlaw MS, 146, 185). Farnway was united with Wardlaw in 1618 to form the parish of Kirkhill (Fasti 471, but not in APS), with the kirk of the new parish remaining at Wardlaw at the opposite (western) end of the parish.

(not a root name)

FARNWAY * (5374)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH60 45 (Assumed location)

Ferneway 1238 Moray Reg., no. 40 [Rents received by the bishop of Moray in the baillery of Inverness from Farnway, from Drekec', from the forest of Inverness, from Culloden and from Essy ('in ballia de Inuernys, de Ferneway, de Drekec, de foresto de Inuernys, de Cullodyn et de Essy').]

(Derives From) Farnway

Notes associated with name:

Note that this is referred to as being in the ballia (bailliery) of Inverness in 1238.

FASCHAPPLE (21755)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH560415 (Assumed location)
200m NW Facing

G fas; G capull

Notes associated with name:

'Horse stance'. It appears on OS Pathf. map as Easter and Wester Faschapple, on the western slopes of Màm a' Chatha. The tops to the south of Màm a' Chatha are called on OS Pathf. Meall na Caiplich Bige and Meall na Caiplich Moire (sic, for Mòire), containing the place-name Caiplich 'place of the horse(s)' to the south not far over the parish boundary in Inverness and Bona parish.

FASNAKYLE (6827)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH31 28 (Assumed location) 75m

Fasnakyle 1807 RHP11638 [Also Bridge of Fasnakyle on same plan.]
(Name is Part Of) Fasnakyle House OS Pathf, 207

G fas (Probable); G an; G coille

Notes associated with name:

'Stance of the wood'. This is the most likely meaning of fas here, since it lies on an important droving route, rather than simply 'abode, dwelling'. For a discussion of this element see Watson, 1926, 498-9, who states that in Scottish place-names it is

practically equivalent to cognate W gwas 'abode, dwelling', and compares it with OIr foss 'rest, remaining, stopping' (DIL s.v.); and Taylor 1995 (Elements Index s.v.).

FASSOCK (21533)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH519394
(Accurate position) 140m

OS Pathf, 192

Fassock 1828 RHP23986 [Fassock Crofts, part of the lands of Foxhall.]
Fassick 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G fasadh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Stance or station'. This must be the place indicated by Watson as deriving from Gaelic fasadh 'near Foxhole School, Kiltarlity' (1926, 500).

FÉITH NA MUIC (21442)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH483476 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Féith na Muic 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet II

G fèith; G an; G muc

Notes associated with name:

'Boggy burn of the pig'. For Fèith na Muice. Note the loss of final (genitival) e.

FEMNOCK (5391)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH497399
(Accurate position) 90m EA Facing

OS Pathf, 192

Femnock 1874 Lovat/1874

G feaman (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

Barron gives the G of this name as Am Feamanadh (1978, 50). This would seem to derive from G feaman (m.) 'tail, rump', with some kind of locational suffix or extension. In theory feaman would be a plausible place-name element, since other terms referring to body-parts are commonly found applied to landscape, such as gasg 'tail; low spur or ridge', druim 'back; ridge', and uchd 'breast; rounded hill'. However, apart from this name, there would appear to be no other place-names in Scotland which contain it (using R. Hooker's OS Pathfinder Gazetteer and Watson 1926).

In theory it might also contain feamainn f. (gen. feamann and feamnach) the standard G word for 'seaweed', also applying to manure derived from seaweed. However, using the same reference works mentioned above I have also failed to find this element in a Scottish place-name. More importantly Femnock's height (90m) and distance from the nearest seaweed (c. 9km) make such a derivation extremely unlikely.

FERC'

KIRKHILL (KIH), WARDLAW (WLX), Settlement NH57 44 (General (1km))

(and the 3 davochs of) Ferge 1221 Moray Reg. no. 21 [3 davochs making up the 9 davochs assigned to the church of Dunballoch (Wardlaw)]

tribus dauach' de Freg' 1221 NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10 fo. 19r [The ms original of Moray Reg. no. 21; the apostrophe after the g represents something like a division sign, so possibly fregest or freger.]

tribus dauachis de Ferc'. 1221 Moray Reg. no. 51

tribus dauach' de Fert 1221 NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10 fo. 28v [The ms original of Moray Reg. no. 51; presumably its exemplar had *ferc'.]

The thrie davochs of Holme<f>reaggars 1614x59 NLS Acc11244, 1 [See Notes below; the f is doubtful, looking more like a plus sign (+), while the following r is obscured by a fold; the final s is also problematic. The document is a rental of lands in the parish of Wardlaw written in a cursive hand, on a small sheet of paper, one of c. 20 sheets of paper and letters from the 17th c. relating to the Frasers of Bellardrum (i.e. Bellardrum KCV), which make up this accession.]

half-davoch of Conveth; Holmearagack 1617 x 1621 NAS RS 37, vol. 1 (1617-21) fo. 189v [For Holmecragack? See Notes below]

Notes associated with name:

This may derive from an old name for the Inchberry Burn which can be compared with the river-name Farg PER, cognate with G fearg 'anger' (see Watson 1926, 462-3; note that fearg is in fact related to the Old Welsh and Gaulish words Watson mentions here, although he implies that they are unconnected). As applied to a river, the meaning would be 'powerful', with implications of danger.

The c. 1600 form Holme<?f>reaggars as well as the 1617 x 1621 Sasine form Holmearagack probably represent a conflation of Holme and its neighbouring lands of Craggach. In the same volume of Sasines (1617-21), 'the dabhach of Holme and Ri<ndowie>; half dabhach of Cragack' are mentioned together fo. 250r (fex info Alasdair Ross). In a sasine of 1741 the barony of Lentrone is described as consisting of 'totam et integram Villam et Davocham terrarum de Holm et Rindowie et villam et davocham terrarum de Craggach' (RS38 (2nd series), vol. 9 (Inverness Sasines 1733-47). fo. 267v).

It cannot be Fernua, later Farnway, as is usually suggested (see under Farnway Parish Notes above). Rather it would appear that the 3 davochs of Ferc' were in the north-east corner of Wardlaw parish, represented today by the lands of Lentrone, Holm and Craggach.

FINGASK (5291)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH55 45 (Assumed location) 40m

ad Fingasc 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [The said John Bisset for salvation of soul of father and mother and of all his posterity grants in pure alms to the church of Dulbatelach (confirmed by this charter to the bishop) 7 acres of land in a suitable place and near to the 'ecclesie parochiane de Dulbatelach ' when it has been translated to Fingasc 'ad locum qui dicitur Wardelau scotice (in Gaelic) Balabrach'.]

davach[?a] Fyngasc 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [One of the 9 davochs of Dunballoch.]

dauach[a] de Fyngassy 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [Dated *ibid.* vii 1206x21; dated by Watt, *Grad.* under Moravia/Edward shortly before Oct. 1221; = Moray Reg. no. 21. One of the 9 davochs of Dunballoch.]

multuris terrarum de Fyngask 1297x1325 NLS Adv.MS.35.2.4, ii fo. 197v no. 3 [= Beaulieu Chrs. No. 9. Note that there is a gap of c. 8 letters between Fyngask [*sic* ms; Fingask in printed Beaulieu Chrs.] and Dofnaldistun. Patricius de Graham gives third part of his land of Altre in exchange for the multures of the lands of

Loueth, Fyngask and Dofnaldistun.

Dated by span of office of Bp. Thomas of Ross 1297 - 1325.]

(Name is Part Of) Mains of Fingask OS Pathf, 176

G fionn; G gasg

Notes associated with name:

'White ridge or tail-like spur of land'. G gasg 'tail', an extremely common element in eastern Scottish place-names, is applied topographically to a ridge, primarily sticking out of a larger land-mass, although it can also apply to a free-standing ridge (see Watson 1926, 500 and Taylor 1998, 4). In the case of Fingask it would seem to apply to the eastern spur of the hill later known as Kirkhill, at least up to and including the site of the medieval parish kirk of Wardlaw, now the site of the ruins of St Mary's Church and the Wardlaw Mausoleum (NH549457) (Moray Reg. nos. 21, 51). Fionn 'white', as well as the Sc white, are difficult to interpret exactly in place-names, and probably have a variety of meanings, ranging from colour from vegetation or geology to dairy producing (see Taylor 1995, Elements Index under fionn for more discussion). Watson (1926, 320) states that fionn can also mean 'holy'. The fact that the medieval parish church of Wardlaw was on the lands of Fingask cannot in itself lend support to this interpretation, since it seems that the land was called Fingask already when the church was moved there from Dunballoch in the 1220s (Moray Reg. *ibid.*). It is the name of one of the 9 davochs of Dunballoch mentioned in 1220x21 (Moray Reg. *ibid.*).

FORN # (5852)

Water NT55 48 (Accurate position)

fluminis de Forn 1253x80 Moray Reg., no. 123 [Dispute between Graham and bishop of Moray anent fishings of (piscaria de) Esse (from G eas 'waterfall') of the river of Forn]

aquam de Forne 1312 RRS v, no. 389 [= Moray Reg. no. 264; see Notes for discussion.]

(Now Called) River Beaully

Notes associated with name:

Forn is the Beaully River. It is mentioned as one of the bounds of the earldom of Moray as defined in Robert I's charter to Thomas Randolph granting him the earldom (1312 RRS v no. 389): 'usque ad marchias Rossie et sic per marchias Rossie quousque perueniatur ad aquam de Forne et sic per aquam de Forne quousque perueniatur ad mare orientale'.

Watson (1926, 48) discusses this name and suggests it may be a 'ghost name' resulting from a misreading of Forire. He bases this on a printed text of 1639 which mentions as a division of Inverness-shire 'the barronie of Bewlie and all besouth the wattir of Forire' (MacGill, Old Ross-shire and Scotland ii, 10), adding in a footnote 'Is Forne ... a misreading of Forire, and merely a ghost name?'. The many occurrences of Forn(e) in medieval sources independent of each other shows that Forire is in fact a misreading of Forne, and there can be no doubt that Forn(e) is a genuine form.

Gordon MS Map 3 (c. 1640) names the river east of Struy Avon Farrar (Extima Scotiae (Blaeu) has Avon Farrar, clearly an error).

The whole question is further complicated by Ptolemy's Varar, which seems to refer to the Beaully Firth (Watson 1926, 48).

It does not have any obvious Gaelic derivation; it may be Pre-Celtic, or just possibly Norse (perhaps a Pre-Celtic river-name assimilated to Norse forn 'old?').

However, note that Forn occurs as a place-name in Little Dunkeld parish PER (see

Taylor in Hall et al. 1998, 139).

FOXHOLE (21659)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH520388 (Accurate position)
175m WE Facing

OS Pathf, 192

Foxhall 1828 RHP23986

Foxhole 1854 Lovat/1854

SSE fox; SSE hole (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Fox hole' probably, if SSE; if Scots, then the second element could be holl 'hollow', often assimilated to SSE (and Scots) hole. The earliest recorded form 'Foxhall' is probably an 'improving' reinterpretation.

Barron gives the G as A' Bhog solla, adding that the meaning is not clear (1978, 44). I would see this simply as a Gaelic pronunciation of Foxhole, preceded by the G definite article.



Mound with Scots Fir at Foxhole

FRAOCH-CHOIRE (21544)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH20 20 (Assumed location)

Fregaye 1542 NAS GD23 [Charter of resignation by Hugh Lord Fraser of Loweit in favour of Wm Fraser his brother german of lands of the two Gowissachanis

[Guisachan] and Fregaye, in lordship of Loweit to be held in blenchfarm for yearly payment of a silver penny.]

Frigary 1681 Chisholm Writs, no. 521 [Disposition by Wm. Fraser oy and apparent heir to William Fraser of Kilbockie, in favour of Alex. Cheisholme of Comer, who has paid 'several of my creditors of my urgent and necessary affairs', of the toun and lands of the two Gussaquhanis and Frigary etc.]

Frigay 1797 Sasines, no. 586 [Sarah Fraser spouse of Wm. Fraser younger of Culbockie seised in the 2 Guisachans and Frigay called Meikle and Mid Guisachans viz Hilltown, Ballachladdich, Balblair, Easter and Wester Auchnahiglashes, Gortanunin, Glassach, Altgarve and Toilure, with the miln and miln lands of Guisachan and teinds, parish of Convinth and Kiltarlity (sic).]

(Name is Part Of) Allt Fraoch-choire OS Pathf, 207

G fraoch; G coire

Notes associated with name:

'Heather corrie'. Early forms such as Frigary and Frigay are identified as Fraoch-choire in the index of Chisholm Writs, NGR NH20 20. From various references, it would appear to have been an integral part of Guisachan. For a full list of the lands of 'the 2 Guisachans and Frigay called Meikle and Mid Guisachans' in 1797 (Sasines), see under Frigay 1797.

If this identification by Jean Munro, editor of the Chisholm Writs, is correct, then the name survives in OS Pathf. Allt Fraoch-choire NH21 20, as well as Bealach Fraoch-choire and Creag Fraoch-choire NH19 19, and the lands must have lain in the far west of Kiltarlity & Convinth parish, in the high, rough country west of Cougie. It may well have referred to the whole western end of the lands of Guisachan. Certainly these lands were included in Guisachan as the 1797 Sasine (no. 586) includes Altgarve and Toilure in 'the 2 Guisachans and Frigay called Meikle and Mid Guisachans', that is the land taking its name from OS Pathf. Allt Garbh, which rises in Coire Garbh NH13 17 and flows into Loch Affric NH18 22; and Toll Odhar NH18 18. Both these lands are too high for permanent settlement, and were presumably used as summer sheilings.

Gortanunin, one of the component parts of 'the 2 Guisachans and Frigay called Meikle and Mid Guisachans' in the 1797 Sasines, appears as Gortonaven in 1799 *ibid.* no. 671.

FUARANBUIE (6841)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH466398 (Accurate position)

170m SE Facing

OS Pathf, 192

Fuaranbuie 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII [2 adjacent settlements named thus on OS 6 inch 1st edn.; on OS Pathf. Name attached only to the more easterly one.]

G fuaran; G buidhe

Notes associated with name:

'Yellow well', probably referring to yellow flowers growing around it (such as yellow flag).

This is usually spelt locally Forumbuy, reflecting the pronunciation /fɔrʌmˠbui/ showing the assimilation of the nasal dental stop n to the nasal labial stop m before the labial stop b, commonly found in both G and Sc (ex info Ron MacLean).

GLAC DARAICH (6824)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH22 25 (Accurate position) 450m

OS Pathf, 207

G glac; G darach (Probable); G doire (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Pass or hollow of the oak', probably; or 'of the grove', if daraich is for darach, gen. of doire 'grove'. Doire could be the word involved, as c. 2 km. north of here is Doire Mhór (for Doire Mhòr).

GLAC NAN CABAR (21583)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH33 42 (Accurate position) 580m

OS Pathf, 175

G glac; G an; G cabar

Notes associated with name:

'Pass or hollow of the tree-trunks'? Note also OS Pathf. Leachd nan Cabar running south-south-east from Glac nan Cabar, forming the eastern slope of Carn Bàn. A corrie on the south side of Carn Bàn is Coire Ghiubhais ('corrie of the Scots fir').

GLAS-LEITIR (21136)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH25 25 (Assumed location)

(Name is Part Of) Carn na Glas-leitire OS Pathf, 207

G glas; G leitir

Notes associated with name:

'Green hill-side'.

GLASS (21872)

Water NH407398 (Accurate position)

(Alias) River Glass OS Pathf, 192

(Name is Part Of) River Glass OS Pathf, 192

(Name is Part Of) Strathglass OS Pathf, 191

G glais

Notes associated with name:

'River, burn'. This was probably also a Pictish name (cf Welsh glais 'burn, rivulet', Watson 1926, 457).

The NGR is where it meets the Farrar to become the River Beaully at Struy.

GLASSCHARN # (5855)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH519448 (Assumed location) 5m

Glasscham 1666x1700 Wardlaw Ms, 176 [For GlassCHAM probably read

GlassCHARN; relating to events in 1576 Frasers convene at 'Glasscham in Foyness, neare the Stockfoord of Ross' in May to elect a tutor of the young Lord Lovat on death of his father in Jan. 1576.]

Glascharn 1807 RHP11638 [A small road is shown heading for the river and ending on the Kirkhill side, going through a place called 'Beaulyside'. Opposite where this road ends, on the opposite bank, is 'Fish house', and written in lighter ink below

'or Corfe House for boiling Salmon'. Glascham (different hand, lighter ink) is shown opposite this, and to the lower right (not on the river-bank).]
Glasscham 1814 RHP, 11642 [On the River Beaully upstream from Dunballach.]

G glas; G càrn

Notes associated with name:

'Green cairn'. The fact that according to the Wardlaw MS (176) the Frasers convened at 'Glasscham in Foyness, neare the Stockfoord of Ross' in May 1576 to elect a tutor of the young Lord Lovat on death of his father the previous January suggests that the name referred originally to a tumulus used as a place of assembly for the Frasers. Its situation near the Stockford over the Beaully River meant it would have been conveniently sited for Frasers living on both sides of the river.

GLEANN GNÌOMHAIDH (5767)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH04 20 (Accurate position) 350m
OS Pathf, 206

Glan- Grivy 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3 [Not on Extima Scotiae (Blaeu).]
shealing Glengriuiie 1670 HCA, D536/D no. 8 Bundle 68 no.4 [One of the 'shealings' belonging to the Chisholm lands in Strathglass.]
(Name is Part Of) Allt Gleann Gnìomhaidh OS Pathf, 221
(Name Contains) Gnìomhaidh

G gleann; en Gnìomhaidh

GLEANN NAM FIADH (21138)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH16 25 (Accurate position) 550m
OS Pathf, 206

G gleann; G an; G fiadh

Notes associated with name:

'Glen of the deer'.

GNÌOMHAIDH * (6047)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH33 31 (Assumed location)

(Name is Part Of) Gleann Gnìomhaidh OS Pathf, 206
(Alias) Water of Gnìomhaidh
(Name is Part Of) Water of Gnìomhaidh

G gnìomh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

This contains the G word gnìomh, the basic meaning of which is 'deed, action', cf. gnìomhach 'active, busy', and this may be the meaning applied to a swift-flowing watercourse such as Gnìomhaidh, with some kind of suffix. Dwelly s.v. also states that in Gairloch the word is applied to a temporary peat-stack, where the peats are built up to dry before being built into the permanent stack. The word is also applied to corn similarly dealt with. This area west of Loch Affric is near enough Gairloch for this to be a consideration, although it should be noted that gnìomh does not appear with this meaning in Wentworth 1996.

GOIRTEAN *

KILMORACK(KLO) Settlement NH36 39 (Assumed location)
See Creag a' Ghoirtein above.

GREENFAULD * (21865)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH51 46 (Assumed location)

Grenefald 1572 RMS, iv no. 2020 [A pendicle of Thayknok (Teachnuick): Grenefald cum brasina ejusdem ('with its brewery').]

Sc green; Sc fault

Notes associated with name:

'Green fold or enclosure'. This is almost certainly the origin of the name Boulaglass, which appears as one of the field-names of the farm of Teachnuick on Lovat/1757 map i.e. Gaelic buaille f. 'fold for sheep or cattle' + glas 'green'. OS Pathf. Grayfield is also on the lands of Teachnuick, near Boulaglass, and may in fact be a (poor) back translation into Scots or SSE, since glas can also be translated as grey.

GROAM (6697)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH512439 (Accurate position) 8m

Grom 1571 NLS Dep. 327, /50 [Walter abbot of Kinloss and prior of Bewlie feus in exchange for large sum of money etc, to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat and his heirs male 'baroniam, villas et terras de Bewlie', including Grom. This charter still has 2 of the abbot's seals attached. It is confirmed by the king in 1572 (RMS iv no. 2020), which has Grome.]

Grome 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides

(Name is Part Of) Groam of Annat OS Pathf, 176

(Now Called) Groam of Annat OS Pathf, 176

G *gronn (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Marsh, bog'. Originally a Pictish element (*gronn), it was apparently borrowed into Scottish Gaelic. This place-name could therefore be either Pictish or Gaelic (see Watson 1926, 379-81).

Now known as Groam of Annat, it is on low-lying land beside the River Beauuly. There is another place called Groam in Kirkhill parish, near Fingask.

GROAM (5859)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH560463 (Accurate position)
10m

OS Pathf, 176

Groime 1695 NAS E.769/1/1 [Pays i.a. 56 bols of bear per annum.]

Groom 1695 NLS Dep. 327, /46 no. 1 [Large bound 6 folio parchment charter issued by William & Mary 1695, with all but 3 sides written on. Re lands and barony of Lovat.

fo. 2r (= p. 2 of charter) Including 'villas et terras de Groom et Fingask, Donaldstoune, Balblair, etc.'].]

Groame 1893 HCA, D536 [Extract of Instrument of Disentail by Baron Lovat. Part of the lands of Aird.]

G *gronn

Notes associated with name:

'Marsh, bog'. Originally a Pictish element (*gronn), it was apparently borrowed into Scottish Gaelic. This place-name could therefore be either Pictish or Gaelic (see Watson 1926, 379-81).

Barron (1968, 205) says that embankments were constructed c.1800 along the shore by the proprietors of various estates [in Kirkhill]. Major Fraser of Achnagairn had a large embankment made at Groam, where flooding often occurred.

Another Groam (now known as Groam of Annat) lies on low land beside the Beaully River in Kilmorack parish.

GROAM OF ANNAT (6507)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH512439 (Accurate position) 8m
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Annat

(Name Contains) Groam

(Formerly Called) Groam

en Groam; Sc of; en Annat

GUISACHAN (6071)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH305269
(Accurate position) 110m
OS Pathf, 207

Gulachkyn 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth. Note that the exemplar has Gulakin (NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10 fo. 18v- 19r).]

Gulakin 1221 NLS Adv.MS.34.4.10, fos. 18v- 19r [The printed version (Moray Reg. No. 21) has Gulachkyn.]

Gulsackyn 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth. This is also the reading of NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10, fo. 28v.]

[Gu]sowchtan 1416 RMS, ii no. 178 [Appears as Ensowchtan. Indenture made between William de Fentoun lord of that ilk and Huchon Fraser of Lowet on the other on marriage of Huchon with Janet de Fentoun sister of William, whereby William de F. grants to newly weds 'thir landdis undirwyrtyyn that is to say Ensowchtan [Guisachan], Kyrkomyr, Maule, [Mauld KCV] and Woster Eskdole. lyand in Strathglas wythyn the baronry of the Arde in name and assent of xxti markis'.]

Alexander Fraser de Guisaquhan 1597 RMS, vi no. 510 [The original royal confirmation charter that this is based on is GD296/5, which could be read either Gui- or Giu-; unfortunately the second occurrence of the name in the charter (quondam Hugonis Fraser de G.) is now illegible on the original. However the roughly contemporary copy of this charter, the second item in GD296/5, certainly has Guisaquhan twice.]

Gussachan 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 3

G giuthas (Probable); G -ach (Probable); G -in (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Place of or abounding in Scots firs'. If this is correct, then the two earliest forms from the late 14th c. Moray Reg. transumpt (NLS Adv. MS 34.4.10) must be misreadings of original Gusakin and Gussackyn. The medial th in the modern G form of giuthas is not radical (OIr gius).

The locational extension or suffix -achan is discussed briefly by Watson 1904, 66,

under Dorachan. However, it seems from the earliest forms rather to be from an adjectival form giuthasach, with the locational suffix -in. This name occurs on the modern OS Pathf. maps in various forms in other parts of Scotland: viz. Allt Ghuisachan, Argyll NN11 39; Sgurr Ghiubhsachain, S.W. Inverness-shire NM87 75; Féith Ghuibhasachain, Kirkmichael parish BNF NJ09 03; and Guisachan, a settlement in Lochbroom parish, Wester Ross NG99 85. Watson gives the Gaelic for this settlement as Giùthsachan, and translates it 'place of fir-wood', comparing it with Guisachan INV. Note also Giubhsach near Braemar, which Watson and Allan interpret as 'place abounding in firs' (1984, 86).

HILTON (21554)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH28 24
(Assumed location) 180m

Hilltoun 1740 NAS RS38/9, f. 249r [The toun and lands of Meikle Guisachan, Hilltoun, Bellacladich, Belblair, etc.]
Hilltown 1797 Sasines, no. 586 [One of the lands of the 2 Guisachans and Frigay.]
(Name is Part Of) Hilton Lodge OS Pathf, 207

Sc hiltoun

Notes associated with name:

'Hill farm'.

HOLME (5860)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH576446 (Accurate position)
50m NW Facing
OS Pathf, 176

Holme 1568 RMS, no. 2348 [Part of barony of Drumchardine KIH.]
Farm of Houme 1758 NAS E.769/136, fo. 12v (p. 23) ['Observes upon the Farm of Houme' by Peter May]

Sc holm

Notes associated with name:

'Holm, haugh, low land by water'. The present farm of Holme is neither by the sea nor by a water-course. However, it was much more extensive than it now is, and included the coast and the west bank of the Inchberry Burn.

In 1616 mention is made of 'the town and davoch of Holm and Rhindowie' (Barron 1968, 207-8).

This name embraced formerly the whole district - the Barony of Holm (sic). The name is now only applied to the farm half a mile south-east of Inchmore School. Peter May c. 1760 lists 6 Tacksmen and 6 Meallers, the total arable land then amounting to 92 acres. The Gaelic is An talm. A gap in the hill behind Holme is Am Bealach (sic, for Am Bealach 'the pass') and here is Am Baile Beag (Barron 1968, 211).

Wardlaw MS p. 253 relates that during the lairdship of Simon Lord Lovat (died 1633) he made a disadvantageous bargain of 'the 3 davachs of Drumchardny, Holm and Cragg with the Laird of Mackintosh, whose heritage it was'.

It seems to have formed part of the three davochs of Ferc' q.v.

INCHBERRY (5862)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH587454 (Accurate position) 30m
NW Facing

OS Pathf, 176

tenandria de Inchbary 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [tenandria de Inchbary et le yare ejusdem.]
 terras de Inchebary 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 ['...terras de Inchebary, cum le yaris et piscationibus earundem,..... in baronia de Arde vic. Inv.']
 Inchvarie 1672 Barron 1968, 212
 Finla McCoil oig in Inshberie 1677 Inverness and Dingwall Presbytery Record, 79
 (Name is Part Of) Inchberry Burn OS Pathf, 176
 (Name is Part Of) Inchberry Farm OS Pathf, 176

G innis; G bàireadh (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Haugh or water-meadow of the shinty ground' perhaps. Barron (1968, 212) gives the Gaelic form Innis a' bhàraidh, adding 'tradition stated that it was used as a shinty ground'. Watson (1907, 240) gives the same form, stating that it was pronounced locally I's a' bhàraidh. Later (1930, 17) he gives the form as Innis a' Bhàirigh, translating it as 'the hurling meadow', adding 'where young men played shinty'. It is clear that he considers the specific element to be G bàireadh, a by-form of bàir (f.) 'goal, game' (forms from Dwelly).

According to Barron the croft known as Inchberry Croft is really Cnoc a' chinn, from the hill beside it; while a field on Inchberry near the shore was known as Gortan nan sgadan ('little field of the herring') (1968, 212).

INCHBERRY BURN (21484)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Water NH580430 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Inchberry OS Pathf, 176

en Inchberry; Sc burn

Notes associated with name:

This burn was probably once called Allt na Ceàrdaich (Barron 1968, 199); however this name ('burn of the smiddy') is now reserved for the upper reaches of the Inchberry Burn. For the suggestion that it may once have been known as the *Ferg, see Ferc' above.

(not a root name)

INCHLARY # (21705)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH263382 (Assumed location) 140m

Inchlary 1758 May/Glen Strathfarrar

(Language) Innis na Làrach

INCHRORY (5769)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH509460 (Accurate position) 55m

OS Pathf, 176

Inchorie 1571x72 RMS, iv no. 2020 [Other source details: part of lands of Beaully Priory.]

G innis; Ruairidh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Ruairidh's inch' is the most likely meaning. It has, however, an unlikely position for an inch, whether meaning 'haugh' or 'raised land in a bog', since the present farm lies on a well-drained slope roughly equidistant from Red Burn (or Bridgend Burn) and Allt a' Ghareil.



Inchrory

INCHSTAING (6839)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH492384
(Accurate position)

Instaink 1774 Parish Reg., Kiltarlity (and ConvintH)
Inchstaing 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G innis; G staing

Notes associated with name:

Inch or haugh of (the) ditch'. Dwelly gives 'ditch, moat' as the primary meaning of G staing (f.), gen. stainge. He also gives the meaning 'peg, small pointed rock'. Buildings are shown here on OS Pathf. but are not named, although the name is still known locally (ex info Ron MacLean).

INCHULLY (5818)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV)/KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH390363
(Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 191

Inchully 1807 RHP11638

G innis; G ulaidh (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Inch, haugh' + ? ula(i)dh 'grave; treasure' (discussed by Watson 1926, 260).

Alternatively the second element might be a personal name deriving from the Norse male personal name Ulli, as found in Ulladale in Logie Easter and by Strathpeffer, as well as in Ullapool, all in ROS (see Watson 1904, 61-2, 100, 254).

Inchully lies on the south side of the River Glass, but was originally in Kilmorack KLO (see Shennan 1892, 150).

INCHVULT (21615)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH229386 (Accurate position) 160m

OS Pathf, 191

Inchmult 1653 PRO SP 46/129 97626 [Item the pleuch of Inchmult & Inchlochell]

Inchuilt 1758 May/Glen Strathfarrar

G innis; G an; G mult

Notes associated with name:

'Haugh of the wedder (sheep)'. The G form of the name is preserved in OS Pathf. Allt Innis a' Mhuilt NH23 38.



Inchvult

INNIS NA LÀRACH (21706)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH263382 (Assumed location) 140m

(Name is Part Of) Creag Innis na Làrach OS Pathf, 191
(Language) Inchlary

G innis; G an; G làir (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Inch or haugh of the mare'. This was a settlement in Glenstrathfarrar, west of Muillidh Riabhach. It has disappeared, but the name survives in the nearby OS Pathf. Creag Innis na Làrach.

INNISANLOICHEL (21613)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH204383 (Accurate position) 170m
OS Pathf, 191

Inchelochill 1542 RMS, iii no. 2817 [One of the eastern marches of the waste lands of Monare]

Inchlochell 1653 PRO SP 46/129 97626 [Item the pleuch of Inchmult & Inchlochell]

Inchlochell 1749 Harrison 2001, 235 [From the Lovat Estate Judicial Rental; 'Alex Mackenzie in Inchlochell, parish of Kilmorack' and 'John MacEachin the other half of the said lands of Inchlochell'.]

Inshlochell 1755 Wills 1973, 42 ['This barony (of Beuly) extends in length from Lettoch on the east to Inshlochell on the west 24 miles'.]

G innis; G an; G lòch (Probable); G coille (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Haugh or inch of the black woodland' (G Innis na Lòch-choille)? This is the analysis suggested by W. J. Watson (1904, 190). He basis this on the Gaelic form of the name, which he records as Innis-lòicheil, suggesting an underlying lòch-choille 'black woodland'. The definite article would appear to be modern, as no trace of it appears in the early forms, nor in Watson's Gaelic form.

In 1542 it is mentioned as one of the eastern marches of the waste lands (terras vastas) of Monare (RMS iii no. 2817).



Innisanloichel

INVERCANNICH (6631)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH346322 (Accurate position) 57m
OS Pathf, 191

duas Inverchaynayas 1513 RMS, ii no. 3831 [King confirms and quitclaims to 'Wilando Chesholm de Comyr' and heirs 'terras de Knokfyne, Commyrmore, duas le Inverchaynayas, et duas Brekachyis, cum le outsettis, nemoribus et forestis earundem, jacen. in Strathglasch, in comitatu Rossie vic. Inv. which lands Wilandus has resigned; in return for 3 suits of court p.a. to the earls of Ross, at 3 head courts of sheriffdom of Inv., for as long as the said earldom remains in the hands of the king; and at 3 head courts of the earldom of Ross 'apud Kynnardy' [Kinnairdie, Dingwall, Watson 1904, 94; not on OS Pathf..] when said earldom will be in hands of an earl of Ross.]

William Mchutchson in Innerchannich 1673 Inverness and Dingwall Presbytery Record, 331 [Part of Presbytery of Dingwall. Under suspicion of 'poperie', along with others.]

(Name Contains) Cannich

(Name is Part Of) Wester Invercannich

G inbhir; en Cannich

Notes associated with name:

'Mouth of the Cannich'.

KEANACHROW # (21759)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH516446 (Accurate position)

Kaincrow 1755 NAS E.769/69, fo. 7v [3 tenants: Donald McGormit, Donald Fraser
McAndrew, Ellias Fraser]
Kaincrow 1757 Lovat/1757
Keanachrow 1768 NAS E.769/70, fo. 8r
(Language) Cruivend

G ceann; G an; G crò (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'End of the cruive', being the G form of Cruivend. The specific element may have been assimilated to G crò, gen. cròtha 'pen, fold', which might ultimately be related to cruive. However, it is likely that in the sense of 'fish trap' the G word has been borrowed from Sc.

On Peter May's plan of 1757 (Lovat/1757) it is shown as one long field running beside River Beauly, (between the river and the n.e. corner of the Farm of Groam, immediately south of the Teauuig field called Bigadach (Teauuig no. 11), where the collection of houses known as Cruivend now stands. The buildings shown on the river between Kaincrow and Bigadach are no doubt the Corffhouse, now beside Lovat Bridge.

KEITHMORE # (21535)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH520396
(Accurate position)

Keithmore 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

Notes associated with name:

If this is not a transferred name, then it would seem to contain an element of Pictish origin viz Keith from Pictish *coet 'wood'. If so, then the more (Gaelic mòr) is best seen as an affix, which would translate as Scots or SSE Meikle Keith. However, the likelihood is that it is a late transferred name. Besides the best-known Keith BNF, there is also a place called Keithmore in Mortlach parish BNF, and it is perhaps significant that there is a small farm or croft called Mortlach one km south-west of Keithmore KCV (but see also Mortlach below).

Neither Keithmore nor Mortlach appears on the very detailed plans of these lands c. 1828 (RHP23986), further suggesting that both are late. The OS Name Book gives no variants for this name, including as one of its sources the Valuation Roll 1868-9, and noting that the name 'is applied to a small farm house one storey in height thatched and in ordinary repair. Property of I. Merry Esq. MP, Belladrum' (Book 49, p. 50).

Although not named on OS Pathf., buildings are marked at the site.

KERROW (5819)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH338310
(Assumed location) 60m

Kerrow 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 111633
(Name is Part Of) Kerrow Farm OS Pathf, 191

G ceathramh

Notes associated with name:

'Quarter', no doubt referring to a quarter of the davoch of Clachan. Note that the present Kerrow Farm and Kerrow House are on the lands of Clachan of Comar, as defined by the 1809 Estate Plan of the Davoch of Clachan (I. R. Mackay 1968, opposite p. 394).

On that plan Kerrow consisted of the lands immediately east of Clachan, with the nucleated settlement 'Houses of Kerrow' around NH338310. This more easterly position is reflected in the OS Pathf. Kerrow Burn, which flows into the River Glass at NH346314, and Kerrow Wood, the bulk of which lies east of the Kerrow Burn (not named on the 1809 Estate Plan).

KERROW FARM (5820)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH330304 (Accurate position) 65m OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) NH338310 Kerrow

KILMORACK * (6256)

KILMORACK(KLO), Ecclesiastical NH491444 (Accurate position)

(Is Source Of) Kilmorack

(Is Source Of) Kilmorack OS Pathf, 176

G cill; G Morag (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Church of (St.) Morag'. This would seem to be the only occurrence of this name in a Scottish ecclesiastical context. We have no idea as to her identity, and it is best to assume a local cult. Note also Carn Mòraig 'Morag's hill', which divides the lower reaches of Glen Strathfarrar from Strathglass. See Watson 1926, 329 for a brief discussion of this name.

(not a root name)

KILMORACK (6501)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH49 44 (Accurate position) OS Pathf, 176

(Derives From) Kilmorack

(not a root name)

KILMORACK (1354)

Parish (extant) NH491444 (Accurate position) 40m

(parish church of) Kilmorak 1631 RMS, viii no. 1720 col. 2

(Formerly Called) Altyre

(Derives From) Kilmorack

Parish Notes:

It first occurs in the record as the parish of Altyre, which (in the form Alter) is its name in Bagimond's Roll (1274), where it is recorded as paying nothing towards the papal tax 'because it is poor'. See Cowan 1967, 106.

The medieval parish kirk, the site of which is marked by a large grave-yard, stood on a bluff on the north side of the River Beaully above the Falls of Ess (today the site of a hydroelectric power-station), very close to the medieval church of Kiltarlity, which stood on the south side of the river just below the Falls.

Up until 1891 KLO had a detached part surrounded by Urray ROS (URY), and within it had a detached part of Urray ROS. The details are as follows:

From URY ROS to Kilmorack KLO INV: Barnyards, Tomich (farm, part) and part of Highland Railway Line between Beauly and Muir of Ord (see Shennan 1892, 150).

From Kilmorack KLO INV to URY ROS: Ardnagrask, Moor of Lettoch, Muir of Ord (House and land, as well as Temperance Coffee House!), other parts of Muir of Ord, including hotel and station, and Tomich and Lettoch, Windmill (see Shennan 1892, 133).

In 1891 Easter, Mid and Wester Crochiel (sic), and Inchully, were transferred from KLO to KCV (Shennan 1892, 150).

KILTARLITY * (6517)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Ecclesiastical NH498439
(Accurate position)

(Is Source Of) Kiltarlity

G cill; Talorgan

Notes associated with name:

'Church of Talorgan', a Pictish male personal name borne by several Pictish kings and subkings. The parish churches of Logie-Buchan ABD and Fordyce BNF are dedicated to him, as well as a chapel near Portree, Skye (for more details see Watson 1926, 298). The name also occurs in Tarlogie (Tallirky 1487), Tain ROS.

Watson gives the Gaelic form of this name as Cill Taraghláin (ibid. 298).



Ruined church of Kiltarlity by the river

(not a root name)

KILTARLITY (1422)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Parish (non-extant) NH498439 (Accurate position) 15m

ecclesi[a] de Kyltalargy 1224x26 Moray Reg., no. 71 [John Bisset grants to the church of St Peter of Rathven whatever rights he has in the church of Kyltalargy.]
 ecclesi[a] de Kyltalargyn 1224x26 Moray Reg., no. 72 [John Bisset grants to the church of St Peter of Rathven whatever rights he has in the church of Kyltalargyn.]
 ecclesi[a] de Kyntalargy 1224x26 Moray Reg., no. 258 [See Parish Notes below]
 ecclesi[a] de Gylltalargyn 1227 Moray Reg., no. 75
 ecclesia de Kyntalargyn 1227 Moray Reg., no. 75
 (Derives From) Kiltarlity

Parish Notes:

Granted by John Bisset to his newly founded hospital of Rathven BNF 1224 x 26, the church of Kiltarlity was confirmed to the uses of the hospital in 1226. In the following year the church was recognised as lying within the diocese of Moray (Moray Reg. nos. 71-2. 75). The patronage thereafter remained annexed to Rathven, its revenues being utilised with those of the hospital and its other annexes to found a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1445 (Abdn. Reg. ii, 253; RS, 416, 213). The cure was a vicarage perpetual at the Reformation, while the revenues of the benefice of Rathven were utilised to support a staller in Aberdeen cathedral and six bedesmen of the hospital, which was still in use (Ass, 249v, 303v; RSS, xlv, 71). Cowan 1967, 109.

Cowan does not mention the earliest reference to the church of Kiltarlity, which occurs in Moray Reg. no. 258, when, following a controversy between Robert bishop of Ross (1214-49) and John Bisset anent the right of patronage of Kyntalargy (Kiltarlity), the bishop quitclaims his right of patronage of Kiltarlity to John Bisset, who in turn quitclaims his right in the church land of Kiltarlity, and grants 15 merks of silver to the fabric of the church of St Peter of Rosmarkyn (Rosemarkie) and one stone of wax yearly from himself and his heirs for the lighting of the altar of the said church, in return for prayers said in the cathedral. This charter must precede *ibid.* nos. 71-2, 75. The parish of Kiltarlity was much smaller than that of Convinth, and included the lands of Eskadale, Fanellan, Culburnie. The medieval kirk of Kiltarlity, the ruins of which still exist, lay on the south bank of the River Beauly, just below the Falls of Ess (now the site of a hydroelectric power station), and close by the medieval kirk of Kilmorack, which stood on a bluff on the north side of the river above the same falls. The present parish kirk of Kiltarlity & Convinth is at Tomnacross, formerly in Convinth parish. Kiltarlity and Convinth parishes were united c. 1500 (Fasti 468), and the parish today is usually referred to simply as Kiltarlity.

KINGILLIE (5863)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW (WLX) Settlement NH559451 (Assumed location) 15m

terras de Kyngeile 1496 RMS, ii no. 2320 [John Haliburton spouse of Elizabeth Rettra grants to his son William and his heirs various lands in the barony of le Arde including those of Kyngeile]

terras de Kingily 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 ['et terras de Kingily cum le yaris et piscationibus earundem']

The thrie-quarters of Kingile 1614x59 NLS Acc11244, 1
 (Name is Part Of) Kingillie House OS Pathf, 176

G ceann

Notes associated with name:

Barron 1968, 210 explains this as G Cinn a' ghaoilidh 'head of the bay'. This presupposes a nominative such as gaoileadh, which is not in Dwelly or Watson 1926.

KINGILLIE HOUSE (5865)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH559452 (Accurate position)
25m

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Kingillie

en Kingillie; SSE house

KINLEA # (21729)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH614455 (Assumed location) 10m

Canley 1756x58 NAS E.769/136, p. 33 [For full description and field-names, see general notes.]

(Name is Part Of) Kinlea Burn OS Pathf, 177

(Name is Part Of) Kinlea Wood OS Pathf, 177

G ceann

Notes associated with name:

The first element is G ceann 'head, end'. From the form given by Peter May (see below) it would appear that the second element is monosyllabic, and therefore is unlikely to be G liath 'grey'.

Although the farm of this name has now gone, the name has survived in OS Pathf. Kinlea Burn and Kinlea Wood.

From Peter May's Notebook on the Lovat estate within Kirkhill parish 1756 x 1758 (E. 769/136 p. 33).

'Observes upon the farm of Canley

This farm lies on the very east side of the estate next to the lands of Banchrew belonging to Culloden, having the farm of Englishtown upon the West, the Common Hill upon the south and the coast upon the northside...'

(Infra) in margin 'Canley ought to be annexed to Englishtown'.

p. 34

Measures of Canley

1. Powla Criach [buaile 'fold']
2. Gortan peik [goirtean beag]
3. Gortan more
4. Canley
5. Ouch knearry [uchd na h-àirighe 'rounded hill of the sheiling']
6. Croaknakelling
- Indifferent lands
7. Drumnahaggin
8. Neilaneigh
- Bad Land
9. Achmakeissach [probably achadh mo Cheiseig 'St Kessock's field']
10. Bruagh
11. Aultvartan and Chlachass
12. Doar Clough

KINLOCHBEANNACHARAN * (6647)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH30 39 (General (1km))

at Keanlochbeannacharan 1649 Inverness and Dingwall Presbytery Record, 169
(Name Contains) Loch Beannacharan OS Pathf, 191

G ceann; en Loch Beannacharan

KIRKCOMAR (6578)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH335306 (Assumed location) 65m

Kyrkomyr 1416 RMS, ii no. 178 [Indenture made between William de Fentoun lord of that ilk and Huchon Fraser of Lowet on the other on marriage of Huchon with Janet de Fentoun sister of William, whereby William de Fentoun grants to newly weds 'thir landdis undirwyrtyyn that is to say Ensowchtan [Guisachan], Kyrkomyr, Maule, and Woster Eskdole. lyand in Strathglas wythyn the baronry of the Arde in name and assent of xxti markis'.]

(Name Contains) Comar OS Pathf, 191

Sc kirk; en Comar

Notes associated with name:

This no doubt refers to the lands referred to elsewhere as Clachan Comair or Comar Kirkton.

KIRKFIELD (6067)KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH31 27
(Accurate position) 150m

OS Pathf, 207

(Language) Achadh na h-Eaglaise

Sc kirk; Sc feild

(not a root name)

KIRKHILL (6081)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH55 45 (Accurate position) 40m

OS Pathf, 176

(Derives From) Kirkhill

(Name is Part Of) Wester Kirkhill OS Pathf, 176

KIRKHILL * (6080)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Relief NH55 45 (Accurate position) 60m

(Language) Cnoc Mhuire

(Is Source Of) Kirkhill

(Is Source Of) Kirkhill OS Pathf, 176

Sc kirk; Sc hill

Notes associated with name:

'Church hill', known in Gaelic as Cnoc Mhuire (q.v.) or Cnoc Mhoire '(St) Mary's hill'.

(not a root name)

KIRKHILL (1333)

Parish (extant) NH549457 (Accurate position) 60m

(Derives From) Kirkhill

Parish Notes:

Kirkhill was created out of the parishes of Wardlaw (earlier Dunballoch) WLX and Farnway FRX at their union in 1618 (Wardlaw MS, Introduction, xv; also Fasti 471, which gives the date of the union as 14 July 1614; there is nothing in APS about this union). However, the text itself states that the union occurred in 1614 (Wardlaw MS, 186).

KIRKTON (6258)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH604452 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 177

Farm of Kirktone 1756x58 NAS E.769/136, p. 32 [Observations are on p. 31.

P. 32: Measures of the Farm of Kirktone

Good Lands viz

1. Stanweil, Chond, Owknaline, Torrand and Kanmore.
2. Lackie loch, Ledrum, Tomnaglassick and Naclaragh [tom a' ghlasaich or nan glasach or na glasaich ('lea or fallow land; green field') and ? nan clèireach ('of the clerics').]
3. Luriduck, Stagnvogue [or Stagnvogueie], Dalvore and Dalveik.]

Sc kirkton

Notes associated with name:

Kirkton of Farnway.

KNOCKCHOILLE (6102)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH462397 (Accurate position)
180m
OS Pathf, 192

Knockchylie 1828 NAS GD296, 202 no. 3

Knockchoillie 1832 NAS GD296, 207 no. 5 [Rental of Eskadale]

Knockhyllie 1835x40 NAS GD296, 202 no. 1 [Knockhyllie Crofts (3 crofts), part of the estate of Eskadale]

Knockholly 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G cnoc; G coille (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Wood-knowe' probably. The lenition of the second element suggests an underlying Gaelic form cnoc choille rather than cnoc na coille.

KNOCKFIN (6630)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH299267 (Accurate position) 110m
OS Pathf, 207

terras de Knokfyne 1513 RMS, ii no. 3831 [King James IV confirms and quitclaims to Weland Chisholm of Comyr ('Wilando Chesholm de Comyr') and heirs the lands of Knokfyne, Commyrmore, the two Inverchaynayas ('duas le Inverchaynayas'), and the two Brekachyis ('et duas Brekachyis'), with their outsets, groves and forests lying in Strathglasch, in the earldom of Ross, sherifffdom of Inverness ('cum le outsettis, nemoribus et forestis earundem, jacen. in Strathglasch, in comitatu Rossie vic. Inv.'), which lands Weland has resigned, in return for 3 suits of court annually to the earls of Ross, at 3 head courts of sherifffdom of Inv., for as long as the said earldom remains in the hands of the king; and at 3 head courts of the earldom of Ross 'apud Kynnardy' (Kinnairdie, Dingwall, Watson 1904, 94; not on OS Pathf.) when the said earldom will be in hands of an earl of Ross.]

auchten part of Knokfyn 1593 Chisholm Writs, no. 44 [Letters of reversion by Duncan McCullo of the auchten part [or penny land] (sic) of Knokfyn with 'scheling and girsing of Bennivane' in the barony of Commirmoir, held on reversion from Alexander Chessolme of Comer for the sum of 300 merks.]

G cnoc; G fionn

Notes associated with name:

'White knowe'. For a discussion of fionn 'white' in place-names, see under Fingask KIH.

KNOCKLEA (5380)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH467404 (Accurate position)
175m NW Facing

OS Pathf, 176

Knocklia 1828 NAS GD296, 202 no. 3

Knocklea 1835x40 NAS GD296, 202 no. 1 [Part of the the estate of Eskadale.]

Knockliadh 1844 SRO, GD296/207 no. 2 [Part of the estate of Eskadale. Note that the endorsement of this document, which looks contemporary, has Knocklea.]

G cnoc; G liath

Notes associated with name:

'Grey knowe'. The second element is pronounced as Gaelic liath, better reflected in the historical form Knocklia.

KNOCKNASHALAVAIG (5771)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH435404 (Accurate position) 60m SO Facing
OS Pathf, 176

Knock na-Shalavick 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 4

Knockk na Shalvach 1807 RHP11638 [6 small houses shown.]

G cnoc; G an; G sealbhag

Notes associated with name:

'Hillock of sorrel'. Dwelly sealbhag f. 'common sorrel'.

KNOCKVOIT # (21524)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH404407
(Assumed location) 60m

Knockvoit 1764 MacDonald (1985) TGSi, 114 [8 tenants here are accused by Alexander Chisholm of Chisholm of cutting, peeling etc. woods on his lands. Part of Erchless.]

G cnoc; G an (Probable); G mòd

Notes associated with name:

'Knowe of the court', presumably the site of the barron court of Erchless, and traditionally where executions were carried out. A small rocky knowe is pointed out as such in the garden of the house beside the Knock Hotel, Struy.

On OS 6 inch 1st edition (1876) this place is called Cnoc a' Chruaidh. Dwelly has cruaidh (f.), gen. cruadhach 'steel, sword, metal; hill-side'. It might well be for croich 'gallows'.

KNOCKVUY (5396)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH459389 (Accurate position) 180m NE Facing

OS Pathf, 192

Knockovuy 1692x1742 NAS RS38/9, f. 284v [All and hail the touns and lands of Easter and Wester Maynes, Crooves & Knockovuy in parish of Convinth and Kiltarlity.]

Knockvuy 1742 NAS RS38/9, f. 288r [All and hail the Touns and Lands of Crooves and Knockvuy, extending to ane half davoch land of old extent.]

lands of Crocvuy 1805 RHP11963

Knockvuie 1808 NAS GD296, 211 no. 2 (my numbering) [Summary of complex dispute between Eskadale and Lovat over Hill Grounds.]

G cnoc; G an (Probable); G muidhe (Maybe); G buidhe (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Knowe of the churn'? It seems to be pronounced Knock Muie by W, MacRae PN1970/18, and this is confirmed by Ron MacLean of Culburnie 2000. This suggests a specific with lenited m; also Knockovuy (1692 x 1742) indicates a definite article before the specific. It is on these grounds that I have suggested an underlying cnoc a' mhuidhe 'knowe of the churn'. Less satisfactorily, since cnoc is generally masculine, and therefore not followed by a lenited adjective, it may represent G cnoc bhuidhe 'yellow knowe'.

LADYSTONE (6257)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH610438 (Accurate position) 180m NW Facing

OS Pathf, 177

Sc lady (Sc); Sc toun (Probable)

LADYCAIRN (21900)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH557385 (Accurate position) 310m

OS Pathf, 192

(Language) Càrn na Baintighearna

Sc lady (Sc); Sc cairn

Notes associated with name:

See Càrn na Baintighearna for details.

LEACAINN (6668)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH576411 (Accurate position) 414m
OS Pathf, 176

G leacann

Notes associated with name:

'Broad hillside', in this context 'hill with a broad slope', the slope in question being that to the east of the summit. The parish boundary between the medieval parishes of Wardlaw and Farnway passes through the summit.

LEACHAVIE (5774)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH14 22 (General (1km))

Loickawy 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3 [The o is very difficult to make out; it is the name of a clearly drawn hill immediately east of Glan-Grivy and n. of w. end of L.

Afarig; Extima Scotiae (Blaeu) has Laickawy.]

Lekkavie 1670 HCA, D536/D no. 8 Bundle 68

Lekovie 1670 HCA, D536/D no. 8 Bundle 68 [One of the 'shealings' attached to the 'toun and lands of Knockfine together with the forest affrick with the particular shealings of each of them']

(Name is Part Of) Coire Leachavie OS Pathf, 206

G leac (Maybe); G magh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Flat stone plain'? This would appear to be the name of the settlement (now lost) immediately east of Coulavie, on the north-west banks of Loch Affric, and it shares the final element of its name with its neighbour. This element seems to be magh 'plain, level ground', while the first element may be leac 'slab, flat stone'. The level ground in question may be where the Allt Coire Leachavie flows into Loch Affric.

LEACHD NEATY (6077)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH42 37 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 192

Leachdan-aite 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVII

(Name Contains) Neaty

G leachd; en Neaty

Notes associated with name:

'Hill-side of Neaty'.

LEANASSIE (21752)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH481444 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Lenassie 1757 Lovat/1757

(Name is Part Of) Upper Leanassie OS Pathf, 176

G lèan; G an; G eas (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'(Wet) meadow of the waterfall'. Modern Leanassie is not named as such on the OS 6 inch 1st edition, but Upper and Lower Leanassie are on both that map and OS Pathf.. Leanassie originally applied to land connected with these more upland farms, and not to modern Leanassie on the River Beauly, which latter was known as Teanacoil (q.v.). This is confirmed by the Lovat/1757 plan, which shows a collection of houses, called 'town' on the lands of Lenassie, near modern Upper Leanassie (NH474448). The lands of Leanassie lie between two burns, both with waterfalls on them. This is more likely than a specific an fhasaidh ('of the stance'), for which see Watson 1926, 499.

LEISHMORE (21585)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH396407
(Accurate position)

(Alias) Leishmere OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

There is double confusion on OS Pathf. regarding this place. Firstly, it is incorrectly written Leishmere (for the more correct form, Leishmore, see various previous OS maps, including OS 6 inch 1st edition; also Harrison 2001); secondly it applies to a small settlement very near Struy Bridge (north side of River Farrar, NH401404), while on OS 6 inch 1st edition, as well as OS 1 inch 7th series, it applies to what on the OS Pathf. is called Inchmore, NH396407. This latter is the NGR for Leishmore above. It is possible that Leishmore is in fact some kind of variant of Innis Mhòr 'big haugh or water-meadow'. However, in current local usage there is no doubt that they refer to distinct places, with Inchmore referring to the small settlement at NH401404, while Leishmore refers to the cottages at NH404406 up behind the Cnoc Hotel (ex info Mary MacDonald).

LENTRAN (6652)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH58 45 (Accurate position) 15m
OS Pathf, 176

Lanthon 1730 Avery/Wade

(lands and barony) Lentron 1741 NAS RS38/9, f. 267v [Joanne Taylor alias Fraser

Agricola in Lentron.

Baronia de Lentron

De totis et integris terris et baronie de Lentron comprehendens' particulares terras .. viz Totam et integram Villam et Davocham terrarum de Holm et Rindowie et villam et davochoam terrarum de Craggach.]

Notes associated with name:

Barron 1968, 209-10 says that when part of Drumchardine was purchased at the end of the 17th c. by John Mackenzie of Delvine (3rd son of Sir Kenneth MacKenzie of Coull), he transferred the name from his property of Lentran which lay between Easter and Wester Arcan, Urray ROS. The Urray property had acquired its name when the same John MacKenzie had married, in 1684, Isabel Lentron of Kincapple in Fife. Barron adds that when the estate was purchased by Mr Warrant in 1787 it was re-named Warrantfield (which name, as Warran Field, appears on the 1814 road plan RHP11642). It was purchased in 1812 by Major Fraser of Newton, and the name Warrantfield seems to have become obsolete shortly thereafter.

The earliest record I have found of Lentran is Lanthon on Avery/1730. However, it is

tempting to see this as representing the otherwise unknown Lusnatorne, which is the manuscript reading of Moray Reg. no. 21's Lusnacorn, one of the 9 davochs of Dunballoch (Wardlaw). This temptation is to be resisted for various reasons. There is no reason to doubt Barron's derivation of the name; also Lentrán seems to be an integral part of the davochs of Holme, as the principal mill of Holme was situated at Rhinduie (Barron 1968, 210), and Holme (with Drumchardine) would seem to be represented by the the 3 davochs of Ferc'.

AN LETH-ALLT (6802)

Water NH27 23 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 207

(Name is Part Of) Coille an Leth-uillt OS Pathf, 207

G an; G leth; G allt

Notes associated with name:

'The half-burn'. This usually refers to a burn with one high bank (ex info Peadar Morgan). However, in this instance it may refer to the fact that the burn is divided between two parishes, as it forms the parish boundary between KLO and KCV for all of its length.

There is another burn of this name in Kilmorack parish, now known as OS Pathf. Allt Coille na Cleithe, which flows into the Breakachy Burn at NH46 45. It appears as Aultlehalt on Lovat/1757.

LETOCH # (21410)

KILMORACK(KLO)/URRAY(URY), Settlement NH536483 (Accurate position) 5m

half Duagh of Lettock 1755 NAS E.769/69, fo. 8v [The half Duagh of Lettock.]

FARM OF Lettoch 1757 Lovat/1757

(Language) Half-Davoch

G leth-dabhach

Notes associated with name:

'Half-davoch'. This is almost certainly the Half-Dawacht etc. of various charters e.g. 1572 RMS iv no. 2020. The exact extent of this farm in the 18th century can be reckoned from Lovat/1757. It is closely associated with the now lost lands of Both, and later charters suggest that Both may have been the name of the whole davoch. Other early occurrences of this name are:

The halff davouucht, terras de lie Bocht . Conharbre.1571 NLS Dep. 327/50/1 (for Conharbre see Coracharabic KLO)

lie Half-Dawwacht, terras de lie Boytht, Conharberie 1592 RMS v no. 2165

terras lie Half-davach, terras de Boycht, Coherbrie 1634 RMS ix no. 227

The town and lands called half Davach lands of Botherichabbile 1738 NLS Dep. 327/48/3.

LEUM GHOIRIDH (5381)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH444394 (Accurate position) 215m

Lemgory 1718 Parish Reg., Kiltarlity [& Convnth]

(Alias) Leum Gorridh OS Pathf, 192

G leum; Goraidh

Notes associated with name:

'Gorrie's Leap'. It is not known locally who Gorrie (Goraidh, the G form of Godfrey/Geoffrey/Guthred) was, but he is supposed to have leapt from the hill into a wee loch below (presumably Loch Raineachan) (PN1970/18). Note that Dounie, the old name for the estate on which Beaufort Castle is situated, appears once with the affix -gorre (Downegorre 1496 RMS ii no. 2320). For the suggestion that the Goraidh in these names might be Godfrey or Guthred MacWilliam who was hunted down and killed in this area in the early 13th century, see under *Dounie Gorry. For a late dinnseanchas of this place-name, see Harrison 2001 (Glens and Straths), 319-20, which connects it with a Godfrey Chisholm. Note that the OS Pathf. form is incorrect, breaking as it does the basic Gaelic spelling rule of 'broad vowel to broad vowel, narrow vowel to narrow vowel'.

LIATRIE (21512)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH249325 (Accurate position) 210m SE Facing OS Pathf, 191

(lands of) Leaterie 1585 Chisholm Writs, no. 28

(lands of) Leiattorie 1593 Chisholm Writs, no. 45 [Letters of reversion by Duncan McCullo of all the lands of Leiattorie with 'the schieling and girsing of Drumleyr' in the barony of Straglass, earldom of Ross and sheriffdom of Inverness, held on tack from Alexander Chessolme of Comer for 200 merks.]

(toun and lands of) Leddarie 1632 Chisholm Writs, no. 137 [in Glencannich in the barony of Comer]

(toun and lands of) Leatre 1636 Chisholm Writs, no. 154 [in the parish of Kilmorack]

Leatrie 1665 MacDonald 1986, 91 [within Glenchanniche.]

Etymology unknown?

LITTLE CULMILL (5825)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH51 40 (Assumed location)

Littill Culmullin 1637 RMS, no. 658 [King confirms charter dated Nov. 1636 by which Hugh lord Fraisar of Lovatt feus to his relative Hugh Fraisar of Belladrum the touns and lands of ('villas et terras de') Belladrum and Littill Culmullin extending to a davoch of lands (old extent), with two crofts of the lands of ('cum duabus croftis terrarum de') Eister Downy, within the baronies of Aird and Bewfort, lordship ('dominium') of Lovatt, vic. Inv.]

(Name Contains) Culmill OS Pathf, 176

(Language) Culmill Beag

Sc little; en Culmill

LITTLE STRUY (21966)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH395388 (Accurate position) OS Pathf, 191

Lytiel Struy 1599 Chisholm Writs, no. 52 [in the barony of Strathglass]

(Alexander Fraser of) Litill Strowie 1638x43 RMS, ix no. 1410

(Name Contains) Struy OS Pathf, 191

Sc little; en Struy

Notes associated with name:

It occurs in its G form, Struy beg (for Sruthaidh Beag) once in the Kilmorack Parish Register, in 1754.

LOANECKHEIM (21289)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH505405 (Accurate position) 80m OS Pathf, 176

Lonich-Keim 1800 Brown Plans, no. 26 ['Ault Fairn, with the improvements in the Muir of Camault, Lonich-Keim, surveyed 1800'.]

Lonvickime 1841 Census 1841, Kiltarlity Parish

G lòn; G mac; G Sìm

Notes associated with name:

'Marsh of the son of Simon' or 'Macshimmy's marsh', referring to the Fraser chieftain.

LOCH A' BHODHA (6616)

Water NH418440 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Lochvoah 1843 RHP1296
(Name Contains) Bodha

G loch; G an; en Bodha

LOCH A' GHREIDLEIN (6061)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH31 26 (Accurate position) 300m

G loch; G an; G greidlean

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the bread-stick, instrument for turning bannocks'.

LOCH A' MHUILLIDH (5777)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH27 38 (Accurate position) 130m
OS Pathf, 191

Loch Moyaly 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3
(Name Contains) Muillidh

G loch; G an; en Muillidh

LOCH AN EANG (6793)

Water NH24 23 (Accurate position) 300m
OS Pathf, 207

Lochan - nink 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 3

G loch; G an; G eang

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the point of land' (where eang m. not f., as in Dwelly). The point of land which

almost divides this small loch in two is its distinguishing feature. The parish boundary runs through it.

LOCH AN UIRD (5402)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH46 43 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

G loch; G an; G òrd

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the low, rounded hill (òrd).'

LOCH BALLACH (21465)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH446473 (Accurate position) 370m
OS Pathf, 176

Lochvellich 1757 Lovat/1757 [From which flows Aultloyd (= OS 6 inch and OS Pathf. Allt an Locha Bhallaich NH44 46), a tributary of the Breakachy Burn.]

G loch; G ballach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Speckled loch'? The modern form certainly suggests this analysis, but the Lovat/1757 form (Lochvellich) becomes difficult to explain. It most likely arose from some oblique form of the name, such as OS Pathf. Allt an Locha Bhallaich ('the burn of Loch Ballach'), which flows out of the loch into the Breakachy Burn. Alternatively, but less likely, the name was originally Loch a' Bhealaich 'loch of the pass', which would in fact be an appropriate name for it, lying as it does high up on what may have been an old route from Erchless to Urray. If this is the case, then it had undergone reinterpretation by the time of the OS.

On Gordon MS 3 this loch seems to be called L. Breccah (i.e. Loch Breakachy), with a burn flowing out into Avon Farrar between Vrchany to east and Brecach to west. While this loch can only be Loch Ballach, Gordon shows it as significantly larger than it is today.

LOCH BEANNACHARAN (6057)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH30 39 (Accurate position) 110m
OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Beanachran

(Name is Part Of) Kinlochbeannacharan

G loch; en Beanachran

Notes associated with name:

Note the inconsistent spelling of this name on OS Pathf.: Beanachran Burn, Beanachran Wood, but Loch Beannacharan. Local pronunciation varies (ex info Scott Russell, Deanie Lodge), which may account for this inconsistency. Ron MacLean, Culburnie, whose relatives lived in Glen Strathfarrar in the 1920s, had heard only /*banəxɾən*/ with only three syllables, the stress on the first one.

LOCH BEINN A' MHEADHOIN (6818)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH23 24 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 207

Loch Ben Vien 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 111605 [Name spelled in capital letters.]
(Name Contains) Beinn a' Mheadhoin OS Pathf, 207

en loch; en Beinn a' Mheadhoin

LOCH BRUICHEACH (6622)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH45 36 (Accurate position) 285m
OS Pathf, 192

Lochbruyach 1589x1666 Wardlaw MS, 197 [The young Simon 13 Lord Lovat and his mother ('the great though not good lady') 'being under continuall feare, their residence was in the Isle of Lochbruyach, a fort as remoat from any roade, so also obscure, very commodious for fishes, fowle, and venison'.]

Loch Bruyok 1640x50 Geog. Coll. II, 550 [Checked against NLS Adv. MS 34.2.8.
'This loch hath ane yle in it at the upper end, wher the ground of ane hous in it.']

Loch Breuch 1730 Avery/1730

Loch Bruiach 1837 NAS GD296/202, /4 (my number)

Loch a' Bhruthaich 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII
(Name Contains) Bruiach OS Pathf, 176

G loch; en Bruiach

Notes associated with name:

This contains the name of the settlement Bruiach, on the banks of the Bruiach Burn, the only burn flowing out of Loch Bruicheach. The OS 6 inch 1st edition spelling Loch a' Bhruthaich shows that the local G speakers had re-interpreted the name as 'loch of the brae', containing G bruthach (m. and f.) 'brae, hill-side'. For more discussion of the specific element, see under Bruiach.

LOCH CAOIREACH (6600)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH320270 (Accurate position) 305m

G loch; G caoireach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Sparkling loch' probably. See also Allt Currachan.

LOCH CONAN # (21463)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Water NH54 44 (Accurate position) 10m

Loch Connon 1730 Avery/1730 [Shown as a distinct loch.]

(Name Contains) Conan

G loch; en Conan

Notes associated with name:

Shown as a distinct loch on 1730 Avery map; the area is now drained by the Conan Water, with Cononbank Farm on the north edge of the drained area.

LOCH CÙIL NA CAILLICH (21394)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH454414 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Cùil na Caillich

G loch; en Cùil na Caillich

LOCH GARBH IOLACHAN (6849)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH42 35 (Accurate position) 265m
OS Pathf, 192

Loch Garbh Iolachan 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVII

G loch; G garbh; G iolach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Perhaps 'loch of the rough roars or shouts' or 'rough loch of (the) roars or shouts', containing G iolach (f.), gen. iolaich, pl. iolachan, 'shout, cry, roar'. Air trapped under ice can make a roaring sound, which might explain this name (ex info Peadar Morgan). The neighbouring loch to the east is Loch Garbh Bhreac (OS Pathf. name). Another historical form might be Loch Arichilachan 1837 GD296/202 (containing G àirigh 'sheiling' + iolachan).

LOCH MONAR (5337)

Water NH13 40 (Accurate position) 230m
OS Pathf, 174

Loch Monnair 1666 Wardlaw MS, 416 [We travelled through Strathglais and
Glenstrafarrar to Loch Monnair.]

(Name Contains) Monar

G loch; en Monar



Loch Monar from the east end

LOCH MULLARDOCH (6618)

Water NH19 30 (Accurate position) 250m
OS Pathf, 190

Loch Mullardoch 1730 Avery/1730
(Name Contains) Mullardoch OS Pathf, 191

G loch; en Mullardoch

LOCH NA GOBHLAG (6601)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH320270 (Accurate position) 315m
OS Pathf, 207

G loch; G an; G gobhlag

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the dung-fork or earwig'; the basic meaning of gobhlag, a diminutive of gobhal 'fork', is 'little fork' or 'little forked thing'.

LOCH NA TOINNIDH (21439)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH476474 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Loch na Tòine 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet II

G loch; G an; G tòn (Probable); G toineadh (Maybe); G toinneadh (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the arse'; this is certainly the form of the name on OS 6 inch 1st edn., and the modern form may be the result of gentrification. The loch is a small southern extension of Loch nam Bonnach.

LOCH NAM BONNACH (21433)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH48 48 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Loch Banni 1757 Lovat/1757

Loch nam Bonnach 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet II

G loch; G an; G bonnach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the cakes or bannocks'.

LOCH NAM FREUMH (21211)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH328268 (Accurate position) 315m

OS Pathf, 207

G loch; G an; G freumh

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the roots'.

LOCH NAN GOBHAR (21189)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH417376 (Accurate position) 360m

OS Pathf, 192

G loch; G an; G gobhar

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the goats'; note that the nearby hill is called 'Carn nan Gobhar', 'hill of the goats'.

LOCH NA PLANGAID (21405)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH427428 (Accurate position) 240m

OS Pathf, 176

G loch; G an; G plangaid

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the blanket'.

LOCH NEATY (6624)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Water NH43 36
(Accurate position) 255m

OS Pathf, 192

Loch Neaty 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVII

(Name Contains) Neaty

Sc loch (Sc); en Neaty

LOCH RUIGH NA SGÀLAIN (6801)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH256232 (Accurate position) 400m
OS Pathf, 207

G loch; G ruighe; G an; G sgàlain (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Loch of the slope or sheiling (ruighe) of the weighing scales'? Dwelly gives sgàlain as a plural noun meaning 'scales for weighing'. If this is the element here, then the correct form of the name is Loch Ruigh nan Sgàlain.

However, the specific might be a diminutive (or plural) of G sgàil(e) 'hut', a loan-word from Old Norse skáli 'hut', discussed by Jackson under Scáli Merlec in the Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer (1972, 71).

LOCH SALACH A' GHIUBHAIS (21294)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH176217 (Accurate position) 280m
OS Pathf, 206

G loch; G salach; G an; G giuthas

Notes associated with name:

'The dirty loch of the Scots fir'.

LOCHAN NAN LOSGANN (21391)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH452423 (Accurate position) 220m
OS Pathf, 176

G lochan; G an; G losgann

Notes associated with name:

'Lochan of the frogs or toads'. Note that Lochnaluiscan of Peter May Map of 1757 seems to be the name of OS Pathf. Loch an Uird NH465433. This is another example of uncertainty or instability in the referents of non-habitative names, for a good example of which see Allt na Sìdhean KCV.

Note also also OS Pathf. Bad Losgann Mór NH44 41 and Bad Losgann Beag NH44 42.

LONBUIE (21339)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH483417
(Accurate position) 80m
OS Pathf, 176

Lone Buie 1800 Brown Plans, no. 19

G lòn; G buidhe

Notes associated with name:

'Yellow marsh or wet meadow'. It is now part of the township of Culburnie. It lies in a valley between the ridges of Fanellan and Culburnie.

LÒN DUCHALAI DH (5400)

KILMORACK(KLO), Vegetation NH45 43 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

G lòn

Notes associated with name:

This is also the name of the croft unnamed on OS maps at NH461433.

LOVAT (5867)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH539460 (Assumed location) 5m

David de Graham dominum de Loveth 1253x80 Moray Reg., no. 123 [Dispute between Graham and bp. of Moray anent fishings of (piscaria de) Esse of the river Forn (fluminis de Forn).]

(Name is Part Of) Easter Lovat OS Pathf, 176

(Alias) A' Mhormhoich Watson 1926, 501

(Language) A' Mhormhoich Watson 1926, 501

(Name is Part Of) Wester Lovat OS Pathf, 176

G lobb; G –at

Notes associated with name:

'Place of mud', referring to the mud-flats exposed at low tide in the Beaully Firth. Both A' Mhormhoich and Lòbhait are used to refer to this place in G (ex info Peadar Morgan).

LOWER ACHNAGAIRN (6675)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH552441 (Accurate position) 20m

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Achnagairn OS Pathf, 176

Sc lower; en Achnagairn

LURG # (21715)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH493436 (Assumed location) 60m EA Facing

Lurg 1799 Brown Plans, no. 17

G lorg

Notes associated with name:

Dwelly lorg f., gen. luirge; note also Dwelly lurg, 'ridge of a hill extending gradually into a plain', which is cross-referred to lurgann f. (gen. lurgainn) 'shank, shin, leg; shaft, ascent'. Watson 1926, 522 (note on p. 485) says Lairg SUT is Lairg or Luirg in Gaelic, from lorg 'shank' (rather than lorg 'track'). See also *ibid.* 412.

LUSNATORN * (6664)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH55 45 (General (1km))

Lusnetorn NLS Adv.MS.34.4.10, fo. 28v [final n with small mark above it: see written note.]

Lusnacorn 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [One of the 9 davochs of Dunballoch.]

Lusnatorne 1220x21 NLS Adv.MS.34.4.10, fo. 19r

G lus (Maybe); G an (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Gaelic lus 'herb, plant' is an uncommon element in place-names, but occurs in two parish-names viz Glen Luce WIG (Watson 1926, 34, 522) and Luss DNB. According to Watson it also occurs in the river-name Lossie, as well as Kinloss, both in Moray (ibid. 439). In all these instances he translates it 'herb'. The second element must represent a form of the genitive definite article. The third element is either torn or corn. The Moray Reg., in its two occurrences of this name (nos. 21, 51), has t, its exemplar (NLS Adv.MS 34.4.10) has c. However, this is no guarantee that the manuscript is correct, as it itself is a copy, and it may well be that the scribe of that copy made the very common error of transcribing t for original c. If the original form is *corn, then this element might have survived as the specific element in Achnagairn KIH. However the final element is read, its meaning is unclear.

The whereabouts of this davoch, one of the 9 making up the parish of Dunballoch (Wardlaw) in the early 13th century (Moray Reg. nos. 21, 51) are also unclear.

However, by a process of elimination, I have concluded that it probably included Kirkhill and Achnagairn, and perhaps Kingillie. The core of this davoch would then be what later became known in Scots as the davoch of Breyis (*Davoch of Braes) mentioned in c. 1600 as being part of the parish of Wardlaw (NLS Acc11244), and in Gaelic as Dabhach na Bruaich or na Bruthaich ('of the brae or bank'), which appears as Davach na-bruach in 1695 (NAS E. 769/1/1 fo. 4r). This later became known as Easter and Wester Kirkhill, as is clear from a Lovat rental of 1743, which omits Davach na-bruach but inserts Easter Kirkhill and Wester Kirkhill at the same place in the list of properties, and records the same amount of rent in kind as Davach na-bruach was paying in 1695 viz. 32 bolls of bear or victual (E. 769/1/4, fo. 3v). From the time Achnagairn appears in the record in the 17th century it does not form part of this davoch (see Appendix 4 s.n.). However, as mentioned above, it is just possible that the specific of Achnagairn is the same as that of Lusnacorn.

MAIN (21528)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH43 39
(Assumed location) 65m

lands of Meyne 1577 Chisholm Writs, no. 21 [In the barony of Streisglasche.]

Meinzie 1599 Chisholm Writs, no. 52 [In the barony of Strathglass]

Mayne 1649 Chisholm Writs, no. 204 [In the lordship of Lovat.]

Main 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 11631

(Name is Part Of) Mid Main OS Pathf, 192

(Name is Part Of) Wester Main OS Pathf, 176

G mèinn (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'(Place of) a mine or ore', from G mèinn 'mine, ore'. This derivation is suggested by the early form Meinzie, which indicates a palatalised n, and corresponds closely with early forms of Main, Contin ROS, which Watson derives from mèinn 'mine, ore' (Meyn 1479 and 1538, Maneye 1543, Mainzie 1633). He adds that burn-names containing this element usually mean that the water is marked by the rust of oxidised iron (1904, 153-4). The derivation from mèinn is further supported by the G form of the name, which Barron gives as Meinne (1978, 51); as well as by the fact that the new (draft) Local Plan shows minerals in the hills above Main (ex info Ron MacLean).

The early forms practically rule out a derivation from G meadhan, 'middle (place)', although this may be how it was once interpreted locally, if the OS Pathf. Allt Mheadhoinn can be trusted. However, as this burn flows between Mid Main and Easter

Main, the specific may in fact refer to the affix of Mid Main. It would then be best translated as 'burn of Mid (Main)'.

Main occupies the narrow alluvial plain along the south bank of the River Beauly, between the lands of Eskadale to the east and Mauld to the west.

MAINS OF BUNCHREW (5870)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH619457 (Accurate position) 15m
OS Pathf, 177

(Name Contains) Bunchrew

Sc mains; Sc of; en Bunchrew

MAINS OF FINGASK (5292)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH55 45 (Accurate position) 35m NE Facing
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Fingask

Sc mains; Sc of; en Fingask

MÀM CLUAINIDH # (21497)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV)/KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH388338
(Accurate position) 399m

Mamcluny 1790x99 RHP3717

(Now Called) Meall Cluainidh OS Pathf, 191

(Same Specific As) Meall Cluainidh OS Pathf, 191

G màm

Notes associated with name:

'Large, rounded hill (màm)' . For the second element, as well as other details, see Meall Cluainidh, of which *Màm Cluainidh is an earlier form.

MAOLNACEAP (21380)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH463426 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Maolnaceap 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

G maol; G an; G ceap

Notes associated with name:

'Bare hill of the lumps or blocks'; ceap usually refers to small, lumpy hillocks.

Note OS Pathf. error Moalnaceap.

MAULD (5827)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH399385 (Accurate position) 65m
OS Pathf, 191

- Maule 1416 RMS, ii no. 178 [Indenture made between William de Fentoun lord of that ilk and Huchon Fraser of Lowet on the other on marriage of Huchon with Janet de Fentoun sister of William, whereby William de F. grants to newly weds 'thir landdis undirwyrtyyn that is to say Ensowchtan [Guisachan], Kyrkomyr, Maule, [Mauld KCV] and Woster Eskdole. lyand in Strathglas wythyn the baronyr of the Arde in name and assent of xxii markis'.]
- Mald 1599 Chisholm Writs, no. 52 [In the barony of Strathglass.]
- Mauld 1665 MacDonald 1986, 92 [One of the lands of the Chisholm from a rental of 1665. 3 named tenants there.]
- Mault 1727 NAS GD23, 10/535 [From CLIO.]
- Mauld 1764 MacDonald 1986, 114
- Mault 1764 MacDonald 1986, 113 [Tenants (named) accused by Alexander Chisholm of Chisholm of cutting, peeling etc. his woods.]
- Maulet 1795 RHP11605, 4 [Note also the hill or upland to the south is called Knock Maulet. This is probably OS Pathf. Carn na Geàrraig.]
- Mauld 1807 RHP11638

Notes associated with name:

Until forms between 1416 and 1795 can be found, it is impossible to know whether the final dental stop is radical. If it is, we may be dealing with a name from ON mold (f.) 'earth, mould', or perhaps even an ON word cognate with OE molda (m.) 'crown of head, skull', found in the Norwegian hill-name Molden (NSNL s.n.), referring to the shape of a nearby hill. However, note Tillymauld, King Edward parish ABD (Tulymald 1411; Tillymaule 1798), a Gaelic place-name whose second element is unclear, and which occurs also in the adjacent Mauldmoss (Alexander 1952, 127, 89).



Mauld



Abandoned meanders at Mauld

MEALL BEAG (21191)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH466381 (Accurate position) 366m
OS Pathf, 192

G meall; G beag

Notes associated with name:

'Small rounded hill'; it is 40 metres lower than Meall Mór, which lies c. 500 metres to the south.

MEALL CLUAINIDH (21496)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV)/KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH388338
(Accurate position) 399m
OS Pathf, 191

(Formerly Called) Màm Cluainidh
(Same Specific As) Màm Cluainidh

G meall; G cluain

Notes associated with name:

'Rounded hill of the meadow'? This assumes that the name contains G cluain 'water-meadow, meadow'; the 1790s' form Mamcluny suggests that this is the element involved, rather than G claon 'brae. incline' or claonidh 'bend'. Note variation between the generic màm and meall.

This hill lay in that part of Kilmorack parish south of the Glass which was transferred to Kiltarlity & Convintn parish in 1891.

MEALL MÓR (21192)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH46 37 (Accurate position) 407m
OS Pathf, 192

G meall; G mòr

Notes associated with name:

'Big rounded hill'; it is 40 metres higher than Meall Beag, which lies c. 500 metres to the north.

MEALL NA FÀIRE (21472)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH281451 (Accurate position) 775m
OS Pathf, 175

G meall; G an; G fàir (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Rounded hill of the dawn or sky-line'. Might it originally have been Meall na Faire 'of the watch'?

MEALL NA LEACHTER (6726)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH489340 (Accurate position) 400m
OS Pathf, 192

Meall Leiterich 1852 RHP11964 [MEALL LEITERICH, just possibly LETTERICH.]

G meall; G an; G leitir (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Rounded hill of the (broad) hill-side'? This derivation is based on the 1852 form, which points to G meall na leitreach, gen. of leitir 'hill-side, broad slope'.

MEALL NAN CAORACH (6728)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH472351 (Accurate position) 426m
OS Pathf, 192

G meall; G an; G caora

Notes associated with name:

'Rounded hill of the sheep'.

AM MEALLAN (21305)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH191248 (Accurate position) 652m
OS Pathf, 206

G an; G meallan

Notes associated with name:

'The little rounded hill'; in itself 652m is hardly little, but it is dwarfed by neighbouring hills such as Sgurr na Lapaich (1036m) and Tom a' Chòinich (1112m).

MEALLAN NA CEÀRDAICH (21131)

KILMORACK(KLO), NH262283 (Accurate position) 558m

OS Pathf, 207

G meallan; G an; G ceàrdach

Notes associated with name:

'Small rounded hill of the smiddy'.

MEIKLE CULMILL (5829)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH51 40 (Assumed location)

tertiam partem ville et terrarum de Meikle-Culmuling 1572 RMS, iv no. 2020 [Part of
lands of Beaully Priory]

(Name Contains) Culmill OS Pathf, 176

(Language) Culmill Mòr

Sc meikle; en Culmill

MEIKLE PHOINEAS (6673)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH530441 (Accurate position) 45m

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Phoineas

Sc meikle; en Phoineas

MID CROCHAIL (21862)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV)/KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH375342

(Accurate position) 55m

OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Crochail

Sc mid; en Crochail

MID MAIN (6119)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH420390

(Accurate position) 55m

OS Pathf, 192

(Name Contains) Main

Sc mid; en Main

MIDTON (21567)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH393310

(Accurate position) 200m SW Facing

OS Pathf, 191

Mid Town 1764 MacDonald (1985) TGSI, 113 [Part of Buntait. Tenants (named)
accused by Alexander Chisholm of Chisholm of cutting, peeling etc. his woods.]

Sc mid; Sc toun

Notes associated with name:

'Middle farm'. A division of the lands of Buntait. The neighbouring farm is called Upperton, which at 190m is 10m lower than Midton.

MONAR (5339)

URRAY(URY), Settlement NH13 40 (General (5km)) 230m

terras vastas de Monare 1542 RMS, iii no. 2817 [King feus to John McKenzie of Kintail i.a. the waste lands of Monare (with marches defined).]

the Forrest of Monnair 1666 Wardlaw MS, 416 ['resolving to keep a hunting be ther way [to Kintail] in the Forrest of Monnair'.]

(Name is Part Of) Loch Monar OS Pathf, 174

-ar (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Watson discusses this name under Loch Monar, Lochalsh parish, suggesting that it might be a Pictish name with the same root as monadh 'hill, upland', and meaning 'high land' (or 'high place') (1904, 190). The suffix or extension -ar he discusses briefly in Watson 1926, 416, but omits any reference to the first element.

Pronounced locally with an open o (as in SSE pond), a pronunciation also suggested by Wardlaw MS form Monnair.



Monar Lodge



Looking west to the Monar Dam

MONIACK (5341)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH550430 (Assumed location) 25m

Monychet 1220x21 NLS Adv.MS.34.4.10, fo. 19r [Munythoc [MS monychet] and the other (altera) Munythoc [MS Monechy or Monethy] - one of the 9 davochs of Dunballoch.]

dauache Munythoc 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [Munythoc and the other (altera) Munythoc - 2 of the davochs of Dunballoch.]

partem suam de Moneok 1501 RMS, ii no. 3184 [Patrick Ogilvy of Kellebroauch sells to John Ogilvie of Laveroklaw his lands of the fourth part of Aird: 'terras suas quarte partis de le Arde, viz. partem suam de Balladrum, Inglitoun, Altoun de Connovay, Estir Connovay, Moneok, Fopoquhy, Monchrwe, Estir Eskadaile, Kynnerese, Ardaleyne, Culbrwim et partem suam de 2 Moyis, et omnes alias terras suas de le Arde, cum tenentibus etc. vic. Inv.'.

To be held in feu of the king by John and his heirs, whom failing by John Ogilvie prebendary of Dingwale his (eius) (presumably John's) brother and his heirs and assignees.]

Moneak 1565 Moray Reg., p. 449 [Rental of bishopric of Moray. Part of the barony of Kilmyles; to pay p.a. £3 6/8d. 'Dominus Lovett' is presumably the tenant.]

(Name is Part Of) Moniack Burn OS Pathf, 176

G mòine (Probable); G ioth (Probable); -ag

Notes associated with name:

The first element is probably mòine 'peat-bog, moss'. The second element would appear to be Gaelic ioth (OIr ith (gen. etho) 'corn', for which see Watson 1926, 243. The final syllable is the suffix -ag, earlier -óc, discussed at length by Watson 1926, 447-50. It can

function as either a diminutive, commonly found in the names of burns, 'especially in the north' (ibid. 447), or a locational suffix, with the meaning 'place of'. Thus Moniack could mean 'burn of the corn(land) moss', referring to the large burn called today the Moniack Burn. However, it could also mean 'place of the corn-land moss'.

The Gaelic is given as Mon-ìotha(i)g by Barron 1968, 225.

The name is stressed on the middle syllable (i), pronounced /i/ (ee as in seen).

The Burn of Jack (q.v), given as the name of the Moniack Burn by James Fraser in the Wardlaw MS, is probably a back-formation from Moniack.

A' MHORMHOICH (6661)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH539460 (Assumed location) 5m
Watson 1926, 501

Moreweyn 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [One of the 9 davochs of Dunballoch.]

dauach[a] de Morevayn 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [One of the 9 davochs of
Dunballoch.]

(Alias) Lovat

(Language) Lovat

G an; G mormhoich

Notes associated with name:

'The sea-plain' (mormhoich f.), a compound noun composed of muir 'sea' and magh 'plain'. This is the Gaelic for Lovat. See Watson 1926, 501. If Morevayn etc. are early forms of this name, then the -yn is best seen as the locational suffix -in.

The identification is made by the editor of the Wardlaw MS, 63, inferring this from the Wardlaw MS itself, which mentions 'Morvin or Lovet' (ibid.). In his discussion of A' Mhormhoich, Watson does not link it to these 13th c. forms (1926, 501).

MORTLACH (6683)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH509393
(Accurate position) 140m
OS Pathf, 192

Notes associated with name:

If this is an evolved name, then it contains G mòr + tulach 'big mound'; local information suggests that there was indeed a large mound there, now removed. It may, however, be a transferred name from Mortlach BNF. See also nearby Keithmore (above).

MOY # (6072)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH45 38
(General (1km))

Muy 1220x21 Moray Reg., no. 21 [Two of the 11 davochs of Convinth: Muy and the other ('et altera') Muy.]

Muy 1221 Moray Reg., no. 51 [Two of the 11 davochs of Convinth: Muy and the other ('et altera') Muy,]

terras suas de duabus Moys 1511 RMS, ii no. 3602 [John Ogilvie de Laveroklaw sells to Thomas lord Fraser de Lovet and his heirs and assignees i.a.:
'terras suas de duabus Moys vulgariter nuncupat. Ardranich'. Ogilvie's charter is NLS Dep. 327/59/2 (last number my own); Fraser's copy of the royal

confirmation charter is NLS Dep. 327/59/5 (last number my own). Both these have Arddranich for printed Ardranich.]
 in the Muyes 1666 Wardlaw MS, 164 [See Notes below]
 Moy 1681 Chisholm Writs, no. 521 [Disposition by Wm. Fraser oy and apparent heir to William Fraser of Kilbockie, in favour of Alex. Cheisholme of Comer, who has paid 'several of my creditors of my urgent and necessary affairs',..... annual rent of 20 merks from the davach land of Grome and Fingask and from the east part of a davochland of Ardranniche commonly called Moy.]
 (Alias) Ardrannich

G magh

Notes associated with name:

'At (the) plain or level ground', from muigh, dative of magh. A common element in Scottish place-names, it usually appears as Moy. MacDonald 1918, 446-7 states that 'there is no such name in use in this parish nowadays'. He goes on to say that 'Moys was not applied to Ardrennich itself, but to two level tracts adjoining it, and embracing the farm of Tomnacross and part of the Glebe, and probably also the Megstone park, and possibly more. We have also the name Moy in composition with Tigh, and making Teanamoy. This was applied to the tract of land lying to the south of Beaufort. We find Teanamoy in the charter of 1774, and the name may still be known to some of the native people.'

The story of the shepherd 'in the Muyes' is too good to pass over. It appears in the Wardlaw MS (164) as follows: Hugh Fraser Lord Lovat (1563-76) used to roam around his lands secretly in order to find out what people were eating and talking about (!). 'Upon a certain night he came to his owne shepherds window in the Muyes, and heard him say grace after he had fed upon good fleshes at his cost, and called in to him, saying, Remember, John M'klich, to count for that tomorrow to the Lord Lovat whose mutton yow have been eating this night with yowr wife and bairns'. He then rides away, and the shepherd fires an arrow at him, which sticks in the tippet of his cape. When confronted by Sir Hugh with the arrow shortly thereafter the shepherd says 'S. Coan, it is mine, and yow may be glad it went no nearer.' He gets a good new yew bow and an injunction to shoot better next time.

MUCHRACHD (21115)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH286337 (Accurate position) 160m
 OS Pathf, 191
 (sheiling) Mucreach 1632 Chisholm Writs, no. 138 [Lands of Wester Innerchannich, with the mill, including Mucreach in Glencannich as sheiling, in Strathglass, barony of Comer.]

G muc

Notes associated with name:

Certainly contains Gaelic muc 'pig', perhaps with some kind of locational extension.

MULIE (6054)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH280386 (Accurate position) 140m
 OS Pathf, 191

Muilie 1637 RMS, ix no. 658 [villas et terras de Bencharran, Munlie vel Muilie, Ochterro, et orientalem dimidietatem ville et terrarum de Broulin, extenden. ad ½ davate et octavam partem ant. ext., in baronia de Ageis]

Munlie 1637 RMS, ix no. 658 [villas et terras de Bencharran, Munlie vel Muilie, Ochterro, et orientalem dimidietatem ville et terrarum de Broulin, extenden. ad ½ davate et octavam partem ant. ext., in baronia de Ageis]
 Munlie 1653 PRO SP 46/129 97626 [Item the pleuch of Munlie appartening to Hew Fraser of Balladrim: £106 – 13]
 Muilyie 1728 Chisholm Writs, no. 817 [Preaching station there. Also one at Struie.]
 Moyley 1758 May/Glen Strathfarrar
 (Language) Muillidh

ON múli (Maybe); G muileann (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

This is a difficult name to analyse, especially in the light of what would appear to be early forms in Munlie as well as Muilie etc. Taking the forms without the medial nasal first, these could be derived either from Old Norse múli 'small rock or island; promontory' or from G muileann 'mill'. Old Norse múli is found frequently around the coast of the Western Isles, for example in the names of various little islands called Greanamul. The island in Loch a' Mhuillidh (now called Eilean a' Mhuillidh) is a very prominent feature of this relatively small loch, and might well be referred to in Norse as múli.

If it is of Gaelic origin, then it is most likely a locational derivative of muileann 'mill', meaning something like 'place of the mill'. Watson would derive Corriemulzie (Gaelic coire mùillidh), Kincardine parish ROS from muileann, by way of the genitive singular muilne 'which readily becomes muille' (1904, 16), as opposed to the more wide-spread alternative genitive singular muilinn. Similarly A. Watson and E. Allan would translate Coire Muillidh/Corriemulzie in Deeside (NO113890) as 'corrie of the mill i.e. fit for driving a mill' (1984, 53). Watson (1904 *ibid.*) mentions a Corriemulzie in Contin parish ROS. This is now Corrie Moillie and Allt Coire Mhuilidh. He also mentions a Corriemulzie in Kiltarity parish INV. However, I suspect that this latter actually refers to this Mulie in Glen Strathfarrar, Kilmorack parish.

However, the early form Munlie cannot be ignored as a valid alternative, appearing as it does in two independent sources. If it is an intrusive n, then the above analysis can stand. However, if it is a radical n, then it is perhaps most simply explained as a form of muilne, gen. of muileann 'mill', with l and n transposed.

When visited the site with Mary MacDonald in August 2001 found the footings of two or three small houses and enclosures.



Footings of buildings of the old settlement of Mulie



Loch Mulie

MULLACH AN TÙIR (21631)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH374351 (Accurate position) 180m
OS Pathf, 191

Mullach-en-dure 1807 RHP11638 ['Mullach-en-dure a high hill' .]

G mullach; G an; G tùr (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Hill or summit of the tower or monument'.

MULLACH BINNEAN A' CHOMHNAIRD (21401)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH423461 (Accurate position) 456m
OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

Contains the elements mullach m. 'top, summit' + binnean, a form of binnein m. 'pinnacle; high, conical hill' + còmhnard m. 'plain, level ground' (gen. -airde). It can therefore probably best be analysed as 'top of Binnean a' Chomhnaird', which itself would be 'pinnacle of the plain'.

On Lovat/1757 it would appear that this hill is called Krockleaindian: 'A high hill called Krockleaindian on the Top of the Hill is pretty deep Moss'.

NEATY (21581)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH35 40 (Assumed location)

Neattie 1758 Glen Strathfarrar/1758

(Name is Part Of) Neaty Burn OS Pathf, 191

Notes associated with name:

For a discussion of Neaty as a name, see Neaty KCV. On Peter May's map Glen Strathfarrar/1758 the burn is called "Alt Chorywiek or the little quarry (i.e. 'corrie') burn". However, on the east bank of this burn, at around NH357403, just below the confluence of OS Pathf. Allt Dubh-ghlaic (not named by May), May has 'A fine sheilling called Neattie'.



The shieling area of Neaty, now crossed by electricity pylons

NEATY * (6078)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) NH43 36 (General (1km))

cum pendiculo lie gressing vocato Natie 1640x42 RMS, ix no. 1260 [Charter of Hugh Fraser of Lovat anent the touns and lands of Fannellane, Ardellane, Teaknok and Cullachie, with the pendicle (of) the grazing called the Natie, with the fishings, sheilings, grazings and mill extending to a davoch, old extent']

(Name is Part Of) Leachd Neaty OS Pathf, 192

(Name is Part Of) Loch Neaty OS Pathf, 192

Notes associated with name:

Could it contain a word derived from OE *néat* or ON *naut* 'cattle, beast', Scots *nawt* (hypercorrected to *nolt*)? But note that *Craigneatie* in Glenisla parish derives from *neimhidh* (*nemeton*). See Barrow 1998, 56-9, 1998a.

The same name occurs as the name of a sheiling and burn near Culligran at the entrance to Glen Strathfarrar, Kilmorack parish, c. 8 km to the north-west of Loch Neaty. This, and the fact that Neaty KCV is also first mentioned in a pastoral context, lying as it does in an area of important upland grazing (attached to the estate of Eskadale), suggest a derivation from Scots or Norse (see above).

Note also the Neate Burn, which flows off Caplestone Fell in Keilder Forest, Northumberland, just over the Scottish-English border (NY59 89). There are no other Neat- names on the OS Pathfinder maps of Scotland.

The modern local SSE pronunciation treats 'Neat' as a disyllable, suggesting an underlying G *Niataidh* or the like.

NEATY BURN (21580)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH373397 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 191

(Name Contains) Neaty

en Neaty; Sc burn

Notes associated with name:

Two of the small tributaries of at the uppermost reaches of this large burn form the county and parish boundary (INV/ROS and KLO/Urray. The bulk of the burn is on OS Pathf. 175. For a discussion of Neaty as a name, see Neaty KCV.

On Peter May's map Glen Strathfarrar/1758 the burn is called "Alt Chorywiek or the little quarry (i.e. 'corrie') burn". However, on the east bank of this burn, at around NH357403, just below the confluence of OS Pathf. Allt Dubh-ghlaic (not named by May), May has 'A fine sheilling called Neattie'.

NEWTON (21488)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH56 45 (Assumed location)

Newtown 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, 111660

(Name is Part Of) Newton House OS Pathf, 176

Sc newton

Notes associated with name:

'New farm'. See Barron 1968, 202 for reference to an article on and map of Newton in the 18th c.

NEWTON HOUSE (21489)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH562456 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Newton

en Newton; SSE house

OLDTOWN OF AIGAS (6017)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH45 40 (Accurate position)

(Name Contains) Aigas

SSE oldtown; SSE of; en Aigas

OVER CROYARD * (6040)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH51 46 (General (1km))

Uvir-Croaresis 1571x72 RMS, iv no. 2020 [King confirms a charter made Nov. 1571 by Walter abbot of Kinloss and prior of Bewlie feuing in exchange for large sum of money etc, to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat and his heirs male 'baroniam, villas et terras de Bewlie viz. villas et terras de Ardingrask, Rewindoun, Inchrorie, Alter, Craigscore, Plathaycht, Grome, Fernilie cum silvis et nemoribus ejusdem, Thayknok, cum pendiculis viz Uvir-Croaresis, [Croyard?], the Relict and

Grenefald cum brasina ejusdem etc, etc.

If this identification is correct, it is a pendicle of Teachnuick.]

Over Croartisis 1592 RMS, v no. 2165 [At Dalkeith 29 Aug. 1592. King confirms to Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat, his heirs etc. the lands of Beaully priory: 'villas et terras de Ardingrosk, Rewindoun, Inchrore etc. [and usual lands in KLO] including 'Thayknok cum pendiculis viz. Over Croartisis, lie Relict et Grenefald, cum brasina earundem' etc]

Over Croars 1634 RMS, ix no. 227 ['Thaynok cum pendiculis viz Over Croars, Relict et Greinfauld cum cottagio ejusdem.' Part of the lordship of Beaully Priory.]
(Name Contains) Croyard OS Pathf, 176

Sc over; en Croyard

PETTYVAICH (21539)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH530408
(Accurate position) 180m NW Facing

OS Pathf, 176

Pettyvaich 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X
(Same Specific As) Auchvaich

G pett; G an; G bàthaich

Notes associated with name:

'Estate of the byre'; it shares the same specific as nearby Auchvaich, and no doubt refers to the same feature. For more details, see under Auchvaich. It is the only place-name in the three parishes of Kilmorack, Kiltarlity & Convinth and Kirkhill which contains the Pictish loan-word pett, so common as a place-name element both north and south of this area. For the possible significance of this, see Crawford and Taylor, forthcoming.

PHOINEAS (5831)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH52 43
(Assumed location) 50m

Fothenes 1220x21 Moray Reg., no.21 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.]

Fothenes 1221 Moray Reg., no.51 [One of the 11 davochs of Convinth.]

(Name is Part Of) Meikle Phoineas OS Pathf, 176

MI foithin (Maybe); G -es

Notes associated with name:

'Place of shelter or thickets'? cf Old or Middle Irish foithin (f), also fuithin and fothain, 'shelter, covert; ?thicket', with the frequently found locational suffix -es 'place of'. Note also O or MlIr fothana 'thin, meagre, scraggy'. Less likely fothannán 'thistle'. All the above vocabulary is from DIL.

Watson 1926, 511, in discussing Phoineas, Badenoch, says that the Gaelic is Fotharáis and that it derives from fother 'terrace etc.' + ros 'wood' (rather than its more usual meaning in Scotland, which is 'point, promontory'). He does not give any early forms, unfortunately. The early forms of Phoineas KCV preclude such a derivation for this name.

It is the name of one of the 11 davochs of Convinth.

PHOPACHY (5871)

KIRKHILL(KIH), FARNWAY(FRX) Settlement NH605460 (Accurate position) 5m
NE Facing
OS Pathf, 177

Fopoquhy 1501 RMS, ii no. 3184 [Patrick Ogilvy of Kellebroauch sells to John Ogilvie of Laveroklaw his lands of the fourth part of Aird: 'terras suas quarte partis de le Arde, viz. partem suam de Balladrum, Inglistoun, Altoun de Connovay, Estir Connovay, Moneok, Fopoquhy, Monchrwe, Estir Eskadaile, Kynnerese, Ardaleyne, Culbrwim et partem suam de 2 Moyis, et omnes alias terras suas de le Arde, cum tenentibus etc. vic. Inv.'].
To be held in feu of the king by John and his heirs, whom failing by John Ogilvie prebendary of Dingwale his (eius) (presumably John's) brother and his heirs and assignees.]

quartam partem de Fapochy 1509x11 NLS Dep. 327, 59/1 [Original of RMS ii no. 3531 in the Fraser papers, NLS, with royal seal still attached. Appears in this charter also as Fopochy. Printed version has Fopochy.]

quartam partem de Fopochy 1509x11 NLS Dep. 327, 59/1 [Original of RMS ii no. 3531 in the Fraser papers, NLS, with royal seal still attached. Appears in this charter also as Fapochy.]

quartam partem Foppewy 1542 RMS, iii no. 2733

G fo (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

I do not know how to analyse this name. The first element may be G fo 'under, sub-', frequently found in place-names.

PLATCHAIG (5780)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH497450 (Accurate position) 100m
OS Pathf, 176

Platchaycht 1571 NLS Dep. 327, /50/1

Plathaycht 1571x72 RMS, iv no. 2020 [King confirms a charter made Nov. 1571 by Walter abbot of Kinloss and prior of Bewlie feuing in exchange for large sum of money etc, to Hugh lord Fraser of Lovat and his heirs male 'baroniam, villas et terras de Bewlie viz. villas et terras de Ardingrask, Rewindoun, Inchrorie, Alter, Craigsorie, Plathaycht, Grome, Fernilie cum silvis et nemoribus ejusdem, Thayknok, cum pendiculis viz Uvir-Croaresis, [Croyard?], the Relict and Grenefeld cum brasina ejusdem; etc.]

Platthaycht 1592 RMS, v no. 2165

Platchaige 1653 PRO SP 46/129 97626 [Item the twa plewis of Platchaige appertening to my lord Lowatt]

Platcheak 1655 NLS Dep. 327, /44 [= RMS x no. 406; confirmation charter issued by Cromwell to Issobell, Annabell and Agnes McKenzies]

Plaitchaik 1674 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Portcharrich 1695 NLS Dep. 327, /46

G plàtach (Probable); G cathag (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Probably 'jackdaw's flat place' (plàtach chathaig). Watson 1904, 129 (in his discussion of Platcock, Rosemarkie parish ROS) states that the G for Platchaig by Beauuly is Plat-chathaig 'Jackdaw Flat' (cathag f., gen. sing. cathaig). This analysis is supported by the early spellings, and the 1695 form Portcharrich certainly seems to indicate that the stress fell on the second element, as it does today in one of the local pronunciations

/pla'θaek/ (plaTHAek). Regarding the first element, Watson loc. cit. adds that on the west coast Am Plàtach is fairly common as a place-name, which *ibid.* p. 230 he translates as 'the flat place'. This must contain a Germanic loan-word, either Norse flat(r) 'flat' or Sc flat '(flat) field'. It is not in Dwelly or MacBain, nor is it in DIL. Platchaig lies at the end of a ridge, about 100 m above sealevel. On this ridge, which is about 1200 m long, are situated the important farms of Craigschorrie and Altyre. There is a noticeable flattening out of the ridge around Platchaig.



Level ground at Platchaig, looking east towards the Beauty Firth

PLODDA * (21541)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Water NH27 23 (General (1km))

(Name is Part Of) Plodda Falls OS Pathf, 207

Notes associated with name:

In the absence of early forms, any etymology must be extremely tentative. If it is a genuinely old name, then the second element may well be ON á 'river'; while there are several equally plausible candidates for the first (specific) element, and all presupposing the common Gaelic development of pl from fl. These are 1) *Flot-á 'float river' i.e. river on which objects such as boats - or perhaps timber - might float on, ON flot (neuter), 'float', as in á flot 'afloat'; 2) *Fljót á 'swift-flowing river', ON (fljót(r) 'swift'; note also fljót <neuter> 'river'; 3) *Flóð-á 'flood river', ON flóð (neuter) 'flood', 'tide', thus 'river liable to flooding', or perhaps 'tidal river?'; 4) *Flot-á 'river of level, grassy plains', containing a word cognate with Nynorsk (New Norwegian) flot 'level, grassy area', and a mutated form of ON flat(r) 'flat'.

All of these suggestions presuppose that Plodda referred originally to some or all of the

river-system later known as the Glass and the Beaully Rivers. Its survival, therefore, in a feature which lies in the uppermost reaches of this river-system presents an interesting model of name-reference change and disappearance.

Given the difficulties in floating timber down the Glass-Beaully river-system in the 18th c. [refs.?], etymology 1) is unlikely. In the light of the fact that the river is particularly prone to flooding, etymology 3) 'flood river' is the most likely. This propensity to flood is due to the fact that the river runs through a remarkably flat, narrow plain between steeply rising hills, and so etymology 4) cannot be ruled out.

PLODDA FALLS (21421)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Water NH277238

(Accurate position) 170m

OS Pathf, 207

Plodda Falls 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XXXIX

(Name Contains) Plodda

en Plodda; SSE falls

POLL AN T-SEARRAICH (6837)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water NH447354 (Accurate position) 365m

OS Pathf, 192

(Name is Part Of) Allt Poll an t-Searraich OS Pathf, 192

G poll; G an; G searrach

Notes associated with name:

'Pool of the foal'; not named on OS 6 inch 1st. edition. Note also the change in the name of the outflowing burn, from Allt Keppoch to Allt Poll an t-Searraich.

POLSASSACH # (21616)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Water, Vegetation NH471388 (Accurate position) 320m

Polsassach 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet XVIII

G poll

Notes associated with name:

'Pool + ?'. On OS 6 inch 1st edn. seems to be referring simply to a small area in Boblainy Wood. Although no longer named on OS Pathf., this map shows a small open boggy patch in Boblainy wood.

REELIG (21486)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH55 43 (Assumed location) 30m
NO Facing

Reilick 1787 RHP47075

(Name is Part Of) Reelig House OS Pathf, 176

G ruiغه (Probable); G leac (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Probably '(flag)stone slope or sheiling' (ruighe lice), the same elements as found in Ruilick by Beaully KLO.

REELIG HOUSE (21487)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH558436 (Accurate position)
30m NO Facing

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Reelig

en Reelig; SSE house

REINAVRAAT # (21803)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH505464 (Assumed location)

Reinverait 1757 Lovat/1757 [Note that one of the fields (No. 1) on this small farm is called Reinvraad: 4.3.10.]

Reinavraat 1799 Brown Plans

G raon (Probable); G ruighe (Maybe); G an; G bràigh

Notes associated with name:

'Field (or sheiling) of the brae or upper part' (raon a' bhràghad or ruigh(e) a' bhràghad').

RHEVACKIN (21537)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH523398
(Accurate position) 160m NW Facing

OS Pathf, 192

Rievaichkan 1828x40 RHP23986, Plan 4 ['Lands of Foxhall and Rievaichkan' . Listed as 'Rievaichkan and Bog'.]

Rhuivachin 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

G ruighe

Notes associated with name:

The first element is ruighe 'sheiling, slope'. The second element is less certain, although it may be from bacan, a diminutive of bac 'bend in the ground, angle, hollow', for more discussion of which see Clunevackie KCV. It so the place might be interpreted 'slope or sheiling of (the) little bend or hollow'. The OS Name Book, which records the form Rhuivachin, gives no clue as to how the second element might be interpreted (Book 49, p. 50).

RHINDUIE (6090)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH585457 (Assumed location)
15m

Rindowy 1666 Wardlaw MS, 314 [See Blair-na-Gaul above]

(Name is Part Of) Rhinduiie House OS Pathf, 176

G raon; G dubh (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'(Place of the) black or dark (dubh) field'? The first element is no doubt G raon 'field',

rather than ruighe 'sheiling, slope', given its very low and not particularly steep situation. The final syllable is probably some locational suffix or extension. 'In the past this was the principal name on Holm (sic) and the Mill was situated there. The 'Miln of Rindowy' is frequently encountered.' Barron 1968, 210. Fraser (Wardlaw MS, p. 314) situates it in Blairnagaul. In 1616 mention is made of 'the town and davoch of Holm and Rhindowie' (Barron 1968, 207-8).

RIDAROCH # (21809)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH502463 (Assumed location)

Ridarrich 1743 NAS E.769/1/4, fo. 6r

The Croft Land of Ridaroch 1755 NAS E.769/69, fo. 7v

Ridaroch 1757 Lovat/1757 [Consists only of one small field No. 1: 2.3.30 + larger 'Muir'. No houses shown within its marches, but 3 small houses shown between Ridaroch on west and Ault Foweran on east.]

G ruighe; G doire (Probable); G darach (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Sheiling or slope of (the) grove'; (G doire gen. darach); or 'of (the) oak(s)' (G darach, gen. daraich).

RIVER BEAULY (6122)

Water NT55 48 (Accurate position)

(Name Contains) Beauly OS Pathf, 176

(Formerly Called) Forn

SSE river; en Beauly

RIVER CANNICH (6634)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH34 31 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 191

(Alias) Cannich

SSE river; en Cannich

RUILICK (5782)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH51 46 (Accurate position) 125m SE Facing

OS Pathf, 176

the Relict 1571x72 RMS, iv no. 2020 [Part of the lands of Beauly Priory, one of the pendicles of Thayknok]

lie Relict 1592 RMS, v no. 2165 [Part of the lands of Beauly Priory, one of the pendicles of Thayknok]

Relick 1757 Lovat/1757 [Has a detached field No. 1 within 'Uncultivate Muir ground with bad Pasture'. With this same muir is 'A Green Hillock called Downmore'.

No. 1: Chreitetu: 2.2.30 [second t unclear; this field is detached]

No. 2: Chreitroyoich: 5.2.10

Nos. 3-7 'SOLDIERS LOTS', with 'A Clump of Allars' immediately east of no. 7.]

G ruighe (Probable); G leac (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

Probably '(flag)stone slope or sheiling' (ruighe lice), the same elements as are found in Reelig KIH. At an early date it has been assimilated to the Scots relict 'widow', within a Scots-speaking environment.

Watson would derive this from G rèilig 'cemetery, kirkyard' (1926, 258). Since Ruilick was a pendicle of Teachnuick, which itself was probably a grange of Beaully Priory, this interpretation cannot be entirely ruled out. However, there are no traditions of a cemetery or chapel here (ex info H. W. Harrison).

RUISAURIE (6049)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH501464 (Accurate position) 145m SE Facing OS Pathf, 176

Risaury 1757 Lovat/1757

G ruighe; G samhradh

Notes associated with name:

'Sheiling or slope of summer'.

RUNIVRAID (6636)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH349325 (Accurate position) 55m OS Pathf, 191

Rhinvraid 1775 MacDonald (1985) TGSI, 118 [One of the lands of the Chisholm. 4 tenants named.]

G ruighe (Maybe); G raon (Probable); G an; G bràigh

Notes associated with name:

'Field (or sheiling) of the brae or upper part' (raon a' bhràghad or ruigh(e) a' bhràghad). Probably the former (raon 'field').

RUIFOUR (21663)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH523377 (Accurate position) 240m WE Facing OS Pathf, 192

Lots Ruifour 1854 Lovat/1854

G ruighe; fuar (Probable); G pòr (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

'Cold sheiling or slope' (ruighe fuar) or (less likely) 'sheiling or slope of (the) cropland' (ruighe (a') phùir). It is on the smooth, open slope of upper Glen Convinth, above Convinth itself, and one of the last places to lose snow after the winter (ex info Ron MacLean). These features make the meaning 'cold slope' most likely.



Looking over to Ruifour, top left

RUTTLE # (5383)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH480441
(Assumed location) 45m

Roittil 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 5 [First t difficult to make out: it does not seem to have an ascender, which usually has a serif in this text; Corn lands shown.]
(Name is Part Of) Ruttle Wood OS Pathf, 176

Notes associated with name:

Compare Norwegian place-name Rotvoll in Trondheim (Rotwala c.1430). Suggested by NSNL as deriving from ON rot 'root' (f.) + ON váll (m.), meaning 'cleared land with many tree roots'. The second element is Norwegian vål 'piles of tree stumps, branches etc. on land cleared by burning'. However, the second element is just as likely to be ON vçllr 'field, level ground' etc. Unfortunately the lack of early forms of this name make certain interpretation impossible.

Visited 1 June 2001, with Barbara Crawford and Mary MacDonald. Found what are almost certainly the founds of the settlement of Ruttle at NH480441, on a flat, wide, open terrace between the old track and the river, but still a good distance from the river, and well above it.

Hugh Barron gives the Gaelic form of this place as An Raotal (1978, 51).

RUTTLE WOOD (5384)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Vegetation NH47 43
(Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Ruttle Wood 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X
(Name Contains) Ruttle

en Ruttle; SSE wood

SEANN LIOS (21490)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH548422 (Accurate position)
220m

OS Pathf, 176

G sean; G lios

Notes associated with name:

'Old fort'. This might well refer to the impressive stone fort known as Castle Spynie, and classified as a Dun (Antiquity) on OS Pathf. c. 600 m due west of Seann Lios.

SGURR NA CAIRBE (6045)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH30 46 (Accurate position) 686m

OS Pathf, 175

(Same Specific As) Coracharabic

G sgùrr; G an; G cairb

Notes associated with name:

Contains the same specific as nearby Coracharabic. Dwelly cairb f (gen. cairbe) 'bent ridge of a girth saddle, chariot, ship, plough'.

SGURR NA LAPAICH (21139)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH154244 (Accurate position) 1036m

OS Pathf, 206

G sgùrr; G an; G làpach

Notes associated with name:

'Peak of the bogland'. This is how the OS Name Book interpreted the name, which it recorded as Sgòr na Làpaich, with a variant Sgòr na Lapaich, adding: 'This name signifies 'Miry Rock' and applies to a high mountain situate on the northern side of Loch Affric' (Book 51, p. 75). Dwelly has the noun làpach f. (gen. làpaich) 'bog'. However, Watson writes lapaigh (with no length mark) as the second element in Dùn-lapaigh 'fort of the bog' (1926, 222-3). Drummond (with Stewart) gives the form Sgùrr na Lapaich, interpreting it also as 'peak of the bogland' (1991, 167). The recommended modern form is therefore Sgùrr na Làpaich. There are two high peaks in western Kilmorack called Sgùrr na Làpaich, the other on the parish boundary between Kilmorack INV and Kintail ROS.

SGURR NA LAPAICH (21871)

Relief NH205318 (Accurate position) 1150m

OS Pathf, 190

Scornalapich 1749x55 Roy

G sgùrr; G an; G làpach

Notes associated with name:

'Peak of the bogland'. This is how the OS Name Book interpreted the name, which it recorded as Sgurr na Làpaich, with a variant Sgòr na Làpach, adding: 'This name signifies 'the peaked hill of the swamp' and is applied to a high rocky hill situated on the county boundary between Inverness [Kilmorack] and Ross Shire [Kintail]' (Book 50, p. 28). Dwelly has the noun làpach f. (gen. làpaich) 'bog'. However, Watson writes lapaigh (with no length mark) as the second element in Dùn-lapaigh 'fort of the bog' (1926, 222-3). Drummond (with Stewart) gives the form Sgùrr na Lapaich, interpreting it also as 'peak of the bogland' (1991, 167).

The recommended modern form is therefore Sgùrr na Làpaich.

There are two high peaks in western Kilmorack called Sgùrr na Làpaich, the other on the northern side of Loch Affric.

SGURR NAN CEATHREAMHIAN (21108)

Relief NH057228 (Accurate position) 1151m

OS Pathf, 206

Skor na Kerrin 1640x50 Gordon MS, 3 [Name of the range of hills forming watershed at head of Glan-Grivy and Avon Afarig.]

Skor na Kerrin 1640x50 Geog. Coll. II, 552 ['The river Afarig cumeth out of the great and high hill Skor na Kerrin, which mountayne is a common marche to Glenelg, Kintail, Afarig and Glashletyr.' (checked against the original ms).]

G sgùrr; G an; G ceathramhan

Notes associated with name:

'Peak of the quarters' (ceathramhan, pl. ceathramhnan). Gordon's notes printed in Geog. Coll. ii, 552, speak of this 'high hill' and 'mountayne' being a common march to four districts viz. 'Glenelg, Kintail, Afarig and Glashletyr.' This no doubt accounts for the name. The early form (Kerrin) suggests that the specific element may (also?) have been the more usual G ceathramh (pl. ceathramhan) 'quarter'.

Note that the OS form breaks Gaelic spelling rules; it should be ceathramhnan.

SGÙRR NAN CONBHAIREAN (21094)

Relief NH130139 (Accurate position) 1100m

OS Pathf, 221

G sgùrr; G an; G conbhair (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Peak of the dog-attendants'? The specific is not in Dwelly, but it is discussed by Watson under Sgùrr nan Conbhair, Contin (1904, 159). 'Dog-man, attendant on dogs' he gives as Wester Ross usage; 'greedy person' as an Easter Ross meaning. 'Peak of the dog-men' is his suggestion for the Contin name, adding that there are legends of Fingalian hunters attached.

SÌDHEAN BEAG (21213)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Relief NH318264
(Accurate position) 300m

OS Pathf, 207

G sìthean; G beag

Notes associated with name:

'Little fairy hill'. This is in contrast to Sìdhean Mór 339m just to north-east. Note the OS Pathf. alternative spelling of the more usual sìthean.

SÌDHEAN MÓR (21212)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Relief NH324266
(Accurate position) 339m

OS Pathf, 207

G sìthean; G mòr

Notes associated with name:

'Big fairy hill', in contrast to Sìdhean Beag c. 300 m just to south-west. Note the alternative spelling of the more usual sìthean.

SITHENEY # (5201)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH52 46 (Vague location)

the lands of Sethink 1230 Beaully Chrs., p. 28 [From the Inventory of the Lovat Writs, 1652, 'Dunbar Dunbar MS'. See general notes on Sitheney.]

Sitheney 1231 Beaully Chrs., no. 1 [Part of the original endowments of Beaully Priory by its founder John Bisset. For full comment and discussion, see Beaully Chrs. p. 28. It does not seem to appear again in any of the records relating to the priory. Checked against original in NLS Ms Adv. 35.2.4 ii.,fo. 217v: unambiguously 'Sitheney'.]

Notes associated with name:

Because this place-name appears only twice in the record, both in late copies of medieval documents, and in two unusually divergent forms, any discussion of it must be very tentative. It is one of the original lands given to Beaully Priory on its foundation by John Bisset and mentioned in the papal confirmation of that foundation dated 1231 (Beaully Chrs. no. 1). It is discussed *ibid.* p. 28, where Batten suggests that it is a possible alternative for 'insula de Achinbady', where according to NLS Adv. MS 35.4.8 p. 411 (Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections, dated 1728), the monastery was to be erected, situated in the lands of Strathalvy. This appears in the printed version of Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections as follows: 'King Alexander the 2d mortified and confirmed to the said Monks all the Lands of Strathalvy, the Monastery to be erected in Insu[1]a de Ackinbady (sic) in Strathalvy, where stood a Chappel of St Michael, and John Bisset entrusted with the Erection, and to take Care of the Edifice ...' (Gen. Coll. i, 87). Strathalv(a)y is mentioned only here, and as Batten obliquely suggests, may have been yet another mangling of the name behind Sitheney (p. 28). Having made the connection with 'insula de Achinbady or Ackinbady', Batten then suggests that 'the final ey of Sitheney may mean island', with the implication that it is a Norse place-name.

The other occurrence of the name is in the Inventory of the Lovat Writs of 1652 (Dunbar Dunbar MS: see Beaully Chrs. p. 28): 'Confirmation by King Alexander of the lands of Sethink, daitit 20th August, and 15th year of his reign [1230]'. This is not noted in RRS Handlist/Alexander II.

SLIABHACH (21239)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH278430 (Accurate position) 700m SE Facing
OS Pathf, 175

G sliabh; G -ach

Notes associated with name:

'Place of the moor or upland slope or purple moor-grass'. From its position on the OS Pathf. map it looks as though it refers to the corrie around the source of Allt Ear an t-Socaich; but more likely it refers to the (fairly steep) slopes on the west side of same, the eastern side of An Socach (rising to c. 900m) and the south-eastern slopes of Carn nan Gobhar (992m).



Clumps of purple moor grass or sliabh, with sean sliabh, the dried grass from the previous season.

AN SOCACH (21241)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH27 42 (Accurate position) 900m
OS Pathf, 175

G an; G socach

Notes associated with name:

'The snout-shaped hill', jutting out between two burns. The burns in this case are named in relation to it viz. (to east) Allt Ear an t-Socaich and (to west) Allt Shuas an t-Socaich. The directional words used here are noteworthy, as the expected pairing would be either ear/iar ('east/west') or shìos/shuas ('east/west', literally 'down/up').

AN SORNACH (5783)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH09 21 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 206

G an; G sòrnach (Probable); G sòrnach (f) (Maybe)

Notes associated with name:

Dwelly an t-sòrnach (f) 'the great heap of boulders at the foot of a precipice'. Note also adjective sòrnach 'having a snout, long-chinned', which former meaning (snouty) well describes the elongated ridge of this hill. It is therefore probably best translated 'the snout-shaped one'.

STAC RÈIDH MUIDHE (21190)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH411397 (Accurate position) 200m OS Pathf, 192

G stac; G rèidh; G muidhe

Notes associated with name:

'Smooth stack of (the) milk churn (muidhe)'.

THE STOCKFORD (22039)

Other NH523438 (Assumed location)

Stokfurd 1107x1424 Chron. Wyntoun, vol. 4, 370 (Wemyss MS) [See Notes below]
 patriam vocatam Stokford 1478 Worcestre, Itineraries, 4 [Lands belonging to John Lord of the Isles (John de lez owt isles) in the north of Scotland beyond the land called Stokford (vltra patriam vocatam Stokford). These include 'patria vocata le Skye' and 'patria alia vocata le Lewes'.]

(Alias) Stockford of Ross

(Name is Part Of) Stockford of Ross

Notes associated with name:

A compound consisting of Sc stock 'log, trunk of tree usually stripped of its branches; tree stump' + Sc ford 'ford'. DOST (under stok), while recording this compound in place-names only, does not speculate as to its exact meaning. There are however three main possible meanings: 1) 'ford marked by upright logs' (see Crawford 1995, 26); 2) ford with logs fixed to the river-bed to give a firmer and more even surface under foot (especially useful where the river-bed was very muddy); 3) ford combining the features of both 1) and 2). Its only occurrence in a place-name recorded by DOST is in Aberdeenshire, where a charter of 1567 mentions all the fishing on the upper Ythan 'a superiori lie Marchefurd usque ad lie Stokefurd de Fyvie' ('from above the Marchefurd as far as the Stokefurd of Fyvie') RSS v (part 2) no. 3415. G. W. S. Barrow describes such fords in general terms as 'secured by means of wooden stakes and tree trunks', and mentions Stakeford in Northumberland as another example of the phenomenon (1992, 213).

This Stockford is first mentioned in connection with Alexander I (1107 - 1124) in an incident told in some detail by the early 15th century chronicler Andrew of Wyntoun. In explaining why Alexander I was known as 'the Fersy' or 'Ferss' ('the fierce'), Wyntoun recounts that after being attacked by men from the Isles at Inuergowry (Invergowrie PER, just west of Dundee), he pursued his attackers as far as 'the Stokfurd in to Ross', where even the high tide could not interrupt his pursuit, which he continued until he had slain most of them on the western coast.

Ln. 649 And to the Stokfurd in to Ross

He [Alexander I] chasit thaim, and on set purposs...

Ln. 657 And than the se begouth to fyll [the sea began to fill]

That he to thaim mycht nocht wyn till;

Neuertheles rycht at that tyde

Oure that watter can he ryde

With his court, and apertly

On thaim he chasit, and fellonly
 He followit thaim, till at the last
 He tuke and slew thaim, or he past
 Out of the ilis.... (Wemyss MS; Book 7, c. 5; Amours vol. 4, 370, 372)
 In the Cotton MS version of the Chronicle (Amours vol. 4, 371, 372) the same story is
 told, though worded slightly differently. In this the king pursued his attackers:
 Ln. 637 Our the Stokfurde in to Rosse
 Thai gaderit agayne on set purposse
 Qwhil thai war than he fer ma, [until they were far more than he (Alexander and his
 men)]
 In al gud wil hym for to sla;
 Qwhen the se withe a gret sprynge [when the sea with a great spring tide]
 At the Stokfurde made stoppynge,
 Al lyk to let hym for to ryde. [as though to stop him (Alexander) from riding across]
 The kyng rade our it in that tyde,
 And withe his cowrt apertly
 On tha he chassit

In Wyntoun's Chronicle this story also serves as a foundation account for Scone Abbey,
 since in devout gratitude for this victory, the king founds the abbey of Scone with
 canons from Nostell in England (fra Sanct Oswald of England) (Wemyss MS, lns.673-
 8). Walter Bower, who also recounts this story in explanation of Alexander's nickname
 'the Fierce', and as a foundation account of Scone, gives more details of the attack,
 which according to Bower took place at Alexander's royal palace at Liff, north of
 Invergowrie, but is vaguer in his geography of the north, locating Alexander's crossing
 of dangerous water on the Spey (Scotichronicon, Bk. 5, c. 36).

The Stockford lay about 1 km upstream from the Lovat Bridge, which carries the
 present Inverness to Beaulay road, probably at NO52304385. It was known as the
 Stockford of Ross in later sources no doubt to distinguish it from other stockfords. This
 is one of several pieces of evidence that the River Beaulay formed the southern limit of
 Ross from a relatively early date.

As the best known and most frequently used landward entry into the province of Ross,
 the Stockford (of Ross) seems to have become almost synonymous with Ross itself.
 This is certainly the impression that the English antiquarian William Worcestre, writing
 in February 1478, gained from a Scottish informant, when he writes that lands
 belonging to John Lord of the Isles ('John de lez owt isles') in the north of Scotland lay
 beyond the country called Stokford ('vltra patriam vocatam Stokford') (Worcestre,
 Itineraries, 4).

Besides linking the old territories of Moray and Ross, it links the medieval parishes of
 Kilmorack and Wardlaw (now part of Kirkhill). For other references to The Stockford,
 see under The Stockford of Ross.

THE STOCKFORD OF ROSS # (5873)

Other NH523438 (Assumed location)

Stock Foord Of Rosse 1666 Wardlaw Ms, 163 [Hugh Lord Lovat, who died 1 Jan.
 1576, brought about such respect for the law in the area that 'he caused to tye a
 golden chain to the oaken beam at the Stock Foord of Rosse, to try if any durst
 attempt to steale it.']

Stockfoord Of Ross 1666 Wardlaw Ms, 176 [Relating to events in 1576 Frasers
 convene at 'Glasscham in Foyness, neare the Stockfoord of Ross' in May to elect
 a tutor of the young Lord Lovat on death of his father in Jan. 1576; for
 Glasscham see Glascharn.]

(Name Contains) Ross

(Alias) Stockford

(Name Contains) Stockford

en Stockford; Sc of; en Ross

STRATHGLASS (6035)

Relief NH37 34 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 191

terris de Strathglas 1306x29 RMS, i app. 2 no. 65 [Carta Hugonis Ros de terris de Strathglas et Strathtuan (A)

Hugonis Ross, of Straglas, Strathconan (B).

For comment see RRS v p. 64 (where read Inverafren i.e. Urray for Inveraffric). Duncan (ed.) places Strathglass and Strathconon in Easter Ross.]

Strathglas 1416 RMS, ii no. 178 [Indenture made between William de Fentoun lord of that ilk and Huchon Fraser of Lowet on the other on marriage of Huchon with Janet de Fentoun sister of William, whereby William de F. grants to newly weds thir landdis undirwyrtyyn that is to say Ensowchtan [Guisachan], Kyrkomyr, Maule, and Woster Eskdole. Iyand in Strathglas wythyn the baronry of the Arde in name and assent of xxti markis.]

(Name Contains) Glass

G srath; en Glass

Notes associated with name:

'Strath of the River Glass'. Note that at least part of the stretch between Cannich and Struy, around Crochail, was referred to as Strathniselge in 1665 (Chisholm Rental, MacDonald p. 91): James Fraser in Crothell, under the heading Strathniselge. This must stand for na seilg, gen. sing. of sealg (f.) 'hunting, hunt'.

STRATH MARSLEY (6074)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Relief NH34 28 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 207

G srath

Notes associated with name:

'Strath or broad valley of ?'. The second element does not appear to be Gaelic.

STRUY (21698)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH39 39 (Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 191

(Thomas Fraser of) Strowie 1638x43 RMS, ix no. 1410 [King Charles I confirms charter of 1638 issued by Thomas Fraser of Strowie and Hugh Fraser feuar of Strowie his son, anent the sale of the lands of Culgraine.]

Struy 1641 Chisholm Writs, no. 181 [The provincial assembly of Ross grants a petition submitted by Alexander Chisolme of Comer, Hew Fraser, fiar (feuar) of Struy and others that the new minister of Kilmorack might hold a service every other Sabbath at Struy in the wester end of the parish and they would build a suitable house for the service. Date of 1642 followed by a question mark.]

Stroweie 1675 NAS GD23, 10/124 [From CLIO. Copy of Sasine in favour of Agnes Fraser dughter (sic) of Hugh Fraser of Stroweie in liferent of eastern half-davach lands of Drumchardonie and easter (sic) half-davach lands of Gussichan.]

(Name is Part Of) Easter Struy

(Name is Part Of) Little Struy OS Pathf, 191

(Name is Part Of) Wester Struy

G sruth

Notes associated with name:

'Place of rivers or burns'. The root word is G sruth 'burn, stream', with some kind of locational suffix meaning 'place of', possibly -in, so common in eastern Scotland, and which is usually reduced to /i/. The name no doubt refers to its situation at the confluence of the Rivers Farrar and Glass. The lands of Struy extended from this confluence south-west along the north side of the Glass at least as far as Little Struy, about 1 km from the confluence. Apart from Struy and Little Struy, they also included Easter and Wester Struy. The forms Ester Struse and Westir Struse (1512 RMS, ii no. 3730) contain the Sc plural ending -is, expressing this division and suggesting that in Sc the lands were probably collectively known as *(the) Struyis.

For the existence of a chapel or preaching station at Struy from at least the 17th c., and probably from the medieval period, see under Coridon. The preaching station at Strue is explicitly mentioned in 1728, along with one at Muilyie (Mulie) in Glen Strathfarrar (Chisholm Writs no. 817).

TAIGH A' CHNUIC * (21714)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH496435
(Accurate position) 40m

Teaknok 1640x42 RMS ix no. 1260 [The vills and lands of Fannellane, Ardellane, Teaknok and Cullachie, with the grazing called lie Natie, are mentioned in a charter of Hugh Fraser of Lovat.]

Tyachroichk 1799 Brown Plans, no. 17

G taigh; G an; G cnoc

Notes associated with name:

'House of the knowe'. It can be located accurately through Brown Plans, no. 17 ('Plan of Finellan,Lurg, Tyachroichk etc.'). The remains can still be made out.



The remains of Taigh a' Chnuic, looking towards the Beaully Firth

TAIGH CUBHAIGE (6593)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH38 38 (Accurate position) 50m

(Name is Part Of) Allt Tighe Cumhaig OS Pathf, 191

(Language) Tighchuig OS Pathf, 191

G taigh; G an; G cubhag (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'House of the cuckoo' probably. The specific element is more commonly written cubhag (f., gen. cubhaige). Dwelly gives the main meaning 'cuckoo', but also 'snipe' and 'wagtail'. Under the alternative spelling cumhag he has cumhag-bhogadh-tòine 'water-wagtail'. Old Irish cúach 'cuckoo' shows that both medial bh and mh simply indicate hiatus.

On OS Pathf. 191 the burn that flows past Tighchuig is called Allt Tighe Cumhaig, showing loss of final genitival e.

TEACHNUICK (5784)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH514462 (Accurate position) 20m SE Facing

Thayknok 1572 RMS, iv no. 2020 [Thayknok with its pendicles viz Uvir-Croaresis, (Over Croyard?), the Relict and Grenefald with its brewery (brasina)]

Thayknok 1592 RMS, v no. 2165 [King James VI confirms to Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat and his heirs the lands of Beaully priory including 'Thayknok cum pendiculis viz. Over Croartisis, lie Relict et Grenefald, cum brasina earundem'.

Discussed in Beauly Chrs. 266, where text taken from records of Kinloss, collated with APS 1584.]

Teachruik 1757 RHP, 6586 [As appears in source: Teachruik]
 Technick 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 5
 (Now Called) Farlie House OS Pathf, 176
 (Name is Part Of) Teachnuick Wood OS Pathf, 176

G taigh; G an; G cnoc

Notes associated with name:

'House of the knowe'. G taigh a' chnuic. This was one of the lands belonging to Beauly Priory, and was probably a grange or monastic farm. According to Harrison Abbot Reid of Beauly Priory (i.e. either Robert Reid, abbot of Kinloss and prior of Beauly 1531 - 1553 or his nephew Walter Reid, 1553 (?) - 1572) is said to have built a 'great house' here beside where Farlie House now stands, and large cellars survive under nearby cottages (1998, 225). It was called Teachnuick up until the early 20th century, when the present Farlie House was built. The reason for the change of name is allegedly that the lady of the house, the daughter of Lord Lovat, could not bear the thought of her Yorkshire husband attempting to pronounce Teachnuick (Harrison 1998, 225 and pers. com.).

TEAFRISH (6083)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH498445 (Accurate position) 35m
 OS Pathf, 176

Thaefrysche 1571x72 RMS, iv no. 2020 [Thaefrysche cum brasina ejusdem (T. with the brewery of the same); one of the lands of Beauly Priory feued to Fraser Lovats.]

Teafrish 1757 Lovat/1757

G taigh; G an; G preas

Notes associated with name:

Taigh a' phris 'House of the bush' It is mentioned as having a brewery in 1571, so the bush, either a real one or an image of one, might have served as some kind of inn-sign. It lies on the main road from Beauly to Cannich, as it did in 1757 (Lovat/1757). Note that the name appears twice on OS Pathf., at NH498445 and at NH502446. The former applies to a settlement on the north side of the road, and the site of two buildings on Lovat/1757; the latter applies to a small area at the edge of Balblair Wood, on the south side of the road. Both these places are on the lands of Teafrish as depicted on Lovat/1757.

TEAGATE (5406)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH47 44 (Accurate position)
 OS Pathf, 176

G taigh; G an (Probable); G geata

Notes associated with name:

'House of the gate'; geata meaning 'gate' must be a fairly late loan-word into G since it would appear to have its SSE meaning 'gate' rather than its Sc meaning 'road'.

However, for an example locally in which it might in fact mean 'road', see Balgate KCV. Alternatively behind this name might lie a (late) G compound noun taighgeata 'gate-house, lodge'.

Teagate is at the entrance to Breakachy. Roy 1747 has Beghenacy (for *Beag Thaigh an Easa 'little Teanassie'), near or at OS Pathf. Teagate.

TEANACOIL (5389)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH49 41 (Accurate position) 55m
OS Pathf, 176

Thomas Fraser of Teanakyle 1677 Inverness and Dingwall Presbytery Record, 77

Tannahill

Tannahill 1730 Avery/1730 [With a 2 storey house shown - or at least a tall one story
house - as is usual at a named place on this map.]

Tenacuil 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides

G taigh; G an; G coille

Notes associated with name:

'House of the wood'.

TEANACOIL (22017)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NN481444 (Accurate position)

Teanicoil 1681 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

G taigh; G an; G coille

Notes associated with name:

'House of the wood'. It was the name of the settlement where Leanassie is now marked
on OS Pathf. (ex info H. W. Harrison; see also Harrison 1998, 221).

TEANALAN # (21406)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH526475 (Accurate position) 15m

Teanalan 1743 NAS E.769/1/4, fo. 5v

Teanalan 1757 Lovat/1757

G taigh; G an; G àilean (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'House of the green', probably. A small farm shown on Lovat/1757 between Mains of
Tomich and Wellhouse.

TEANALONAIG (2216)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH507453 (Accurate position) 50m
OS Pathf, 176

Teanalonich 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides

G taigh; G an; G lonaig (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'House of the ?'. Probably lonaig f. 'lone, track for cattle' (Dwelly).

TEANASSIE (5404)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH473439 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Teanassie 1678 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Tenacy 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides [Appears twice: once near present-day OS Pathf. position, once on north/east side of (the Breakachy Burn), near but not on this burn, as well as near but not on River Beuley. Note also Roy's Beghenacy for *Beag Thaigh an Easa i.e. 'Little Teanassie'.]

G taigh; G an; G eas (Probable); G fasadh (noun) (Extremely Doubtful)

Notes associated with name:

'House of the water-fall' (taigh an easa), Its position on the River Beaully near what were once probably rapids (where now the power station is) suggests that this interpretation is more likely than the one given by Watson viz t(a)igh an fhasaidh 'house of the station (or stance)' (1926, 499). The same goes for Cruenassie and Leanassie nearby, both of which lie near waterfalls. See also Cruennassie.

TEANROIT (5788)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH514469 (Accurate position) 90m SE Facing OS Pathf, 176

Teanroid 1679 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Teaniroid 1681 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Teaniroid 1683 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Teanroit 1757 RHP, 6586

G taigh; G an; G ròd (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'House of (by) the road' probably. Hugh Barron writes of the Beaully Firth being known in G as Pol an Ròid 'pool or firth of the cross', so called because of a cross on an islet erected by the Collegiate Friars of Inverness (1968, 209). I can find no other evidence for the existence of this loan-word in G from Sc rood 'cross', but it may supply the specific element of Teanroit, 'house of the cross'. Its conspicuous position on the hillside above Beaully and above (not directly on) the old main road north would have made any cross erected there widely visible.

TEANUILT (21485)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Settlement NH58 45 (Accurate position)
Barron 1968, 199

G taigh; G an; G allt

Notes associated with name:

'House of the burn'. The S.P.C.K. school was at Teanuilt (on Allt na Ceardaich (sic)) near Inchberry (Barron 1968, 199). It later became a Free Kirk School (ibid. 200).

TEAVARRAN (5833)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH528378 (Accurate position)
290m WE Facing
OS Pathf, 192

G taigh; G an; G baran

Notes associated with name:

Taigh a' bhairin 'baron's house' is what is suggested by MacDonald, who also says that the 'fuller form' is Larach Tigh-a-Bhairin 'the site of the Baron's house', i.e. that of the

baron bailie, who presided at the courts by appointment of the superior, and had the power of pit and gallows etc. (1914, 448).

TEAWIG (5789)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH51 45 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

Teawigg 1666 Wardlaw Ms, 249-50 [‘the Cross which stood westward from the Town (of Beaully) in the spiggadach near Teawigg’; relating to the year 1628.]

Teawigg 1676 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Teaiuig 1757 Lovat/1757 [Recorded with all the field-names, including Bigadach (= Spiggadach).]

Taywig 1814 RHP11642

G taigh

Notes associated with name:

The first element is G taigh ‘house’, so common as a generic element in the place-names around Beaully. The second element is much more problematical. Wason mentions a place called Teawig in Knockbain parish on the Black Isle, near Teabhair. He gives the G form of it T(a)igh a’ bhuc ‘buck-house’ (1904, 137). However, for Teanahuig, Killearnan parish, he gives the G T(a)igh n h-ùige, translating it ‘house of the nook’, adding ‘a term often applied on the West Coast to a small inn or shebeen’ (1904, 143).

(not a root name)

TIGHCHUIG (5793)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH38 38 (Accurate position) 50m
OS Pathf, 191

Tack-a-Wich 1795 RHP11605, Sheet 4

Tayhowick 1807 RHP11638

(Language) Taigh Cubhaige

Notes associated with name:

See under Taigh Cubhaige for a full discussion of this name. There are two places with this name on OS Pathf. about 100 metres from each other, one of which lies on Allt Tighe Cumhaig.

TIGHNALEAC (5399)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH460445 (Accurate position) 150m
OS Pathf, 176

Teanilick 1699 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Teanileek 1705 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

G taigh; G an; G leac

Notes associated with name:

‘House of the (flat) stone’ (taigh na lice). The early forms make this more likely than an underlying plural taigh nan leac ‘house of the (flat) stones’.

TOLL A’ MHUIC (21471)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH238428 (Accurate position) 650m
OS Pathf, 175

torrentem de Towmuk 1542 RMS, iii no. 2817 [The burn of Townnik (no doubt minim confusion for Towmuk) is one of the eastern marches of the waste lands of Monare.]

G toll; G da (Probable); G muc

Notes associated with name:

'Hole or hollow of two pigs'. This is based on the Gordon MS form, and explains the peculiar masculine form of a feminine noun. The two pigs may well refer to the two mountains containing the element muc on the south-west side of Toll a' Mhuic: Sgurr na Muice (890m) and Beinn na Muice (695m). Gordon's Bin Tol de muk (1640 x 50) must refer to one of the hills surrounding Toll a' Mhuic: either one of the two above-mentioned, or the highest top, Sgurr Fhuar-thuill (1049m), which forms the north side. Note also OS Pathf. Eas na Muice on Allt Toll a' Mhuic, which latter runs from Loch Toll a' Mhuic into the River Farrar.

In 1542 the burn of Towmuk (torrens de Towmuk = Allt Toll a' Mhuic) is mentioned as one of the eastern marches of the waste lands of Monare (RMS iii no. 2817).

Watson, in his discussion of this name, mistakenly transcribes it Towmik, and gives the modern form of the burn as Allt-Toll-na Muice (1904, 190).

TOLL CREAGACH (21267)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH194283 (Accurate position) 1054m
OS Pathf, 206

G toll; G creagach

Notes associated with name:

'Rocky hollow or hole'.

TOLL ODHAR (21550)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), **CONVINTH(CTX)** Relief NH18 18 (Accurate position) 680m NO Facing
OS Pathf, 221

Tollour 1740 NAS RS38/9, f. 249r [The toun and lands of Meikle Guisachan, Hilltoun, Bellacladich, Belblair, Wester and Easter Achnaheglashes, The Touns and Lands of Mid Guisachan, Gortanauin, with their graseings, the Two Glassies, Altgarue and Tollour with the miln of Guisachan ... lying within the parochin of Convinth.]

Toilure 1797 Sasines, no. 586 [One of the lands of component parts of 'the 2 Guisachans and Frigay called Meikle and Mid Guisachans'. For more details see Fraoch-choire.]

G toll; G odhar

Notes associated with name:

'Yellow-brown or dun-coloured hollow or hole'.

TOM A' CHÒINICH (21306)

Relief NH165273 (Accurate position) 1112m
OS Pathf, 206

graisings of Tom na Coinich 1775 MacDonald 1986, 117 [Transcription of a MS rental of 1775 (Chisholm Lands).]

G tom; G an; G còinneach

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the moss'. Còinneach is usually fem.; that it was originally Tom na Còinich is suggested by the 1775 form Tom na Coinich.

Its summit is on the boundary between KLO INV and Kintail parish ROS.

TOM A' MHEIN (21601)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH285385 (Accurate position) 178m

OS Pathf, 191

G tom; G an; G mèinn

Notes associated with name:

'Rounded hill(ock) of the mine'. There is a Lead Mine (disused) marked on OS Pathf. at its foot. Dwelly (and Watson 1904, 154) have mèinn as a f. noun, but here it is m..



Tom a' Mhein in Strathfarrar



Ruins of buildings at Tom a' Mhein associated with the mine

TOMICH (21414)

KILMORACK(KLO)/URRAY(URY), Settlement NH532475 (Assumed location)

Tomach 1655 RMS, x no. 406 [Checked against original NLS Dep. 327/44/1]

Tammich 1814 RHP11642

G tom; G -ach

Notes associated with name:

'Place of or at the knowe or hillock'; possibly 'place where there are lots of knowes'. The NGR is calculated from the position of the Garden and the field-name Slakentevore on Lovat/1757. This stands for G slag an taigh mhòir 'hollow of the big house', slag being a by-form of lag 'hollow' with prosthetic s. On the same plan the farm is called Mains of Tomich. Note that Tomich House of OS Pathf. (called simply Tomich on OS 6 inch 1st edition) is in fact on the farm of Lettoch.

TOMICH (6813)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH30 27

(Accurate position) 90m

OS Pathf, 207

Tomich 1749x55 Roy/NLS Slides, SLIDE 111605

Tammich 1807 RHP11638

G tom; G -ach

Notes associated with name:

'Place of or at the knowe'; possibly 'place where there are lots of knowes'.

TOMNACROSS (5834)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH51 41

(Accurate position)

OS Pathf, 176

Tomnacroich 1774 Macdonald 1914, 449

Tomnacroich 1800 Brown Plans, no. 25 ['Glebe of Kiltarlity with the Farms of
Ardrynich, Tomnacroich etc.']

Farm of Tomnacross 1852 RHP3650

G tom; G an; G croich

Notes associated with name:

'Knowe of the gallows' (tom na croiche). This is the unusual stepped mound now in the kirkyard of the present-day kirk of Kiltarlity & Convinth, built here in the 18th century. The assimilation of the specific element to SSE cross seems to have taken place in the first half of the 19th century.



Kiltarlity Church at Tomnacross, with stepped mound to the right

TORGORMACK (21804)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH484451 (Accurate position) 105m SE Facing

OS Pathf, 176

Torgormack 1735 Parish Reg., Kilmorack
Torgormack 1799 Brown Plans

G tòrr; G gormag (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'(Conical) hill of (the) hobby'. The hobby (*falco subbuteo*) is now a rare summer visitor to northern Scotland. Dwelly gives this species as the only meaning of gormag, containing Gaelic gorm 'blue, blue-grey, blue-green'; however, he also records gormag liath (f.) 'coltsfoot'.

TORR A' CHLARSAIR (21599)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH253385 (Accurate position) 205m
OS Pathf, 191

Torra Chlassar 1758 May/Glen Strathfarrar

G tòrr; G an; G clàrsair

Notes associated with name:

'Pointed hill of the harper'. A small, pointed hill which juts out from the north side of Glen Strathfarrar, on the lands of Easter Braulen.

TÒRR A' BHEALaidh (21386)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH466427 (Accurate position) 223m
OS Pathf, 176

Torrapilla 1757 Lovat/1757

G tòrr; G an; G bealaidh

Notes associated with name:

'Hill of the broom'. The 1757 form Torrapilla reflects the unvoiced b of bealaidh; it is also noteworthy in that it does not show the expected lenition of b. Both these features are also found in the name of a field on the farm of Lovat: 'Broom Lands or Rein a pially' noted by Peter May c. 1757 in his notes on Lovat estate in Kirkhill parish (NAS E.769/136, p. 8).

TORRANERRICK (21661)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH527391
(Accurate position) 210m NW Facing
OS Pathf, 192

Torranherrick 1828 RHP23986, Plan 5

G tòrr (Probable); G an (Probable); G tòrran (Maybe); G eireachd (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'(Conical) hill of the assembly'? For a discussion of eireachd 'assembly, meeting' in place-names, see Barrow 1992 (1981). The first element may be tòrran, diminutive of tòrr of the neighbouring farm of Torrangorm 'blue little hill'. Both are on the western slopes of Torr Mòr (OS Pathf. Torr Mór), which rises to a height of 307m.

TORRANGORM (21664)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH523376 (Accurate position)
200m NW Facing
OS Pathf, 192

Torrangoram 1828 RHP23986, Plan 4 [Torrangoram Croft.]

G tòrran; G gorm
Notes associated with name:
'Little, blue (conical) hill'.

TÒRR NAN CAORACH (21293)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH466421 (Accurate position) 119m
OS Pathf, 176

Toraduroch 1757 Lovat/1757
Tòrr nan Caorach 1876 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet X

G tòrr; G an; G caora
Notes associated with name:
'Hill of the sheep'. However, the 1757 form is puzzling. This is a very prominent, rounded hill with steep sides downstream of Aigas House, and which plunges into the River Beauy on one side. The main road up the strath skirts the river-side edge of it.

AN TUDAIR (21112)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH127239 (Accurate position) 1074m
OS Pathf, 206

(Name is Part Of) Tudair Beag OS Pathf, 206

Notes associated with name:
The OS 6 inch 1st edn. map calls this hill Saoiter Mòr, while OS Pathf. An Tudair Beag it calls Saoiter Beag. It is perhaps G sutair (m) 'tanner', the meaning tentatively suggested by W. MacKay (1968, 6). The form recorded by the OS would seem rather to represent G saoitair (also taoitair) 'oversman, tutor' (classified by MacBain as from Sutherland; Dwelly, however, treats it as a general word meaning 'oversman, tutor', adding that the meaning 'trustee' is specifically from Sutherland). The OS Name Book (Bk, 51, p. 65) simply states that Saoiter Mòr 'signifies Big Hill'. Drummond (with Stewart) suggests it is from An Tughadair 'the thatcher', perhaps with reference to its roof-like appearance (1991, 13). However, the OS 6 inch 1st edition form is against this.

AN TUDAIR BEAG (21113)

KILMORACK(KLO), Relief NH136233 (Accurate position) 800m Saoiter Mòr
'signifies Big Hill'
OS Pathf, 206

Saoiter Beag 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV XXXVII
(Name Contains) Tudair OS Pathf, 206

G an; en Tudair; G beag

UISGE MISGEACH (21633)

KILMORACK(KLO), Water NH220388 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 191

Awin Mishkeik 1758 May/Glen Strathfarrar

G uisge; G misgeach (Probable)

Notes associated with name:

'Drunken water', perhaps referring to an especially sinuous course? From the map, it does not seem any more sinuous than other water-courses around. Might it have something to do with distilling or brewing?

Note the change in generic between May's awin (for G abhainn 'river') in 1758 and the OS uisge 'water'.



The Uisge Misgeach flowing through Innisanloichel

UPPER LEANASSIE (21754)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH474448 (Accurate position)
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Leanassie OS Pathf, 176

SSE upper; en Leanassie

URCHANY (6099)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH448457 (Accurate position) 260m SO Facing
OS Pathf, 176

terras et villam de Urquhany 1571x72 RMS, iv no. 2020 [the lands and town of
 Urquhany 'cum silvis' ('with the woods')]
 terras de Urquhany 1634 RMS, ix no. 227 [the lands of Urquhany 'cum nemoribus'
 ('with the woods')]

Notes associated with name:

A difficult name, it may be Pictish. Compare the first element in Auchterderran FIF, which was later assimilated to Gaelic uachdar 'upland' (or Scots Auchter-), but was originally something like *urchan (Hurkyndorath c.1059 x 93 St A. Lib. 117; Hurkenedorath c.1059 x 93 St A. Lib. 117; (half vill of) Urechehem c.1147x59 St A. Lib. 43; ecclesi<a> de Wrchane 1165 x 69 St A. Lib. 175; (half vill of) Urchan 1165 x 69 SRO Calendar of Charters vol.i no.7; villa de Hurhynderach 1243 x 54 St A. Lib. 16).

Urchan is also the name of a large estate in Nairn parish NAI (Urchnynmore 1431 RMS ii no. 193; Urchny 1510 RMSii no. 3424).

WARD LAW (5275)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Relief NH54 45 (Accurate position) 62m
 OS Pathf, 176

(Is Source Of) Wardlaw
 (Is Source Of) Wardlaw

Sc ward; Sc law

Notes associated with name:

'Look-out hill'.

(not a root name)

WARDLAW (1888)

KIRKHILL(KIH), Parish (non-extant) NJ549456 (Accurate position) 60m

Domino Fynlaio parochialis Ecclesiae de Wardlaw 1480 NLS Adv.MS.35.2.4, ii fo. 222r no. 14 [= Beaully Chrs. No. 13. The d in Wardlaw is interlined by what looks like a different hand from the main form.]

apud ecclesiam parrochiale de Wardlaw 1509x11 RMS, ii no. 3531 [Charter dated at parish kirk of Wardlaw. Note that the original from the Fraser paper's of this charter (with royal seal still attached) NLS Dep. 327/59 has Warlaw.]

(Formerly Called) Dunballoch
 (Derives From) Ward Law OS Pathf, 176

Parish Notes:

Wardlaw WLX church stood originally at Dunballoch (NH524449). Early in the 13th century it was transferred to a hillock then called Balcabrach, which was the Ward-law or Watch-hill for the Lovats. The site of this church was abandoned in 1790, and is marked by the Lovat Mausoleum (Fasti 471). It was dedicated to St Mary, and the hill on which Wardlaw kirk built is known in G as Cnoc Mhuire (Fasti 471). For more details of the veneration of St Mary at Kirkhill, see Cnoc Mhuire KIH.

The transfer of the church of Dunballoch (Dulbathlach) to Wardlaw on the lands of Fingask is mentioned in a charter of 1221 (Moray Reg. no.51, dated by Watt, Grad. under Moravia/Edward shortly before Oct. 1221). It records a dispute between Bishop Brice of Moray and John Bisset anent the advocation of churches of Cunewy (Convint) and Dulbathlach (Dunballoch), and lists the names of 9 davochs assigned to

the church of Dunballoch on the authority of the bishop. These are Fyngassy (Fingask), Morevayn (? Lovat, for which see A' Mhormhoich), Lusnecorn (for which see Lusnatorn), Monychoc and the other Monychoc (Moniack), and the three davochs of Ferc' (q.v.). It also records John Bisset's grant in perpetual alms to the church of Dulbatalach of 7 acres of land in a suitable place near to the parish church of Dulbathlach when it has been moved to Fingassy (Fingask) to the place which is called Wardelaue in Gaelic ('scotice') Balcabrac (for which see Cabrich KIH). Following upon this agreement, by which Bisset was confirmed in the advocacy of the church of Convinth, while resigning his rights in the church of Dunballoch to Bishop Brice, this latter church was confirmed to the episcopal mensa by a papal legate, James canon of St Victor c.1221 and by Pope Honorius III in 1222 (Moray Reg. nos.22, 56). A vicarage had been erected by 1274, but it was so impoverished that it had been united to that of Convinth c.1330, and was still so a century later. It appears to have been disjoined thereafter, but the vicarage at the Reformation was possibly pensionary, the remaining revenues continuing with the bps. of Moray (Bagimond's Roll, 46; RS 251, 274v; Thirds of Benefices 5; RSS lxiii, 147). Cowan 1967, 206-7. Wardlaw was united with Farnway to form the parish of Kirkhill in 1618 (Wardlaw MS, Introduction, xv; also Fasti 471, which gives the date of the union as 14 July 1618; there is nothing in APS about this union, while Rev. James Fraser states that the union occurred in 1614 (Wardlaw MS, 186)). The parish kirk of the new united parish remained on the Ward Law, moving in 1790 from its medieval site to its present site nearby.



Old Wardlaw Kirk and the Wardlaw Mausoleum



Grave slab at Wardlaw, showing the Claidheamh Mòr (Claymore or big sword) and Cas chrom (foot plough)

(not a root name)

WARDLAW (5277)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH540450 (Accurate position)

locum qui dicitur Wardelau 1221 Moray Reg., no. 21 [Moving of parish kirk of Dunballoch from Dunballoch to the place called Wardelau 'scotice Balabrach'. [= Balcabrach].]

(Alias) Balcabrach

(Derives From) Ward Law OS Pathf, 176

WELLHOUSE (21416)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH522472 (Accurate position) 15m

Wellhouse 1704 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Walhouse 1718 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Walhouse 1736 Parish Reg., Kilmorack

Wellhouse 1755 NAS E.769/69, fo. 8v [Wellhouse alias Torranbain]

Wellhouse 1757 Lovat/1757 [See Notes]

Wellhouse 1875 OS 6 inch first edn., INV Sheet II

Sc well-house

Notes associated with name:

'Well-house'. Not named on OS Pathf. but buildings are marked, as are two wells. Its G name was Torranbain (G tòrran bàn 'small white (conical) hill') as is proved by a 1755 document which records 'Wellhouse alias Torranbain' (NAS E. 769/69 fo.8v). This appears as Torranbayn in 1689 in the Kilmorack Parish Register, after which it is always either Wellhouse or Walhouse (the latter reflecting the Sc form of SSE well). On Lovat/1757 Wellhouse is shown as a farm having 11 fields, 6 of which are named, with all 6 having Sc names (The Brae (twice), Mickle Croft, Hens Croft, Stank hare and Little Meaden, which last can be considered Sc, although it contains an existing name derived from G miadan 'meadow', itself a loan-word from Sc).

WESTER AIGAS (6021)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH45 40 (Assumed location)

dimed. de Westir Agayisis 1580 RMS, iv no. 2958 [King James VI grants to Alexander Forbes of Petslego (Pitsligo ABD) a long list of lands in different parts of northern Scotland including half of Eister and Westir Agayisis, with the mill, multures etc. Sc plural ending added because of the division of the lands into Easter and Wester. These will be the two Aigases of 1542 (RSS ii no. 4673).]
 terras de Wester Agayisis 1610 RMS, vii no. 330 [King grants to Simon lord Fraser of Lovat 'terras de Eister et Wester Agayisis, cum molendino, multuris etc., ilam de Agayisis, ejus forestam, forestam de Breuling nuncupat., cum tenentibus etc. et lie scheillingis, vic. Invernes'.]

(Name Contains) Aigas

Sc wester; en Aigas

WESTER CLUNES (6132)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH540409 (Accurate position)
 230m SE Facing

OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Clunes

Sc wester; en Clunes

WESTER CROCHAIL (5836)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV)/KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH367335
 (Accurate position) 55m

OS Pathf, 191

Wester Croychell 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730
 (Name Contains) Crochail

Sc wester; en Crochail

WESTER CUDRISH (21959)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), CONVINTH(CTX) Settlement NH506344
 (Accurate position) 305m

OS Pathf, 192

Wester Cudreish 1828 RHP23986, Plan 6
(Name Contains) Cudrish

Sc wester; en Cudrish

WESTER CULACHAN # (21718)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH480428
(Assumed location) 135m

Wester Culachan 1799 Brown Plans, no. 19 ['Farms of Cottertown, Auchnamoin, Saw
Mill and others'.]
(Name Contains) Culachan

Sc wester; en Culachan

WESTER ESKADALE (6118)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), Settlement NH45 39 (Accurate position)

Woster Eskdole 1416 RMS, ii no. 178 [Indenture made between William de Fentoun
lord of that ilk and Huchon Fraser of Lowet on the other on marriage of Huchon
with Janet de Fentoun sister of William, whereby William de Fentoun grants to
newly weds 'thir landdis undirwyrtyyn that is to say Ensowchtan [Guisachan],
Kyrkomyr, Maule, [Mauld KCV] and Woster Eskdole lyand in Strathglas
wythyn the barony of the Arde in name and assent of xxti markis'.]
(Name Contains) Eskadale OS Pathf, 192

Sc wester; en Eskadale

Notes associated with name:

On OS Pathf. Wester Eskadale Croft appears just south of Eskadale.

WESTER INVERCANNICH # (21117)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH34 32 (Assumed location)

(lands of) Wester Innerchannich 1632 Chisholm Writs, no. 138 [Lands of Wester
Innerchannich, with the mill, including Mucreach in Glencannich as sheiling, in
Strathglass, barony of Comer.]

(Name Contains) Invercannich OS Pathf, 191

Sc wester; en Invercannich

WESTER LOVAT (6127)

KIRKHILL(KIH), WARDLAW(WLX) Settlement NH540460 (Accurate position) 5m
OS Pathf, 176

(Name Contains) Lovat

Sc wester; en Lovat

Notes associated with name:

The site of the medieval castle of Lovat (now completely gone) is at the north-west
edge of Wester Lovat farm-steading.

WESTER MAIN (21527)

KILTARLITY & CONVINTH(KCV), KILTARLITY(KXT) Settlement NH422401
(Accurate position) 50m
OS Pathf, 176

Wester Main 1807 RHP11638
(Name Contains) Main

Sc wester; en Main

WESTER STRUY (21962)

KILMORACK(KLO), Settlement NH39 39 (Accurate position)

Westir Struse 1512 RMS, ii no. 3730 [This form corresponds exactly to that in the original royal charter from the Fraser muniments NLS Dep. 327/59.4. It is described as lying in the earldom of Ross, sheriffdom of Inverness.]
(Name Contains) Struy OS Pathf, 191

Sc wester; en Struy

.....

APPENDIX 1

DATABASE

All the above place-names have been printed out from the Scottish Place-Name Database. The structure of this database was developed under the auspices of a project funded by the Carnegie Trust, managed by the School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh, and completed in April 2001. The structure, its rationale, and inputting strategies are fully described in the User Manual, submitted to the Carnegie Trust on the completion of the project. Developed in Access 97 by Simon Taylor, Department of Medieval History, University of St Andrews and Ed Dee, Computing Services, University of Edinburgh, the copyright is held by the charitable company Scottish Place-Name Data Ltd., c/o 27 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9LD. The User Manual and the Database, which contains approximately 8000 head-names and 21,000 forms, can be consulted at the School of Scottish Studies, now the Department of Celtic and Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh, 27 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9LD.

The following screen dump gives an idea of the various tables of the Database. The settlement-name Druimnaleach, Kilmorack parish, has been chosen as an example. For the text as printed out from this screen, see Druimnaleach above.

+ SCREEN DUMP - see scrdmp.doc

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Dercongal; William Worcestre on *Lough Hakern*, Islay; *Insula Leverith*, the old name of Cramond Island; *Penchrise*, near Hawick; and *Aberlosk*, near Moffat.]

Brown Plans

George Brown was the son-in-law of the greatest of all the early modern land surveyors, Peter May, and one of his most accomplished successors (Adams 1979, xxxiii-xxxiv).

11 photocopied sheets, each the same size, between A4 and A3, in the possession of Mr Hugh Barron, The Granary, Ness-side, Dores Rd., Inverness IV2 6DH.

The nos. have been written in pencil onto the photocopies, and presumably correspond to the numbers of the originals. This implies that there were as many as 60 originals.

1 Easter Clune -part of no. 12.

1 'Plan of Finellan, Lurg, Tyachroichk', including Kiltarlity old kirk - part of no. 17.

1 'Cottertown of Auchnamoin, Saw-Mill and others' - (by Finellan etc.) - part of no. 19.

2 All of no. 21 'Farms of Briach (sic) and Tenacoil, surveyed 1799'.

2 All of no. 25 'Glebe of Kiltarlity with the Farms of Ardrynich, Tomnacroich'.

2 Most of no. 26 - 'Ault Fairn, with the improvements in the Muir of Camault, Lonich-Keim, surveyed 1800'.

1 'The Western Division of Urchany called Gillie Phaeton' - part of no. 60.

1 Coul na Bodach (Urchany) - part of no. 59. Reproduced from a tracing, and dated 1797 by Harrison 1998, 106.

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RHP3717 'Farms of Wester and Mid Crochills'. No surveyor or date on plan itself, but *DLPSRO* 3, 73 ascribes it to George Brown, late 18th c.. 51 cm x 40 cm, with much detail and almost every field named.

RHP6586 See Lovat/1757.

RHP11605 1795: 'Plan of intended road from Sheil House on Loch Dowich to Beaully'. Surveyed by George Brown. 5 sheets covering in great detail the route of the road from Loch Duich on the west coast, by Loch Affric and Strathglass to Beaully. Vignette of a bridge and a goat on first sheet (Sheet 1 – Loch Dowich etc.).

RHP11638 'Plan of the Proposed Road from Beaully to Knockfin, From an Accurate Survey taken in August 1807 By Wm. Cuming'.

RHP11642 'Plan of the Road from the New Bridge of Inverness by Bogroy, Lovat Bridge, Beauly etc. to the Confines of Ross shire. Surveyed in August 1814 by Wm. Cuming.'

RHP11963 Copy of Plan of the western portion of the marches between the properties of the Right Hon. Earl of Seafield and the Lord Lovat, being the whole westward from Allt Cuan-akiell [OS Pathf. 192 Allt Cath na Cèile NH46 33] as settled in 1805.

RHP11964 1852 'Plan of the proposed line of march between the lands of Culnaskiach (sic) and Fanblair, the property of Lord Lovat, and the lands of Glenurquhart, the property of the Earl of Seafield'. Surveyor David Gordon Ex GD.248. Note: this plan is very fragile, and partly illegible.

RHP23986 Dated by West Register House Catalogue card '1828 or after'. Large, bound linen book of estate plans entitled 'Plans of the Estate of Belladrum the property of John Stewart Esq.; Grainger and Miller, surveyors, Edinburgh.

Plan 1 Reduced Plan of the Estate of Belladrum.

Plan 2 Belladrum Mains, Phoinas, Dalnameen.

Plan 3 Culmiln.

Plan 4 Lands of Foxhall and Rievaichkan.

Plan 5 Achviach; Lands of Caplach and Moor Ground.

RHP23994 1856 'Plan of the Low Grounds of the Estate of Guisachan the Property of D. C. Marjoribanks. From a survey in 1856 by Geo. G. Mackay, Inverness.'

RHP23998 Late 18th century. Plan of the lands of Balloan, Carnnapeintarn [OS Pathf. Ladycairn], Inchbain and Reelucas [= Ruchluchais, for which see Barron 1968, 214. 'In the vicinity of Leitir (OS Pathf. Letter NH56 41), and in English was rendered Relugas.']+ Moss of Caplach. All the above seem to be in the southern part of Kirkhill parish. No surveyor. From GD296.

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