



X
GAELIC TOPOGRAPHY

OF

BALQUHIDDER PARISH.

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BALQUHIDDER PARISH

AS GIVEN IN

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES

BY THE LATE REV. ALEXANDER M. MACGREGOR

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WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES

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GAELIC TOPOGRAPHY

A.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Achleskine (Achadh ie Sgaine).	Field or land belonging to Scone.
Auchraw.	Field or land by the ford.
Auchtow (Achtugh) (or more properly Achtubha.—D. C.).	Field or land producing thatch, <i>i.e.</i> sprits or rushes.
Auchtow-more.	As above, with <i>mor</i> , great.
Airidh Baile-mheile.	Shealing of grinding town.
Airidh Breacach.	Speckled shealing.
Airidh Chaltair (Choltair).	Shealing of the ploughshare.
Airidh Gaothach.	Windy shealing.
Allt-a-choire Odhair.	Burn or stream of the dun-coloured dell.
Allt-a-choire Fhuadaraich. ¹	The outlaws' dell, burn of.
Allt - a - choire Mheobhith (bheo-bhith).	Burn of the dell of lively life.
Allt-a-chroin.	Burn of the mournful sound.

¹ I am inclined to doubt the correctness of the derivation, or at least the meaning given to Allt-a-choire-fhuadaraich as "The outlaws' dell or glen." Fuadarach means *active* or *diligent*, and the word seems to describe the natural quality of the dell, rather than any circumstance with which it was associated. This view is supported by the very next word or name, Allt-a-choire-bheobhith, where *beo-bhith*, "lively," describes a natural characteristic.—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Allt-a-Chrue. ¹	Burn of the narrowing glen.
Allt-a-Chuilinn.	Burn of the holly.
Allt-a-Ghlinne Dhuibh.	Burn of the black glen.
Allt-a-Phris-Ghairbh.	Burn of the thick bush (<i>thicket</i> —word is often used of <i>thorns</i>).
Allt-an-Spuit Dhuibh.	Burn of the black waterfall.
Allt-a-Chearnaig. ²	Burn of the small district of warriors.
Allt-Ceann-Droma.	Burn of the height of the ridge.
Allt-a-Chreagain.	Burn of the rocky place.
Allt-a-Choire Bhain.	Burn of the wan-coloured, whitish dell.
Allt-Coire-Chroisg. ³	Burn in the hollow pass.
Allt Corrach.	The precipitous burn.
Allt Craoibh-na-spuinge.	Burn of the spongy tree.
Allt Creag-MacRanich. ⁴	Burn of the rock, where Mac- Ranich, a noted robber, lived.

¹ There is no Gaelic word spelt "chrue," and some doubt is left as to what is meant. I am disposed to think that the word meant is *chruidhe*, which means a "horse-shoe," and which suits the sense, viz. *tapering* or *narrowing*, but which is literally the "burn of the horse-shoe."—D. C.

² *Cearnaig* is simply diminutive of *cearn*, and means "a small corner." There is nothing in the name that indicates *warriors*, but it is most probable that it would derive such a name from some war incident that made it famous.—D. C.

³ I prefer the derivation "Burn of the transverse dell," *i.e.* a dell tending to run at right angles to another.—D. C.

⁴ I must express my dissent entirely from the derivation given of this rock by Mr. MacGregor. The stream is the one that passes

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Allt Earb.	The burn of roes.
Allt Eas Domhain.	Burn of the deep ravine. It is also known as <i>Eas-a-cheathaich</i> —Burn of the ravine of mist.
Allt Fathan Glinne.	Burn of the small glen.
Allt-na-Ceardaich.	Burn of the smithy or forge.
Allt Iaruine (Iuruinean) H (Iuthairn.—D. C.).	Burn of little hell (hell, D. C.), so named from its destructive nature and constant noise.

through Edinchip Glen, and the rock itself is a good way up the glen. I have not the slightest doubt that the name describes the natural characteristics of the glen, and that it is from this, and not from any individual who lived in it, that the name is derived. Creag-Mac-Ranaich means literally the "Rock of the son of the roarer or bellower," or more shortly, "The rock of the bellower." The wind rushes with great violence down the hollows of this hill, and the water of the stream likewise makes a considerable noise. It is a place where one could believe a tempest would rage with great fury, and where the wind, even on ordinary occasions, makes a great sough; so that it seems nothing could more adequately describe the place than the name it bears, in which the elements are personified. In the same way *Mactalla*, literally "Son of the rock," means an *echo*. This is the derivation adopted by many who are competent to decide such questions, and I adhere to it, notwithstanding the graphic description of the alleged robber given by Angus MacDiarmid in his "Beauties of Edinample," who says something not very intelligible about the "assaulter who inhabited a cave in Craig-maurianich, laying a distant from Glenogle." It may be worth remarking that another derivation of the place is from Creag-Mac-Grianaich, or the "Sunny Rock," from its receiving the sun's rays earlier than the other hills; but this derivation seems too general, and not sufficiently distinctive.—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Allt-na-Gallanaich.	Burn running among many branches of trees.
Allt-na-Sgionce (Sgitheiche, —D. C.).	Burn of the hawthorn-tree.
Allt Stronyre.	Burn of Stronyre (see <i>Strathire</i>).
Allt Stad Fhaochail.	(Should be <i>Allt Stairc a phuill Dhuibh</i>) — Burn of the stepping-stones of the black bog.
Allt Tigh-an-Eas.	Burn of the house of the ravine.
Amar Stob-a-choin.	The trough of the hound's peak.
An Caisteal.	The castle.
An Sithean.	The knoll of the men of peace, or the fairies.
An Stoc (stochd).	The stump, properly the thick root, of a tree.
An Tionndadh.	The turning.
Ardoch (Ardach.—D. C.).	The high field.
Ard-Bheathaig (Bheithaig).	The height of the little birch-wood.
Ard-Latha.	The height of the fillies or young mares.
As Blar (am Blar).	The level spot.
Ath-a-Bhriogaise.	The ford of the breeches.
Ath-an-Fheidh.	The ford of the deer.
Ard - nan - Daimh (Ard-nan-damh.—D. C.).	The height of the stags. In "The Lady of the Lake," <i>Armandave</i> .

B.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Bad-nan-Cearc.	The thicket of the hens (<i>cearc-fhraoich</i> , the moor-hen, D. C.).
Bad-nan-Earb.	The thicket of the roes.
Baille-a-Chnoic.	The hamlet on the knoll.
Baille-an-Luig.	The hamlet of the hollow.
Baille Aonghais. ¹	

Should be *Beannachd Aonghais*, *i.e.* "The blessing of Angus." This Angus is said to have introduced Christianity into the district; and the tradition regarding the name of this place is that the worshippers from the north-east, on arriving here, where they had the first distinct view of the place of worship or kirktown, were wont to implore a blessing upon Angus, the Church, and the holy services. Hence the name.

¹ I agree for the most part with what Mr. MacGregor writes of St. Angus, and I only write to supplement what is here written, from personal inquiries. I am disposed to differ with him as to the spelling of the name, which, I think, should be *Beannach' Aonghais*, *i.e.* the present participle, instead of *Beannachd Aonghais*, the noun. *Beannach' Aonghais* means "blessing Angus," whilst *Beannachd Aonghais* means that Angus gave the blessing, which is not in accordance with the tradition; in other words, it is the blessing Angus imparted, not received. The people invariably pronounce the name in Gaelic without the "d," and the phrase always employed to invoke the blessing, according to tradition, was "*Beannaich Aonghas San Aoradhainn*," *i.e.* "Bless Angus in the place of worship or sanctuary." It is worth remarking that the place of worship was not then on the site of the present church, but nearer to the river than the present Kirkton farm. The site of the present church could not be seen from

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Balquhidder. ¹	Sometimes said to be <i>Baile-a-Chuil-Tir</i> , the land lying behind the country ; <i>Baile-a-chuig-Tir</i> , the land of the five glens ; <i>Baile-phuidir</i> , the land of puidreag—a stone in the “Beallaidh Park,” supposed to have belonged to the Druidical worship ; or <i>Baile-chuidir</i> , the town or land of joint occupancy. None of these ways of accounting for the name Balquhidder is satisfactory. The last mentioned seems to me to be nearest the truth.
Balvaig (River).	The still or silent flowing.
Bealach-a-Chonnaidh.	The pass of the firewood or fuel.
Bealach-an-T-sneachaidh.	The pass of snow.
Bealach Coire-an-Laoigh.	The pass of the calf’s dell.
Bealach Coire-nan-Saighhead.	Pass of the dell of arrows.

Beannach Aonghais, but the spot where the “Aoradhainn” stood at the Kirktown is quite visible. Amongst the old people the place is still called the Aoradhainn, though amongst the younger people it is unknown. It seems to have been first of all the site of Druidical worship, and thereafter to have been occupied by Christian missionaries. It is not long since there were traces of the walls of a place of worship, and the farmer at the Kirkton informs me that in ploughing the land a good many years ago, he encountered considerable difficulty from what evidently was the foundation of a building.—D. C.

¹ I believe the first to be the correct derivation of Balquhidder. It is the derivation accepted by Rev. Dr. Lees in his article on “Balquhidder” in *Good Words*, and by Dr. MacGregor, late Professor in New College, Edinburgh. It seems to me perfectly to describe the natural characteristics of the place ; whilst the others I can only regard as fanciful.—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Bealach Cuil.	Pass furthest back.
Bealach Driseach (Driseaig).	Pass of the little bramble bush.
Bealach Glas.	The grey pass.
Bealach-nan-Cabrach.	Pass of the antlered deer.
Bealach-nan-Corp.	Pass of the dead bodies. For a time after coming into this district (about A.D. 1380) the MacGregors interred their dead in Inis-Cailleach, an island in Loch Lomond; and at this pass the funeral parties usually rested for refreshment—thence the name.
Bealach Stacach.	The rugged pass.
Beich Burn (Beathach). ¹	The burn of cattle.
Beinn-an-A-Sithean.	The hill of the fairies' knoll.
Beinn-a-Chabhair.	The hill of help.
Beinn Bhàn. ²	The wan or whitish-coloured hill.
Beinn Ducleach (dubh-chlach).	Hill of the black stone.
Beinn Chroin.	The hill of moaning winds.
Beinn Each.	The hill of horses.
Beinn Our (Odhair, Odhar.— D. C.).	The dun-coloured hill.

¹ I prefer the derivation, "The burn among the birch-trees," or "of the birch-trees."—D. C.

² I believe it to be so called from its being covered with snow longer than the hills beside it.—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Beinn Tulaichean.	Hill abounding in little heaps or knolls.
Beinn Vorlich (Beinn mhoir luig).	The hill of the great hollow, <i>i.e.</i> east side of hill.
Beinean (Beinn Ean). ¹	The hill of birds—Ptarmigan.
Beul-an-ath.	The margin of the ford.
Blar Criche.	March field.
Blar-nan-Eachdraidh (Nan Eachraidh).	The horse field.
Bothan Eas-an-Eoin.	The hut of the ravine of the bird.
Bruach-an-Tannaisg.	The bank haunted by the ghost.
Buachail Bhreige (Breige) (Bhreige.—D. C.).	A make-believe shepherd—a stone pillar on hill.

C.

Calair Stream (Culair).	The stream coming in behind.
Caol Bhealach.	The narrow pass.
Cam Chreag.	The crooked rock.

¹ I prefer to derive it from the simple word *Binnein*—a pinnacle or conical hill. Indeed, Dr. MacLeod, in his Gaelic Dictionary, under the word “binnein,” specifies it as “the name of a hill near Benmore, Perthshire.”—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Carn Chailean.	Colin's cairn, on the height of the Kirkton Glen pass. Here "Green Colin"—Cailein Uaine—so named from his green tartans, the son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, was killed by the Buchanans about A.D. 1514.
Carn Dubh.	The black cairn.
Carn Liath.	The grey cairn.
Carn Mhic-Ghriogair.	MacGregor's cairn. This man MacGregor was murdered by a neighbour about 1780. They were cutting hay together, and, in consequence of some angry words, the other man killed MacGregor with a stroke of the scythe. The cairn marks the spot where the murder took place.
Carn Mor.	The great cairn.
Carnaig.	The little district of warriors.
Carstrain (Car-Sroin).	The promontory lying off the line of the hill.
Ceann Mor.	The great head.
Ceann-na-Ban-Tighearna.	The lady's head.
Ciste Mhraithean.	The coffer of the quern or hand-mill.
Clachan-an-t-Sagairt (Clacharan-an-t-sagairt).	The priests' stepping-stones.
Clach Ghlas.	The grey stone.
Clach Mhor.	The great stone.
Clach-na-Guiseach (Cuiseag).	The stone of the long slender grass.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Clach Seallaidh. ¹	The stone of views or sights.
Cnap Ard Chullarie (Ard-chul-Thrithe).	The lumpish hill of the back or outer part of the forest, the forest of Glenartney extending so far.
Cnoc-an-t-Sithean.	The little hill of the fairies, or men of peace.
Cnoc-an-Daraich.	The little hill of oak-wood.
Cnoc-an-Uinnsean.	The little hill of ash-wood.
Coille-a-Mhaoir.	The bailiff's wood.
Coille-a-Chriche.	The march wood.
Coille-na-Sroine.	The wood of the promontory.
Coire-a-Chroine.	The dell of moaning winds.
Coir-a-Chuilinn.	The dell of the holly.
Coire Bàn.	The wan-coloured dell.
Coire Beith.	The birch-wood dell.
Coire Beithaig.	The dell of the little birch.
Coire Buidhe.	The yellow dell.
Coire Chaillich.	The old woman's dell.
Coire Creagach.	The rocky dell.
Coire Earb.	The dell of roes.
Coire Fhuadaraich. ²	The outlaw's dell.
Coire Luainie. ³	The dell to frighten away. Probably the name refers to deer-driving.

¹ That is, the stone for looking or watching.—D. C.

² The active or lively dell.—D. C.

³ *Luainias* means *changeableness, restlessness, incessant motion.*

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Coire Mheo-bhith (bheo-bhith).	The dell of lively life.
Coire-na-Ceardaich.	The dell of the smithy or forge.
Coire-na-Cloiche.	The dell of the stone.
Coire-nan-Eilid.	The dell of hinds.
Coire-nan-Saighead.	The dell of arrows.
Coire Odhar.	The dun-coloured dell.
Coire Rab (Coire Earb),	The dell of the roe-deer.
Coire Riabhach (Riabhaig). ¹	The larks' dell, or brown dell.
Coire Seithach. ²	The dell of hides or skins.
Coire - a - Cheothich (chea-thaich.—D. C.).	The dell of mist.
Craggan.	A small rocky portion of land.
Craigruie. ³	The rock of the he-goat.
Creag-a-Bhuilg.	The rock of the wallet.
Creag-a-Chonnaidh.	The rock of the firewood or fuel.
Creag-an-Fhiodha.	The rock of the piled timber.
Creag-an-Fhithich.	The raven's rock.

Therefore, I think, *restless* or *changeeful* dell is better, from some natural aspect, such, *e.g.* as effect of wind on foliage, or a slow incessant stream.—D. C.

¹ The brindled or greyish dell.—D. C.

² There is no such word in Gaelic as *Seithach*, and the word for hide is *seich*. The correct derivation seems clearly to be "Coire Sèideach"—the *stormy* or *boisterous* dell, pronounced exactly like *Seithach*.—D. C.

³ Others derive it from *Craig-an-Rìgh*, *King's rock*.—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Creag-a-Gheata.	The rock of the pass.
Creag Artair (Ard-tir).	The rock of the summit.
Creag-Baile-Mhuilinn.	The rock of the mill-town.
Creag Bhreac Mhor and Bheag.	The great and little spotted rock.
Creag-a-Bhuic.	

The rock of the buck. This is the rocky precipice behind the Manse of Balquhiddel. According to tradition, the name *Creag-a-bhuic* was only given to it after the district became the property of the Tullibardine family, which was about A.D. 1592. The people, it is said, were backward in paying their rents; and a demand being made to forward them forthwith by a *swift messenger*, a roebuck was caught as being a very swift creature, and a small bag with a few coins being tied to his neck, he was let loose. Sometime afterwards the roebuck was found dead under the rock, which, in commemoration of the transaction, was thenceforth known as the "Buck's Rock." The story is not worth much, but it illustrates the disregard for *feudal superiors*, which was long a characteristic of the Celtic race. I mention it, however, for the purpose of adding that I have reason to believe the rock was formerly known as *Creagan Tuirc* (the rock of the wild boar). This was the slogan or battle-cry of the MacLarens, who were anciently, and for a long period, the principal tribe in the district.

Creag Chàorunnach.	The rock of the moun- tain ash.
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Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Creag Chroisg.	The rock of crossing.
Creag Dhubh.	The black rock.
Creag Dhubh-nan-Earb.	The black rock of the roes. -
Creag-na-h-Iolaire.	The eagle's rock.
Creag Liath.	The grey rock.
Creag-a-Mhadaidh.	The hound's rock.
Creag-a-Mhuidhe.	The rock of the churn.
Creag MacRanich. ¹	The rock where the robber MacRanich lived.
Creag Mhor.	The great rock.
Creag Mhullaich.	The rock of the summit.
Creag-na-h-Innse.	The rock of the island.
Creag-nan-Cat.	The rock of the cats (wild cats).
Creag-an-Iasgair.	The fisher's rock.
Creag-na-h-Oisinne.	The rock of the corner.
Creag-na-Nathrach.	The serpent's rock.
Creag-na-Speireag.	The rock of the sparrow- hawk.
Creag-nan-Saighead.	The rock of the arrows.
Creag-nan-Saigheadear.	The rock of the soldiers or arrow-shooters.
Creag-nan-Seichean (Shithi- chean).	The rock of the fairies.
Creag-nan-Sputan.	The rock of small water- falls.
Creag-an-Taxman.	The tacksman's rock.

¹ Rather "Rock of the bellower," *i.e.* the "Bellowing rock," from *ranaich*, to *howl* or *roar*. See note to ALLT CREAG-MACRANICH.—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Creag-an-comh-Sheilg.	The rock of the meeting of the hunters, or of the joint hunting.
Creag-an-Tuill.	The rock of the hole.
Creagan-nam-Breid.	The rocky place of snoods or kerchiefs.
Creagan Breac.	The spotted rocky place.
Creagan-nam-Putan.	The rocky place of fastenings.
Creagan-nan-Gabhair.	The rocky place of the goats.
Creagan Laisgste.	The burnt rocky place.
Creagan Liath.	The grey rocky place.
Creagan-a-Chrotha.	The rocky place of the pen or fold.
Creagan (should be Criath-a-gan).	The rocky place liable to whirling winds. The name of a farm in Strathire.
Croit Ghobhaim.	The smith's croft.
Cruach Ardrain.	The high héap-like hill.
Cuil.	A nook.
Cuilt.	A hidden nook.
Cuil Beithe.	The birchwood nook.
Culearn (Cul Fhearn).	The nook of the alder-trees.

D.

Dalreach.	The dark grey (grizzled) plain or field.
Dalveich (Dal-Bheathaich). ¹	The field of cattle.

¹ "The field of or by the birch-wood." This is much preferable. Every field is more or less a field of cattle. Moreover, Mr. Mac-

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Drochaid Ceann Droma.	The bridge on water from the highest ridge.
Druim-a-Chaisteal.	The ridge of the castle.
Druim Ardach Bheag and Mhor.	The little and great ridge of Ardoch.
Druim Bànach.	The whitish-coloured ridge.
Druim-na-Ceardaich.	The ridge of the forge.
Drumlich.	The rising of ground above the flood, or not reached by it.
Dùn Beag.	The little round hill.
Dùn Mor.	The great round hill.

E.

Eas Cheataig (Eas-a-Cheap-aig). The ravine of hindrance.

Edinample (Eudain-am-Pillidh).

The face of the hill of the time of turning. According to tradition the name of this place dates from the Roman invasion under Agricola. The inhabitants of the country, being defeated at Delginross, a plain near Comrie, are said to have been driven up the south side of Lochearn. But, having been joined by a reinforcement near the head of the loch (at the place indicated), they turned upon their pursuers, and forced them back through the passes

Gregor makes "Ardveich" *the height of the birch-wood*, and there can be no doubt that they are both the same, for they are beside each other—the one is the *ard*, the other the *dal* of the "beitheach."—D. C.

Name.

Explanatory Note.

Edinample (Eudain-am-Pillidh)—*continued.*

toward Ardoch, the well-known site of the Roman fortified camp. In the account given by Tacitus of the battle of Mons Grampius, the only great battle his uncle fought with the natives, there is nothing inconsistent with the above tradition. Though he claims a victory, it is evident the battle was long and keenly contested. It is also evident that the Romans must have suffered much, for immediately thereafter Agricola withdrew his army to the south of the Ochils. In reference to this battle, I may further mention that antiquarians have been unable, from the account given by Tacitus, to determine its exact site—some placing it in the immediate neighbourhood of Ardoch, and others elsewhere. But the name given to the battle—that of Mons Grampius—in connection with the topography of the country, seems to settle the matter. A hill near Comrie, on which the right wing of the Roman army would rest (supposing the traditional account of the site of the battle to be correct) is called *Monadh Cnapich*—“the hill of heaps.” This name would very easily and naturally be Latinised into Mons Grampius, for phonetically it is Monadh Chraipi, the *Cn* having a sound something between *Kr* and *Gr*. It is exceedingly probable that Monadh Cnapich, then, accounts for the name of the battle of Mons Grampius. And it is not at all unlikely that this

Names.

Explanatory Notes.

Edinample (Eudain-am-Pillidh)—*continued*.

is the origin of the name given to the whole range of mountains forming the great ridge of Scotland—the Grampians. In Celtic literature the name is only known as *Druim Albin*—the backbone of Albion—the name by which the Celts always knew their own country.¹

Edinchip (Eudain Chip).	The face of the heapy or bulky hill.
Eilean Dubh.	The black island.

F.

Faradh Dubh.	The black ladder.
Firach (Am-Fireach).	The forest.

¹ It is an unpleasant duty to differ from a received tradition, but the traditionary derivation of Edinample will, I fear, not bear the scrutiny of strict examination, and must give way before the exigencies of correct etymology. We say nothing of the worth of the tradition itself, which may be perfectly good, but we do not think it can rest on the meaning or derivation of Edinample. "The face of the hill of the time of turning" is neither a natural nor an elegant form of expression, and leads one of itself to suppose that it is too far-fetched. It is a conception much too abstract and clumsy to be used in Gaelic. We might expect "the face of the turning," or "the place of the turning," or the "time of the turning," but hardly a mixture of place and time. The true derivation of the word seems to be much simpler from "Eudain-a-phuill"—the *brow* or *face* of the *marshy ground*, or *pond* or *pool*, alluding doubtless to some natural characteristic which the water of the Loch (Earn) formed with the land. It is of interest to note that this, too, is the derivation given by Mr. Stewart, minister of Balquibidder, under "Balquhidder," in *Statistical Account of Scotland*.—D. C.



G.	
Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Garbh.	The rough or rugged portion.
Gart-na-fuaran.	The cultivated land with many springs.
Glenample.	For Glenample, <i>see</i> EDIN-AMPLE.
Glen Beith (Gleann Beath-ach). ¹	Glen suited for cattle.
Glen Buckie.	The glen of the bucks—roe-buck.
Glen Crotha.	The glen of the pen or fold.
Glen Dubh.	The black glen.
Glen Fathan.	The little glen.
Glen Shoinie (Gleann Shith-ean.)	The glen of the fairy knolls.
Gleann Sgionce (Sgithiche).	The glen of the hawthorn tree.
Glen Cearraig (Cearnich). ²	The glen of or warriors.
Glen Ogle. ³	The high glen (<i>Uchel</i> , high).

¹ Glen of the birch.—D. C.

² Mr. MacGregor seems to waver between making out this word to be the diminutive of *Cearn*=*a spot*, and consequently a small spot or district, or the same as *Cearnach*, *a warrior*. Its present form is undoubtedly nearer the diminutive of *Cearn*. Or it may be from "*Carn*," *a monument*, and mean the "Glen of the little monument," or "memorial heap."—D. C.

³ I cannot discover the word from which Mr. MacGregor derives this meaning. There is no word in Gaelic spelt "*Uchel*." He may be right, but I prefer to derive the word from "*Ogluidh*," meaning "The dismal or terrible glen."—D. C.

I.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Immereoin.	Hugh or Ewen's field.
Immervoulin.	The field of the mill.
Immer-Riabhach.	The brown or grizzled field.
Inver-Chearnaig.	The confluence of the stream of the Cearnaig.
Inver-loch-Larig.	The confluence of the stream from top of pass or larig.
Inverenty.	The confluence of the Black River. This is the stream from the head of the braes flowing into Loch Doine.
Innis Mhic-Ghriogair.	MacGregor's Isle. Now joined to Stronvar. About thirty years ago the foundations of a tower or fortalice were to be traced on this island.
Inshag Earb.	The little island of roes.

K.

Keip.	A heap, or the heap.
King's-house (Celtic, Tigh-an-Righ).	This house of entertainment was originally built by the Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates for the accommodation of drovers, A.D. 1747.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Kirktown.	The hamlet of the church. In the Gaelic it is the clachan or clacharon, <i>i.e.</i> the stepping-stones. ¹ The Kirktons in the Highlands are almost all clachans. The reason is that the places of worship, for the convenience of the people, were always built near fords. The glen behind this Kirktown is Gleann Eirionnach; the stream flowing through is the Eirineach; a small lake at the height is Lochan-an-Eirinich; the top of the pass into Glendochart is Larig Eirinach; and a high rock overhanging the pass is Leum-an-Eirinich—the leap of the Eirinach. Eirinach is a wedder goat.

L.

Laggan.	The hollow place.
Lag-an-Fhuarain.	The hollow of the well or spring.
Lag-a-Phuil.	The hollow of the bog.
Lag-na(m)-Poiteachan.	The hollow of the pots.
Luachrach.	The rushy hollow.
Laggan Ruidleach.	The little hollow of riddlings.

¹ Another explanation of the word *Clachan* (*Scotticé*, Kirktown) is given. *Clachan* is said to have been the name given to the Druidical places of worship, which were formed of a circle, or collection of large stones, *i.e.* Clachan. These Druidical circles being in the most commodious situations for the people of the different districts, the new places of worship, after the introduction of Christianity, were erected upon their site, or near to it, and the name *Clachan* came thus to be transferred from the one place of worship to the other.—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Leathad-nam-Fiadh.	The slope of the deer.
Learg-an-Lochain (Larig).	The pass of the little loch.
Lairig Mhuiltibh.	The wedder pass.
Leckine (Leachdain).	The steep shelving ground.
Ledchrich.	The land sloping to the march.
Lianach.	Many meadows.
Letter (Leth-Tir).	The side of the hill or country.
Lochan-a-Chroin.	The tarn of moaning winds.
Lochan Buidhe.	The yellow tarn.
Loch Earn (Loch Eiridh). ¹	The lake abounding in springs. It is said a great many springs rise in the bottom of this lake, and that it is from this the loch never freezes.
Loch-Earn-head.	
Loch Doine (Loch-an-Dubh Amhain).	The loch of the black river.
Loch Lubnaig.	The bent loch.
Loch Voil (Loch - a - Bheo- thuill).	The loch of the quick-running flood.
Lon-an-t-Sithean.	The meadow of the fairies' knoll.

¹ Loch Earn sometimes freezes in spring, when the temperature of the entire loch is sufficiently lowered. The springs may have to do with it, but the principal cause of its not readily freezing is its depth.—D. C.

M.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Meall-a-Mhadaidh.	The hound's eminence. Here it is said the last of the bloodhounds used in hunting the proscribed Mac-Gregors was killed by a party of them who turned on their pursuers.
Meall-an-Lochain.	The eminence of the little loch.
Meall-na-Dige.	The eminence of the fence.
Meall-Gainmheineach.	The sandy eminence.
Meall-an-t-Seallaidh.	The eminence of views or sights.
Meall-an-Fhiodhain (Shio-dhan).	The eminence of the cheese vat.
Meall Liath.	The grey eminence.
Meall Monachyle.	The eminence of "Monachle"— <i>the wooded hill</i> .
Meall Mor.	The great eminence.
Mall-nan-Aighreag.	The eminence of cloud berries.
Meall-nan-Uamh.	The eminence of caves.
Meall Reamhar.	The broad or thick eminence.
Meall Sgleata.	The eminence of slates.
Monachyle Beg (Monadh-na-coille Bheag).	The little wooded hill.
Monachyle Mor.	The hill of the great wood.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Monachyle Tuarach.	The hill of the wood having a northern exposure.
Mur-Laggan.	Many hollows.
Mullach-an-t-Samhraidh.	The summer height.

P.

Parlan Hill.	M'Farlane's hill.
Puidreac (-eag).	Handing stone so named, in the Beallaidh Croft, near the church. It is supposed to have been connected in some way with the Druidical worship.

R.

Rinacraig (should be Ruithe-na-Craig). ¹	In a line with the rock.
Rionnaig.	The star. It may, however, be properly Roinneag—the little portion.
Ruskachan (Rusgachan).	Easter and wester. The little hamlet where the houses are liable to be stripped of thatch or laid bare. The blast whirls very much at this place.

¹ Should be rather Rudha-na-Craige, *i.e.* "the promontory of the rock."—D. C.

S.

Names.

Explanatory Notes.

Sean thalamh.	The old land.
Sgairneadh Ruadh.	Heap of loose reddish stones on hillside.
Sgairneadh-an-Airgid.	Heap of loose silvery stones on hillside.
Sgorrach Sean agus Nuadh.	The old and new heap of loose stones.
Sgiath-a-choire.	The sheltered side of the dell.
Sitheag.	A little fairy knoll.
Sitheag Riabhach.	The grizzled knoll.
Sithean-a-Chatha.	The fairy knoll of the battles. This knoll is a very exposed stormy place at the head of the pass between Balquhilder and Loch Lomond. The battles indicated by the name are those of the stormy winds.
Sliabh-na-Meinne.	The mountain of the mine.
Spùt Dubh.	The black waterfall.
Sron Garbh.	The rugged promontory.
Sron Mhor.	The great promontory.
Sron-nan-Searrach.	The promontory of the foals.
Sron Shoinnie (Sron Shithe- achan).	The promontory of the fairies.
Stob Breac.	The spotted peak.
Stob dubh-nam-Broc.	The black peak of the badgers.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Stob-a-Choin.	The hound's peak.
Stob-an-Duibhe.	The peak of the blackness.
Stob Glas.	The grey peak.
Stob Garbh.	The rough peak.
Stob Thearlich.	Charles's peak.
Stob Inver-Càrnaig.	Peak of Inver - Cearnaig (<i>which see</i>).
Stob Monachyle-Beag.	Peak of Monachyle, the little wooded hill.
Na Staidhrichean.	The staircase.
Sron-Slàny.	The promontory of Leny.
Strathire (Strath-thìr). ¹	The lower valley of the country.
Stronyre.	The promontory of Strathire, <i>as above</i> .
Stronvar (Sron Bhar). ²	The promontory by the lake. Bar, Mar, or Mer, in Celtic and kindred languages, a sheet of water, or the sea.

¹ Perhaps from "Srath-thìoradh," the "genial," "warm," or sheltered strath. It is pronounced in conversation with three syllables, which this derivation would give it, and which Strath-thìr would not. This is the derivation adopted by Rev. Mr. Stewart of Balquhiddel in *Statistical Account of Scotland*. The common derivation of the people is "Srath-theothair"—the Strath of the Tether, or Long Strath," but I think the others are better.—D. C.

² I differ from Mr. MacGregor in his derivation of *Stronvar*, chiefly on the ground that whilst *Mar* or *Mara* means the sea, it is never in Gaelic used of a lake or fresh-water loch. On the contrary, it is used of the sea in contradistinction to a sheet of inland water. My belief has always been that *Stronvar* is from "Sròn or Stròn-a-bharra," and means the "promontory of the point," or at the point;

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Stuic-a-Chroin.	A lesser hill jutting out as it were from a greater ; " <i>Chroin.</i> " Mournful or moaning sound—the hill of moaning winds.
St. Blane's Chapel.	Ruins of chapel dedicated to St. Blane— <i>Caibeal Bhlàin</i> , St. Blane's Chapel. This ruin is near Edinample. Tradition gives the place the honour of being the burial-place of the saint, and adds that before his death he predicted the possessors of the land where he was buried, in all time coming, should neither be rich nor lasting.

T.

Taobh-na-Coille.	The side of the wood.
Tigh-a-chnoic.	The house of the knoll.
Tigh-Bhruce.	

Bruce's house. A shealing frequented by Bruce of Kinnaird, the Abyssinian traveller, when passing the summer, as he usually did, at Ardchullarie.

or, still more *literally*, "the promontory of the height" in allusion to the ridge of hill overlooking Stronvar. This is the derivation accepted by Rev. Mr. Stewart of Balquhidder. *Vide* "Balquhidder," *Statistical Account of Scotland*.—D. C.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Tom-a-Bhothan.	The mound or round knoll of the hut.
Tom-a-Bhuachaille.	The shepherd's knoll.
Tom-a-Chaisteal.	The castle knoll.
Tom-a-Chaltain.	The hazel knoll.
Tom-an-Eisg.	The knoll of the fish.
Tom-na-Cloiche.	The knoll of the stone.
Tom-na-Corraig.	The knoll of the finger.
Tom-na-Croiche.	The knoll of the gallows.
Tom-na-h-Analich (<i>prop.</i> ach.—D. C.).	The knoll of resting (<i>i.e.</i> of the breathing.—D. C.).
Tom-na-h-Iolaire.	The eagle's knoll.
Tom-nam-Maigheach.	The knoll of the hares.
Tom-na-Moine.	The knoll of the peat moss.
Tom-nan-Ainil (Aingeil).	

The knoll of fires. This knoll is immediately behind the church. It is said that the sacred fire was distributed at this place twice in the year—at Beltane (1st May), and at Samhain (1st November). All fires were extinguished throughout the district except the sacred fire, kept always burning in some secret place, and the people were required to repair to Tom-nan-Aingeal at the times mentioned to receive their portions, which were dispensed with imposing ceremonies. Whatever truth may be in this story, it is certain the knoll was regarded as having a peculiar sacredness down to a very recent period.

Names.	Explanatory Notes.
Tom Ranaich.	The knoll of ferns.
Tom Tulloch (Tulaich).	A larger eminence than a knoll.
Tigh-na-Dalloch.	The house on the plain or flat.

U.

Uamh-an-Rìgh.

The king's cave. This cave is among the rocks of Craigrùie. Here Robert the Bruce is said to have taken shelter, with a few followers, after having been defeated by the Lord of Lorn at the battle of Dalree in Strath-Fillan, A.D. 1306.

