Highland Place Names from West Aberdeenshire, Scotland

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Introduction

This article consists of mostly Scots or Latinized Scots names compiled from *Place Names from West Aberdeenshire* [19]. This article includes Highland place names primarily dated to the 12th-17th centuries, with a few earlier forms. The names show influences from the underlying Gaelic, Pictish, English, or Latin.

Place Names from West Aberdeenshire was written by James MacDonald and edited and published posthumously in 1899 by the New Spalding Club (an antiquarian society dedicated to the publication of texts concerning the history of Aberdeenshire). MacDonald relied heavily on 19th century transcriptions of charters and other sources rather than the primary sources. Thankfully, many of his sources are available online and do not appear to include obviously normalized spellings, except where noted in the comments.

The place names are listed first by MacDonald's modern header forms, which include some editorial accents for pronunciation aids. Only places dated up to 1650 are listed below. In a few cases, an exact date was not given by MacDonald. If anything was not dated, or the text was unclear, the spellings and dates were verified using his or other sources when possible. If a date could not be determined, only forms using period spelling conventions and/or implied by the text to be period forms are included; these are marked as "not dated" in the raw data below. In several cases, MacDonald noted that a date was recorded using a 16th century hand. These have been dated as "16th C". A few apparent transcription errors by MacDonald are noted in the comments.

In a few cases where a place is no longer extant, MacDonald notes the date and source, but doesn't repeat the attested spelling after the header. These place names have been marked with an asterisk (*) and verified against his sources when possible. If the underlying source was not available, the headers were assumed to be the period forms.

The sources used to date and/or verify the place names are listed in the comments.

About the Names

In general, the place names fall into several categories:

- Toponyms (generic geographic features or landmarks), such as the mouths of rivers, cairns, fords, knolls, hills, and fields. (A list of common toponymic elements is found below.)
- Places named after people, such as saints and prominent landowners
- Places named after occupations or descriptives, such as smiths, pilgrims, or scholars
- Places named after nearby churches
- Compound place names, which combine a place name with a family name or saint's name

MacDonald provides possible etymologies for most of the place names. These have been summarized and included for informational purposes, but are not guaranteed to be reliable. Ones that are noted as being particularly conjectural, either in the underlying language or the meaning, are marked with "(?)".

Use of Scots Place Names in Personal Names and Household Names

Under Appendix A of SENA, Scots falls in the English/Welsh regional naming group. As in English, Scots uses both marked and unmarked locative bynames, e.g., *Johne of Kirknie*, *Johne de Kirknie*, and *Johne Kirknie*. If there is a second byname, such as a patronym, it would generally come before the locative, e.g., *Johne Adamsone de Kirknie*.

For household names, place names are found in some 16th century clan names, following the pattern *<clan name> of/in <place name>*. See Sharon Krossa's " A Brief, Incomplete, and Rather Stopgap Article about European Household and Other Group Names Before 1600" (http://medievalscotland.org/names/eurohouseholds/scotlandclansinscots.shtml) for more details. The patterns *House of <place name>* and *<place name> House/Hall* are also registerable using Scots place names by precedent, just as in English [Edward Grey of Lochleven, July 2009, A-East].

Other patterns, such as bynames or households named after a river or stream, require additional documentation.

Common Toponymic and Etymological Elements:

Term	Language	Definition	Source
Achadh	Gaelic	Expanse of ground; pasture, field	eDIL
Ard	Scots	Peak, point	DSL
Aird	Gaelic		eDIL
Allt (var. alt)	Gaelic	Height, cliff	eDIL
Bad (var. baud)	Scots, Gaelic	Thicket, clump of trees, bushes, plants, etc	DSL
Baile	Gailic	Settlement, farmstead, village or town	eDIL
Bog	Scots, Gaelic	A bog, mire	DSL
Bothy (var. bothie)	Scots	Any primitive dwelling or shelter of any kind; living quarters, permanent or temporary, used to house workmen engaged in the locality	DSL
Burn	Scots	A brook or stream	DSL
Brae (var. bra)	Scots	The (steep or sloping) bank of a river or lake or shore of the sea; a steep slope rising from a water	DSL
Cairn [var. carn€]	Scots	A pile, mound, or small pyramid of loose stones, esp. one serving as a boundary- or land-mark, or marking a grave	DSL
Carn	Gaelic		eDIL
Clúain	Gaelic	Meadow, pasture-land, glade	eDIL
Cnoccán (var. cnocán)	Gaelic	Little lump; mound, hill	eDIL
Corrie	Scots	Circular place resembling a cauldron	DSL
Coire	Gaelic		eDIL
Craig (var. crag)	Scots	A crag or rock, a cliff on the sea or mountainside, projecting spur of rock, or rocky ground	DSL
Cúinne	Gaelic	A corner	eDIL
Coynye (var. coigne, etc)	Scots		DSL
Davoch (var. daugh, dauch)	Scots	A measure of land, formerly used in the north and east of Scotland and generally considered equal to four ploughgates	DSL
Dabhach	Gaelic		eDIL

Highland Place Names from West Aberdeenshire, Scotland

Term	Language	Definition	Source
Dún	Gaelic	Residence of a chief or dignitary; fortress	eDIL
Faiche	Gaelic	A green or lawn in front of a fort or residence or church; an open space in or before a city; public square, courtyard; meadow	eDIL
Haugh (var. hauch, halch, haw)	Scots	A piece of level ground, gen. alluvial, on the banks of a river, river-meadow land	DSL
Loch (var. loche)	Scots, Gaelic	An expanse of standing water, a lake or pond; also, a narrow or land-locked arm of the sea	DSL
Pett Pit	Gaelic, of Pictish origin Scots	A holding in land of specific character or extent (glossed by MacDonald as a "portion")	eDIL
Pendicle	Scots	A piece of land or other property regarded as subsidiary to a main estate	DSL
Pund	Scots	An enclosure for animals	DSL
Rath	Scots, Gaelic	A fortress, a mound, a village or residence, a cleared place	DSL
Scaur (var. scar)	Scots	A sheer rock, crag, precipice, cliff, a steep hill from which the soil has been washed away	DSL
Sete (var. sett, seit, seatt, etc) suide (var. suidhe)	Scots Gaelic	A court of justice or administration (glossed by MacDonald as "seat")	DSL eDIL
Sheiling	Scots	An outfield pasture, freq. a clearing in a forest or a piece of grassy upland, to which sheep, cattle, etc. were driven for summer grazing	DSL
Strath	Scots	A wide river valley, a stretch of relatively flat, fertile land bounded by hills	DSL
Tap	Scots	The highest or uppermost part or point (of a thing or place)	DSL
Tuloch (var. tulloiche, toloch)	Scots, Gaelic	A mound or hillock (glossed by MacDonald as "a knoll")	DSL

Raw Data

Note: Accents in the header forms appear to be an editorial addition to aid in pronunciation.

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Aberardour	Abirardoure	1451	*Aber* (confluence) + *ard-dobhar* ("high water") or *ard-doire* ("high grove")
	Abirardour	1564	
Abercattie	Abercawltye	1543	*Aber* (confluence) + *coillteach* ("wooded place or stream")
	Abercathie	1573	
	Abercattie *	1638	
Abergairn	Abirgardene	1468, 1540	Derived from *garbh-abhainn* ("rough stream") "Confluence of the Gairn with the Dee"
Abergeldie	Abbirgedly	1358	"Confluence of the Geldie with the Dee"
	Aberyheldy	1451	
	Abiryeldie	1607	
Abersnethock	Eglismonychcok	c.1211	*Eglis* corresponds to the the Gaelic *eaglais* ("church"), itself borrowed from the Latin *ecclesia.*
	Eglismenythok	1211	
	Eglismeneyttok	1245	
	Eglismenethok	1542	
	Abersnethok	1573	
	Abirsnethak	1628	
Aboyne	Obyne	1249-86	Possibly derived from the Gaelic personal name *Baeithin*
	Obeyn	1275, 1292, c.1366, 1393, 1407	
	Oubyn	1292	
	Obein	1393	
	Oboyne	1501	
	Aboyn	1567	
Achincragoc	Achincragoc *	1316	"Field of the little *craig*"
Achrinys	"the two Achrinys"	1367	*Ach'-roinne* ("the field of the head-land" or "the field of the division or share")
Affléck	Auchinlek	1545	*Achadh nan leac* ("stone field")
	Afflek	1534	
	Auchtleke	1578	
Afflóch	Auchinloiche	1506	*Ach' an loch* ("field of the *loch* [of Skene]")
	Auchloche	1627	
	Auchinloch	1637	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Afforsk	Achqwhorsk	1391	"Field of the crossing"
	Auchorsk	1528	
Albaclanenauch	Albaclanenauch *	16th C	*Achadh-leamknacht* (?) ("field of sweet milk)
Aldunie	Auldeunye	1600	*Allt dìona* ("*burn* of the shelter")
Alford	Afford	1199-1207, 1245, 1366	*Àth* ("a ford")
	Awford	1595	
	Aldefuird	1619	
Allamuic	Aleymuk	1600	*Allt na muc* ("pigs' *burn*")
Allanaquoích	Alanquhoth	1451	*Ailean na Cuaiche* ("the green or meadow of the Quoich", the Quoich is a tributary of the River Dee)
Alltanruie	Aldinruif	1552-96	*Allt an fhraoich* ("heather *burn*")
	Auldinruif	1600	
Allt Cailleach	Oldchayloch	1568	*Allt caillich* ("*burn* of the old woman")
	Aldchalzea	1568	
Allt Deveron	River Deveron	1640	
Allt na Guibhsaich	Auld Gewschawche	1620	"*Burn* of the fir-wood"
Annachrie	Annachrie *	1591	Misspelling of the place name *Ennochy*
Apolinarius Chapel	St. Apollinaris	16th C	Church name, sometimes known as the Kirk of Rothael
Aquhèrton	Auchquhirtin	1587	*Achadh-chaorruim* ("field of the rowan tree")
	Auquhortin	1592	
	Auchquhertin	1612	
	Aquhirtane	1637	
Aquithie	Auchythe	1481	*Achadh na cuithe* (?) ("field of the cattle-pen")
	Auchinquothie	1646	
Archballoch	Arbauchlaux	1418	*Àird bealaich* ("height of the pass")
	Asbachlach	1464	
	Arsballauche	1552	
	Auchballocht, alias Auskallocht	1595	
	Arshballagh	1537	
Ardefrom	Ardefrom *	1511	*Airde chrom* ("bent or sloping height")

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Ardensoule	Ardensoule *	1170, 1511	*Àrdan sabhail* ("little height of the barn")
Ardgathen	Argaythin	1418	*Aird gaothain* ("breezy height")
	Ardgathin	1532	
	Ardgethin	1629	
	Ardgeathin	1637	
Ardgowse	Ardgowis	1641	*Aird giubhais* ("height of the fir")
Ardhúncart	Ardquhonquhare	1508	"Conquhar's height"
Àrdlair	Ardlar	1418	*Àrd làr* ("high site or ground")
Ardlony	Ardlony	1511, 1545	"Height of the marsh"
	Ardonye	1600	
Ardonald	Ardonald	1600	"Donald's height"
	Ordonald	1638	
Ardoyne	Ardwyne	1419-20	Possibly derived from the name of St. Owen or St. Oyne
	Ardone	1494	
	Arduin	1504	
Ardtannes Hill, Haugh, and Farm	Artones	1616	*Aird tannais* ("height of the apparition or ghost" or "the height of the imps or little devils") May also refer to the old buildings or ramparts/fort on the hill, derived from the Gaelic *sonnach* ("rampart or fort")
Arneedly	Arnedlie	1533	*Ardan eudaile* (?) ("little height of the cattle")
	Ardneidlie	1588	
Arntilly, Arntilly-hard, Arntilly Craig	Erbentuly	1170	*Ardan tulaich* ("little height of the knoll")
	Arnetuly	1511	
	Hartulyhard	1511	
Arthmily	Arthmily *	1511	*Aird meallain* (?) ("height of the knoll")
Artloch	Artlaucht	1545	*Ard chlach* ("high stone")
Aslòun	Ausslone	1523	
	Aslowane	1595	
	Aslowne	1637	
Aswánley	Aswanly	1450	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Auchaballa	Auchtinbala	1511	*Ach' a' bhealaich* ("field of the pass")
	Auchinbala	1511	
	Auchinballie	1591	
Auchabrack	Auchtbrak	1511	*Achadh nam broc* ("field of the badgers")
	Auchinbrak	1591	
	Achabreck	1602	
Auchállater	Auchinquhillater	1564	*Ach + Callater* ("field of the Callater Burn")
Auchánnachy	Auchannaquhy	1600	*Achadh-cheannaiche* ("merchant's field")
	Auchquhanachie	1638	
Auchenhandock	Auchinhandauch	1511	*Ach' a' cheannaiche* ("merchant's field")
Auchinbo	Auchinbo	1534	*Achadh na bo* ("cow field")
Auchinclech	Auchincloich	1505	*Achadh na cloiche* ("stone-field" or "field of the stone")
Auchincleith	Auchincleche	1532	*Achadh na cloiche* ("stone-field")
	Auchincleuch	1614	
	Auchinleith	1618	
Auchindellan	Auchindellen	1558	*Ach' an damh-lainn* ("field of the ox-stall")
Auchindoir	Dauachendor	1275	"Field of the chase," or *dabhach an dobhair* (?) ("*dauch* of the water")
	Dauachyndore	1361	
	Dauchindor	c.1366	
	Dauchdore	1414	
	Auchindoir	1445, 1650	
	Auchindoyr	1513	
	Auchindore	1567	
	Auchindour	1567-8	
Auchindryne	Auchatendregen	1228-39	*Ach' an droighinn* ("field of the thorn")
	Auchindryne	1564	
Auchinhòve	Auchinhove	1634	*Ach' an taoibh* ("field of the side")
Auchinleith	Auchinleithe	1650	*Achadh na cloiche* ("stone field")
Auchinquenzie	Auchinquenzie *	1591	
Auchinvene	Auchinvene	1508	*Ach' a' bhainne* ("field of milk")
	Auchinvane	1513	
	Auchinvany	1594	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Auchleven	Achlewyne	1419-20	*Ach' leamhain* ("elm-field")
	Auchlevyn	1453	
	Auchlevin	1488	
Auchline	Achlyne	c.1391	*Ach' loinn* ("field of the enclosure")
	Athlyne	1446	
Auchlossan	Auchinlossin	1488	*Achadh an liosain* ("field of the little fort or garden") or *achadh an losgainn* ("field of the frog"), where the latter refers to a local legend about a giant cow-eating frog
Auchmàir	Auchynmayre	1367	*Achadh maoir* ("field of the *mair* or officer") *Auchynmayre* was dated using [20]. *Auchinmar* was dated using [30].
	Auchmayre	1374	
	Auchinmar	1561	
	Auchmair	1600	
Auchmàr	Auchmair	1561, 1641	*Achadh maoir* ("field of the *mair* or officer")
Auchmenzie	Awchinmenny	c.1520	*Ach' a' mheannain* ("field of the kid")
	Auchmanze	1543	
Auchmull	Auchmyln	t. David II (1329-71)	*Achadh muilinn* ("mill-field") MacDonald states *Auchmoyln* is in a charter by David III, who does not exist, rather than Robert III. This instance was found in [25].
	Auchmoyln	t. Robert III (1390-1406)	
	Auchmull *	1511, 1524	
Auchmullan	Auchmyllane	1507	*Achadh muilinn* ("mill-field")
Auchnagáthle	Auchnagathill	1552-1678, 1620	*Achadh nan Gáithel* ("field of the Gaithel, Gaedhel, of Gael")
	Ardragathill	1638	
Aucholzie	Auchoilzie	1600	*Achadh coille* ("field of the wood")
Auchorie	Auchqwhory	1504	*Achadh choire* ("field of the *corrie*")
Auchorthies	Achquhorthy	1391	*Achadh choirthe* ("field of the pillar-stone"), named after a stone circle
	Auchorty	1528	
Auchravie	Auchrevie	1628	*Achadh riabhach* ("brindled or grey field")
Auchronie	Auchryne	1506	*Ach'-roinne* ("the field of the headland" or "the field of the division or share")
	Auchquhrynny	1525	
	Auchreny	1637	
Auchterfoull	Ochter Cule	1189-99	*Uachdar* ("the upper part") + *Cule* (a place in Galloway) "Upper Cule"
	Ochtircowle	1549	
	Auchterfoul	1553	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Auchterless	Uchtirlys	1211-4	*Uachdar* ("the upper part") + *lios* ("a house, fort, enclosure")
	Ochterlys	1358	
	Ouchtirlys	1366	
	Uchterles	1499	
	Ochterless	1606	
Auchtspittale	Auchtspittale *	1511	"Field of the hospital"
	Achspittel	1591	
Auldclochie	Aldeclochy	1355-7	*Allt cloiche* ("*burn* of the stone or stony *burn*")
Auldgarney	Aldgernyt	1511	Farm name derived from *garbh* ("rough")
Auldvanyeche	Auldvanyeche *	1600	"*Burn* of the Bonzeoch or Bunnyach"
Auquhorsk	Auchquhorsk	1505-6	Derived from *crasg* (the Gaelic form of the English *crossing*) "Field of the crossing"
Avochie	Awachie	1567	
	Auachie	1600	
Avyrhills	Avyrhills *	1523	Derived from *aver, avir,* or *aiver* ("cart horse")
Bad	Bad	1545	"A clump, cluster, a hamlet"
Badens	Baddenapetis	1523	
	Baddinnaypeittis	1595	
Badenscoth	Baddinskeith	1540	*Badan sgeith* (?) ("little clump of shelter")
	Baddinscothe	1599	
	Badinscott	1606	
Badenyòn	Baddynyoun	1507	*Bad an eòin* ("bird's clump")
Baderough	Badarach	1388	*Baile daraich* ("town of the oak")
	Balydarache	1490	*Badarach* was dated using [24].
Badmachais	Badmachais *	1511	
Badnacunner	Badnacuinner	1591	
Badyvín	Baldevin	1595	*Bailte meadhoin* ("middle towns")
	Badivine	1637	
Baikiehill	Bakyhill	1540	"Back of hill"
Baiuck de Forane	"the forest of Baiuck de Forane"	1630	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Balastrade	Balnastraid	1529	*Baile na sràide* ("town of the lane or street")
Balchimmy	Balchemy	1511, 1563	"Kemmie's or Combie's town"
	Balchymmie	1546	
	Balquhamie	1573	
Baldyfash	Badychayse	1376	*Bad a' chaise* ("clump or hamlet of the cheese")
	Badochayse	1376	
Balfedie	Ballynfady	1170	*Baile na feada* ("town of the whistling or blast", possibly referring to a windy place)
	Balfaddy	1511	
	Balfady	1586	
Balfluig	Polflig	1595	*Poll fliuch* ("wet hollow")
	Polfluge	1606	
	Petfluig	1649	
Balforsk	Balquhorsk	1597	*Baile chorsg* or *chrasg* ("town of the crossing")
Balfour	Balfoure	1170	*Baile fuar* ("cold town"), but *four* may be instead derived from a Pictish word that corresponds to the Welsh *pawr* ("pasture land")
	Balfour	1532	
Balgowan	Ballingowin	1543	*Baile gobhainn* ("smith's town")
	Balgowne	1573	
Balgrennie	Balgranny	1600	*Baile grianach* ("sunny or warm town")
	Balgrene	1628	
Balhaggardy	Balehaghirdy	1355-7	*Baile sagairt* ("priest's town")
	Balhagertie	1549	
Balhangie	Balhanzie	1642	*Baile theangaidh* (?) ("town of the tongue [of land]")
Balhinny	Balhenny	1511	*Baile choinnich* (?) ("Kenneth's town")
	Balhenne	1578	
	Balhanie	1600	
Ballachalach	Ballekadlach	1358	*Baile chailleach* ("town of the old women", possibly nuns)
	Bellahillach	1607	
Ballachlaggan	Ballachlagan	1564	*Baile a' chlaiginn* ("town of the skull or round-headed knoll")
Ballater	Ballater	1596	Possible contraction of *baile + challater* ("town of the wooded stream")
	Ballader	1600	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Ballaterach	Balleatrache	1600	*Baile leitreach* ("town of the hillside")
Ballintorrye	Ballintorrye *	1600	*Baile an toraigh* ("town of the height")
Ballochbegy	Ballochbegy *	1508	*Bealach beag* ("little pass")
Balmoral	Bothmoral	1451	*Both/baile + mòr-choille* ("town of the big wood") or a corruption of *Balvorar* ("Earl's town")
	Bouchmorale	1451	
	Balmorell	1633	
Balnaboth	Balneboth	1170	*Baile nam both* ("town of the huts or *bothies*")
Balnacroft	Balnacroft *	1607	*Baile na croit* ("town of the croft")
Balnahàrd	Balnehard	1511	*Baile na hàirde* ("town of the height")
Balnakellie	Balnakely	1472	*Baile na coille* ("town of the wood")
Balquhain	Balchane	1433	*Baile chuaine* ("town of the corner or bend")
	Balquhain	1457	
	Balquhen	1606	
Balquhàrn	Balkarne	1420	*Baile chàrn* ("town of the *cairns*")
Balvack	Bovak	1549	*Baile bhaic* ("town of the marsh")
	Balvak	1604	
Balváglie	Botwaglach	1358	*Baile bhoglaich* ("town of the marsh")
	Bogvaglich	1607	
Banchory Devenick	Banchri Deveny	1244	*Bàn-choire* ("the light-colored *corrie*")
	Banquhore Deuyne	1346	Compound place-name: *Banchory* affixed with the name of a saint, *Devenic*, who is buried in this town
	Banchory Deueny	1362	
	Bencory Deuenyk	c.1366	
	Banquhorydevny	1511	
Bandēēn	Ballindene	1457	*Baile an dainginn* (?) ("town of the strength or fort")
	Ballinden	1524	
Bandlèy	Badinly	1595	*Badan liath* ("little grey clump")
	Baddenley	1620	
Bandódle	Balnadodyl	1380	*Baile na dubh-choille* (?) ("town of the dark wood")
	Balnadodil	1504	
Barkhous	Barkhous *	1628	
Barrounrow	Barrounrow *	1591	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Baud	Bad	1511	"A clump, hamlet"
Bawhinto	Bawhinti	1527	"Kenneth's town"
	Belhinti	1527	
	Hardbalhinte	1542	
	Belhentie	1579-80	
Beldorney	Baldorny	1490	Derived from a personal name, *Dournach*, or the adjective *diorionnach* ("stormy")
	Beldorny	1552	
	Baldornye	1568	
	Baldurnie	1582	
Bellabeg	Ballebeg	1494	*Baile beag* ("little town")
Ballamore	Ballemoir	1600	*Baile mòr* ("big town")
Bellandore	Ballantorre	1552	*Baile an torr* ("town of the heap") or *baile an deòir* ("town of the pilgrim")
	Ballintorrye	1600	
Bellantober	Ballantober	1552	*Baile an tobair* ("town of the well")
	Ballintober	1600	
Bellastreen	Balnastroyne	1600	*Baile na sròine* ("town of the nose", a projecting part of a hill)
Belnagowan	Balnagown	1638	*Baile nan gobha(nn)* ("town of the smiths")
Beltamore	Ballintamore	1507	*Baile tigh mhoir* ("town of the big house")
	Ballyntymoir	1510	
Beltie, West, Mid, and East	Beldygordone	1408	*Baile/Bailte* ("town(s) or townland(s)"), where *bailte* is the plural form of *baile*
	Belties	1520	
	Beltye	1560	
Belwáde	Belwode	1538	*Baile bhad* ("town of the clumps or thickets")
	Balwaid	1600	
Bèndàuch	Ballendauch	1430	*Baile nan dabhach* ("town of the *davochs*")
	Ballandauch	1472	
	Beddindauche	1614	
Ben Newe	Naue	1438	*Beinn an fhiodh* ("hill of the wood"), or derived from *naomh* ("holy"), as in a holy or sacred hill"
	New	1508	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Biedlieston	Belistoune	1478	Derived from an obscure personal name or surname
	Beildistoun	1494	
	Beldestoun	1524	
	Baldestoun	1562	
Binghill	Bainischill	1598	
Birkenhill	Birkynhill	1367	
Birsack	Birsakismylne	1612	*Birsakey* likely represents a nickname formed by a double diminutive.
	Bryssakismylne	1612	
	Birsakeys-myle	1637	
Birse	Bras	c.1275	*Preas* ("a bush") or *bras* ("keen, impetuous, like a torrent") (?)
	Brass	c.1366, 1511	
	Forest of Birss	1511	
Birsebeg and Birsemor	Brassbeg	1511	
	Brassmoir	1511	
Birselàwsie	Barglassy	1460-1542	
	Blairglaslie	1638	
Blacharrage	Blairquharrage	1552-96	*Blàr charraide* ("field of strife") (?)
	Blaircharraige	1600	
Black Middens	Blakmiddings	1508	
Blairdáff	Blardaf	1391	"Duff's field" or *Blàr daimh* ("ox-field")
	Blairdaf	1528	
Blairdarrauch	Blairdarrauch *	1511	*Blàr daraich* ("oak-field")
Blairindinny	Blairdynny	1566	*Blàr an t-sionnaich* ("field of the fox") (?)
	Blairdynnie	1602	
Blelack	Blalok	1507	*Baile ailich* ("town of the stone-house") (?)
Bodiebae	Baldebaes	1600	*Bad beithe* ("birch clump")
Bodindeweill	Bodindeweill	c.1630-57	MacDonald found these names in the collections of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King of Arms, which were not available.
	Pittindawin	c.1630-57	
Bodlenter	Bodlenter	1511	
Bodylair	Badielair	1647	*Bad na làire* ("clump of the mare") This place was dated using [30].

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Bogfern	Bogfarne	1557	*Bog fearna* ("alder bog")
Bogforge	Bogforge *	1638	*Bog feurach* ("grassy bog")
Bogieshalloch	Bogyschellocht	1550	*Bog seilich* ("willow-bog")
Bogmoon	Boigmoyn	1638	*Bog mòna* ("peat bog")
Bognes	Bogs	1635	
	Bogis	1635	
Bognie	Bogny	1535	*Bog + ne* or *nach* ("little bog" or "abounding in bogs")
	Bognie	1569	
Bograxie	Bograxie *	1588	*Bog riabhach* ("grey or brindled bog")
Bonnyton	Bondyngton	1259	Derived from the family name *Bonning*
	Bonyngton	1566	
Borland	Broidlane	1600	"The mensal farm" or "home farm"
	Brodland	1638	
Botàry	Buchtarry	1226	*Both airidh* ("the *bothy* of the *sheiling* or summer pasture")
	Butharrin	1232	
	Butharin	1232	
	Butharry	1226, 1232	
	Potare	1529	
Bothwellseat	Bordalsait	1577	Corruption of *Bordland + sete/sett* ("seat")
	Boirdelseat	1605	
Bourmid	the Bourtrilandis	1588	"Bourtree or elder-tree lands"
	Bourtrie Lands	1628	
Brakles	Brakles *	1638	Derived from *broclach* ("a badger warren")
Braeloine	Braelyne	1638	*Bràighe loinn* ("*brae* of the enclosure")
Braeroddach	Brarodak	1460	*Bràighe ruiteach* ("ruddy *brae*")
	Brarudach	1467	*Brarodak* was dated in [11].
	Brarodaches	1638	
Braesashìel	Pressecheild	1606	*Preas a' chaoil* ("shrubbery or bush of the osiers or pannier wood")
	Pressachill	1628	
Braichlie	Brachlie	1552-96	*Breach choille* ("wolf-wood") or *bràighe choille* ("*brae* of the wood")
	Brakley	1638	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Brankston	Brandistoun	1523	Derived from the personal name *Brank/Brand*
	Brankstoun	1538	
Brawlanknowes	Brawlanknow	1534	Derived from *brawlins* (Scottish for "bear-berry")
	Bralanknove	1600	
Bredà	Bradhaich	1453	
Brimond Hill and Brimmondside	Brimmound	1615	*Braigh druimin* ("*brae* of the little ridge")
Brindy Hill and Farm	Brwne	1543	*Bruinne* ("the front, breast")
Bromfidle	Bromfidle *	1600	"Broom-field"
Brux	Brughis	1475	*Bruach* ("a bank or face of a hill")
	Bruchis	1550	
Buchaam	Boquham	1451	*Baile Chaluim* ("Malcolm's town")
	Bolquhame	1507	
	Balquhane	1513	
Buchanstone	Buchane	1408	Derived from the Earls of Buchan
Bucharn	Balquharne	1527	*Baile chairn* ("town of the *cairn* or hill")
	Boquharne	1529, 1534	
	Bucharne	1600	
Bunnyach, The	Bonzeoch	1600	*Buidhe eanach* ("yellow marsh" or "yellow place")
	Bunyeoch	1600	
Cairnbathie	Carnbaddy	1507	*Càrn beithe* ("birch *cairn*")
Cairnborrow	Carnbrou	1353	*Càrn brutha* ("*cairn* of the fairies' dwelling")
	Carnbrowys	1407	
	Carneborrow	1539	
	Carrinborow	1569	
	Carnburro	1581	
Cairncoúllie	Carnecouly	1511	*Càrn cullaich* ("boar's *cairn*")
	Carnecullecht	1598	
Cairnequhat	Charnequhat	1606	*Càrn a' chait* ("cat-*cairn*")
Cairnie	Carne	1545	*Cairneach* or *carnach* ("a stony place, or place of *cairns*")
Cairntradlin	Carnetrailzeane	1494	Possibly derived from the name of St. Triduana/Trullen
	Carnetradlezeane	1642	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Cairnwhelp	Carnequhilpe	1534	*Carn cholpa* (?) ("*cairn* or hill of the heifers")
	Carinquholpe	1600	
	Ernequholp	1638	
Camlet	Camlett	1607	*Cam lic* or *lichd* ("bent hillside")
Camphill	Camquhyle	1480	*Càm choille* ("bent or sloping wood")
	Camquhile	1480	
Camus o' May	Cames i Maye	1600	*Camus* ("a bay or bend"), referring to a bend of the Dee, + a possible personal name, *May*
	Camesunnay	1638	
	Camosmeyr	1638	
Candacraig	Chandocraige	1600	*Ceann dà chreige* ("end of two rocks")
Cannie Burn	Kanyn	1203-14, 1233	*Cean-fhionn* ("white-faced, greyish")
Carinaloquhy	Carinaloquhy *	1508	"The *cairn* of the rocky or stony"
	Corneallache	1578	
Carlógie	Carlogie	1641	*Car lagain* ("bend of the little hollow")
Carnaveron	Carnawerane	1532	*Carn a' bhron* ("*cairn* of sorrow") or *càrn aifrinn* ("*cairn* or hill of the offering/mass")
	Carnaverane	1552	
	Carneverane	1637	
Caskieben	Caskyben	1219-37, 1357	
	Caskybaren	1439	
	Caskiebend	1548	
Castle Fraser	Mukual	1268	*Muc bhaile* ("pig town")
	Mukwele	1429	This place was formerly known as *Muchell*.
	Mukwale	1451	
Chapelernan	Chapelernan *	1606, 1628	
Chapelton	lie Ninemadinchapell	1624	The 17th C form means "Nine Maiden Chapel", referring to the 8th century daughters of St. Donald of Ogilvy. Their shrine of Abernathy Allon-bacuth was a pilgrimage site.
Christ's Kirk	Christiskirk	1567	"Christ's Kirk" appears to have been lightly normalized (using the post-period apostrophe).
	Rochmuriel	a.1560	
	Christ's Kirk	a.1560	
	Christiskirk de Rothmurrielle	1626	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Cividly	Seveedlie	1563	Derived from *suidhe* ("a seat")
	Schevedlie	1638	
Clachenturn	Clachinturne	1607	*Clach an t-suirn* ("stone of the kiln")
Clatt	Clat	1157, 1256	*Cleit* ("a rugged eminence"), possibly derived from the Old Norse *klettr* ("a rock, cliff')
	Clatt	1501	
Clatynfar	Clatynfar *	1511	
Clerkneuk	Clarkhous of Ruthven	1600	Parsonage or manse attached to the church of Ruthven
Clinter, Mill of	Clynter	1549	Derived from the Gaelic *treabh/treb*, Cornish *tre*, or Welsh *tref* ("a township or hamlet"), all derived from the Brythonic *tref*
Clinterty	le Crag de Clentrethi	1316	Derived from the Gaelic *treabh/treb*, Cornish *tre*, or Welsh *tref* ("a township or hamlet"), all derived from the Brythonic *tref*
	Clyntreys	1367	
	Clyntree	1381	
	Bishape-Clyntree	1430	
	Bishopis-Clintertie	1649	
Cloak	Cloychok	1324-9	Derived from *Clach + og* ("stony land")
Clova	Cloueth	1266, 1275, 1327, c.1366	
	Clouethe	1374	
Clune	Clone	1170	Derived from *cluain* ("meadow")
	Clune	1511	
Cobairdy	Culbardie	1596	Derived from *cul* ("a hill-back or slope") + *bard* ("an enclosure")
Cobilseitt	Cobilseitt *	1552	
Cocheris	Cocheris *	1505	
Cockardie	Colcardy	1511	*Cul* or *cuil ceardach* ("hill-back or corner of the smithy")
	Cowkairdie	1593	
Cocklarachy	Culclerochy	1423	*Cul cleirich* ("the [hill] back of, or belonging to, the cleric or clergyman")
	Yle of Coclarachie	1437	
	Coclaroquhy	1554	*Yle of Coclarachie* was dated using [9].
	Cokclarrachie	1557	
Coirmoir	Morchory	1250	*Coire mòr* ("big *corrie*")

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Collíthie	Colluchty	1508	*Cùil* or *cùl-uchdaich* ("corner or back of the slope or hillside")
	Coluthie	1534	The spellings *Culuthy* (1390x1392, 1398x1407), *Collothy* (1406x1420), *Culluthy* (1452x1480), *Colluchty* (1509), *Culluthy* (1521), and *Colluthy* (1376x1380, 1642) are also found in [3].
	Culluthye	1600	
	Colluthye	1600	
Colly	Colly *	1511	
Comalégy	Culmalegy	1403	*Cul meall-lagain* ("the back of the *malégy*" or "hill of the little hollow")
	Colmalegy	1552	*Malégy* could not be found in DSL [1].
Comers	Comoriis	1504	*Comar* ("a meeting" of streams, glens, or roads")
Comesnakist	Cambusnakeist	1564	*Camus na cisde* or *ciste* ("bend of the chest[-like hollow] or coffin")
Comísty	Culmysty	1358	
	Culmesty	1394	
	Colmyste	1505	
Condoll, Burn of	Burn of Condiland	1387	
	Burn of Condeland	1391	
	Burn of Condoll *	1391	
Confúnderland	Conquhonderland	1511	Derived from *conair* ("a path or road") or *conbhair* ("a dog-kennel")
	Colquonderland	1553	
	Corquhinderland	1554	
Conglass	Cnokinglas	1257	
	Knockynglas	1355-7	*Cnocan glas* ("grey or green little hill")
	Knokinglas	1625	
Conglassy	Conglassy	1233-53	
Coniecleuch	Culnacloyth	1284	*Cùl na cloiche* ("back of the stone" or "stony hill-back")
Cóntlach	Contelauche	1507	*Ceann tulaich* ("hillockhead") or *con-tulach* ("dog-hillock")
	Contelauch	1513	
	Correkynyeane	1513	*Correkynyeane* was dated using the entry for Corchínnan Burn.
	Contlay	1650	
Cóntlaw	Contulioch	1446	*Ceann tulaich* ("hillockhead") or *con-tulach* ("dog-hillock")
	Contlay	1598	
Contolly	Contolly *	1250	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Conzie	Coynye	c.1375	Derived from the Gaelic *cuinne* or Scots *coynye* ("a corner") *Conynye* was dated using [5].
	Conzie	1459-70	
	Conze	1459-70	
	Counyie	1549	
Coranie Hills	Forest of Coranie	1620	*Coire eanaich* ("*corrie* of the marsh")
Corbànchory	Corbanchory	1464	*Cùrr* ("a place, site, corner, end") + *bàn choire* ("light-colored *corrie*")
Corbeg	Corbeg *	1511	*Coire beag* ("little *corrie*")
Corchínnan Burn	Corrykeynzane	1507	*Coire cean-fhionn* ("greyish *corrie*")
	Correkynyeane	1513	
Cordíce, Forest of	Cordys	1316	*Coire deas* (?) ("south *corrie*")
	Cordice *	1509	
Corgarff	Corgarf	1507	*Coire garbh* ("rough *corrie*")
Cormalet	Cormalite	1534	Derived from *mellat* ("hammer or mallet"), or it may be a possible translation of the Gaelic hill name *Ord*. "A clay mallet-shaped hill"
	Cornmellatt	1600	
	Cormaleit	1638	
Cornabo	Carnabo	1588	*Càrn nam bo* ("cows' *cairn*") or *coire nam bo* ("cow's *corrie*")
Corncattrach	Cornecathro	1516	*Coire na cathrach* ("*corrie* of the fort") or *carn cathrach* ("*cairn* or hill of the fort")
	Carncathro	1549	
	Carncattarauch	1582	
	Cornecatrauche	1605	
Corrachree	Correcreif	1507	*Coire chraoibhe* or *chraobh* ("*corrie* of the tree[s]")
Corriemulzie	Cormoilze	1438, 1451	*Coire maoile* (?) ("*corrie* of the hill brow")
	Cormuly	1438, 1451	
	Corremulze	1564	
Corrievrach	Coirvroche	1600	*Coire bhruach* ("*corrie* of the banks")
Corrydown	Corredowyne	1534	*Coire dùin* ("*corrie* of the hill fort")
	Corridoune	1592	
Corse Castle	Oneil Corse	1482	
	le Corss	1482	
Corshalloch	Coirschallauche	1600	*Coire seilich* ("*corrie* of the willow")

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Corsiestone	Corsystane	1588	May refer to the boundary stones for church lands
Corsindàe	Corsindawe	1444, 1544	"Crossing of the *daugh*" or "cross-lying *daugh*"
	Corsindaa	1540	
	Corsendave	1542	
Corvichen	Crevechyn	1541	*Crioch bheitheachain* ("the boundary or end of the little birch-wood")
	Crewethin	1548	
	Carwechin	1588	
	Carvechine	1600	
Cosalde	Cosalde *	16th C	"*Burn* foot" (?)
Coùll	Cul	1188-99	*Cùl* ("a [hill-]back") or *cùil* ("a corner")
	Cule	1188-99, 1366	
Coúllie	Cowille	1543	*Coille* ("a wood") (?)
	Coulie	1628	
Courtieston	Cruterystoun	1359	Derived from the person name *Crowther, Crouther, Cruder,* or *Crouder*
	Cruthyeristoun	1368	
	Cruterstoun	t. David II (1329-71)	
Couttach or Couttacht	Couttach *	1511	*Coillteach* ("a wooded place")
	Couttacht *	1511	Both forms are found in the same entry in [15].
Cowphúrnie	Corquhorny	1400	*Cùil chaornach* ("rowany corner")
	Curquhrony	1418	
	Colquhornie	1614	
Coxton	Cokstoun	1577	Derived from the personal name *Cock* or *Cox*
	Coickstoun	1605	
Coynachie	Connachie	1534	*Coinneachadh* (?) ("meeting or a place of meeting")
	Conzeauchye	1592	
Craibstone	Crabstoun	1524	Derived from the surname *Crab*
	Crabbiestoune	1554	
Craich	Creach	1609	*Craobhach* ("a wooded place")
Craiglogie	Craglogy	1364	*Creag lagain* ("*craig* of the little hollow")
Craigearn	Craigcarne	1644	*Creag fhearna* ("alder *craig*")
Craigentrinny	Craigintrynie	1600	*Creagan trianach* ("*craig* of the third part") or *creag an t-sruthain* ("*craig* of the streamlet")

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Craigievàr	Cragyuer	1457	*Creag a' bharr* ("*craig* or the summit, end, extremity")
	Cragyver	1513	
	Cragevare	1536	
	Craigievarr	1580	
Craignagour	Craigingour	1609	*Creag nan gabhar* ("*craig* of the goats")
Craigover	Cragoure	1488	*Creag odhar* ("dun or grey *craig*") *Craigowerforde* is the ford at Craigour.
	Craigowerforde	1639	
	Craigover	1639	
Craigwillie	Cragculle	1547	*Creag coille* ("*craig* of the wood")
	Craigcullie	1567	
Crathie	Creythi	1275	*Creachan* ("a stony declivity or bare summit of a hill"), or this name is derived from an older Gaelic form, *Crathigh*
	Creychyn	c.1366	
	Crathy	1451	
	Crathye	1564	
Crathienard	Crachenardy	1451	*Crachen + aired* ("Crathie of the height" or "Upper Crathie")
	Crathynard	1564	
Crèak	Crawok	1511	*Craobhach* ("full of trees, a wooded place")
Crichie	Crehyn	1246	*Creachan* ("a stony declivity or bare summit of a hill") MacDonald's source for *Crehyn* had both *Crehyn* and *Crehyne* in the same entry [24].
	Creichie	1481	
	Creyche	1551	
Cronach	Crandach	1591	*Crannach* ("full of trees, a wooded place")
Crosflat	Crosflat *	1335	
Cross of Saint Catherine	"ad crucem Sancte Catharine"	1523	Although this place name was dated, the attested form was not given by MacDonald; the form cited was documented using his source [24].
Cudlartrie	Cudlartrie *	1588	
Culbalauche	Culbalauche *	1507	*Cùl* or *cùil bealaich* ("back or corner of the pass")
Culdrain	Coldrane	1511	*Cùil draighionn* ("corner of the thorns")
	Cowdrane	1534	
Culfork	Culquhork	1403	*Cùl* or *cùil choirc* ("hill-back, or corner of oats")
	Colquhork	1523	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Culfòssie	Culquhorsy	1411, 1435	"Back of the crossing"
	Culquhorsie	1607	
Culhay	Culhay *	1532, 1552	*Caedh* ("back or corner of quagmire"), or *cul* or *cuil na h-atha* ("back or corner of the kiln")
Culispik	Culispik *	1508	*Cùl* or *cùil easbuig* ("the bishop's [hill] back or corner")
Cullèrlie	"the two Cullerleis"	1506	*Cùl ard shleibh* ("back of the high moor")
	Easter and Wester Collairleyis	1630	
Culméllie	Culmelly	1374	*Cùl* or *cùil meallain* ('back or corner of the little hill")
Culquharry	Culqwore	1359	*Cùl* or *cùil choire* ("back or corner of the *corrie*")
	Culquhare	1451	
	Culquhary	1507	
Culquhony	Culquhony	1438, 1507	*Cùil choinnimh* (?) ("corner of meeting")
	Colquhoni	1546	
Culsalmond	Culsamiel	1195, 1291	
	Culsamuel	1198, 1202-6, 1257, c.1366	
	Culsalmonde	1446	
	Kyrktoun de Culsalmond	1545	
Culsh	Qwiltis	1508	*Coillte* (plural of *coille*) ("a wood")
	Quiltis	1564	
Culter Cumming	Cultir-Cummyng	1512-3	Compound place name, where *Culter* is the place and *Cumming* is the family that owned it
	Cultir Cumming *	1598	MacDonald mistranscribed the 1512-3 instance as *Cultir Cummyng* (without a hyphen). The hyphen appears in his source [22], so has been added. The form *Cultir* also appears in the same entry. It is unclear which form occurs for the 1598 instance, as his source was not available.
Cults	Quyltis	1505	*Coillte* (plural of *coille*) ("a wood")
Cumrie	Cumery	1226	*Comar* ("a meeting of streams, roads, or glens")
	Cumre	1534	
Cúshiestown	Custestoun	1566	Derived from a personal name or the Latin title *custos*

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Cushnie	Cussheny	1366	Derived from *cos* or its dative form *cois* ("a foot") + *neach* ("hill")
	Cusschene	1390	
	Quisne	1490	
	Quisny	1511	
	Cuschny	1511	
Daieshillock	Davakis	1633	Derived from *davach* or *daugh*
Dalliefoùr	Dalfour	1599	Derived from the Welsh *pawr* ("field or haugh of the pasture")
	Delfour	1622	
Dalmaik	Dulmayok	1157	Derived from the Pictish *dul* or Gaelic *dail* ("a field or *haugh*") The church here was dedicated to St. Mazota.
	Dulmaock	1331	
	Dalmayak	1359	
	Dalmayok	c.1366	
	Dulmaok	1492	
Dalmuchie	Dalmuckachye	1600	"Pigs' field, or field of the piggery"
Dalsack	Dulsak	1511	*Dail* (Gaelic) or *dal* (Pictish) + *sac* "The field of sacks" (?)
	Dulsack	1591	
Dalwhing	Dalquhend	1517	*Dail chuinge* ("field of the narrow pass")
	Dalquhing	1638	
Davan, Loch and Farm	"the lands of Dawen"	1503	Possibly an earlier form of *dabhachan* ("little *davach*")
	"the lands of Dawane"	1516	
Davidston	Dawestoun	1545	Derived from the personal name *David*
Davo	"davate terrarium nostrarum de Inuerowry"	1508	Derived from *davach* or *daugh.* The 1600 quote appears to have been lightly normalized (using the post-period apostrophe). MacDonald's source was not available to check this instance.
	le Daw	1510	
	"Leslie's half daache lands (of Inverurie), and the other half daache lands, called Artannies"	1600	
	Dawache	1645	
Davoch	Dauchemanache	1429	*Dabhach meadhonach* ("middle *dauch*")
	Dawachmenach	1600	
Delab	Dulloib	1543	*Dail lùibe* ("field of the turn or bend") or *dail làibe* ("field of the mire")
	Dillab	1628	
Den, Chapel of	Chaplainry of the Dene	1508	
	Chapel of Dene	1560	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Derinach	Derinach de Balvak	1604	
Desk, now Dess	Mill of Deis	1589	May be derived from *diosga* ("dish")
	Mylne of Desk	1600	
Déskie	Dosky	1508	*Dubh uisge* ("black or dark water")
	Doskie	1650	
Deskry Water	Discory	1508	*Deas choire* ("south *corrie*")
Deveron, The	Duffhern	1253-99	"Black water" (?), "Black Erne" (?), or derived from the Welsh *dyffryn* ("a valley")
	Douerne	1272	
	Doverne	1474	River name
	Devern	1474	
	Dowarne	1478	
	Doverne	1608	
Dierdy Burn	Dierdy *	1250	
Dinnet	Dunnatye	1600	Derived from *dian* ("strong, rapid")
	Dunnattie	1624	"Rapid stream" (?)
Diracroft	the derrahouse land	1550	Derived from *deoraoh* ("an exile or pilgrim")
	Diracroft	1641	
Doeli Burn	Doeli	16th C	Date found in [23].
Donerty Burn	Donerty *	1250	
Donyschy Burn	Donyschy *	1250	
Dorlethen	Darlathin	1625	*Doire leathan* ("broad thicket")
Dorséll	Dorisall	1595	*Dorus uillt* (?) ("door or pass of the *burn*")
Dowmin	Domyne	1534, 1600	
Drumallachie	Drummelochy	1365	*Druim mallachaidh* ("ridge of cursing")
	Drummuleche	1468, 1545	
	Drummelloche	1517	
Drumblade	Drumblathe	1403	*Druim blatha* ("ridge of blossom") or *druim leachda* ("ridge of the grave")
	Drumblate	1438	
	Drumblat	1504	
	Drumblaitt	1567	
Drumbraik	Drumbrek	1608	*Druim breac* ("spotted or speckled ridge")
	Dumbreck	1611	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Drumbúlg	Dunbulg	1226	*Dun* ("a heap, hill, fort") or *druim* ("ridge") + *bolg* (genitive *builg*, "windy place")
	Dunbulge	1511	
	Drumbulge	1600	"Hill or ridge of the bog"
Drumdáig	Drumdag	1597	*Druimdearg* ("red ridge")
	Doundarg	1612	
Drumdelgie	Drumdalgyn	1226, 1232	*Druim dealgan* ("thorny ridge")
	Drumdelgyn	1232	
	Drumdelgy	1464	
	Drumdalgy	1545	
Drumduan	Drumdovane	1539	*Druim dubh-an* ("black ridge" or "ridge of the black place", i.e., mossy ground), or *dubh-dhonn* ("dark brown")
Drumdurno	Dournach	1257	*Druim doireannach* ("the stormy ridge")
	Drumdornauche	1355-7	
	Drumdurnach	1453	
	Drumdornache	1554	
Drumfergue	Drumquharg	1511	*Druim chearc* ("ridge of the grouse/hens")
	Drumferge	1602	
Drumfold	Drumquhale	1534	
	Drumquhuie	1638	
Drumfottie	Thomquhatty	1511	*Druim a' chatha* ("ridge of the battle")
	Drumquhat	1532	
	Drummachaty	1542	
Drumgesk	Drumgask	1538	*Druim* ("ridge") + *gasg* (possibly "a nook, gusset, or hollow")
Drumínnor	Drumynour	1440	*Druim inbhir* ("ridge of the confluence")
	Drumminnor	1552	
Drumnachie	Drummenathy	1170	*Drum an àtha* ("ridge of the ford")
	Drumneoquhy	1511	
Drumnafanner	Drumnaquhonner	1523	*Druim na conbhaire* (?) ("ridge of the dog-kennel") or *druim na conaire* ("ridge of the path or way")
Drumnaheath	Drumnahacht	1505	*Druim na h-àtha* ("ridge of the kiln")
	Drumnahaith	1525	
	Drumahaiche	1637	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Drumnahìve	Drumnahufe	1508	
Drumróssie	Drumrossin	1257	*Druim* ("ridge") + *rossin* ("little wood")
	Drumrossy	1369	
Dumeath	Dunmeth	1266, c.1400	
	Dummeth	1275	
	Dunmet	1275	
	"due ville de Dunmethis – Mekyll Dunmetht and littill Dunmeitht"	c.1450	
Dummúies	Dunmillis	1403	*Druim-mullaich* ("the ridge of the height or eminence")
	"the two Dummullys"	1413	
	Drummowis	1552	
Dunbennan	Dunbanan	1222, 1232	*Dùn beannain* ("*dun* of the little *beinn* or hill")
	Dunbannane	1534	
Duncanstone	Duncanstoun	1507	Derived from the personal name *Duncan*
	Duncanistoune	1508	
Dundaran	Dundaran *	1250	
Dunatye, Mill of	Dunatye *	1600	
Dunnideer	Dony Dowre	1465	
	Donydure	1508	
	Dunnydure	1565	
Dyce	Dys	1329-71	
	Dise	1481	
	Dis	1488	
	Diyss	1537	
Ebrunhedis	Ebrunhedis *	1511	"Head or hill of the averins/cloudberries"
Echt	Hachtis	c.1220	"Echt's fort"
	Eych	c.1220	
	Heyth	1226	
	Eycht	1366	
Edderlick	Etherlik	1600	"Heather field"
Edinbanchory	Edynbanchory	1402	*Eudan* ("the [hill] face") + *banchory/bàn-choire* ("light-colored *corrie*")
	Edinbanquhory	1552	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Edindiack	Edendyuy	1232	*Eudan dabhaich* (?) ("hill face of the *dauch*")
	Edindovat	t. Robert I (1306-29)	
	Edyndyvauch	1348	
	Edinduvy	1490	
	Edindeak	1534	
	Edindiack	1600	
Edindurno	Edindurnache	[1309-1413]1629	*Eudan doireannach* ("stormy hill-face") This name is verified in [25].
Edungarioch	Edingarrach	1497	
	Edingarrah	1579	
	Edingarack	1608	
Eistthird	Eistthird *	1638	Named for "the practice of 'setting' farms in thirds"
Endovie	Edyndovy	1454	
Enentēēr	Innynteire	1457	*Eudan an t-saoir* ("hill-face of, or belonging to, the carpenter")
	Enyngteir	1575	
Ennets	Ennettis	1597	
Ennochy	Enachy	1170	*Eanach* ("a marsh")
	Ennochy	1511	
	Ennochty	1511	
Enzean	Enzean *	1543	*Innean* ("an anvil", referring to a hill or hillock like an anvil)
Ernehill	Ernehill	1545, 1600	Derived from *ardan* ("little height")
	Ernequholp	1638	
Essie	Essy	1226	Derived from *eas* ("a waterfall, rapid" or "narrow glen")
Etnach, Forest of	Ethniche	1600	*Aitionnach* ("abounding in juniper")
Faichhill	Feauchill	1516	Derived from the Gaelic *faiche* ("a field, a green") or the Scots *fauch* ("fallow ground")
	Fachehill	1551	
Fairley	Bogferloche	1498	*Bog feur-lochain* ("bog of the grassy pool")
	Bogferlay	1523	
	Bogfarlo	1550	
Fàre, Hill	Fair	1598	*Fàire* ("height, hill, sky-line")

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Fetternear	Fethirneir	1157	Derived from *fothar* ("a forest") + possibly *an iar* ("the west"), so this could mean "western forest"
	Fethyrneir	1241	
	Fethirneyr	1511	
Feugh	Feuchin	1591	Derived from *fiodhach* + *an/yn* ("a wooded place or stream")
	Glenfeuchin	1591	
Fichlie	Fythelych	1376	
	Grange of Feithly	1438	
	Fechle	1495	
	Fychley	1506	
	Fechillie	1547	
	Faithlie	1613	
	Fichly	1629	
Fíddie	Feddie	1637	Derived from *feadan* ("a small streamlet")
Fidlerseatt	Fidlersait	1577	Derived from the surname *Fidler* + *sett* ("seat")
Fínarcy	Fynnersy	1505	Possible corruption of *fionn àird* ("fair height")
	Fenersy	1517	
	Phynnersie	1610	
	Fynnersie	1618	
Fíndlatree	Fyndletter	1446	*Fionn leitir* ("fair hillside")
	Fynlatir	1490-1505	
Fíndrack	Finderak	1597	*Fionn learg* ("fair slope")
	Findlarg	1636	
	Findlairg	1636	
Fínglenny	Finglennye	1600	*Fionn ghleannan* ("fair little glen")
Finnylost	Finnelost	1507	*Feith na loisid* ("marsh of the *loisid* or kneading trough")
	Fennelost	1513	
Finzean	Fyngen	1549	*Fionn-an* ("fair or light-colored place")
	Fingen	1591	
Fisherford	Fyschearfurd	1540	"Ford frequented by fish-cadgers"
Flinder	Flandres	1355	Possibly named after a colony of Flemish settlers
	Flandris	1367	
	New and Old Flinder	1635	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Floors	Fluris	1555	"Sites", indicating a "hamlet or an important building with its offices"
	les Florys	not dated	*le Florys* is documented in [14], which includes charters dated c.1124-1611 (most are dated t.Alexander II, 1214-49).
Foderbirs	Forthirbris	1417-1539	May be derived from a Pictish form of the Gaelic *fothar* ("a forest")
	Forthirbirs	1506	
	Fodderbris	1552	
	Fochabers	1638	
Forbes	Forbeys	1271, 1366	Derived from the surname *Forbes* or from the Gaelic *fuar bhathais* ("the cold brow")
	Forbees	1306	
	Forbas	1421	
Fordie	Forthery	1250	
Forest, New and Old	Forrest	1600	
Forgue	Forge	1257, 1275	*Feurach* ("a grassy place"), or derived from an unknown Pictish word
	Foerg	c.1366	
	Forg	1485	
Formestoun	Formastoun	1573	Derived from a personal name, possibly *Forman*
Fornet, Fornett	Fornacht	1506	"A bare hill"
	Fornatht	1506	
	Fornett	1637	
Foudlan or Foudland	Foudleine	c.1630-57	MacDonald found this name in the collections of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King of Arms, which were not available.
Foulis, West	Estirfowlys	1356	Derived from the Gaelic *fòlais*, meaning unknown
Foulis Mowat	Easter Foulis	1377	Compound place name where *Mowat* is a surname
	Foulis Mowat	1377	
	Fowlys Mowat	1479	
	Fowlis Mowat	1490	
Frendraught	Ferendracht	1257	*Fearann drochaide* ("land of the bridge")
	Ferindrach	1257-68	
	Ferendraucht	1322	
	Ferendrach	1300	
	Frendracht	1394	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Fuitte	Fethy	1557	*Feithe* ("wet land, a marsh")
Fulzemount	Fulzemont	1506-7	
	Fuilyement locality	1650	
Gady Burn	Goudy	c.1391	
	Gadis	1620	
Garbrek	Garbrek	1545	*Garbh-bhruthach* ("rough slope or hillside")
Garioch, The	Garwyach	c.1175	*Garbhlach* ("a rough district") or *garbh-chrioch* ("rough bounds")
	Garuiach	1275	
	Garviach	1291	
	Garuiauche	1355-7	
	Garuyauch	1357	
	Garviacht	1403	
	Garviach	1424	
	Garriache	1497	
Garlet	Over and Nether Garlet	1600	*Garbh-leathad* ("rough slope")
Garlogie	Garlogy	1457	*Car logain* ("the bend of the little hollow")
	Carlogy	1525	
Gárrie, Brae of	Guerry	1403	Possibly derived from *garbh* ("rough")
	Garry	1423, 1516	
	Gerry	1428	
	Gerre	1551	
	Garrie	1557	
	Garre	1557	
Garslogay	Garslogay *	1250	
	Garlogin	1359	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Gàrtly	Grantuly	1350, 1516	*Gàradh-an-tulaich* ("the enclosure of the knoll")
	Garintuly	1357	
	Garnetoly	1369	
	Garntuly	1400	
	Garnetuly	1494	
	Grantullie	1567	
	Gartulie	1578	
	Gartelie	1580	
	Gartlye	1600	
	Gartullie	1600, 1638	
Gauch	Geyauche	1600	Derived from *geothach* ("windy")
Gellon	Galann	1188-99	*Gellan* (?) ("a pillar") or *gealbhan* ("a fire for drying corn")
Gimpston	Gympstoun	1577	"James' town"
	Gympistoun	1605	
Glandirston	Gilleandristone	1321	"Gillander's town"
	Glandirstoune	1507	
	Glanderstoun	1635	
Glascory	Glascory *	1508	*Glas-choire* ("grey *corrie*")
Glasgoego	Glaskego	1478	Derived from the personal name *Ego*
	Glaschawe	1490-1500	
	Glaschaw	1505	
	Glasgow	1511	
	Glasco	1524	
Glasgow-forest	Glasgow le forest	1329-71	
	Glascou-forrest	1600	
	Glasgow-forrest	1619	
Glass	Glas	1226	*Glas* ("grey" or "green")
Glasset	Glasset *	1250	*Glas allt* ("grey or green *burn*")
Glastermuire	Glastirmure	1558	
	Glastermuire	1649	
Glenaven	Glenawen	1511	"Glen of the *Amhuinn* ('Aven')"
	Glenaven	1591	
Glenboul	Glenboul	1357	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Glenbucket	Inverbuquhate	1451	
	Glenbuchat	1473	
	Glenbouchat	1507	
Glencat	Glencat	1511	*Gleann cait* ("wild cat's glen")
	Glencatt	1591, 1602	
Glen Clunie	Clonye	1564	"Glen of the meadow"
Glenconrie	Glenconre	1426, 1531	Possibly "Conry's glen" or "narrow glen"
	Glenconry	1497	
Glenkindie	Glenkenety	c.1357	
	Glenkenedy	1406	
	Glenkindy	1511	
	Glenkyndie	1535	
Glenlaff	Glenlof	1507	Possibly *glenlach* ("glen of the wild ducks")
	Glenlose	1513	
Gormack	Gormeg	1598	*Gormagh* ("blue field")
Gouls	Gowlis	1490	*Gobhal* ("a fork")
Groddie	Gordy	1429	*Goirtean* ("a little field, a croft") or *grodaidh* ("a rotten place, a stagnant marsh or bog")
	"Lands of Groddis"	1600	
Guise	Scamsgyse	1609	*Camus-guibhais* ("bend of the fir") or *guibhsach* ("fir-wood")
Haldekat	Haldikat *	1250	*Allt a' chait* ("cat's *burn*")
Hall Forest	Halforrest	1637	
Harlaw	Hairlaw	1423	"Boundary hill"
	Herlawe	1506	
Harthills	Hairthilles	1637	
Hartwell	Hartwall	1637	
Hassiewells	Hassilwellis	1540	"Hazel-wells"
	Haisse Wollis	1553	
	Halswallis	1592	
	Halsiewells	1616	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Hatton	Haltoun	1544, 1547, 1561, 1562, 1565, 1573-4	Dates documented in [28].
	Haltoun de Ogilvy	1550-1, 1557	
	Haltoun de Ochterles	1557	
	Half-Haltoun de Dalmahoy	1558	
Hogston	Hogstoun	1306-1546, 1534	Derived from a personal name, *Hog*, or from the Scottish *hog* ("a young sheep")
	Hoigistoun	1600	
Hundehillock	Hundehillock *	1508	
Inchbair	Inschbair	1641	Derived from the name of St. Barr
Inchmarnoch	Inchmarnoche	1600	"Marnoch's inch or *haugh*"
Insch	Inchemabanin	1178	*Iunis* ("an island" or "a meadow or *haugh*") belonging or dedicated to Mabanin
	Insula	1275	
	Ingemabanin	1291	
	Inchmacbany que et Insula vocatur	c.1366	
	Inchis	1536	
Intoun	Intoun *	1638	
Inveramsay	Inuiralmusy	1355-7	Derived from *inbhir* ("river mouth")
	Inveralmusy	1485	
	Inveramsay	1511	
	Inneramsay	1625	
Inverchat	Innercat	1170	Derived from *inbhir* ("river mouth") + *cait* ("wild cat")
	Inuerquhat	1511	
Inverey	Inverroy	1451	"The confluence of the Ey (with the Dee)"
Invernettie	Invernate	1451	
	Invernethy	1507	
	Invernyte	1550	
Invernochty	Innernochty	1275	
	Inuyrnochy	1356	
	Invernochty	1437, 1507	
	Innernothy	1493	
	Invernothy	1546	
Inverthernie	Invertherny	1540	
	Inverthernie	1624	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Inverurie	Nrurim	10th C	"The confluence of the Urie (with the Don)"
	Ennroury	1172-1199	
	Inuerurie	1199	
	Inuerurin	1199	
	Inverthurin	1195	
	Innerwry	1250	
	Inuerroury	1257	
	Innerowry	1275	
	Inverthurin	1291	
Ittingston	Huting	1277	"Hutton's town" *Atounehall* was described as an older form (along with *Hutounehall*), but could not be specifically dated. The spellings *Hutounehall* (1465), *Atounehale* and *Hutounehale* (1467), and *Hutonhall* (1476) were found in [22]. Therefore, *Atounehall* appears to be a mid-to late 15th C form, although it is possible that it is a mistranscription of *Atounehale*. MacDonald mistranscribed *Utinstoun* as *Uttinstoun*. This error has been corrected.
	Utinstoun	1534	
	Uttestoun	1547	
	Hutounehall	1591	
	Atounehall	not dated	
	Wittingstoune	1600	
Johnstone	Jonstoun	1641	Derived from the personal name *John*
Johnis Leyis	Johnisleyis	1549	
	Johnsleyes in dominio de Lindoris	1625	
Kandakellie	Chandokeilzie	1600	*Ceann na coille* ("wood end")
Kearn	Kyern	1275	*Cùirn*, plural of *Càrn* ("cairn")
	Kierne	1275	
	Keryn	1366	
	Keyrne	1595	
Kebbaty	Achkebidy	1444, 1539	*Ceapach* ("a tilled plot")
	Kebidy	1444, 1539	
	Kebitie	1620	
Keig	Kege	1245	Derived from the personal name *Keige*, *Keig,* or *Kege* *Monkegin, Monkeig* ("moor of Kege")
	Keg	1268	
	Monkegin	1291	
	Monkeig	1617	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Keiloch	Kelaugh	1451	*Caol-ach* (?) ("narrow field")
	Kelloch	1564	
Keith	Keith *	1506-7	Possible misreading or a crofter's name
Keithney	Kethny	1631	
Kénnerty	Kynnardy	1482	*Ceann ardain* ("head or end of the little height")
	Kennardy	1486	
	Kennerty	1534	
	Kennarty	1548	
Kennéthmont	Kynalcmund	1165-88, c.1366	Derived from *cill* ("a cell or church") + the name of St. Alcmund
	Kinalchmund	1211-4	
	Kelalchmund	1211-4	
	Kynalchmund	1219, 1403	The name *Trewle Kirk* shows the chuch was later dedicated to St. Rule.
	Kyllalchmond	1172-99	
	Kilalckmunith	1299	
	Kyllachmond	1418	
	Trewle Kirk	1572	
	Kynnathmont	1600	
	Kynnauchmount	1600	
Kildrummie	Kyndrummy	1275	*Ceann druimin* ("head of the little ridge")
	Kyndromyn	1305	
	Kildromy	1334	
	Kyndrymmie	1359	
	Kyndrummy	1275, c.1366	
	Kindromy	1404	
	Kyndrome	1409	
	Kildrummie	1567	
Kinbattoch	Dolbethok	1211, 1245	"The church and field of St. Bethoc"
	Kynbethoc	c.1366	
	Kilbethok	1507	
	Kelbethok	1507	
	Kinbethok	1629	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Kincardine O'Neil	"terre nostre de Onele"	1250	Compound place name derived from the Welsh *cardden* ("a brake or thicket") + the family name *O'Neill*
	Kincardynonele	1250	
	Kincardyn	1275	"The head of the brake or thicket"
	"in baronia de Neill"	1539, 1591	The form *Kincairne of Neill* was dated a.1657 by MacDonald, but his source was the collections of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King of Arms, dated between c.1630 and 1657. These collections were not available.
	Wattir Kincardin	1539	
	Kinkarnoneill	1645	
	Kincairne of Neill	c.1630-57	
Kinclune	Kinclune	1507	*Ceann cluaine* ("head or end of the meadow")
Kindrocht	Kindrouch	1214-34	*Ceann-drochaide* ("bridge end")
	Kindrochet	1275	
	Kindrocht	1564	
Kinellar	Kynnellor	1465	*Ceann iolaire* ("Eagle's head or hill")
	Kinnellar	1557	
	Kynnellar	1557	
Kinminity	Kynmonedy	1170	*Ceann monaidh* ("Muirend" or "Muirhead")
	Kynmonty	1511	
Kinnèrnie	Kynernyn	1178-1211	
	Kynnarney	1485	
Kinnoir	Kynor	1222,1224-42, 1226	*Ceann-oir* (?) ("the head or hill of the edge or margin")
	Kynnor	1534	
Kinord	Canmore, Wyntoun	c.1426	*Ceann mor* ("big head")
	Lochtcanmor	1497	
	Lochcanmour	1511	
	Lochcanmore	1515	
	"terras de Canmoris cum lacu et loco earundem"	1534	
	Chandmoiris	1600	
	Chandmoir	1638	
	Meikle and Little Chandmoiris	1638	
	Chandord	1638	
Kinstair	Kynstare	1454	*Ceann staire* ("causey-end")
Kintocher	Kintocher *	1638	*Ceann tochair* ("causeyard")
Kintore	Kyntor	1249-86, 1361	*Ceann tòrr* ("hill end" or "hill head")
	Kintor	1324	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Kirkney	Kirknee	1511	*Cearc-fhraoich* ("hill of the grouse")
	Kirkne	1534	
	Kirknie	1596	
	Kirknye	1601	
Knockándoch	Knokandow	1513	*Cnoc cheannachd* ("market hill" or *cnocan dabhaich* ("little knoll of the *dauch*")
	Knokandath	1600	
	Knokandauche	1629	
Knockenbard	Knokinbard	1508	*Cnocan baird* ("little hill of the bard")
Knockespock	Knockespak	1511	*Cnoc easbuig* ("bishop's hill")
Knockie-Know	Knotty Know	1511	*Cnocan* ("knoll") + *lang ledrih* ("a hill slope")
	Knockie Know	1591	
	"Knokie-Know, vulgo the Lang Ledrih"	1602	
Knockinglew	Knokynblewis	1460	
	Knok de Kynblewis	1490	
	Knokinblewis	1595	
	Knokinblewes	1643	
Knockleith	Knokleith	1541	*Cnoc liath* ("grey hill")
	Knok-Leyth	1606	
Knockollochy	Knockalloquhy	1511	
Knockquharn	Echtnokquhairne	1607	*Cnoc chairn* ("*cairn*-hill")
Knockriach	Knokreauch	1511	*Cnoc riabhach* ("grey or brindled hill")
Knocksoul	Knocksoul	1429	*Cnoc sabhail* ("hill of the barn")
Kolcy	Kolcy *	16th C	
Kynn	Litell Kynn	1629	*Ceann* ("head")
Lanchrie	Lanchrie *	1591	
Landowertown	Landowertown de Dyce	1614	"The land above the town of Dyce"
Langadlie Hill	Ledgadlie	1523	
Largie	Largie-inche	1623	
Lasts	Laichtis *alias* Lastis	1598	Derived from *loisid* ("a kneading trough") or a farm name
	Lachtis, *alias* Lastis	1607	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Lauchintilly	Lauchtintule	1505-6	*Loch-an-tulaich* ("the *loch* of the knoll")
	Lochtillach	1511	
	Lochtulloche	1614	
Lauthinthy	Lauthinthy *	1511	
Lawsie	Lawsy	1451	
	Lawsie	1564	
Leadhlick Hill	Ledlyke	c.1630-57	MacDonald found this name in the collections of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King of Arms, which were not available.
Leàrney	Largny	1446	*Learg* ("the place of the hill-slope")
	Largeny	1494	
	Largneis	1506-7	
Leddach	Ledach of Skene	1457	*Leth-davach* (?) ("half-*dauch*")
	Laidacht	1505	
	Leddauch	1637	
Ledikin	Ledinghame	1600	
	Lethinghame	1644	
Ledmacay	LadMcKay	1451	Derived from *leathad* ("a hillside") + the family name *McKay*
	Ledmakey	1507	
Legatsden	Legatisdend	1506	Derived from the personal name *Leggatt*
	Leggattisden	1600	
Leidshill	Ludishille	1508	Derived from the person name *Leod* or the toponym *leathad* ("a hillside")
	Luddishille	1508	
Lenshie	Langschawbra	1540	"*Brae* of the long wood or grove"
	Langschaw-bray	1606	
	Langschawbray	1625	
	Lenschave	1638	
Lentush	Ledyntoscach	1304	*Leathad an toisich* ("the chief's slope") or "slope of the front"
	Ledintosach	1333	
	Ledintosche	1509	
	Ledintushe	1566	
Leochel	Loychel	1199-1207, 1214-34, 1250, 1268	*Leamh-choill* ("elm-wood")
	Loquhell	1542	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Lesmúrdie	Losmorthie	1474	*Lios mor* ("big fort") or *lios Murchaidh* ("Murdo's fort")
	Losmordy	1527	
	Losmurdy	1540	
	Lesmordy	1549	
Lessendrum	Lessyndrom	1364	*Lios-an-droma* ("the dwelling of the ridge")
	Lossyndrum	1403	
	Lessindrum	1551	
Lethenty	lie Lethintie	1599	*Liath eanach* (?) ("grey marsh")
	Lethindae	1614	
Letter	Letter	1627	*Leitir* ("a hillside")
Lewesk	Lowask	1509	
	Lowas	1509	
	Lowesk	1566	
	Leusk	1625	
Leylodge	Leylugis	1506	
	Ley-luge	1525	
	Leyludge	1637	
Lickleyhead	Lyklieheid	1605	
Loch Davan	"The lands of Dawen"	1503	
	"The lands of Dawane"	1516	
Lochmanse	Lochmans	1630	
Lochshangie	Leschangis	1644	
Logie Coldstone	Cothalstane	1165-1171	*Cill Chathail* ("St. Cathal's cell or church")
	Hachadgouan	1165-1171	
	Codylstane	1275	
	Codilstan	1402, 1437	
	Coldstane	1519	
	Coldstaine	1526	
	Quoquoddilstane	1567	
	Colquhoddilstane	1586	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Logie Durno	Durnach	1178, 1275	
	Durnah	1198	
	Parochia de Logidurno	1532	
	Logydornoche	1600	
	Logydornocht	1600	
Loinmore	Lynmoy	1568	*Loinn mullaich* ("enclosure of the top or height")
Loinveg	Loinvaig	1607	"The little enclosure"
Longlands	Longlandis	1650	
Longyter	Longyter *	1250	
Lumphanan	Lunfanan	c.1366	
	Lumfanan	1275	*Lann Finnan* ("church of St. Finnan")
	Lunfannan	1357	
	Lunfanane	1504	
Lunchart	Lonquhard	1618	*Long-phort (*"a *sheiling* or *bothie*" or "a camp, palace")
Lurgyndaspok	Lurgyndaspok	1390	
Lynebain	Lynebane	1552	*Lian ban* ("white meadow or *haugh*")
Lynturk	Ledynturk	1407	*Leathad an tuirc* ("slope of the boar")
	Ledinturk	1524	
Machershaugh	Macharishalch	1505	Location of a chapel dedicated to St. Macarius
Malt Croft	Malt Croft *	1650	
Marchmar	Merchemar	1552	
	Mairchemar	1595	
Maris Croft	Maris Croft *	1650	
Meanecht	Meneicht	1368	
	Manecht	1517	Derived from *monadh* ("a moor") or *moine* ("a moss")
	Monecht	1556	
Melgum	Melgoun	1548	
	Melgum	1575	Possible contraction of *mulligan* ("a round little hill")
	Melgoune	1600	
Mellenside	Malingsyide	1600	
	Mealinside	1636	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Meredrum	New and Auld Mardrom	1511	Possible corruption of m*or-dhruim* ("big ridge")
	Meldrum	1534	
	Mardrum	1578	
	Newe and Auld Merdrume	1600	
Mìcras, East and West	Mekra	1451	
	Mecraw	1564	
Midlar	Maidlare	1513	
	Midlar	1539	
Midmar	Migmarre	1275	
	Migmarr	1366	
	Migmar	1368	
	Mygmar	1468	
	Megmar	1478, 1485, 1504	
Midstrath	Migstrath	1170	
	Megstratht	1511	
Migvie	Miggeueth	1172-99	
	Mygvethe	1362	
	Mygweth	1377	
	Mygvie	1507	
Millbuie	Milboy	1456	*Meall buidhe* ("yellow hill")
	Mulboy	1457	
	Moylboy	1458	
Milldourie	Milnedowrie	1597	*Dowrie* may be related to *dubh-thir* ("black land")
Minmore	Menmoir	1602	*Monadh mor* ("big moor")
Moine Bad nan Cabar	Baddichaber	1607	*Bad-a'-chabair* ("clump of the stump or antler")
Monaltrie	Monaltre	1451, 1564	*Mon'-altaire* or *altairin* ("the moor of the altar" or "little altar")
Montgarrie	Mongerry	1391	*Monadh garbh* ("rough moor")
	Montgare	1551	
	Montgarrie	1599	
Monymusk	Monymusk	1211, 1245, 16th C	*Moine musgach* ("filthy bog")
Morchory	Morchory *	1250	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Morlich	Murthuli in Mar	1310	
	Murthlie in Mar	1488	
	Morthlay in Mar	1532	
Mortlach	Murthillach	1157	*Mor-thulach* ("big knoll, hillock")
	Morthelach	1063	MacDonald did not provide dates for all but the 1545 instance. The remaining dates were documented using [21, 10, 15, 26].
	Murthlach	1256	
	Mortlaucht	1545	
	Mortulach	1650	
Munandaven	Munnudaven	1638	
Munzeall	the Munzeall	1600	*Muineal* ("the neck")
Murrial	Rathmuryel	1245	"*Rath* (fort) of St. Muriel"
	Rauthmuriell	1257	
	Rathmuryell	1257	
	Radmuriel	1291	
	Ratmuryel	c.1366	
	Rochmureill	1557	
	Rothemurriell	1616	
Murthill	"de Murthuli in Mar"	1310	*Mor-tulach* ("big knoll")
	Murthhill	1382	The 1310 instance is also listed s.n. Morlich.
	Murthlie	1488	
	Morthlay	1532	
	Murthlect	1548	
Murtle	Murthill	1583, 1603	
Muthillock	Muthillok	1588	Derived from *mòd* ("a court of justice")
Mylnchauch	Mylnchauch *	1600	
Mytice	Mytas	1511	The header form has a grave accent over the *y* in MacDonald.
	Myttes	1600	
Norham	Norham	1593	MacDonald believes this is a borrowed name, presumably from the English *Northam*.
	Northam	1600	
Northtoune of Ardune	Northtoune of Ardune *	1600	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Ochterbrass	Ouchtirbrass *	1170	Derived from Scots o*chter/auchter*, equivalent to Gaelic *uachdar* ("upper") "Upper Brass or Birse" Note: In this case, Macdonald mistranscribed header form. The period spelling was verified in [15] and corrected.
Orchard	Orchard	1620	
Ord Fundlie	Orquhindlie	1593	*Fundlie* is derived from *chinn tulaich* ("knoll head"). "The Ord of the head of the knoll" or the Scots "Knowehead" (the round hammer-shaped knoll of the high ground between Torphins and Kincardine O'Neill). *Ord* is a hill name.
Ordifork	Ordyquhork	1444	*Ard a' choirc* ("height of the oats") (?)
Ordley	Ordley	1358	"The ley of the Ord*"*, where *Ord* is a hill name.
	Ardley	1541	
Outseat	Outseat *	1638	"An out pendicle, or croft on the outlying parts of a farm"
Overvillans	Willans	1600	*Willans* = Scots form of "willows" "Upper Willows"
Oyne	Owyn	1256	Possibly derived from the name of St. Owen or St. Oyne.
	Ovyn	1275	
	Ouyn	t. David II (1324-71), c.1366	
	Unyn	t. Robert I (1306-29)	
	Oven	1403	
Pantieland	Pontaland	1600	Punder-land ("the land of the *pundar/pundler/poynder*"), where *pund* ("pound") is an enclosure for animals.
Paradise	Paradyce	1644	
Pathkellok	Pathkellok *	1250	
Paulscroft	Polnacroscell	1316	MacDonald stated that *Paulscroft* is a corruption of *Polnascroscell,* citing *Marches of the Forest of Cordys*, 1316. Although this source could not be located, the referenced charter is also found in [15]*,* dated 11 Robert I (1316-7), with the spelling *Polnacroscell'*.
Peill	Peill *	1595, 1635	The name of an old fort
Pelgonir Burn	Pelgonir *	1250	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Percie	Parci	1170	
	Parsi	1419	
	Parsy	1511	
Petebrachere	Petebrachere *	1331	
Peterculter	Kultre	1165-99	*Cuil tir* ("back land")
	Cultir	1178-99, 1287	
	Cultyr	1287, c.1366	The form *Petirculter* is a compound place name with the affixed name of St. Peter
	Petirculter	1456, 1526	
	Cultar ("ex antique Cultar de Ardboyk nuncupat")	1598	
	"Lands and barony of Cultar, called from of old Cultar de Ardbeik"	1607	
Petnamone	Petnamone *	1429	*Pette na moine* ("*pett* or portion of the moss")
Pett	Patt	1601	"Farm, portion"
	Pett	1638	
Petts	"lie Pettis of Monymusk"	1588	"Farm, portion"
Piriesmill	Peiriesmylne	1607	
Piriesmill, Iver or Upper	Iver Pierismyln	1588	
Pitbea	Petbey	1355-7	*Pett beithe* ("the *pett* or town of the birch")
	Petbe	1511	
Pitcaple	Petcapill	1506	*Pet caibeil* ("Chapelton")
	Petkepill	1549	
Pitfancy	Petquhynsy	1504	*Pet-fhuinse* ("the *pett* or portion of the ash tree")
	Petquhynse	1505	
Pitfichie, Castle and Hill of	Petfethik	t. David II (1329-71)	*Pett faiche* or *feithche* (Gaelic) "(the *pett* of the green")
	Petfeche	1518	
Pitfodels	Badfothel	1157	*Fothel* may represent a personal name.
	Badfothellis	1389	
	Badfothal	1397	
	Badfodalis	1440	
	Badfothale	1450	
	Petfodellis	1488	
	Pittfoddelis	1552	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Pitglassie	Polglassy	1504, 1589	*Pit-glasaich* ("the *pett* or portion of the lea-land")
Pitlyne	Petlyne	1628	*Pett loinn* ("the portion or town of the enclosure")
Pitmachie	Pethmalchy	1362	Derived from the given name *Malechi* or *Malaechin* ("Malchy's *pett* or town")
	Petmalchy	1362	
	Petmachy	1505	
Pitmiddan	Petmathen	1485	*Pett-meadhoin* ("portion or town of the middle" or "middle town")
	Petmeddane	1512-3	
Pitmunie	Petnamone	1429	*Pett na moine* ("portion or town of the moss")
	Pitmuie *alias* Pitmownie	1628	
Pitmurchie	Petmurquhy	1480	"Murdoch's town"
Pitodrie	Pettochery	1355-7	*Pett uachdarach* ("upper town")
	Pettodry	1505	
	Pettodrie	1625	
Pitprone	Petberne (?)	1511	*Pett-bruinne* ("the *pett* of the front or breast")
Pitscurry	Petskurry	1355	Derived from *sgorach* ("rocky") or *scairbh* ("a ford")
	Petskurrie	1625	
Pittélachie	Pittalachie	1600	*Pett aileach* ("*pett* of the stone or rock")
	Pettallachie	1628	
Pittendrigh	Pettindreich	1543	*Pett-an-fhraoich* ("the *pett* or portion of the heather")
Pittoothies	Puthachin	1233-53	Derived from *pett* ("a holding" or "portion")
	Puttachy	1555	
	Powtochie	1638	
Potarch	Potercht	1511	*Poll tairbh* (?) ("the bulls' pool"), possibly referring to large rocks at the end of the pool
Powneed	Pownuid	1600	*Poll nid* (?) ("the pool of the nest"), referring to a wild duck breeding ground
Praecinct	"The two Parsantis"	1540	
Premnay	Prameth	1257, c.1366	The form *Premacht* was dated in [6].
	Premacht	1510	
	Pramoth	1579	
	Premnaucht	1579	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Pulwhite	Polquhyt	1600	
	Polquhyte	1617	
Putaquhy	Pyttochy	1543	
	Pettoquhy	1588	
Quhytmik	Quhytmik *	1635	
Quynok	Quynok *	1250	
Raiths	Rethis	1616	
Rannbroith	Rannabroith *	1564	
Ratch Hill	Rotchhill	1637	
Rauchtanzeauch	Rauchtanʒeauch *	1511	*Ruidhe-tanach* ("slope or shieling of the herd") The attested form was verified and found to use a *yogh* rather than the *z* in the header form.
Rayne	Rane	1157, 1175-8	*Rann, rainn* ("a part, a division")
	Ran	1175-8, c.1366	
Reidridge	"Et ruda vocata Rig"	1620	
Relaquhèim	Roulzechrome	1606	May be derived from *reidhleach* ("a flat") + *cheim* ("a step, a hill path") "The flat of the hill path or pass"
	Roulziethroun	1628	
Reshivet	Rostheveot	1504	
	Rothsyviot	1511	
	Ressavate	1511	
Rewmoire	Rewmoire	1511	*Ruigh-mor* ("big slope")
Rhynie	Ryny	1224-42, 1232, 1464	*Roinnean*, diminutive of *roinn* ("a small promontory or head-land")
	Rynyn	1226, 1232	
	Rynie	1600	
Rinnalloch	Ranalloch	1638	
Rippachie	Reppochquhy	1560	
Roquharold	Rothharrald	1481	"Carrol's *rath* or hill fort"
	Ratharrald	1644	
Rothmaise	Rothemas	1175-8	
	Rothmase	1304	
	Rotmase	1333	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Rothney	Rotheneyk	1359	
	Rothnoth	1454	
	Rothnik	1600	
	Rothnay	1623	
Rotten Bog, Rotten of Brotherfield, Rotten of Gairn	le Ratonraw	1466	*Rotten* is derived from the Icelandic *rotinn* ("yielding below the feet; not sound or hard").
	Balfouris-Bochquhoppil, alias Rattounraw	1539	These names were not dated by MacDonald and were dated using [22,28,30]
	lie Rottin-dub	1557	*Eastfeild alias Rottenrow* was incorrectly transcribed as *Eastfield alias Rottenrow* by MacDonald. However, *Eastfield* is also a 16th-17th century spelling, so both spellings are included.
	Eastfield (Eastfeild) alias Rottenrow	1640	
Rowrandle	Rowrandell	1597	
Ruthtrelen	Ruthtrelen *	c.1284	
Ruthven	Rothuan	1208-15, 1226	
	Rotheuan	1232	*Rath bheinne* ("hill fort")
	Rothwen	1464	
	Rowane	1534	
Ryall	Ryell	1650	*Ruadh allt* (?) ("red *burn*")
Ryhill	Rihill	1508	
Salterhill	Salterhill	1586	
	Salterhillis	1592	
Sauchen	Sauchingis	1468	Derived from *sauch/saugh* ("a willow or sallow tree")
	Sauquhyne	1540	"Belonging to the willow" or "abounding in willows"
Sclattie	Sclaty	1157	*Sliabh*, plural *sleibhte* ("moors or moorish hills")
	Slaty	1165-1214, 1373	
Sclenemingorne	Sclenemingorne *	16th C	*Sliabh nan gabhar* ("moor of the goats")
	Scleuenangovre	not dated	
Scottatisland	Scollatis-land	1628	Derived from *scolofthese (scolocs)*, the Gaelic form of the Latin *scholasticus* ("scholar")
Scurdárg	Scordarg	1511	*Sgur-dearg* ("red *scaur* or pointed rock")
	Scordarge	1600	
Scuttrie, Mill and Farm	Scutriefoord	1527	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Seggieden	Segatiden	1514	
	Segydene	1522	
Semiel	Seymyll	1451	*Suidhe maol* (?) ("bare seat")
	Summeil	1507	
Shánquhar	Sanchquhare	1516	*Sean-chathair* ("old fort or seat")
	Schankquhair	1549	
	Schanchar	1605	
Sheddocksley	Scethokisley	1400	Derived from the personal name *Scheth, Schetho,* or *Schethow*
	de ly Schethok	1400	
	Schedockisley	1596	
Shenbhal	Schanvill	1564	*Sean-bhaile* ("old town")
Shinshárnie	Schecarne	1545	*Sean-charnach* ("old Cairnie")
	Schincharnye	1600	
Sinnaboth	Soynaboth	1506	*Suidhe nam both* (?) ("seat of the *bothies*)
	Synnabotht	1588	
	Sonabotht	1531	
	Sunnabothe	1613	
Sinnahard	Soynahard	1455-6	*Suidhe na h-aird* (?) ("seat of the height")
	Sonayhard	1508	
	Sonaheird	1531	
	Synnahard	1546	
Skéllater	Skalatry	1438, 1451	*Skalatry* was verified in [8], which also has the spellings *Skelatre* (1438) and *Skalatre* (1454).
	Skellater	1438, 1451	
	Skaleter	1507	
	Skalater	1513	
Skene	Sceyn	1296	Possibly derived from *sgian*, a diminutive of *sce, sgitheach* ("thorn, hawthorn")
	Sken	1296	
	Skene	1317	
	Schene	1247-57	
	Skeyn	1333	
Sleepie Hillock	Sleipihillock	1614	"Slippy or slippery hillock"
	Slipiehillock	1645	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Slioch	Slenach	c.1360	*Sliabhach* ("hilly place" or "place of slopes or *braes*")
	Slevach	c.1375	
	Sleauch	1516	*Slenach* was dated using [17], and *Shevach* was dated using [5].
	Sleauche	1588	
Slugartie	Haugh de Slugartie	1644	Derived from *slogaire* ("a swallower", i.e., a *swallow-hole*) This instance was dated using [30].
Sluie Hill and Haugh	Slwy	1511	*Sliabh* ("a moor or moorish hill")
	Slowy	1511	
Smithston	Smythtoun de Noth	1504	"Smith's town" or "town of the smith"
	Smythistoun	1511	
Squyeris Croft	Squyeris Croft *	1614	
St. Sairs	Sanct-Serffis-Fair	1617	
	Sanct Serffis Fair	1644	
Standing Stones	Standanstane	1645	Location of a stone circle
Sterin	Sterryne	1568	*Stair* (plural *stairean*, "stepping-stones")
Stocket	Stoket	1313, 1319	
Stodfold	Fluris de le Studefold	1516	*Stot* is Scots for a young horse, derived from the Old English *stad* ("a stallion") "The fold of the stots or bullocks" *Fluris* in this case has the same meaning as the Scots *larid* or *lairrock,* and the Gaelic *larach* ("a floor or site")
	Stodfauld	1551	
	Stoidfauld	1605	
Stranduff	Stronduff	1511	*Sron dubh* ("black nose")
Strathbogie	Strathbolgyn	1226, 1232	Possibly derived from a personal name, *Bolgyn* The date for *Strathbolgyne* is the approximate date of the writing of [4].
	Strabolgin	1324	
	Strabolgy	1408	
	Strathbolgyne	c.1420	
Straithgírnock	Strogarnik	1539	
	Straitgarnik	1595	
Strathlunach	Stralovnak	1552	Possibly derived from *luaineach* ("moving like a rapid stream"), or "the winding *burn*"
	Stralownak	1595	
Strathmore	Stramor	1549	"Big *strath*"

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Strathray	Strary	1637	*Srath-reidh* ("smooth or clear *strath*" or "*strath* of the field")
Strathweltie	Straweltis	1549	*Srath-bhailte* ("the *strath* of the towns")
Sudluyth	Sudluyth *	1250	
Sundayswells	Sondays-walls	1630	
Sunhoney	Suthnahune	1468	Location of a stone circle
	Suthnahunne	1468	
	Sunhynnie	1638	
Syde	Syd	1514	
	Syde	1635	
Syllavèthy	Slawethy	1532	*Sliabh bheithin* ("birch moor")
	Sillavathy	1552	
	Slavithie	1595	
Tanamoyne	Tennamoune	1553	*Tigh na moine* ("house of the moss")
	Tanamoyne *	1549	
Tannamoyne	Tannamoyne *	1638	*Tigh na moine* ("house of the moss")
Tanner, Water of	Glentanyr	1450	
	Glentannyr	1511	
	Glentaner	1567, 1649	
	Glentawner	1594	
Tap o' Noth	Smythtoun de Noth	1504	Possibly *taip an uchd* ("*tap* ('conical hill') of the breast")
	Noth	1511	
	Milnetoun de Noucht	1545	
Tarland	Tharuelund	1171	Church dedicated to St. Mathuluoch or St. Moluach.
	Tharflund	1171	
	Tarualund	1183	
	Tharualund	1207-28	
	Taruelone	1268	
	Taruelun	c.1366	
Táyloch	Tulyauch	1511	*Tuileach* ("flooding, deluging")
	Tailzeacht	1602	
Templarlands	"Templar lands of Little Verthill"	1487	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Temple, Croft of	Tempill Croft of Christiskirk	1623	
	Temple Croftis	1635	
Templeton	Templetone	1650	
Terpérsie	Tirepressy	1391	*Tir preasach* ("bushy land")
	Tyrpressy	1428	*Dalpersie* is roughly dated in [7].
	Dalpersie	c.1628	
Tèrrymill	Tirriemyllane	1614	*Tir a' mhuilnin* ("mill land")
Terryvale	Tulivale	1481	
	Tillivall	1627	
Tertowie	Tortolle	1505	
Thainston	Thaynstona	1383	
Thomnaconlak	Thomnaconlak *	1511	*Tom na cùileig* ("knoll of the little corner or recess")
Thorneybrae	Thorneways	1588	
Thorpville	Threpland	1259	Derived from the Old English *thorpe* ("a village, hamlet, or group of houses")
Tibberchindy	Toberchenze	1523	*Tobar choinnich* ("Kenneth's well")
	Tiberquhendy	1552	
	Toberchindy	1585	
Tilfoudie	Tolloquhowdy	1536	*Tulach-choimheadaich* ("knoll of the warder or guard")
	Tulloquhode	1536	
	Tullochowdy	1638	
Tillathrowie	Tollochrovyis	1600	*Talamh-chruaidh* ("hard land", as in stony and hard to cultivate)
Tillenhilt	Tulynahiltis	1380	*Tulach na-h eilid* ("knoll of the hind")
Tillenturk	Tullinturk	1540	*Toll an tuirc* ("hollow of the boar") or *tulach an tuirc* ("knoll of the boar")
Tillesnacht	Tulysnacht	1170	*Tulach sneachda* ("knoll of the snow")
Tiiliesuck	Tuleskeuch	1507	*Tulach-sgitheach* ("thorn-hillock")
	Tulleskyuche	1510	
Tillioch	Tullioche	1610	*Tulach-achaidh* ("knoll of the field") or *tulach-each* ("horse knoll")

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Tilliriach	Tulochreoch	1444	*Tulach riabhach* ("grey or brindled knoll")
	Tulyreoche	1460	
Tillyangus	Tulyanguss	1391	*Tulach Aonghuis* ("Angus' knoll")
	Tulyanguse	1511	
Tillybin	Tulybyn	1525	*Tulach binne* ("knoll of judgment", referring to a court)
	Tullieboyne	1587	
	Tillibin *	1637	
Tillybirloch	Tulybrothlok	1380	*Tulach-broclaich* ("knoll of the badgers' den or warren")
	Tulibrolloch	1487	
	Tulibrochlok	1504	
Tillyboy	Tulliboy	1610	*Tulach buidhe* ("yellow knoll")
Tillybreen	Tulebreyne	1562	*Tulach-breun* ("marshy knoll"), where *breun* means "filthy, rotten, fetid"
Tillycairn	Tulycarn	1444	*Tulach cairn* ("knoll of the *cairn*")
Tillychardock	Tullehardoche	1601	*Tulach-ceardaich* ("knoll of the smithy")
Tillychetly	Tulliechetlie	1595	
	Tullichetlie	1609	
Tillyching	Tolachsyn	1324-9	*Tulach sean* (?) ("old knoll")
	Telanchsyne	1357	
	Tillihing	1597	
	Tulliheine	1597	
Tillydrine	Tullydrane	1511	*Tulach draighinn* ("thorn hillock")
Tillyfoddie	Tullochaddie	1638	*Tulach fhiodeach* ("turf hillock") or *tulach chodach* ("knoll of share or division")
Tillyfourie	Tullochourie	1628	
	Tulliequhorrie	1638	
Tillyfroskie	Tulliquhorsky	1170	*Tulach chrasgaidh* ("knoll of the crossing")
	Tulyquhorsky	1511	
	Tilliquhroskie	1597	
Tillygarmount	Tulycarman	1170	*Tulach garbh mhonaidh* (?) ("knoll of the rough moor")
	Tulygermont	1511	
	Tulygarmontht	1511	

Highland Place Names from West Aberdeenshire, Scotland

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Tillykirie	Tulykery	1444	*Tulach chaorach* ("knoll of the sheep")
	Tulliekeirie	1638	
Tillylair	Tillilair	1603	*Tulach làire* ("mare's knoll")
Tillylodge	Tulliludge	1603	*Tulach luig* (?) ("knoll of the hollow")
Tillymair	Tulymar	1444	*Tulach maoir* ("bailiff's knoll")
	Tulochmar	1446	
Tillyminnate	Tollemenat	1545	*Tulach-mennat* ("the knoll of the dwelling")
	Tullemenett	1600	
Tillymorgan	Knokmorgin	1510	*Cnoc-morgain* ("Morgan's hill") or "the *teaghlach* or dwelling of Morgan"
Tillyoch	Tulyoch	1446	*Tulach each* (?) ("knoll of the horses")
Tillyorn	Tilliorne	1630	*Tulach-eorna* ("knoll of the barley")
Tillypronie	Tulliprony	1507	*Tulach-broinne* ("knoll of the breast")
Tillytarmont	Tillent(er)mend	1534	*Tulach tearmuinn* ("knoll of the Termon-land") Derived from *tearmunn* ("Termon-land") where *tearmunn* refers to the *termini* or boundaries marking the sanctuary around the church or the church-lands
	Tilletarmen	1535	
Tilty	Tavilty	1481	*Damh-alltan* (?) ("ox-*burn*")
Tolachavrych	Tolachavrych *	1358	*Tulach-chaorach* (?) ("knoll of the sheep")
Tolahaspeck	Tulyhespite	1451	*Tulach easbuig* ("bishop's knoll")
Toldhu	Toldow	1552	*Toll dubh* ("black hole")
Tolduquhill	Toldoquhill	1577	
Toliboyer	Toliboyer *	1250	
Tollachie	Todlochy	1543	Derived from *tod-lochie* ("the little *loch* of the tod" where *tod* refers to a fox or bush)
	Tollachie *	1628	
Tollafraik	Tollofraik	1609	*Tulach creige* (?) ("knoll of the *craig*")
Tolmaads	Tolmade	1540	Derived from *toll* ("a hollow") or *tulach* ("a knoll")
Tolophin	Tollophin	1650	*Tulach fionn* ("white knoll")
Tolyocre	Tolyocre *	1358	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Tom a' Bhealaidh	Tombellie	1564	"Broom hill"
Tombeg	Toimebeg	1628	*Tom beag* ("little knoll")
Tomquhatty	Tomquhatty *	1511	
Ton Burn	Toen Burn	16th C	*Ton* ("the bottom")
Tonley	Taynlie	1549	*Tigh nan laogh* ("calves' house") or *tigh an léigh* ("house of the physician")
Toringloise	Tornoglois	1588	*Tom na claise* ("knoll of the furrow")
	Tarnaglois	1628	
Tornahatnach	Tornahaithneiche	1609	*Torr na h-aitionnaich* ("knoll of the juniper")
Tornaveen	Tornavythyn	1444	*Torran a' mheadhoin (*"little knoll of the middle") or *torran a bheathachain* ("little beast's knoll, i.e., where small animals were pastured or enclosed")
	Tornavethyne	1460, 1539	
	Tornavechin	1638	
Tornichélt	Tornikelt	1600	*Torr-nan-coillte* ("knoll of the woods")
Torphins	Torphinnis	1597	*Torr fionn* ("white or light-colored knoll")
	Torfynnes	1630	
Torquhandallochy	Torquinlachy	1539	*Torr ceann dalach* ("the hill or knoll of the head, or end of the field or dale")
Torries	Torrens	1609	*Torran* ("a little hillock or knoll")
Torrisoule	Torresowill	1534	*Torran sabhail* ("the knoll of the barn")
	Torrisoule	1545	
Tough	Tulich	1275, 1540	Derived from *tuath* ("north") or *tulach* ("a knoll, hillock")
	Tulyuuch	c.1366	
	Tulch	1450	
Towie, Upper and Nether	"terras de duabus Tollis"	1403, 1512	Derived from *tulach* ("a knoll, hillock")
	Uvir Towiis and Nethir Towiis	1495	
	Tolleis	1500-1	
Towie (Parish)	Tolly	1556	Derived from *tulach* ("a knoll, hillock")
Towie (Clatt)	Tolly	1511	Derived from *tulach* ("a knoll, hillock")
Towquheis	Towquheis *	1534	Derived from *tulach* ("a knoll, hillock")
Trenechinen	Trenechinen *	16th C	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Trewel Fair	Trewlekirk	1572	
Trotres Hill	Trotres Hill *	1650	
Tuberuskye	Tuberuskye *	1598	*Tobar-uisge* ("a spring well")
Tullesin	Tullesin	1574	
Tullich	Tulynathtlayk	1275	Derived from *tulach* ("a knoll, hillock")
	Tulynathelath	c.1366	May refer to St. Nathalan, patron saint of Tullich.
	Tullinathlak	a.1560	
Tullifour	Tullifour	1610	
Tulloch Dowy	Tullochdowy	1508	*Tulach-dubh* ("black knoll, hillock")
Tullochvenus	Tullachwyneys	1460	
	Tullochvens	1616	
	Tulliwanis	1638	
Tulloquhy	Tulloquhy *	1564	Possibly *tulachan* ("little knoll, hillock")
Tullos	Talzeauch	1566	*Teallach* (?) ("a smith's forge")
	Taliauch	1566	
Tullybauchlauch	Tulibaglagh	1268	
	Tullybauchlauch *	1588	
Tullynessle	Tulinestin	1157	Possibly derived from *teaghlach* ("a family") + the family name *Nestin*
	Tulynestyn	1275, c.1366	
	Tholynestyn	1376	
	Tillenessil	1549	
Tulyquhassly	Tulyquhassly *	1438	*Tulach chas-lighe* ("knoll of the rapid ford") (?)
Upper Beginge	Upper Beginge *	1650	
Walkendale	Vachindaill	1610	"A bleachfield"
Walton	le Weltona	1367	
Wardhouse	Wardris	1474	Derived from the Old English *weard* ("a guard")
	Warrderis	1515	
	Warrdris	1562	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Possible etymology and comments
Wark	Netoun de Knokreauch, alias Wrak	1600	MacDonald notes that there is a discrepancy in two transcriptions of this charter. The first, *Wrak*, is a contraction of *Knokreauch*. The second, *Wark*, refers to a castle or large building and is "probably right". His source is not available to check.
	Netoun de K. alias Wark	1600	
Warrackstone	Warrestoun	1550	Related to the personal name *Warrack*
	Warexton	1550	
Waterairn	Huchtirerne	1364	*Uachdar ardan* ("upper height")
	Ouchtirarne	1505	
	Auchterarne	1540	
	Auchtererne	1638	
Waternady	Auchternadie	1615	*Uachdar an alltain* ("height of the little *burn*")
Wedderburn	Wedderburne	1600	"The march *burn* of the *wedders'* or *wethers'* pasture", where a *wedder/wether* is a castrated sheep
	Wadderburn	1613	
Weéts	Weittis	1635	
Weistern	Wistrone	1588	Contraction of *Wester-town*
Wellhouse	The Wolhouse	1552	
	Walhous	1595	
Westercors	Westercors *	1600	
Whitestone	The quhitstane at the mureailehous	1511	MacDonald lightly normalized this entry. His source [15] had *The quhitstane at þe mvreaile hous.*
Willings	Willans	1600	Derived from *willans*, the Scots form of "willows"
Windsee, Windseye, Winds Eye	Windiesay	1595	
Womblehill	le Wedmylhill	1525	
	Wombilhill	1637	
Wraes	le Wrays	1514	
Wrangham	Warngham	1366	
	Wranghame	1644	

"Misplaced" Names

Several dated place-names were mentioned in entries, but had no entries of their own.

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Comment
Achrinys	"the two Clyntreys"	1367	
	Watirton	1367	
	Welton	1367	
Annetswell	Andat	1472	
	Dalclerachy	1457	
Auchállater	Kaledover	c.1200-16th C	Possibly derived from *coille + dobhar* ("wooded stream")
	Kaledour	c.1200-16th C	Modernly Calder, dated using [16], a 16th C copy of of charters dated from c.1200 on.
Beldorney	Mundurnachin	1204-1211	*Mondornach* dated using *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*.
	Mondornach	1468	
	Mundurno	1633	*Mundorno* dated using *Fasti Aberdonenses*.
Bodindeweill	River Dee	c.1630-57	
	Corredee	c.1630-57	MacDonald found these names in the collections of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King of Arms, which were not available.
	Badenocht	c.1630-57	
	Pittindawin	c.1630-57	
Brawlanknowes	Brawlanmour	1556	
Buchanstone	Oveyn	1408	
Bucharn	Balquharne	1527	*Baile chairn* ("town of the *cairn* or hill")
	Boquharne	1629	
Bunnyach, The	Morving	1600	
Clinterty	Fyntrach	c.1175	
	Fyntre	1257	
	Fyntreff	1316	
Clochmalōō	Kilmalew	1529	Named for St. Moluac
	Kilmolew	1559	Dated using [28,29].
	Morvern	a.1638	
Conyng or Cuning Hill	Nrurin	878	
Cornabroicht	Ballochbegy	1508	
Corse Castle	Cocheris	1505	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Comment
Craibstone	Auchterrony	1367	
	Achriny	1367	
Dalcheipe	Dee	1630-57	Dee is a river name. Glentaner Kirke is the name of a church. MacDonald found these names in the collections of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King of Arms, which were not available.
	Glentaner Kirke	1630-57	
Deveron, The	Eirenn	1094-7	River name
Dalcheipe	Glentaner Kirke	1630-57	MacDonald found this name in the collections of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King of Arms, which were not available.
Den, Chapel of	Kilbatho	1560	
	Repochquhy	1560	
	Croft Morell	1560	
Dotrick	Drumdothrik	15th C	These forms could not be specifically dated, but are found in a sequence of 15th C charters in [15]. Note that MacDonald mistranscribed the latter form as *Maryculter*.
	Mariculter	15th C	
Drumdurno	Mundurnachyn	1211	
Fidlerseatt	Pyperis-lynksetill-croft	1577	Dated using [28].
Gàrtly	The Hiltoun	1600	
	Hiltoune	1638	
Indègo	Huchtirerne	1364	
Kinord	Wyntoun	c1426	
Knockinglew	Knokinglass	1257	*Cnocan glas* ("grey or green little hill")
	Knokinglas	1550	
Logie Coldstone	Culquathlstan	not dated	*Cill Chathail* ("St. Cathal's cell or church") The undated form, *Culquathlstan*, was described by MacDonald as "the oldest spelling", but appears to be a misspelling of the 1524 *Colquhathlstan*.
	Colquhathlstan	1524	
	Culchodilstone	1537	
	Colquhodilstane	1543	
	Colquholdstane	1549	
	Culwholstane	1569	
	Calquholdstane	1638	
Lowrie	little Dunmetht	not dated	
	Edinglassie	not dated	

Header Form (usually modern)	Pre-1650 Form	Date(s)	Comment
Meanecht	Houctireyht	1245	
	Outherheycht	1233	
Monaltrie	Alterin	10th-12th century	*Altaire* or *altairin* ("a little altar" or "the place of the altar") *Alterin* was noted as being from the *Book of Deer*, which is dated to the 10th century with 12th century additions.
Ord Fundlie	Contolly	1250	*Chinn tulaich* ("knollhead")
	quhindlie	1593	
Outseat	Bogie	1511	
Scuttrie, Mill and Farm	Fowlismount	1527	
Tillychetly	Tulychedill	1488	
	Balquhadlie	1588	
Tillytarmont	Auchynaterman	1316	Derived from *tearmunn* ("Termon-land") where *tearmunn* refers to the *termini* or boundaries marking the sanctuary around the church, used to also indicate church-lands
Tolmaads	Monmaden	1250	Derived from *moine* ("a moss"), a personal name *Maden,* or the name of St. Maddan or Bishop Madianus
Tullynessie	Assach	undated	Stream name (Esset) MacDonald states that *Assach* is found in "one of the oldest Forbes Charters", but this source could not be found in order to determine the date. *Nessoke* was documented in [15,24]. The same charter also has the spelling *Nessok*.
	Nessoke	1391	
Wolf Holes	Murcroft	1445	
	Scottistoun	1455	
	Meikle Durno	1509	

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