

## LISTA CON LOS NOMBRES Y SIGNIFICADOS DE LAS DESTILERÍAS ESCOCESAS – TITO WHISKY

Fuente: <https://whiskycast.com/other-resources/scotch-distillery-names-pronunciations/>

DESTILERÍA	PRONUNCIACIÓN	SIGNIFICADO EN INGLÉS	SIGNIFICADO EN ESPAÑOL
ABERFELDY	aberFELdy	“The confluence of Palladius or Paldoc” <i>Aber</i> (Brythonic-Pictish – confluence or river mouth) <i>Phellaidh</i> (Old Gaelic – St. Paldoc, Christian missionary).	La desembocadura de St.Paldoc
ABERLOUR	aberLOUR	“Loud Confluence” <i>Aber</i> (Brythonic-Pictish – confluence or river mouth) <i>labhar</i> (Gaelic – loud).	El fuerte sonido que hace el río en su desembocadura
ALLT A BHAINNE	altà VANJA	“Burn of Milk” This area was used to milk cattle.	Arroyo de la leche (área usada para el ordeño de ganado)
ARDBEG	ardBEG	“Small Height” <i>Ard</i> (Scottish Gaelic – high) <i>beag</i> (Scottish Gaelic small).	Pequeño cabo de mar (roca alta y cortada verticalmente que sobresale en el mar o en la costa)
ARDMORE	ardMORE	“Big Height” <i>Ard</i> (Scottish Gaelic – high) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big).	Gran cabo de mar
ARRAN	ARran	“Place of Peaked Hills” <i>Aran</i> (Brythonic – peaked hill), very early Gaelic name, and the translation is not sure.	Lugar de las colinas en pico
AUCHENTOSHAN	OCHun–TOShun	“Corner of the field” The CH in the pronunciation guide is pronounced as the CH in loch.	La esquina del campo
AULTMORE	aaultMORE	“Big Stream” <i>Allt</i> (Scottish Gaelic – stream) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big).	Gran corriente
BALBLAIR	balBLAIR	“The Farm on the Moor” <i>Baile</i> (farm) <i>a’ Bhlàir</i> (flat land, or moorland).	La granja en el páramo
BALMENACH	balMEAHRnach	“The Middle Farm” <i>Am Baile Meadhanach</i> .	La granja del medio
BALVENIE	balVEnie	“Beathan’s farm” <i>Baile</i> (farm) <i>Bhainidh</i> or <i>Both Bhainidh</i> . Named after 11th century bishop of Mortlach.	La granja de Beathan (obispo de Mortlach del siglo XI)
BANFF	bamph	Banbh is a poetic name for Ireland who were used commemoratively to several placenames over Scotland.	Banph es un nombre poético para Irlanda
BENRIACH	ben RIach	“Speckled Mountain”	Montaña moteada
BENRINNES	ben RINnes	“Promontory Hill” <i>Beinn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – mountain) <i>roinn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – promontory).	Colina del promontorio (elevación del terreno o monte de poca altura)
BENROMACH	ben ROMach	“Shaggy Mountain”	Montaña tupida
BLACKWOOD	blackwood	Caroline Whitfield, the founder of this Shetland distillery, named it after her husband.	Caroline Whitfield, la fundadora de la destilería, la nombró en conmemoración a su esposo
BLADNOCH	BLADnoch	Old Gaelic name of a river which the meaning is unknown of.	Antiguo nombre gaélico de un río cuyo significado se desconoce.

<b>BLAIR ATHOLL</b>	blair ATHol	“Plain of the new Ireland” <i>Blar</i> (Scottish Gaelic – plain) <i>ath</i> (Scottish Gaelic – next or second) <i>Fhodla</i> (Old Gaelic – Irish goddess Fodla, also old name for Ireland).	Llanura de la nueva Irlanda
<b>BOWMORE</b>	bowMORE	“Big Hut” <i>Both</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hut or house) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big).	Cabaña grande
<b>BRACKLA</b>	BRACKlach	“Speckled Hillslope” by some sources, and “The Badger’s Sett” <i>A’ Bhraclaich</i> by others. Often also referred to as ‘Royal Brackla’ by appointment of King William IV who was fond of this malt.	Ladera moteada
<b>BRORA</b>	BROra	“The bridges river” <i>Bru’r</i> (Old Norse – bridge) <i>aa</i> (Old Norse – river).	El río del puente
<b>BRUICHLADDICH</b>	BROOìch-LADDich	Also: BROOKladDEE. “The Bank of the Shore” <i>Bruach</i> (bank) <i>a’ Chladaich</i> (shore). The second pronunciation is used locally in dialect, and might have a Norse background.	El banco de la orilla
<b>BUNNAHABHAIN</b>	boonaHAAven	“Foot of the River” <i>Bonn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – bottom) <i>abhainn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – stream or river).	Fondo del río
<b>CAOL ILA</b>	COOL-eelah	“Sound of Islay” <i>Caol</i> (Scottish Gaelic – sound) <i>Ila</i> stands for Islay (Anglicized), which might come from the personal name <i>ile</i> , which in mythology is a Danish princess who came from Ireland to Islay. During her crossing over the sea stones magically appeared for her to place her feet on. More information on <i>ile</i> can be found at the Islay entry.	El sonido de Islay
<b>CAPERDONICH</b>	kapperDOHnich	Is named after the “Secret Well” it uses for its water.	Es el nombre del pozo secreto que utilizan para su agua
<b>CARDHU</b>	kahrDOO	“Black Rock” <i>Creag</i> (Scottish Gaelic – rock) <i>dubh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – black)	Piedra negra
<b>CLYNELISH</b>	cleinLISH	“Sloped Garden” <i>Claon</i> (Scottish Gaelic – sloped) <i>lios</i> (Scottish Gaelic – garden).	Jardín inclinado
<b>COLEBURN</b>	coleburn	The area around this burn has probably been used to make charcoal.	El área alrededor de esta quemadura probablemente se ha utilizado para hacer carbón.
<b>CONVALMORE</b>	convalMORE	Named after the Conval hills located just north of Dufftown.	Lleva el nombre de las colinas Conval ubicadas justo al norte de Dufftown.
<b>CRAGGANMORE</b>	kragganMORE	“The Big Rock” <i>An Creagan</i> (Scottish Gaelic – rock) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big)	La gran roca
<b>CRAIGHELLACHIE</b>	krayKHELLachie	“Rock of the Stoney Place” <i>Creag</i> (Scottish Gaelic – rock) <i>ealeachaidh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – stony).	Roca del lugar pedregoso

<b>DAILUAINE</b>	dal-HOOànjeh	“The Green Meadow” <i>An Dail Uaine</i> . In the pronunciation the OO is pronounced like the oo in cool.	El prado verde
<b>DALLAS DHU</b>	dallas DHU	“Field by the Black Waterfall” <i>Dail</i> (Scottish Gaelic – field) <i>eas</i> (Scottish Gaelic – waterfall) <i>dubh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – black).	Campo junto a la cascada negra
<b>DALMORE</b>	dalMORE	“The Big Field” <i>Dail</i> (Scottish Gaelic – field) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big).	El gran campo
<b>DALWHINNIE</b>	dalWHINnie	“Field of the Champion” <i>Dail</i> (Scottish Gaelic – field) <i>cuingid</i> (Scottish Gaelic – champion). In the pronunciation, make sure the H sounds gets pronounced well.	Campo del campeón
<b>DEANSTON</b>	deanston	“The Hill (fort)”, An Dùn. Other sources translate it as “Dean’s farm”.	La colina o La granja de Dean
<b>DUFFTOWN</b>	DUFton	Town named after James Duff who founded it. Duff comes from <i>dubh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – black).	Ciudad negra, nombrada por James Duff (fundador)
<b>DUMBARTON</b>	dumBARTon	“Stronghold of the Britons” <i>Dùn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – fortified stronghold) <i>breatainn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – britons).	Fortaleza de los británicos
<b>EDRADOUR</b>	edraDAUWer	“Between Two Waters” <i>Eadar</i> (Scottish Gaelic – between) <i>da</i> (Scottish Gaelic – two) <i>dhobhar</i> (Brythonic Scottish Gaelic – waters).	Entre dos aguas
<b>FETTERCAIRN</b>	fetter-CAIRN	“Wooded Slope” <i>Faither</i> (Scottish Gaelic – terraced slope or gradient) <i>cardden</i> (Brythonic Celtic – wood or copse).	Pendiente arbolada
<b>GLEN ALBYN</b>	glen ALbin	“Glen Alba” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>Alba</i> (old name for Scotland).	Valle del río en la montaña, o la colina, Escocia
<b>GLEN ALLACHIE</b>	glen ALLachie	“The glen at the Rocky Place” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>Aileachaidh</i> . Note again that the ch is pronounced like the ch in loch.	El valle en el lugar rocoso
<b>GLEN BURGIE</b>	glen BURgie	“Glen of the Fort” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>borg</i> (Norse – fort).	El valle del fuerte
<b>GLEN CADAM</b>	glen KAdam	<i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country). Cadam is the name of a house with unknown meaning.	El valle de Cadam (casa con significado desconocido)

<b>GLEN DEVERON</b>	glen DEAFeron	“Glen of the Black Earn” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) Originally called <i>Eron</i> possibly from <i>Erin</i> (Old Irish). <i>dubh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – dark) added later.	El valle del río oscuro
<b>GLEN CRAIG</b>	glen KRAIG	“Glen of the Rock” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>creag</i> (Scottish Gaelic – rock)	El valle de la roca
<b>GLENDULLAN</b>	glen DULLan	Glen: river valley, and Dullan means standing rock or stone, perhaps a cairn.	El valle de la roca de pie
<b>GLENDRONACH</b>	glen DRONach	“Valley of the Blackberries”	El valle de las moras
<b>GLEN ELGIN</b>	glen ELgin	“Glen Little Ireland” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>ealg</i> (Scottish Gaelic – old name for Ireland) <i>in</i> (Scottish Gaelic suffix for ‘litte’).	El valle de la pequeña Irlanda
<b>GLEN ESK</b>	glen ESK	“Glen of the Water” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>uisge</i> (Scottish Gaelic – water). <i>e</i> (Scottish Gaelic – water).	El valle del agua
<b>GLENFARCLAS</b>	glen FÀRclass	“Valley of the Green Grass”	El valle de la hierba verde
<b>GLENFIDDICH</b>	glen FIDdich	“Fid’s Glen” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>Fidach</i> is a old Pictish province name. <i>Fid</i> is most likely a first name. “The Glen of the Deer” is more a marketing tool :). Note that again the ending ch is pronounced as in the word loch, and not as a hard k sound.	Valle de los ciervos
<b>GLEN GARIOCH</b>	glen GEERie	“Glen of the Rough Ground” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>Garbh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – roughness) <i>ach</i> (Scottish Gaelic – field or place).	El valle del terreno duro
<b>GLENGLOSSAUGH</b>	glen GLASSòch	“Glen of the Grey-green Place” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>Glasach</i> .	El valle del lugar verde grisáceo
<b>GLENGOYNE</b>	glen GOYNE	“Glen of the Wild Geese” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country)	El valle del ganso salvaje

<b>GLEN GRANT</b>	glen grant	<i>“Grant’s glen” Glen</i> (Scottish Gaelic – glen), <i>Grant</i> is the family name of the founder of the distillery.	El valle de Grant (nombre de familia)
<b>GLEN KEITH</b>	glen keith	<i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country), Keith is unclear. It might come from <i>cait</i> (pictish – a personal name), but also <i>coit</i> (Brythonic and Old Gaelic – wood) is said to be the source.	El valle de Keith (nombre personal) o de la madera
<b>GLENKINCHIE</b>	glen KINsee	<i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country), <i>kinchie</i> comes from ‘de Quincey’ who were landowners of this place. That also explains why the ‘ch’ is not pronounced as you would expect in Gaelic as the ch in ‘loch’.	Valle de De Quincey (dueños del lugar)
<b>GLENLIVET</b>	glenLIFfit	<i>“Glen of the Smooth Place” Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>liobh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – slippery/smooth) <i>ait</i> (Scottish Gaelic – place).	Valle del río Livet. El valle del lugar resbaladizo
<b>GLEN LOCHY</b>	glenLOCHee	<i>“Glen of the Lossie” Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country), lossie is more unclear. It is said the name comes from Loxa, meaning crook in Greek. Also <i>lus</i> (Scottish Gaelic – herbs or plants) is suggested.	Valle de las hierbas
<b>GLEN LOSSIE</b>	glen LOSSee	<i>“Glen of the Lossie” Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country), lossie is more unclear. It is said the name comes from Loxa, meaning crook in Greek. Also <i>lus</i> (Scottish Gaelic – herbs or plants) is suggested	Valle de las hierbas
<b>GLEN MHOR</b>	glen VHOR	<i>“The Great Glen” Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big)	El gran valle

<b>GLENMORANGIE</b>	glenMÒRANgee	<p>“Glen of the Big Meadows” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big) <i>innse</i> (Scottish Gaelic – water meadows). “The Glen Of Tranquillity” has more to do with marketing than a proper translation 😊 In 2003 a Gaelic speaker filed a complaint at the Scottish authority on the subject of marketing about the wrong translation. Glenmorangie then said the translation comes from <i>Gleann mor na sith</i> which translates as ‘big glen of peace’ or ‘glen of tranquillity’.</p>	El valle de la tranquilidad o El valle de los grandes prados
<b>GLEN MORAY</b>	glen MORray	<p>“Glen Sea Settlement” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>mori</i> (old Gaelic name).</p>	Asentamiento en el valle del mar
<b>GLEN ORD</b>	glen ord	<p>“Glen of the Rounded hill” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>t-Òrd</i>, “The rounded hill”.</p>	El valle de la colina redondeada
<b>GLENROTHERS</b>	glen ROTtus	<p><i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) Modern name, <i>Roths</i> was the family name of the earls who owned the land. <i>Rathes</i> is also Scottish Gaelic for ring-fort. In other words, another where it is not sure where the name originates from.</p>	El valle de Roths (nombre de la familia dueña de las tierras)
<b>GLEN SCOTIA</b>	glen SCOsha	<p>“Glen of the Scots” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>scoti</i> is the original name for the immigrants who came from Northern Ireland.</p>	El valle de los escoceses
<b>GLEN SPEY</b>	glen spey	<p>Exact translation of spey is not known. <i>Spiathan</i> (old Scottish Gaelic – thorn) and <i>spyddad</i> (Brythonic – hawthorn), and also <i>squeas</i> (pre Celtic – vomit or gush) with the -an ending has been suggested.</p>	El valle de Spey o Valle de la espina
<b>GLENTURRET</b>	glen THURret	<p>“Glen of the Little Dry Stream” <i>Tur</i> (Scottish Gaelic – dry) <i>that</i> suffix indicating small. Meaning the stream dries up in summer.</p>	El valle de la pequeña corriente seca

<b>GLEN UGIE</b>	glen UGEE	“Glen of the ugie” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>ugeach</i> (Scottish Gaelic – nook or hollow).	El valle del rincón
<b>GLENURY</b>	glen URee	<i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) , <i>Ury</i> is the name of the district.	El valle de Ury (distrito)
<b>GLEN WYVIS</b>	glen WYvis	“Glen of the Rock” <i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>creag</i> (Scottish Gaelic – rock).	El valle de la roca
<b>GLEN ELGIN</b>	glen ELgin	<i>Glen</i> (Anglicised Scottish Gaelic word for gleann, river valley in mountain or hill country) <i>uais</i> (Scottish Gaelic – noble or majestic).	El valle de Elgin (ciudad) o El valle majestuoso
<b>HIGHLAND PARK</b>	highland park	Name is most likely chosen by the original owner to give the consumers a feeling of what the whisky would taste like, and put them in the corner of “highland whiskies”. <i>Update: According to the distillery, “Highland” refers to the location of the distillery in the hills above Kirkwall, and “Park” was the Orcadian term for farmland.</i>	Parque de las tierras altas
<b>INCHMURRIN</b>	inchMÙRrin	“Island of St. Mirin” <i>Innis</i> (Scottish Gaelic – island) <i>mirin</i> (personal name from 7th century Irish abbot).	Isla de San Mirin
<b>ISLAY</b>	EYElà	<p>“Ile’s Island” <i>Ile</i> (personal name) <i>ey</i> (Old Norse – island). If the name is Gaelic from origina it may be “flank shaped”. The pronunciation shows how most Scots would pronounce the name, on the island itself EElah is more common.</p> <p>Another possible translation is that <i>Ile</i> has been Anglicized to Islay, and comes from the personal name <i>ile</i>, which in mythology is a Danish princess who came from Ireland to Islay. During her crossing over the sea stones magically appeared for her to place her feet on.</p>	La isla de Ile
<b>JURA</b>	jura	“Doirad’s Island” <i>Doirad</i> (Norse personal name, meaning deer) <i>ey</i> (Old Norse – island).	La isla de Doirad
<b>KININVIEW</b>	kinINview	“The End of the Fair Plain”, <i>Ceann Fhinn Mhuighe</i> .	El final de la llanura
<b>KNOCHDHU</b>	nockDOO	“Black Hill” <i>Cnoc</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hill) <i>dubh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – black)	Colina negra

<b>LADYBANK</b>	ladybank	“Boggy Slope” <i>Leathad</i> (Scottish Gaelic – slope) <i>bog</i> (Scottish Gaelic – moist). Name has been anglicized to Lady.	Pendiente pantanosa
<b>LAGAVULIN</b>	lagaVOOlin	“Hollow by the Mill” <i>Lag</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hollow) <i>a’Mhuilinn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – by the mill).	Hueco en el molino
<b>LAPHROAIG</b>	laFROIG	“Hollow by the Big Bay” <i>Lag</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hollow) <i>a’mhor</i> (Scottish Gaelic – by the big) <i>aig</i> (Scottish Gaelic – bay).	Hueco en la gran bahía
<b>LEDAIG</b>	LEADaig	“The Small Slope” <i>An Leadag</i> . Other sources translate it as having a Norse origin meaning “A bay which is difficult to enter”.	La pequeña pendiente
<b>LOCH LOMOND</b>	loch LOmond	On this name the historians are not entirely sure. It could be <i>lumond</i> (Brythonic – beacon) referring to Ben Lomond, another source might be <i>leamham</i> (Scottish Gaelic – elm).	Lago Lomond (lomond puede ser faro u olmo)
<b>ROYAL LOCHNAGAR</b>	LOCHnagár	“Loch of the Noise or Laughter” <i>Loch</i> (Scottish Gaelic – loch) <i>na</i> (Scottish Gaelic – of the) (Scottish Gaelic – slope) <i>gair</i> (Scottish Gaelic – noise or laughter). The ‘Royal’ is by appointment of Queen Victoria.	Lago del ruido o la risa
<b>LONGMORN</b>	LONGmorn	“Morgan’s Church or Field” <i>Lann</i> (Scottish Gaelic – field or church field) <i>Morgan</i> (Brythonic personal name of a saint).	Iglesia o campo de Morgan
<b>MACALLAN</b>	macALan	“Fillan’s Plain”, <i>Magh Fhaolain</i> . Occasionally also translated to “property of the son of Allan.” Mac means “son of”.	La llanura de Fillan o Propiedad del hijo de Allan
<b>MANNOCHMORE</b>	manNOCHmore	“The Place of the Monks” Mannocho (Scottish Gaelic – big) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big).	El lugar de los monjes
<b>MILLBURN</b>	MILLburn	“The Stream of the Mill” Allt (Scottish Gaelic – stream) <i>a’Mhuilinn Allt</i> (Scottish Gaelic – mill).	La corriente del molino
<b>MILTONDUFF</b>	milltonDUFF	“Duff’s Millton” Milton means a farm or village with a mill. Duff is a personal name.	La granja con un molino de Duff
<b>MORTLACH</b>	mòrtLACH	“Big Hill” <i>Mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big) <i>ulach</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hill).	La gran colina
<b>OBAN</b>	ooBAN	“Little Bay” <i>Ob</i> (Scottish Gaelic from Old Norse “hop” which means bay or inlet) <i>an</i> (Scottish Gaelic – little).	Pequeña bahía
<b>PITTYVAICH</b>	PITTYvaáich	“The Farm with the Byre” <i>Peit/Baile a’ Bhàthaich</i> (Pictish Gaelic)	La granja con el establo



<b>PORT ELLEN</b>	port ellen	Lady Ellenor was the wife of the founder of the town, W.F. Campbell.	Puerto Ellen (Lady Ellenor era la esposa del fundador de la ciudad)
<b>PULTENEY</b>	PULT'ney	Named after one of the developers of the place the distillery is built.	El nombre de uno de los desarrolladores del lugar donde se encuentra la destilería
<b>ROSEBANK</b>	rosebank	The English name refers to a bank of roses, "Kenneth's secluded spot", <i>Cùil Choinnich</i> is another possible translation in Gaelic.	Banco de rosas
<b>ST. MAGDALENE</b>	st MÁGdelain	The area this distillery was located is known as St. Magdalene's Cross.	Nombre del área donde se encontraba está destilería
<b>SCAPA</b>	scàppà	"Boat" <i>Skalp</i> (Old Norse – boat).	Bote
<b>SPEY</b>	spey	Exact translation is not known. <i>Spiathan</i> (old Scottish Gaelic – thorn) <i>andyspyddad</i> (Brythonic – hawthorn), and also <i>squeas</i> (pre Celtic – vomit or gush) with the <i>-an</i> ending has been suggested.	No se conoce la traducción exacta. Puede ser espina o espino
<b>SPEYBURN</b>	spey burn	See above	Ver arriba
<b>SPEYSIDE</b>	spey side	See above	Ver arriba
<b>SPRINGBANK</b>	springbank	Name comes probably simply from the fact that there is a spring on a bank...	El nombre viene probablemente simplemente del hecho de que hay un resorte en un banco ...
<b>STRATHISLA</b>	strathEYela	"The Valley of the River Isla" Strath (Scottish Gaelic – broad river valley), <i>Isla</i> is the river that flows here.	El valle del río Isla
<b>STRATHMILL</b>	strathMILL	<i>Strath</i> (Scottish Gaelic – broad river valley), the distillery used to be a mill.	Molino del amplio valle del río. La destilería solía ser un molino
<b>TALISKER</b>	TALisker	"Sloping Rock" <i>T-hallr</i> (Old Norse – sloping) <i>skjaer</i> (Old Norse – rock).	Pendiente rocosa
<b>TAMDHU</b>	thamDOO	"Black hill" <i>Tom</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hill) <i>dubh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – black).	Colina negra
<b>TAMNAVULIN</b>	tamnaVOOLIN	"Mill on the Hill" <i>Tom</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hill) <i>a'mhuilinn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – by the mill)	Molino en la colina
<b>TEANINICH</b>	thaiNINich	"The House on the Moor" <i>Taigh</i> (Scottish Gaelic – house) <i>an Aonaich</i> (Scottish Gaelic – large area or moorland).	La casa en el páramo
<b>TOBERMORY</b>	toberMOREee	"Mary's Well" <i>Tobar</i> (Scottish Gaelic – well) <i>Moire</i> (Scottish Gaelic – Mary).	El pozo de Mary
<b>TOMATIN</b>	tomàTIN	"Juniper Hill" <i>Tom</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hill) <i>aitionn</i> (Scottish Gaelic – juniper).	La colina del enebro
<b>TOMINTOUL</b>	tominTOWEL	"Little Hill of the Barn" <i>Tom</i> (Scottish Gaelic – hill) <i>an t-sabhail</i> (Scottish Gaelic – of the barn).	Pequeña colina del granero
<b>TORMORE</b>	torMORE	"High Hill" <i>Torr</i> (Scottish Gaelic – mound or hill) <i>mór</i> (Scottish Gaelic – big)	Colina alta

**TULLIBARDINE**

tulliBÁrdine

“Hill of Warning” *Tullach* (Scottish Gaelic – hill slope) *bardainn* (Scottish Gaelic – warning).

Colina de advertencia