For someone recently introduced to the study of place-names of Scandinavian origin in the British Isles, it may well seem that the range of types used for coining new place-names was largely restricted to the habitative elements by, porp, þveit, bólstaðr, staðir and setr/sætr. This is of course not true, but research has to a large extent focused on these six place-name types, partly because they all occur in large numbers, and not least because these types have been used with the aim of determining the nationality of the Scandinavian settlers. It would appear that the first three place-name elements, by, porp and þveit, tended to be used by Danish settlers, whereas bólstaðr, staðir and setr/sætr instead found favour among Norwegian namers. The aim of determining the nationality of the Scandinavian settlers has certainly loomed large in the discussions over the years, and it is perhaps for this reason that the place-name element toft, Old Norse (ON) topt, f., has rarely been focused on. Being found in both Denmark and Norway, as well as in large numbers in Sweden, it is certainly not an ideal place-name type on which to construct theories about the nationality of the Scandinavian settlers. This does not mean, however, that toft is not an interesting place-name element. Not only is it found throughout Norway, Sweden and Denmark, it also occurs in all areas of Scandinavian Viking-Age colonial activity: Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Scotland, England and Normandy. According to Kulturhistorisk leksikon for nordisk middelalder, over 1,500 names containing the element toft exist or have been known to exist.¹ The same work also states that the number of place-names in Great Britain containing Scandinavian toft amounts to about 220, so the name type certainly seems worthy of study.

There are, however, various factors which make toft a fairly difficult place-name element to study. Not only is the original denotation of toft

uncertain, but toft has also become a fully functional appellative not only in English and Scots but also in Gaelic—a point which at times makes it a difficult matter to establish whether a name containing toft has in fact been coined by Scandinavian-speaking people or not. Over the next sections, I shall try to present an outline of the occurrence of this place-name element in Scotland and the Isle of Man, as well as to discuss some of the problems relating to the element in general.

In continental Scandinavia it is believed that there are about 800 names containing the element toft. About 480 of these are located in Sweden, whereas Norway and Denmark have 127 and 198 toft-names respectively. The form of this place-name element varies considerably from country to country in Scandinavia. The Old Danish form was t_ft, f., whereas it was also found in the forms tom(p)t, f., in Old Swedish and as topt, tompt and tupt, f., in Old Norse. The most common present-day form is toft but in Sweden and in parts of Norway the form tomt is also current. In the remainder of this article the form toft will be used, partly because it is the most common and partly because it is in this form that the place-name element normally appears in the British Isles. By this I am not implying that toft in the British Isles is derived solely from Old Danish. The origin may equally well be Old Norse, as Old Norse pt is known to change to ft from around 1150.2

The Old Scandinavian forms seemingly all presuppose an original Proto-Norse form *tumfi-, which, although not recorded outside North Germanic, derives from the Indo-European root *deiners ‘to build, join’.3 Toft is therefore possibly related to such words as Greek dómos, Latin domus ‘house’ and Old Irish damnain ‘to tether, tame’.4 Although the original meaning of the word is not certain,5 the Old Danish appellative t_ft is recorded with the meaning ‘a piece of land in a village taken out of the communal land for settlement, etc.’,6 whereas Old Norse topt meant ‘a site,
place on which a building may be erected or has been erected’.7 As a
place-name element in general, toft could have settlement denotation or it
could refer to fields as well. The latter denotation is especially common in
Denmark but is also found in field-names in, for instance, the Danelaw.8 In
old habitative names, the denotation of toft may either have been similar to
the connotative content of the appellative, or it may simply have been a
more general ‘site of a settlement’.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, toft is an early loan in
English, being recorded already in 1001 where it occurs in the phrase: Healf
þæt land æt Suðham, innur and uttur, on tofte and on crofte (‘Half of the
land at Southam, including homestead as well as land’).9 The meaning of
toft implied here is that of ‘a homestead, site of a house and its
out-buildings’. Sometimes toft may also signify both a settlement site as
well as its accompanying land; but sometimes it simply signifies a ‘knoll or
hillock, especially one suitable for settlement’. An example of the latter
meaning is well illustrated by the quotation from Willam Langland’s Piers
Plowman which forms part of the title of this article: I sauh a tour on a toft,
tryelyche i-maket; a deop dale bineothe (‘I saw a tower on a hillock, very
well-built; a deep valley below’).10 All the connotations are closely related
each other but the one alluded to in the above quotation is probably to be
considered a development of the first meaning. Apart from this latter
meaning, the meanings stated by the Oxford English Dictionary are very
close to the known appellatival usage of toft in Scandinavia. Part of the
reason for the popularity of this word in English may be its frequent
occurrence in the expression toft and croft, which signifies the entire
holding with homestead and attached arable land.

In Scots toft/taft usually connotes a ‘homestead and its land’, i.e. a
meaning akin to the second connotation stated by the Oxford English

7 J. Fritzner, Ordbog over det gamle norske sprog, vol. 3 (Kristiania, 1886–96),
712.
8 K. Cameron, ‘The minor names and field-names in the Holland Division of
Lincolnshire’, in The Vikings, edited by Th. Anderson and K. I. Sandred, (Uppsala,
In Gaelic, where toft has been borrowed as tobhta, the signification of this word is today ‘the wall of a house’ or ‘the ruins of a house’, a development which is rather far removed from the Scots and English connotations. This connotation can hardly, however, be considered original if one considers the Gaelic place-names where the generic tobhta (in Anglicised Gaelic tote or tota) is combined with a personal name, such as Tota Ruairidh Dhuibh ‘Black Ruairidh’s toft’ or Tota Maol Moirag ‘Maol Moirag’s toft’. In such instances tobhta can hardly have denoted a ruined house, but would rather have been applied with a denotation similar to that prevalent in Scandinavian. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that the present connotation of Gaelic tobhta must be a late independent Gaelic development.

In Scandinavia, it is generally believed that toft became active as a place-name element in the late Migration Period. This assumption is made mainly on the grounds of the specific material of toft-compounds, which, apart from often containing personal names of a relatively early pre-Christian character, does not differ from that of other Viking-Age place-name types. The fact that this place-name type is also found in all areas settled by Scandinavians in the Viking Age also lends credibility to the assumption that toft is essentially a Viking-Age place-name type. Localities bearing a name in -toft in Scandinavia are typically of a secondary nature, mostly single farms and small groups of farms. Only about one per cent of the parish names in Denmark contain a name in -toft. In general, the humble habitative status of this place-name element is carried over into the British Isles and other areas of Scandinavian Viking-Age colonial activity.

Very little research has been done exclusively on this place-name element in the British Isles. In fact, the only relatively detailed study I have been able to find is one carried out in 1946 by the Swedish linguist Bengt Holmberg, who, in his work Tomt och toft som appellativ och

\[14\] Danmarks stednavne, vol. 17,2.2 (Copenhagen, 1984), xxxix–xl.
GAMMELTOFT

*ortsnamnselement*, lists 162 names containing *toft* in England, four in Man and forty-eight in Scotland.\(^\text{15}\) His findings are, particularly as far as the Scottish material is concerned, based on old and general works such as James Johnston’s *Place Names of Scotland* from 1934 and Jakob Jakobsen’s *The Place Names of Shetland* from 1936.\(^\text{16}\) Furthermore, he does not address any of the inherent problems of the material in his possession. One of the most problematic issues concerning Holmberg’s study of names in *toft* in Scotland and Man is the fact that he considers more or less all the names containing *toft* or the derived Gaelic *tota* to be examples of Scandinavian naming. He thus lists names such as (Holmberg’s examples): Kolbenstaft, Eccleston and Tota maoil Moraig as examples of one and the same naming practice, when they are in reality the result of three different ones—Scandinavian, English and Gaelic—but all utilising an element of ultimately the same origin. Of the three, only Colbinstoft (Culbinstoft 1577 SheDoc2 (237)) in Shetland can be said to be of Scandinavian origin by reason of the specific containing the typical Scandinavian personal name *Kolbeinn*, m. Eccles Tofts (*Tofts RSS 1532* (II, 1395)) in Eccles, Berwickshire is instead an original English simplex *toft*-name with a typical plural marker. The name forms part of a fairly large Borders group of English *toft*-names, all in the simplex form Tofts. For this reason the parish name Eccles has been prefixed to Tofts in recent centuries to help distinguish it from the many similar names in Tofts in the region. Holmberg also considered a typically Gaelic construction such as Tota Maol Moirag to be of Scandinavian origin, although it is constructed with the normal Gaelic word order with the generic placed before the specific. Even the specific is typically Gaelic, being the personal name *Maol Moraig* ‘devotee of Moraig’. The resulting impression of Bengt Holmberg’s list of Scottish and Manx *toft*-names is that of a messy list of very different place-name entities, both structurally as well as linguistically.

To remedy this and to put focus on the research into Scandinavian *toft* as a place-name generic in the British Isles, I have attempted to construct my own list of place-names in Scotland and the Isle of Man which are, or probably are, of Norse origin. My sources for this list have primarily been

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\(^{15}\) Holmberg, *Tomt och toft som appellativ och ortsnamnselement*, pp. 232–35.

The Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain,\textsuperscript{17} the most readily available printed sources, particularly Retours, RMS and RSS,\textsuperscript{18} as well as some scholarly place-name works such as Hugh Marwick’s Orkney Farm-Names.\textsuperscript{19} This relatively superficial research has so far uncovered in excess of 150 names—three times the numbers of Holmberg’s list—and I am fairly confident that this number can be increased considerably. Naturally, not all of the names found are of relevance here, as a large number of these are post-Norse Gaelic, Scots and English formations.

There is, for example, a concentration of later English and Scots names of the type Eccles Tofts starting in the Borders and extending up into Perthshire. Virtually all of these are original simplex names in Tofts, featuring a Scots/English plural ending in -s. On the whole, these names should not be considered to have been bestowed by a Scandinavian-speaking people. Instead they should rather be seen as having

\textsuperscript{17} The Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain, (London, 1990).
\textsuperscript{18} The following sources have been used: ChronMan = Chronica Regum Mannie & Insularum—Chronicles of the Kings of Man and the Isles, transcribed and translated with an introduction by G. Broderick (Isle of Man, 1996); HSRO = Lord Henry Sinclair’s 1492 Rental of Orkney, edited by W. P. L. Thomson (Kirkwall, 1996); OR = Orkney Rentals in the period 1500–1739 and 1794, unpublished manuscripts in the Orkney County Library, Kirkwall (source-forms as found in Marwick, 1952); Retours = Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum quae in publicis archivis Scotiae adhuc servantur. Abbreviato. Printed by command of his majesty King George III, (1811–16), 3 vols; RMS = Register of the Great Seal: Registrum Magni Sigilli Regnum Scotorum, edited by J. M. Thomson and others (Edinburgh, 1882–1914); RSS = Register of the Privy Seal: Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regnum Scotorum, edited by M. Livingstone and others (Edinburgh, 1908– ) vol. 1– ; SheDoc = Shetland Documents, 1580–1611, edited by J. H. Ballantyne and B. Smith (Lerwick, 1994); SheDoc2 = Shetland Documents, 1195–1579, edited by J. H. Ballantyne and B. Smith (Lerwick, 1999).
been named by Scots/English-speaking people speaking a language influenced by Scandinavian, as suggested by Sarah Grey Thomason and Terence Kaufman in a study of the Scandinavian influence on English.\textsuperscript{20} A fair share of genuine Gaelic constructions in \textit{tobhta}, \textit{tota}, or \textit{tote}, such as Tota nan Druidhean ‘the toft of the sorcerers’ (NG5158) in Skye, the Lewis place-names Tota Faide ‘the longer toft’ (NB3123), Tota Ruairidh Dhuibh ‘Black Ruairidh’s toft’ (NB3911) and the already mentioned Tota Maol Moirag ‘Maol Moirag’s toft’ (NB0830), testify to the popularity of this element in Gaelic, too. Considering that \textit{toft} still forms part of the lexicon of English, Scots and Gaelic, it is perhaps not so surprising to find so many names utilising this element.

As interesting as it may be from a historical linguistic point of view that Scandinavian \textit{toft} has entered into all the languages with which Scandinavian came into contact in England and Scotland, it complicates the study of the original Scandinavian place-name element itself considerably. However, by careful analysis of all the aforementioned 150 individual names in -\textit{toft}, I have been able to pick out fifty-nine names which originate, or most likely originate, from Scandinavian. To this can be added an additional sixteen place-names which may originate from Scandinavian, but which cannot be distinguished from cognate onomastic constructions in Gaelic or Scots. The tally of names I have found so far that originate from, or possibly originate from, Scandinavian \textit{toft} thereby numbers no less than seventy-five (please see the Appendix for a full list of names).

The distribution of names in -\textit{toft} (see fig. 1) is fairly typical of that of other habitative place-names of Scandinavian origin. The name-type is found in a belt stretching from Shetland in the north to the Isle of Man in the south, but the distribution of the names is far from even. By far the greatest concentrations of names are situated in Orkney and Shetland, whereas an even scatter of names can be found in Caithness, the Outer Hebrides and Skye. South of Ardnamurchan the number of names ebbs out, and only a few examples have so far been located in the area stretching from Coll to the Isle of Man.

The fifty-nine place-names I have located with a generic in \textit{toft} which definitely, or most probably, originate from Scandinavian, constitute the group of black dots in fig. 1. Of these, forty are compound formations that

contain specifics of a fairly wide variety, from nouns, adjectives and adverbs, to personal names, by-names and place-names. About half the specifics characterise the situation of the locality in relation to another locality, be it named or unnamed, or the characterisation of the locality is given in terms of what may be found in the locality. For instance, the name of Skenstoft in Orkney (Skennistoft 1612 OR) has apparently been named so because of its situation near a now lost place-name *Skeiðarnaust ‘the skeið boat house’. In the same way, the specific of Eistotair, ON eiðr, m., ‘a promontory’, describes the situation of the locality on or near such a feature. In the Shetland name Stotoft (Scutoft [vel Stutoft] 1642 Retours (O&S, 33)), the specific, ON stufr, m., ‘a stump’, on the other hand, reveals that the namer must have considered the existence of a stump of sorts on the locality as a major distinguishing feature. In the same way, the three Howatofts in Orkney (Howatoft 1626 Charter) must each have been endowed with several mounds, as the specific in all three instances is hauga, the genitive plural of ON haugr, m., ‘a mound’. In a few cases, such as in Auratote, South Uist, and probably also Everaft, Orkney, where the specific appears to be the Old Norse comparative adjective efri, ‘upper’, the situation of the locality is merely stated to be the ‘upper’ as compared to another locality.

In a couple of names the reference is seemingly to the local flora and fauna. For example, there are no less than four Greentofts in Orkney and Shetland, as well as one Grenitote in North Uist. The specific is, certainly in two instances, ON grenn, adv., ‘green’, but owing to the lack of early source forms, some of these examples may instead be late Insular Scots constructions. Under all circumstances, ‘green’ must be taken to refer to the local vegetation. The Orkney place-name Hannatoft (Hannatoft 1615 RMS (VII, 1312)) seems, on the other hand, to have been characterised by the presence of roosters, considering that ON hani, m., ‘a rooster’, is a likely origin of the specific. Similarly, the now lost Trollatoftar (trollatoftar (c.1280) ChronMan (f.53r.)) in Kirk Malew, Isle of Man, could well have been thought to have been haunted by trolls, as its specific is possibly the plural form of ON troll, n., ‘troll’. However, since both appellatives can have been used to coin by-names, the possibility remains that the specific relates instead to the ownership of the localities by the persons Hani, m., and Trolli, m., respectively. That this possibility has to be taken seriously is

21 Marwick, Orkney Farm-Names, p. 58.
reflected in the fact that about a quarter of the compounded *toft-*names contain by-names or personal names.

One striking feature concerning the by-names and personal names that occur as specifics in the Scottish and Manx *toft-*material is the general lack of Christian personal names. Instead the stock of personal names is entirely made up of material of Norse origin. A few names are original dithematic names such as Ásmundr, m., in Asmundertoftes, Man (*Asmunder toftas ca. 1154 Chart. Godred II*), Kolbeinn, m., in Colbinstoft (*Culbinstoft 1577 SheDoc2 (237)*), Fetlar, Shetland, and probably the feminine Þordís, f., in Thurdistoft (*Thurdistoft 1549 RSS (IV, 0333)*) in Caithness. Other *toft-*names contain monothematic names, such as probably Ketill, m., in Kettletoft, Orkney, and Selir, m., in Selastotar in Lewis. Often, however, the personal names are hypocoristic forms like Fróði, m., Siggi, m., and Sveinki, m., which occur in the names Frotoft (*Frotoft 1500 OR*), Siggatoft and Sweinkatoft, the first of which is situated in Orkney whereas the remaining two are from Fetlar in Shetland.

In addition to the forty compound names, there are nineteen simplex names which I consider to be of Scandinavian origin, or at least there is nothing in the source forms or present form of these names that speaks against such an origin. In a few cases, traces of the old plural form *toptir/toftir* are still reflected in a few Orcadian names such as Tifter and Tufter in Papa Westray and Westray, respectively. To this may also be added a few names in *Tofta* which appear to feature a secondary *-al-æ* plural, a form which is paralleled in Denmark, where this has become the standard plural form in old habitative *toft-*names, as in the names Tofte (*Toffe 1440*), Nebbelunde Sogn, Maribo Amt (Lolland), Horsetofte (*Horsetophtha 1370–1400*), Sneslev Sogn, Sorø Amt (Southwest Sjælland), Vedtofte (*Wettofftha 1429*), Vedtofte Sogn, Odense Amt (Funen). The *-er* and *-a* plural endings are probably of Norse origin but they may, theoretically speaking, equally well have been coined throughout the period in which such plural markers were in use in the local Norn dialects. In most cases, however, the simplex singular Toft or Taft prevails in the Scottish material.

Since *toft* has also been borrowed into Scots and Gaelic, both as an appellative as well as a place-name element, I have chosen to list some

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sixteen simplex names as being of uncertain origin. Nine of these are simplex names in Tobhta, Tota and Tote, all located in the Hebrides or along the West Coast of Scotland. To single these out from the more certain toft-names, they have been marked with white dots in fig. 1. Because of the linguistic situation, it is impossible to tell whether these are original Gaelic or Scandinavian names. Even the origin of a relatively well-recorded name such as Tote (Totua 1596 RMS (VI, 453)) in Snizort, Skye, cannot be established. However, since Tote is flanked by localities bearing names of Scandinavian origin, such as Borve (< ON borg, f. ‘a fortification’), Carbost and Skeabost (both with a generic in ON bólstadar, m. ‘a secondary settlement’), the likelihood of this name also being of Norse origin is certainly present, but owing to the late date of recording it could equally well be of Gaelic origin.

Similarly, some simplex names have modern forms with a Scots -s plural marker. In some instances such forms are recent additions or replacements of original Norse plural forms, such as in Tafts, Westray, Orkney, whose source forms (Tofta 1492 HRSO, p. 61) unequivocally show that the names are original Scandinavian simplex toft-names in the secondary -a plural form. In the cases where no such origin can be established, a Scandinavian origin is, naturally, tentative, and wherever such names do occur they have been marked by a black and white dot in fig. 1. The transfer of a Scots plural form to an original Scandinavian name is relatively easily facilitated by the occurrence of toft as a loanword in both Scots and English and by the fact that most Scots/English-language place-names in toft are simplex plural forms. That the Scots plural -s may even replace an existing Scandinavian plural not only says something about the bilingualism of the name users, it also shows that the Scots/English plural form is often felt to be the more ‘correct’ plural marker. And when this is the case, a Scots or English plural marker may be transferred to any name in toft regardless of origin and original form.

One final point I wish to comment on concerns the issue of dating the Scottish and Manx place-names in toft. This point is not as straightforward as one might assume. Considering the fact that none of the specifics in the toft place-name material contains any reference to Christianity, it may be argued that this place-name type is relatively early and particularly productive before the introduction of Christianity around the year 1000 AD. On the other hand, the generally secondary nature of the place-name type does not allow for toft to be among the very earliest layers of naming.
Furthermore, some examples of the so-called ‘inversion compounds’, such as Totronald (Totorannald 1528 RMS (III, 0712)) in Coll (NM1656) and the Caithness examples Toftcarl (ND3446) and Toftgunn (ND2742)—where the specific consists of a Scandinavian personal name, e.g. Rögnvaldr, m., Karl, m., and Gunni, m.—seem to suggest that at least a few of these names could have been coined during a period of language change, or at least considerable bilingualism. It is not known exactly when Scandinavian was ousted in favour of Gaelic in Caithness and the Hebrides, but the shift is hardly likely to have taken place much earlier than the twelfth century or so. This certainly seems to be the case for Caithness, which remained in Norse hands until 1197–1202 when the Orkney earls were ousted from Ross, Sutherland and Caithness. Therefore, it is probably safest to say that toft was probably at its most productive during the tenth and eleventh centuries but still an active place-name element well into the post-Norse period.

As the above outline has, hopefully, been able to show, the study of place-names in Scandinavian toft in Britain deserves more focus than has hitherto been given to this area of onomastic research. It is my hope that this article has helped to provide an insight into a complex place-name type. Within the limits of the article, I have chosen only to present a brief account of the generic toft and to discuss a few of the problems associated with the research into this place-name type. Because of the introductory nature of this article, I have no hopes that it will stand out like a tour on a toft, but it is my hope that you, reader, have found it tryeliche i-maket!
Appendix. Scottish and Manx place-names which contain, or possibly contain, the generic Scand. *toft/topt*, f.

(i) Place-names which originate, or most probably originate, from Scand. *toft/topt*, f.

Asmundertoftes †, Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man
Auratote, South Uist, Inverness-shire, NF7820
Caryng's Toft †, St. Ola, Orkney
Crantit, St. Ola, Orkney, HY4409
Colbinstoft, Fetlar, Shetland, HU6193
Cuivatotar, Isle of Lewis, Ross & Cromarty, NB3855
Daltote, Knapdale, Argyllshire, NR7583
*Eistotair* (Mullach Eistotair), Great Bernera, Isle of Lewis, Ross & Cromarty, NB1339
Evertaft, Westray, Orkney, HY4551
Frotoft, Rousay, Orkney, HY4027
Greentoft, Dunrossness, Shetland, HU3915
Greentoft, Birsay, Orkney, HY2525
Greentoft, Eday, Orkney, HY5529
Greentoft, Deerness, Orkney, HY5607
Grenittofts †, Thurso, Caithness
Hannatoft, Shapinsay, Orkney, HY5016
Hollowtofts †, Thurso, Caithness
Howatoft, North Ronaldsay, Orkney, HY7652
Howatoft †, Rousay, Orkney
Howatoft, South Ronaldsay, Orkney, ND4691
Kettletoft, Sanday, Orkney, HY6538
Kirkatafts, Linga, Yell, Shetland, HU5598
North Toft, Egilsay, Orkney, HY4630
Odalstoft, Delting, Shetland, HU4268
Ostoft, Shapinsay, Orkney, HY4916
Quilatotar, Isle of Lewis, Ross & Cromarty, NB5554
Seilastotar, Isle of Lewis, Ross & Cromarty, NB5460
Siggataft, Fetlar, Shetland, HU6590
Skailtoft †, Holm, Orkney
Skenstoft, Shapinsay, Orkney, HY5119
Solitote, Trotternish, Skye, Inverness-shire, NG4374
Sortat, Bower, Caithness, ND2863
Spragatup, Unst, Shetland, HP6413
**GAMMELTOFT**

Stanetoft, Wick, Caithness

*Steinatotair* (Airigh S.), Isle of Lewis, Ross & Cromarty, NB3736

*Steinatotair* (Tom S.), Isle of Lewis, Ross & Cromarty, NB5160

Stonetoft, Fetlar, Shetland, HU6690

Stotoft, Unst, Shetland, HP6308

Sweinkatofts, Fetlar, Shetland, HU6390

*Taft* (House of Taft), Unst, Shetland, HP6201

Taft, Fetlar, Shetland, HU6690

Taft, Whalsay, Shetland, HU5764

Taften, Northmaven, Shetland, HU3573

Tafts, Westray, Orkney, HY4941

Thurdistoft, Olrig, Caithness, ND2067

Tifter, Papa Westray, Orkney

Toft in Burness, Delting, Shetland  HU4376

Toft, Fair Isle, Shetland, HZ2070

Toft, Unst, Shetland, HP6014

Toft, Weisdale, Shetland

Toft, Yell, Shetland, HP5305

Toft, Yell, Shetland, HP5386

Tofta, Evie, Orkney

Toftens, Delting, Shetland, HU4173

Trollatoftar, Kirk Malew, Isle of Man

Tufta, Harray, Orkney, HY3316

Tufta, Sandwick, Orkney, HY2719

Tufter, Birsay, Orkney, HY2724

Tufter, Westray, Orkney, HY4443

Tupton, Unst, Shetland, HP6313

*Ulatota* (Craig Ulatota), Skye, Inverness-shire, NG5047

(ii) Scand. *toft/topt, f.*, or Gaelic *tobhta, f.*

Tobhta, Uig, Isle of Lewis, Ross & Cromarty, NB0434

*Tota* (Meall an Tota), Loch Broom (?), Ross & Cromarty NC1115

*Tota* (Allt an Tota), Loch Broom, Ross & Cromarty, NH1592

*Tota* (Doire nan Tota), Little Loch Broom, Ross & Cromarty, NH0787

*Tota* (Cnoc nan Tota), Coll, Argyllshire, NM1856

*Tota* (Cnoc an Tota), Mull, Argyllshire, NM5144

*Tote* (Upper, Lower & Inver Tote), Skye, Inverness-shire, NG5160

Tote, Snizort, Skye, Inverness-shire, NG4149

*Tote* (Rubha na Tote), South Uist, Inverness-shire, NF7330
(iii) Scand. toft/topt f., or Scots toft/taft, sb.

Tafts, Fetlar, Shetland, HU6091
Tafts, Walls & Sandness, Shetland, HU2557
Tafts †, Rousay, Orkney, HY3732
Tafts †, Sanday, Orkney, HY7446
Tofts †, Burray, Orkney
Tofts, St. Ola, Orkney, HY4309
Tofts, Canisbay, Caithness, ND 3668