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Field-Names of North-East Scotland: a socio-onomastic study

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Abstract

Field-names in Scotland are part of the oral tradition, passed down from generation to generation of farmers. Despite the valuable holdings at the Scottish Field Name Survey (University of Edinburgh), work to collect these names has been patchy and many areas of Scotland remain uncovered. The introduction of a new numbering system for tax purposes has resulted in a marked decline in the use of field-names, and generally only older members of the community can recall the names. There are few written records that preserve early forms, and little systematic study of the topic. Therefore, time is running out to collect the names of Scottish fields.

The focus of this thesis is a corpus of 1552 field-names from the north-east of Scotland which I collected using a socio-onomastic approach. Spoken interviews were used as the main tool for data collection drawing on practices from the discipline of sociolinguistics. A key aspect of this research is the social aspect of naming and the combination of sociolinguistic methods with more traditional onomastic methods.

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This thesis would have been impossible without the help of many phenomenal people.

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Online Database available at www.alison.itester.dk

Definitions/Abbreviations

- AAA** Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba (AAA) ~ Gaelic Place-Names of Scotland
 The national advisory partnership for Gaelic place-names in Scotland
 whose purpose is to agree correct forms of Gaelic place-names for maps,
 signs and general use.
<http://www.gaelicplacenames.org/index.php>
- AHRC** Arts and Humanities Research Council
<http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/Pages/Home.aspx>
- BBC** British Broadcasting Corporation
- CSD** *Concise Scots Dictionary*
 Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2005 (first published 1985 by
 Aberdeen University Press)
- DSL** Dictionary of Scots Language
 Online combination of A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue (DOST)
 which covers Older Scots - 12th century - 1700 and The Scottish National
 Dictionary (SND) which covers Modern Scots - 1700- 2005.
 Available at <http://www.dsl.ac.uk/>
- en** Existing name
- EPNS** English Place Name Society
<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/groups/epns/index.aspx>
- ESRC** Economic and Social Research Council
<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/>
- G** Gaelic
- ICOS** International Congress of Onomastic Sciences
www.icosweb.net
- IPA** International Phonetic Alphabet
- OED** Oxford English Dictionary
www.oed.com
- ON** Old Norse
- OS** Ordnance Survey
- NGR** National Grid Reference
- pn** Personal Name
- p-n** Place-name
- Sc** Scots
- SSE** Scottish English
- SFPS** Single Farm Payment Scheme

SNSBI	Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland www.snsbi.org.uk
SSE	Scottish Standard English
STIT	Scottish Toponymy in Transition (project at the University of Glasgow) www.gla.ac.uk/schools/humanities/research/celticgaelicresearch/currentresearchprojects/stit/
UNGEGN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/
#	Field-name that is only attested in historical documents
†	Field-name that has gone out of use

Source Abbreviations

Abbreviations are organised alphabetically by Farm Name (Column 3).

Abbreviation	Source Name	Farm Name	Farm ID
ABInt1	Alton Recorded Interview 2011	Alton	11
ArdforkSurvey1	Ardfork Farm Survey 1710	Ardfork	57
ABInt2	Ardfork Recorded Interview 2011	Ardfork	57
ABCorr2	Place-name list 2012	Ardmurdo Farm	70
ABInt3	Bankhead Recorded Interview 2011	Bankhead	4
BenholmEsMap1	Benholm Estate Map c.1970	Benholm	52
ABInt64	Benholm Interview 2011	Benholm	52
ABInt4	Boatleys Recorded Interview 2011	Boatleys	12
BogMillPlan2	Plan of Bog Mill, surveyed by John Walker and partly copied from a survey by William Crawford 1802	Bog Mill	94
BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1	Sketch of Bog Mill and Cutties Hill April 1819	Bog Mill	94
ABInt60	Bogburn and Denside Recorded Interview 2011	Bogburn and Denside	44
ABInt5	Braeside Interview 2009	Braeside	10
ABInt38	Monykebock Recorded Interview 2011	Brownhills	88
ABInt22	Hillbrae Recorded Interview 2011	Brucklaywaird	84
ABInt6	Burn of Balmakelly Recorded Interview 2011	Burn of Balmakelly	13
ABInt7	Cairnfechel Recorded Interview 2011	Cairnfechel	75
CastletonDiary1	Castleton Farming Diary 1900	Castleton	48
ABInt38	Monykebock Recorded Interview 2011	Chapel of Elrick	89
ABInt36	Melan Brae Recorded Interview 2011	Chapel Yards	82

ABInt8	Chapelton Recorded Interview 2011	Chapelton	3
ABInt9	Cheyne Recorded Interview 2011	Cheyne	49
ABInt10	Clyne Recorded Interview 2011	Clyne	14
CollyhillMap1	Collyhill Farm Map 1845	Collyhill	63
ABInt11	Collyhill Interview 2009	Collyhill	63
ABCorr1	Collyhill Place-name list 2009	Collyhill	63
ABInt12	Conglass Recorded Interview 2011	Conglass	78
ABInt6	Burn of Balmakelly Recorded Interview 2011	Craig of Garvock	77
CroftsofOSurvey1	Crofts of Ordmill and Garden of Paradise Survey 1774 (Monymusk Estate Papers)	Crofts of Ordmill	100
BogMillPlan2	Plan of Bog Mill, surveyed by John Walker and partly copied from a survey by William Crawford 1802	Cutties Hill	95
BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1	Sketch of Bog Mill and Cutties Hill April 1819	Cutties Hill	95
ABInt62	Daies Recorded Interview 2011	Daies	15
ABInt13	Dams of Craigie Interview 2009	Dams of Craigie	64
ABInt14	Drumelzie Interview 2011	Drumelzie	54
ABInt63	East Balharghty Interview 2009	East Balharghty	103
Alnt61	East Braidstone Recorded Interview	East Braidstone	16
InversSurvey1	Farms of East and West Invers Survey 1774 (Monymusk Estate Papers)	East Inver	102
ABInt15	Fallside Recorded Interview 2011	Fallside	17
FettercairnEsMap1	Fettercairn Estate Map, Surveyed by William Crawford 1789	Fettercairn	45
ABInt16	Fettercairn Recorded Interview 2011	Fettercairn	45
FettercairnEsMap2	Fettercairn Savills Estate Map	Fettercairn	45
OS1stRev	OS County Series 1:2500 Revision 1 Kincardineshire	Fettercairn	45
OS396	OS Explorer Map 396	Fettercairn	45
FettercairnEsSurvey3	Fettercairn Estate Map, Surveyed by William Crawford 1807	Fettercairn	45
ABInt17	Fingask Recorded Interview 2011	Fingask	91
ABInt18	Fordale House Recorded Interview 2011	Fordale House	80
ABInt36	Melan Brae Recorded Interview 2011	Foresterseat	69
ABInt19	Gownor Recorded Interview 2011	Gownor	18
ABInt29	Little Barras Recorded Interview 2011	Grains of Fetteresso	51
ABInt38	Monykebock Recorded Interview 2011	Greystone	90
ABInt20	Haddoch Recorded Interview 2011	Haddoch	19
ABInt21	Hill of Crimmond Recorded Interview 2011	Hill of Crimmond	76
ABInt22	Hillbrae Recorded Interview 2011	Hillbrae	20

			14
ABInt23	Hillocks Interview 2009	Hillocks	7
ABInt24	Hospital Shields Recorded Interview 2011	Hospital Shields	21
ABInt25	Keilburn Recorded Interview 2011	Keilburn	22
KemnayHousePlan	Kemnay House Estate Plan 1688	Kemnay House	72
ABInt26	Kemnay House Recorded Interview 2011	Kemnay House	72
KilbleanMap4	Kilblean Farm Map 1780	Kilblean	23
KilbelanDiary1	Kilblean Farming Diary 1710	Kilblean	23
KilbelanDiary2	Kilblean Farming Diary 1863	Kilblean	23
KilbelanDiary3	Kilblean Farming Diary 1969	Kilblean	23
ABInt27	Kilblean Recorded Interview 2011	Kilblean	23
KirktownofMSurvey1	Kirktown of Monymusk Farm Survey 1774 (Monymusk Estate Papers)	Kirktown of Monymusk	97
ABInt28	Lammerwells Recorded Interview 2011	Lammerwells	92
ABInt29	Little Barras Recorded Interview 2011	Little Barras	50
ABInt30	Little Hillbrae Recorded Interview 2011	Little Hillbrae	58
ABInt31	Little Kilblean Recorded interview 2011	Little Kilblean	24
ABInt36	Melan Brae Recorded Interview 2011	Little Melan Brae	81
ABInt32	Longside Interview 2009	Longside	8
ABInt33	Mains of Pittrichie Recorded Interview 2011	Mains of Pittrichie	25
ABInt34	Meikle Tillyeve Interview 2009	Meikle Tillyeve	27
ABInt35	Meikle Tillyeve Recorded Interview 2011	Meikle Tillyeve	27
ABInt36	Melan Brae Recorded Interview 2011	Melan Brae	28
ABInt37	Milton of Fochel Recorded Interview 2011	Milton of Fochel	29
ABInt38	Monykebbock Recorded Interview 2011	Monykebbock	30
ABInt39	Muirhead Recorded Interview 2011	Muirhead	85
ABInt40	Muirton Recored Interview 2011	Muirton	79
ABInt41	Nether Benholm Interview 2011	Nether Benholm	53
NetherMainsSurvey1	Farms of Nether Mains Farm Survey 1774 (Monymusk Estate Papers)	Nether Mains	98
NetherPitforthieDiary1	Nether Pitforthie Farming Diary 1964	Nether Pitforthie	55
NetherPitforthieDiary1	Nether Pitforthie Farming Diary 1964	Nether Pitforthie	55
ABInt22	Hhillbrae Recorded Interview 2011	Nether Touks	56
ABInt22	Hillbrae Recorded Interview 2011	Nether Touks	56
ABInt36	Melan Brae Recorded Interview 2011	Newmill	68
ABInt42	Newseat of Toquhone Recorded	Newseat of	31

	Interview 2011	Toquhone	
ABInt43	Newton Recorded Interview 2011	Newton	32
OakhillMap1	Oakhill Farm Map 1807	Oakhill	33
ABInt44	Oakhill Recorded Interview 2011	Oakhill	33
ABInt45	Overton of Fetternear Interview 2011	Overton of Fetternear	34
ABInt46	Pitcow Interview 2009	Pitcow	9
PitmunieSurvey1	Farm of Pitmunie Farm Survey 1774 (Monymusk Estate Papers)	Pitmunie	99
ABInt47	Pittgardner Recorded Interview 2011	Pittgardner	35
ABInt48	Scoutbog Recorded Interview 2011	Scoutbog	59
ABInt49	Shadowside Recorded Interview 2011	Shadowside	36
ABInt50	South Affleck Croft Interview 2011	South Affleck Croft	74
ABInt51	South Byebush Recorded Interview 2011	South Byebush	39
ABInt52	South Mains of Barra Recorded Interview 2011	South Mains of Barra	40
ABInt53	South Orrock Recorded Interview 2011	South Orrock	41
ABInt54	Tullo' of Benholm Interview 2011	Tullo' of Benholm	71
ABInt55	Upper Crimmond Recorded Interview 2011	Upper Crimmond	42
ABInt56	Uryside Interview 2011	Uryside	60
ABInt58	Wellesley Interview 2011	Wellesley	87
ABInt38	Monykebbock Recorded Interview 2011	Wellesley	87
WestFieldFarmMap1	West Field Farm Map 2011	West Field	61
InversSurvey1	Farms of East and West Invers Survey 1774 (Monymusk Estate Papers)	West Inver	101
WesthallEsPlan1	Westhall Farm Schools Ltd Estate 1946	Westhall	93
ABInt59	Whitefield Recorded Interview 2011	Whitefield	43

1. Chapter One – Introduction

1.1 Background

Onomastic research demonstrates the unique position of names within language. Names contribute to our overall understanding of grammatical categories and how we negotiate the geographical space in which we live. Toponyms - names of landscape features - preserve a wealth of information about history, culture and identity, as well as linguistic issues such as language contact and developments in orthography and pronunciation. Field-name studies, as part of the broader discipline of onomastics, can contribute to our general understanding of names and provide a more local insight into the cognitive processes of name bestowal and name change. Beyond this, field-names offer specific information about geography, dialects and aspects of culture and tradition that can inform historical and sociological study.

There is a rich tradition of field-naming in Scotland, yet little empirical research on the topic. At one point, every piece of land that was part of the agricultural economy had a name. As changes in farming practices have been implemented and agrarian processes develop, field-names are increasingly going out of use. Farm land is being sold for housing and large machinery demands that smaller fields are amalgamated into larger units. In Scotland, field-names are part of the oral tradition (Fraser, 1977) and tend to be used by older members of the farming community. The younger generations employ a field numbering system to comply with the Single Farm Payment scheme (SFP).¹ There is little written documentation for field-names in Scotland. As a result, field-names are in decline and changes of this kind give some urgency to the process of data collection.

The most comprehensive work on Scottish field-names to date is the Scottish Field Name Survey - Part of the Scottish Place-Name Survey housed at the University of Edinburgh. This source is comprised of collections of place-names

¹ SFPS was introduced 1st January 2005 as part of the package that replaced the Common Agricultural Policy. More information can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/grants/Schemes/SFPS/Introduction> [Online, accessed 20/09/2014]. The SFP has now been replaced by the Scottish Rural Development Programme.

from oral and manuscript sources. A pilot study to digitise some of the field-name data into the Scottish Place-Name Database has recently been undertaken in partnership with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. While the Scottish Field-Name Survey is an excellent resource and incorporates written and oral materials, the extent to which each part of the country is covered differs considerably. For example, 123 farms in Dumfriesshire have been covered, compared to only 6 in Aberdeenshire. Currently, there is no on-going work to expand the collection. Apart from the Scottish Field-Name Survey, there are a handful of journal articles concerning Scottish field-names. These tend to focus on specific names, often used to support or contradict theories regarding major names, for example, Hough (2001). These works are discussed in more detail in Chapter Two. This can be contrasted to work on field-names in England, where they are recorded as part of the English Place Name Survey volumes, and have been since 1933.

Field-names have been included in some Scottish place-name studies, for example, Williamson (1942), Watson and Allan (1984) and more recently, *The Place-Names of Fife* (Taylor with Márkus, 2006-2012) and *The Place-Names of Bute* (Márkus, 2012). The inclusion of field-names is worthy, however, the coverage is not systematic and the focus remains on major names. For example, Williamson (1942: 32-33) includes field-names where they are known and documented as well as a discussion of Old English *field* and names containing that element in the Scottish Border Counties. It has been the tradition of many place-name surveys to gather data by going out into the local community to speak with locals. In his preface to the Fife volumes (2006: ix) Taylor states that “in the course of research for this book Gilbert Márkus and I chapped on many doors, and spoke with people regarding pronunciations, field-names and other aspects of local place-nomenclature”. Indeed this has been the practice of many scholars such as Nicolaisen, Watson and of course Ian Fraser in his work with the Scottish Field-Name Survey. However, simply pulling on a pair of wellington boots and marching off into the fields does not always guarantee systematic or appropriate data. Sociolinguistic studies have demonstrated that this is certainly not the case and that a detailed approach to recruiting participants and a plan

to enter into the research community is essential (Milroy, 1980, 1987; Eckert, 2000).

In this thesis, I build on the onomastic tradition of ‘getting out among the vegetables’,² and expand the typical approach by employing methodologies from both onomastics and sociolinguistics, in other words, socio-onomastics.

1.2 Socio-onomastics

Socio-onomastics is certainly not a new term (see Nicolaisen, 2011 [1985]) although neither is it fully established as a field of study. Practitioners apply a more sociological - as opposed to historical - approach to examining name data and this extends to toponyms. Such approaches to name studies draw heavily from sociolinguistics, although many sociological name studies were carried out before the burgeoning of modern-day sociolinguistics, brought to prominence by William Labov. There are few socio-onomastic studies of toponyms in the United Kingdom. Scott and Clark (2011) critique ‘traditional’ (historical focus) and ‘critical’ (political and social focus) approaches to toponyms and advocate that beneficial work could be done by approaching English place-names from a ‘critical’ perspective. Scott and Clark cite many studies of place-names conducted in other countries that have adopted critical theory such as Azaryahu’s (1997) discussion of street-names in East Berlin from a political perspective and Berg and Kearns’s (1996) article on naming and issues of race, gender and identity. In the United Kingdom, geography has also addressed some of the social and political aspects of names, for example, Withers (2000) discusses the impact the Ordnance Survey had on toponyms when mapping the Highlands of Scotland. There are other studies - particularly in Scandinavia - which examine unofficial names and local people’s language. For example, Allan Pred’s *Lost Words and Lost Worlds* (1990) investigates the impact of the rise of industrial capitalism on Stockholm’s working class use of language and space - so called ‘folk’ or ‘popular geography’. Pred utilised a number of interviews (recorded for various purposes and projects) to analyse the language of spatial orientation. Although Pred’s focus and methods differ from those used in this

² This expression was used by Professor Stefan Brink, Chair in Scandinavian Studies, University of Aberdeen in his paper ‘Where does toponomastics stand today? An epistemological contemplation - 20 years later’ presented to the Scottish Place-Name Society Day Conference on Saturday 4th May 2013, University of Aberdeen.

thesis, there is considerable overlap in terms of unofficial names and local people's language. A notable parallel is the number of variants Pred notes can be used for one 'official' name. For example, Stockholm is referred to as Stockhäcken, Stockeken or Eken. This is very similar to the number of field-name variants I recorded for a single location. A similar study was carried out by Paunonen, Vuolteenaho and Ainiala (2009) which explores the link between urban transformation and informal verbalisations of every day spaces among young males in the working class district of Sömäinen, Helsinki. The concept of having 'place-bound verbalizations' such as common nouns referring to urban space has similarities to the more descriptive field-names collected for this corpus. Connections can also be drawn between the status of slang language versus the formal language of the school room for the Helsinki speakers, and the dialect versus standard forms for the field-names in north-east Scotland.

1.3 Aims and Research Questions

I apply sociological approaches to onomastic data in order to collect and analyse field-names. I contribute to the gap in field-name studies by compiling a corpus of previously unrecorded field-names from the north-east of Scotland.

I extend the current onomastic paradigm of collecting names from local people in their communities by developing a systematic and replicable methodology. Research tools from both onomastics and sociolinguistics have been employed, situating the research in the discipline of socio-onomastics. Previous place-name studies inform the method, yet innovative approaches from sociolinguistics are also used to create a model for collecting oral field-name data. This approach has allowed me to collect a corpus of oral data from which I assess how field-names, and place-names more generally, function in a social context and determine what contribution field-names can make to onomastic theory. The methodology is rigorous and detailed with the aim that it could be imitated by future researchers working with similar data.

The research area has been selected for a number of reasons. Firstly, given that Aberdeenshire is the largest contiguous block of arable land north of Yorkshire and covers approximately 1.3 million acres (518, 000 ha) of agricultural land (Cook, 2008) there should be a reasonable supply of field-names. Secondly, only

six farms have been surveyed by the Scottish Field-Name Survey and therefore the area is understudied. Finally, I have contacts in the region - my grandparents were farmers in the parish of Udny - which will allow me to access the farming communities to collect data. More detail on the communities selected are given in Chapter Four.

The study will contribute to a sociological understanding of field-names, and oral names more generally in terms of negotiating landscape, name bestowal and usage, and collective memory and heritage as preserved through names. This will be achieved through addressing the following research questions:

1. What is the most effective methodology for the collection of Scottish field-names?

Once the field-names have been collected it will be necessary to determine patterns in the data:

2. What patterns are evident in the field-name corpus?
 - a. What are the most common elements?
 - b. Are there any parallels with field-name data in other parts of the United Kingdom and beyond?

The existing literature on Onomastic Theory raises the following questions:

3. What can the study of field-names add to Onomastic Theory?
 - a. What can the data reveal about the grammar of names?
 - b. What can the data reveal about the semantic content of names?

The material in this thesis is organised into ten chapters. The introductory material and research questions are given above. Chapter Two sets out the existing scholarship on onomastics, field-names and field-names in Scotland. Chapter Three discusses the emergent field of socio-onomastics. A number of previous works are reviewed that bridge the gap between onomastics and

sociolinguistics by connecting the linguistic and social aspects of naming. The methodology employed in the data collection is discussed in Chapter Four and is followed by the analysis and results in Chapters Five to Eight. Conclusions are given in Chapter Nine. The final chapter is an alphabetical field-name gazetteer, which is complemented by a fully searchable online database available at www.alison.itester.dk. Issues of layout require more detailed discussion.

1.4 The Gazetteer

The Gazetteer is organised alphabetically, with the exception of names containing the definite article, which are ordered alphabetically by the following element. In terms of layout, the field-name is presented first with the unique field ID number given in brackets. The field location identification number follows. In cases where there is more than one head-form for a single location, the location ID will be the same for each head-form and will differ from the field ID. Information related to location appears next - the farm name, NGR of the modern farm steading that the field belongs to (where possible) and the parish are given. The phonetic transcription of the head-form is provided on the following line if an interview was conducted. In cases where no interview was carried out, and only historical sources were used, no phonetic transcription is given. Information on the following line gives details of the source/s used in an abbreviated form (a list of source abbreviations can be found on page 12), and also lists any variant forms. The source languages of the elements are then given, and finally a discussion of the name is provided where appropriate. To avoid repetition, commonly occurring elements are discussed in the ‘Common Elements’ section. A typical entry appears as follows:

The Roup Park (537) 537 Melan Brae NJ720209 Bourtie

[ðɪ raʊp park]

The Roup Park 2011, ABInt36

This is a relatively new name. When the current farmer bought the farm, this field was used for the public auction of the previous owner’s farming equipment.

Field-names that have gone out of use are indicated by †. Field-names that are only attested in historical documents and it cannot be ascertained if they are still in use are indicated by #.

Lexical and onomastic uses of a term may not always be synonymous, however, dictionary definitions have been given throughout the ‘Gazetteer’ in cases where the lexical and onomastic uses of elements are considered to be closely related.

1.4.1 Phonetic Transcriptions

IPA symbols have been used for the phonetic transcriptions. Stress has not been given and spaces have not been indicated between syllables. A detailed phonological account of the dialect is given in SND (<http://www.dsl.ac.uk/about-scots/the-scots-language/>). Some of the most salient features of the dialect are outlined below.

1.4.1.1 Vowels

As noted in SND, [i] (or possibly [aɪ] in Kincardineshire) would be expected in *one* (een) and *stone* (stean). Back vowels are also common in words such as *park* [pɑrk] rather than [pɑrk] in the more northerly parishes, the [ɑ] vowel can replace SSE [ɔ] in words such as *top* (Sc tap).

1.4.1.2 Consonants

Consonants used in the dialect of the north-east tend to be similar to those found in SSE, with the exception of three main differences: wh [ɹ] as in *white* is pronounced [f] as in SSE *fight*, d [d] replaces th [ð] in words such as *brother* and k and g are always pronounced before n, as in *knap* and *gnaw* (SND). Metathesis (or inversion) is common, for example *cistern* - *cistren*.

1.4.2 Historical Forms

A number of forms were harvested from estate maps, which arguably, could be classed as ‘descriptive appellatives’ rather than names (see Section 2.2 for a fuller description of what constitutes a name). In cases where these appear with the indefinite article they have been excluded from the analysis and Gazetteer. There are also circumstances where it is unclear if the function of the phrase is

to refer or to describe, for example, *Arable Ground*. The pragmatic context in which the ‘descriptive appellatives’ are being used is maps to facilitate farm or estate improvement. Therefore, the phrase could be a name, or then again it could be a description of the land at the time of survey, or in some cases, the projected use of the land once improvements had been made. As there is no way to tell, such examples are listed in the Gazetteer and labelled ‘description’.

1.4.3 Terminology and Abbreviations

Bonds: *of* has been labelled as a bond in the corpus because it cannot be classified as either a generic or specific element. This is not something that has been discussed in previous onomastic studies although it requires attention as it brings into question the use of labels in grammatical classification of names (see also Chapter Nine, Section 9.3).

pn: used to indicate personal names.

p-n: used to indicate place-names.

1.4.4 Language Labels

Section 4.4.1 sets out the current and historical language situation in the north-east of Scotland. The considerable overlap between Scots and English and the different scholarly and political approaches to the subject have created a situation where the use of language labels is determined differently by different commentators. For the purpose of this thesis, Scots is defined as ‘Broad Scots’, that is to say, the distinctive language used in the research area that differs from English and Scottish Standard English in terms of vocabulary, grammar, phonology or orthography (a comparatively ‘standard’ account of Scots and SSE is given in Corbett, McClure and Stuart-Smith, 2003). For example, Sc *wid* compared to SSE *wood*. Scots elements (labelled Sc in the ‘Gazetteer’) are those which can be found in CSD or SND if the element’s lexical equivalent is not in CSD.

Scottish Standard English (SSE) terminology is defined as words that are to be found in use in both Scotland and England - in other words shared vocabulary.

Such elements have identical English cognates, for example SSE *home* and Eng *home*.

When Scots forms are taken from the CSD, the orthography is chosen to match pronunciation where possible, for example, *aul* (SSE *old*) rather than *auld* to reflect the omission of the final *d*.

1.5 On-line Gazetteer

The Gazetteer presented in Chapter Ten is also complemented by an electronic version available at www.alison.itester.dk.

The online version has ten sections: About the Project; Gazetteer; Fields by Parish; Language; Variants by Location Id; Historical Forms; Farms; Common Elements; Semantic Classification; Maps.

The online database is intended to enhance the thesis and also function as an independent resource. The database is freely accessible to members of the public - no login details are required. 'About the Project' gives a brief introduction to Scottish field-names and information about the corpus.

The 'Gazetteer' section accesses information as printed in Chapter Ten. There is a 'search' function to allow users to search by all or part of a field-name. Users can also select the 'get all' option to access the full gazetteer. Maps can also be accessed from the Gazetteer that show the field locations, organised by farm.

'Fields by Parish' orders the Gazetteer information by parish, with drop-down lists of relevant parishes. Field-names are ordered alphabetically by head-form (although cannot be grouped by farm). There is also the option to view more than one parish at a time. Maps showing farm locations within each parish can be accessed from this section. Field-names for these farms are displayed if the user clicks on the farm.

'Language' provides drop-down lists of the different language labels used and lists all field-names that contain an element in this language. 'Variants by Location ID' lists locations (shown by an ID number after the head-form) where

more than one field-name is used for a single location. This section is not ordered alphabetically either by farm or by field-name. 'Historical Forms' lists those field-names that have changed over time; in other words, names whose historical form differs from the present day form. The 'Farms' section displays a drop-down list of all the farms so users can view field-names in alphabetical lists by farm. Users can also access the relevant farm on Google Maps from this section. 'Common Elements' is an electronic version of Chapter Eight. The electronic version has increased functionality, as there are options to view common elements by area: Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire or both. Entries can be organised either alphabetically or by frequency. Types of element can be excluded by using the drop-down menu. Users can choose to include generic, specific, bond or definite article elements. This section also includes frequencies by research area (Aberdeenshire or Kincardineshire) or by total corpus. Elements that only appear once in the corpus can also be excluded.

'Semantic Classification' accesses information as provided in Chapter Six. Totals for each category are provided, including percentages. Within each category, names are ordered alphabetically.

The 'Maps' section allows users to access maps of each farm created in Google Maps. Field-names and locations have been marked. These have been created for every farm and show the farm steading (to which NGRs relate). Maps are organised by farm, which can be selected from a drop-down list. Farm names are listed alphabetically by research area: Aberdeenshire or Kincardineshire, and subdivided by parish.

2. Chapter Two – Toponymic Context and Previous Research

2.1 Introduction

This study focuses on the collection of field-names in north-east Scotland. Before discussing the methodology, it is necessary to provide the broader toponymic context and to situate this thesis in terms of previous studies. The review of previous research is organised into three sections: Name Theory, Place-names and Field-names.

2.2 Onomastics

2.2.1 Name Theory

Name theory incorporates the grammatical function of names as well as their semantic properties. As yet there is no such thing as a comprehensive, consensual ‘Theory of Names’. Scholars have debated the issues involved since the time of the early philosophers (for example, Plato and Aristotle) and numerous theories have been presented on the topic. The scope and range of these theories is so variable that Algeo (1985) and Nicolaisen (1985) have questioned if such a theory will ever be possible. The key models will be discussed in this chapter under the headings of *Grammar* and *Semantics*.

2.2.1.1 Grammar

The grammatical aspect of names has caused debate ranging from the time of Aristotle to the present day. There is a general, although not exclusive, consensus that names are a class of noun. Anderson (2007: 3) adds that

Such a characterization of the proper name/noun vs. general/appellative/common name/noun distinction persists throughout the grammatical tradition, in grammars with diverse aims and audiences.

Within the noun category, names can be distinguished from appellatives. Appellatives are nouns that designate several entities of the same sort - in other words, common nouns such as *table* and *chair*. Nouns that are proper names tend to be written with capital letters and refer to unique and particular

denotatum. Sometimes appellatives can become proper names, for example *hill*. As a common noun, *hill* defines occurrences of “a natural elevation of the earth’s surface rising more or less steeply above the level of the surrounding land” (OED, s.v. *hill* n1a). Yet *hill* is a common element in many place-names. Nouns which function as both ‘proper names’ and ‘common nouns’ blur the lines of the debate encouraging arguments about what does or does not constitute a ‘proper name’.

However, some scholars have called for the categorisation of names as a subclass of nouns to be reconsidered. Anderson (2007: 332) suggests that names belong to the class of demonstratives, rather than nouns, because their function of denoting and referring uniquely is more like that of pronouns and determiners. Rather than assigning names to a specific grammatical category he states that names are a “basic entity-category, minimally subclassified and endowed with the capacity for primary identification via onymic reference” (Anderson, 2007: 332).

Others, such as Coates (1992, 2006, 2009, 2011) propose that names should be considered in a pragmatic context rather than exclusively from a grammatical perspective. He states that “there is no well-defined structural category of proper names” (Coates, 1992: 21) and that classification of names depends on the intentions of the speaker and the hearer. That is to say, if the speaker intends it to be a proper name, or if the hearer understands it as a proper name, then ergo, the linguistic entity is a proper name. Coates (2014b) also advocates that properhood should be considered in terms of mode of reference rather than as a structural category.

Mill (1906 [1872]) offered the theory that ‘proper names’ do not have connotations. In other words, the lexical components of names should not convey meaning if the name is to be considered ‘proper’. Or put simply, names do not have semantic meaning.

A similar view is provided almost 100 years later by Sørensen (1958: 168) who explicitly rejects as names items which contain a current meaningful lexical item; instead describing these as appellatives:

An entity like 'the Channel' is an appellative - not a proper name; for we can ask 'what C(c)hannel?' and answer 'the channel between England and France.' The fact that we use a capital letter when 'the channel' is short for 'the channel between England and France' does not affect the grammatical description of 'the Channel'. The use of a capital letter is a mere convention of speech economy. The convention may be formulated in this way: when we write 'the Channel', then 'the channel' is to be taken as short for 'the channel between England and France' and for no other entity.

Pamp (1985) adds to the debate that proper nouns can be semi-appellative or appellative while also functioning as names. Pamp gives the example of *Thornbush* to show that names can be connotative (if there is a thorn bush in Thornbush) and describes this name type as semi-appellative as it functions as both a name and a common noun. He proposes that names that function in this way are derived from 'non-onomastic syntagms' and from there develop into names:

The first person who referred to the place as (the) thorn-bush cannot possibly have created a name at the same moment; he must have used the phrase in the same way as he used phrases like (in modern English) the river, the oak, the village (of course, all those phrases can turn into place names, too). The character of a name, a real place name, must have evolved gradually. It is not unreasonable to suppose that one individual could at one time use the phrase as a name and at another time as a non-onomastic noun, and it is more than probable that there was a time when the phrase was comprehended as a name by some people and as a non-onomastic noun by others.

Bauer (1996: 1617 in Van Langendonck, 2007: 7) takes a similar stance to Pamp, but argues that

Proper names do not have asserted lexical meaning but do display presuppositional meanings of several kinds: categorical (basic level), associative senses (introduced either via the name bearer or via the name form), emotive senses and grammatical meanings.

He explains examples such as *die Vereinten Nationen* 'the United Nations' and *der Westwall* 'the Western Wall' as belonging to a category of transitional cases in which the constructions are appellative formations that function as proper names because of their pragmatic properties. He rejects the idea that grammatical distinctions should be made between common and proper nouns and that only the pragmatic context should be taken into consideration.

Yet, evidence from Finland contradicts this view (Ainiala, 1992: 106-115). Ainiala provides examples of field-names in Finland that undergo change if the name ceases to describe its referent sufficiently well:

the name Hevoshaanpelto ‘The Paddock’ (1969) no longer seems very appropriate since there have not been any horses there for decades. Instead the field is nowadays called Peräpelto ‘Yonder Field’, since it is beyond the lands belonging to the farm (1992: 113).

This example shows that the meanings of certain names do determine the denotation and that users do access the sense of the expression while also referring.

Bauer’s ideas are also firmly rejected by Langacker (2008: 316) who instead advises that proper names do have some semantic meaning. He states that:

The distinguishing feature of proper names is not that they are meaningless, but is rather to be found in the nature of their meanings. As one component of its meaning (one domain in its matrix), a proper name incorporates a cognitive model pertaining to how the form is used in the relevant social group. According to this idealized model, each member of the group has a distinct name, with the consequence that the name itself is sufficient to identify it.

Here, Langacker refers to social groups of any size.

Alternatively, Van Langendonck argues that proper names can have meaning, however, only associative meaning (connotations) as opposed to lexical meaning (word sense). He states that

a proper name is a noun that denotes a unique entity at the level of ‘established linguistic convention’ to make it psychosocially salient within a given basic level category [pragmatic]. The meaning of the name, if any, does not (or not any longer) determine its denotation [semantic]” (Van Langendonck, 2007: 6).

He continues that

“although proper names - unlike common nouns - do not have asserted lexical meaning they do display presuppositional meaning of several kinds: categorical (basic level), emotive, associative senses (introduced either via the name bearer or via the name form) and grammatical meanings” (Van Langendonck, 2007: 116).

This theory accounts for names which have transparent meanings, such as personal names bestowed on children in the hope that the bearer will fulfil the characteristics. Van Langendonck (2007: 83) states

that we have to do here with associative meaning and not with lexical meaning can be inferred from the fact that the name continues to be used even if the referent in question becomes as thin as a wire.

He adds that field-names in particular often have transparent etymologies and that the names can be changed or replaced. However, despite being etymologically transparent, Van Langendonck still denies that they have any 'asserted lexical meaning'. Rather, "the meaning has become a secondary connotation" (Van Langendonck 2007: 90). In this way, proper names can refer without sense, and in doing so can be described as the most prototypical nouns because their main function is to refer to a person or object.

Coates (2014b: 125) too characterises properhood as 'senseless referring', although acknowledges that names can have inferred or conveyed meanings (through etymological meanings, logically non-necessary expectations and encyclopaedic associations etc.) as well as the denotata of the name themselves. However, Coates diverges from other scholars through his argument for properhood to be considered as "a mode of reference, not a structural category" (2014b: 124). Coates advocates that "all referring expressions tend to become proper" and this is achieved when "one accesses the referent directly rather than through the sense of the expression" (Coates, 2014b: 126).

His example of English *Newnham* is particularly relevant to the corpus presented in this thesis. Coates (2014b: 128) states that *Newnham*, 'at the new estate' has become devoid of its sense for the everyday user and the semantic sense of the words making up the expression are bypassed when the name is used, hence it is a proper name as a result of "evolution" (2014b: 125). *Newnham* developed from a referring expression to a proper name when the sense of the expression was no longer needed.

He goes on to argue that

There is no escaping the psycholinguistic, even neurolinguistic, dimension to the distinction between names and non-names: it hinges

on the user's intention to access sense versus the lack of such an intention (Coates, 2014b: 127).

This pragmatic theory of properhood has been developed in a number of earlier publications (Coates, 1992, 2006).

I should like to claim that namehood is pragmatic in nature, and that, in principle, any referring expression consisting of ordinary words of the speaker's language may be used to *refer onomastically* i.e. without the assertion of the literal meaning of the expression and without the entailment of any proposition which follows from the expression in its linguistic environment. To put it a different way any referring expression may be used *devoid of or divorced from its intentional content*. When it is so used we shall call it a (*proper*) *name* (Coates, 1992: 24).

By analysing names in a pragmatic way, Coates argues that it is the mode of reference and pragmatic context that is significant, rather than linguistic units.

He concludes that noun phrases can be distinguished into two modes of referring - semantic (if meaning is conveyed) and onymic (if meaning is not conveyed).

In real-life situations, in ambiguous cases of fully structured noun phrases, we cannot know which referential mode is being used without access to the speaker's intentions or the hearer's interpretative response (Coates, 2006: 369).

Coates (2006: 367-8) gives the name of a house as an example: The Old Vicarage (Cambridgeshire). Coates distinguishes two modes of referring:

SEMANTIC: 'I live at the old vicarage' entails 'I live at the house that was formerly the house of an Anglican priest'.

ONYMIC: 'I live at The Old Vicarage' entails only 'I live at a/the place called The Old Vicarage' (Coates, 2006: 368).

Coates (2006: 368) argues that when considering examples of this type, that is, names which evolve from descriptive expressions, "it is crucial to distinguish the BESTOWAL of names from their USAGE" (Coates, 2006: 368). He goes on to state that

These linguistic objects were clearly bestowed in virtue of their meaning, that is, of their sense, but as in all such cases the act of bestowal is a formal cancellation of the meaning, that is, a license to

use the expression in a different referential mode without the mediation of sense (Coates, 2006: 368).

Therefore, although Coates accepts that names can bear sense in certain circumstances, their status as proper is dependent on any such sense being ignored by the users.

Anderson (2007: 86) also distinguishes between the bestowal and usage of names: “Motivations for naming are irrelevant to the identificatory function of names[...].” However, rather than proposing a new name theory or adopting a pragmatic approach, he advocates that names should not be classed as nouns, but instead be included in a category of determinatives with pronouns and determiners (Anderson, 2004: 435, 452, 456).

Anderson too believes that names can bear sense:

There is a body of names whose members may be internally complex categorically, and this complexity may arise from the name being derived (possibly only in part) from a non-name, whose contribution to the derived (name) form remains accessible, in communication as well as to syntactic structure (Anderson, 2007: 119).

His view that names are categorical and not merely referential ties in more with Van Langendonck.

2.2.1.2 Semantics

Motivations for naming are central to understanding place-names in a social context. Name typologies enable patterns in name data to be mapped and any regional characteristics to be drawn out. It is hoped that the field-names from the north-east of Scotland can contribute to the study of name typologies by assessing which, if any, of the existing name typologies are suitable as a basis for classification. Such classification allows for useful comparisons to be made with other data sets and will also enable trends in the data in the current corpus to be analysed. However, this aspect of name theory has often been neglected, coming second to grammatical and etymological considerations. In order to access motivations for naming, semantic categories must be used as the basis for analysis. As Tent and Blair (2011: 67) note,

one of the main obstacles to having a meaningful discussion on, or analysis of, placenaming practices of a region or an era is the absence of an effective, consistent and standardized typology for toponym specifics.

Nevertheless, some attempts have been made to access name givers' motivations through semantic analysis of toponyms. Different models and approaches have been set out by scholars and these will be discussed here.

One of the earliest toponymic classification systems was proposed by Stewart (1954). In this typology he distinguished between motivation and mechanism. Stewart later moved towards a model of ten main categories of toponyms (1975): Descriptive names, Associative names, Incident-names, Possessive names, Commemorative names, Commendatory names, Folk-etymologies, Manufactured names, Mistake-names, Shift names. Such multi-category models have typically been used in semantic analysis of toponyms.

Indeed, field-name studies in the United Kingdom tend to follow the classification system set out by Field (1972: 275-279). Twenty-six categories are provided:

Table 1 - Field's (1972) Classification System

1. Size of the field	
	1a. General (Big Acres) 1b. Acreage (Eight Acres) 1c. Fanciful names (Hundred Acres)
2. Distance from the village	
3. Direction	
4. Order	
	4a. Serial (First Close) 4b. Chronological (New Berry Field)
5. Shape	
6. Type, consistency, and colour of soil	
7. Fertility or profitability of the land	
8. Natural features of topography	
9. Type of cultivation, farming practices etc.	
10. Crops	

11. Wild plants, including trees	
12. Domestic and farm animals	
13. Wild animals	
14. Buildings	
15. Roads, bridges etc	
16. Name of the owner	
17. Trade or profession of the owner or occupier	
18. Person or object maintained by the income from the land	
19. Money value of the land	
20. Archaeological features	
21. The supernatural, folklore, and folk customs	
22. Names of arbitrary application	
23. Land on a boundary	
24. Legal terms etc.	
25. Industrial use of land	
26. Games	

Field's model reflects field-names as one unit, rather than dividing specific elements from generics. Subsequent English field-name scholarship is largely based on his system, for example Schneider (1997).

Scholarship on general toponyms tends to focus semantic analysis on specific elements only, for example Gammeltoft (2005), Rennick (2005), and Tent and Blair (2011). Such recent publications emphasise the importance of developing universal typologies.

Rennick (2005) suggests eight categories, almost all of which consist of a number of sub categories:

Table 2 - Rennick's (2005) Categories

Main Category	Sub-category
1. Personal names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Full names (family, given, nicknames, discoverers, first settlers etc.) b. Names of local people c. Friends, relatives of early settlers d. Non-local persons associated with the place e. Prominent non-local persons (national leaders, historic figures, etc.) not having an association with the place.
2. Names taken from other places or features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Names imported from earlier residences of first settlers b. Names transferred from nearby features c. Names taken from other places with no association with place or residents
3. Local or descriptive names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Location, direction, position, or distance in relation to other places or features b. Shape, size, odour, colour c. Names derived from some other feature or characteristic of the natural environment (landscape, terrain, topography; soil, minerals; waterbodies; animals; plant life) d. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation or otherwise suggestively descriptive or metaphoric
4. Historic events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Non-local (commemorative) b. Local (nearby, at a single point of time) c. Local (nearby, recurring behaviour) d. Exclamations (first words uttered at time of naming)
5. Subjective names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspirational and symbolic names (e.g. reflecting aspirations and ideals of early settlers) b. Nicknames of the kinds of settlers (referring to their character or behaviour) c. Literary, scriptural and names reflecting high culture, tastes, interests or aspirations d. Humorous names and miscellaneous oddities reminiscent of events/conditions at time of settlement/naming
6. Mistake names	
7. Names from more than one source	
8. Underived names	Including those of unknown etymology

Rennick (2005: 292) differentiates between “denotative” names and “connotative” names:

A "denotative" name tells us about its referent: it's obvious; it's descriptive of the place or feature, at least to the people who lived there or owned it. A "connotative" name is associated with the place or feature solely by its application. It would not be obvious to an outsider and tells us nothing about the place or feature.

He therefore claims that the classification system is presented on the basis of the names themselves, rather than the purposes for naming, or motivations of the namers.

However, there are a number of problems with this model. Firstly, the distinction between “denotative” and “connotative” is arbitrary as many names fulfil both functions. This is particularly common for field-names as will be discussed in Chapter Six.

Secondly, the model appears to be constructed of overlapping categories. For example, nicknames are accounted for by category 1- Personal Names, as well as category 5 - Subjective Names. Humorous names and miscellaneous oddities reminiscent of events/ conditions at time of settlement/ naming (category 5.d) also seem to overlap with category 3.d: Names of Approbation and Disapprobation or otherwise suggestively descriptive or metaphoric.

A simpler model is suggested by Gammeltoft (2005) with only three major categories:

Table 3 - Gammeltoft's (2005) Categories

1. Relationship

- **Topographical relationship**
 - Characterisation of the location in relation to a name-bearing location.
 - Characterisation of the location in relation to a non-name-bearing location
 - Characterisation of the location by means of its relative position
- **Institutional and administrative relationship**

- Association to a person/persons
- An external event to which naming is related

2. Quality

- Size
- Shape
- Colour
- Age
- Material and texture
- That which exists at or near
 - Creatures
 - Plant-growth
 - Inanimate objects
- Perceived qualities

3. Usage

Yet this model is criticised by Tent and Blair (2011: 80) who state that

Although Gammeltoft has found that his typology works well for European toponymy, it is not entirely suited to deal with the naming practices employed in the regions colonized by European powers from the fifteenth century onwards. Their naming motivations and practices varied and were often quite distinct from that of old Europe. We found it necessary to develop a new typology that could manage the placenaming practices applied to the Australian continent.

Instead, they have created a nine category model (with additional subcategories) to deal with their Australian data:

Table 4 - Tent and Blair's (2011) Categories

0	Unknown		Where the meaning, reference, referent, or origin of the toponym is unknown
1	Descriptive		Indicating an inherent characteristic of the feature
	1.1	Topographic	Describing the physical appearance of a feature either qualitatively or metaphorically (e.g. Steep Point, Pigeon House Mountain)
	1.2	Relative	Indicating position of a feature relative to another, either chronologically or spatially (e.g. South Island vs North Island)
	1.3	Locational	Indicating the location or orientation of a feature (e.g. South West Cape)
	1.4	Numerical/ Measurement	Measuring or counting elements of a named feature (e.g. Three Isles)
2	Associative		Indicating something which is always or often associated with the feature or its physical context
	2.1	Local	Indicating something of a topographical, environmental or biological nature seen with or associated with the feature (e.g Lizard Island, Ocean Beach).
	2.2	Occupation/ Activity	Indicating an occupation or habitual activity associated with the feature (e.g. Fishermans Bend)
	2.3	Structures	Indicating a manufactured structure associated with the feature (e.g Telegraph Point)
3	Occurrent		Recording an event, incident, occasion (or date), or action associated with the feature
	3.1	Incident	Recording an event, incident, or action associated with the feature (e.g. Smokey Cape)
	3.2	Occasion	Recognising a time or date associated with the feature (e.g. Whitsunday Islands)
4	Evaluative		Reflecting the emotional reaction of the namer, or a strong connotation associated with the feature
	4.1	Commendatory	Reflecting/propounding a positive response to the feature (e.g. Hoek van Goede Hoop "Good Hope Point")
	4.2	Condemnatory	Reflecting/propounding a negative response to the feature (e.g. Mount Disappointment)
5	Shift		Use of a toponym, in whole or part, from another location or feature
	5.1	Transfer	Transferred from another place (e.g. Pedra Branca)
	5.2	Feature Shift	Copied from an adjacent feature of a different type (e.g. Cape Dromedary from nearby Mount Dromedary)
	5.3	Relational	Using a qualifier within the toponym to indicate orientation from an adjacent toponym of the same feature type (e.g. East Sydney < Sydney)
6		Indigenous	Importing an Indigenous toponym or word

			into the introduced system
	6.1	Non-toponymic word	Importing an Indigenous word, not being a toponym (e.g. Charco Harbour from the “charco” or yir-ké “an exclamation of surprise”)
	6.2	Original placename	Importing the Indigenous toponym already used for that location or feature (e.g. Parramatta)
	6.3	Dual Name	Restoring an original Indigenous toponym as part of a dual-naming process (e.g. Uluru / Ayers Rock)
7	Eponymous		Commemorating or honouring a person or other named entity by using a proper name, title, or eponym substitute as a toponym
	7.1	Person(s)	Using the proper name of a person or group to name a feature
	7.1.1	Expedition member	Where the named person is a member of the expedition (e.g. Tasman Island)
	7.1.2	Other	Where feature is named after an eminent person, patron, official, noble, politician, family member or friend etc. (e.g. Maria Island)
	7.2	Other Living Entity	Using the proper name of a non-human living entity to name a feature (e.g. Norseman after a horse)
	7.3	Non-Living Entity	Using the proper name of a non-living entity to name a feature
	7.3.1	Vessel	Named after a vessel, usually one associated with the “discovery” (e.g. Endeavour River)
	7.3.2	Other	Named after a named non-living entity (e.g. Agincourt Reefs after the battle)
8	Linguistic Innovation		Introducing a new linguistic form, by manipulation of language
	8.1	Blend	Blending of two toponyms, words or morphemes (e.g. Ausralind from “Australia” + “India”)
	8.2	Anagram	Using the letters of another toponym to create a new anagrammatic form (“Nangiloc” reverse of “Colignan”)
	8.3	Humor	Using language play with humorous intent to create a new toponym (e.g. Bustmegall Hill)
9	Erroneous		Introducing a new form through garbled transmission, misspelling, mistaken meaning, etc.
	9.1	Popular etymology	Mistaken interpretation of the origin of a toponym, leading to a corruption of the linguistic form (e.g. Coal and Candle Kreek from Indigenous “Kolaan Kandhal”)
	9.2	Form confusion	Alteration of the linguistic form, from a misunderstanding or bad transmission of the original (e.g. Bendigo from prize-fighter Abednego Thompson)

Tent and Blair's typology is also used by Klugah (2013), to analyse West African toponyms contained in the migration narratives of the Asogli of the Volta Region, demonstrating that their system is transferrable. The categories also work well for the Australian data, as demonstrated by successful classification of around 900 toponyms in Tent and Slayter (2009). However, despite calling for a universal system of categorisation, Tent and Blair (2011: 76) support Smith's (1996) typology for Amerindian toponyms, as adopted and augmented by Bright (2002) and shown in Table 5, which they praise as "detailed and comprehensive". They add that it "seems to be a highly effective classification scheme for Amerindian toponyms" even though its "specific efficacy confines its use, however, to the classification of North American Indigenous toponyms". Hence, previous studies suggest that individual classification systems specific to particular data sets are useful tools for analysis.

Table 5 - Smith (1996)/ Bright (2002) Amerindian Toponym Typology

Main category	Sub-category	General description
Amerindian oral names (Traditional Indigenous toponyms)		Terms used in Amerindian languages to designate places
Indigenous derivations	Toponyms borrowed into English Eponymous Derived from other words from local Amerindian languages Amerindian generic terms interpreted as specific.	Derived from languages indigenous to the geographic areas in which they are used by English speakers.
Pidgin derivations	Pidgin < Amerindian language Pidgin < European language	Derived from pidgin languages
Transferred derivations	Amerindian common nouns Amerindian toponyms European toponyms	Borrowed from an Amerindian language, into a European language, and then applied as a toponym outside the original geographic area
Pseudo-Amerindian terms (Dubious Indigenous terms)	Complete inventions Supposedly Amerindian names which were given currency by literary works	Imitations of presumed Amerindian terms
Translations	Toponyms based on English words calqued from Amerindian terms Assumed to be derived from an Amerindian language.	English terms that are presumed to be literal translations of Amerindian placenames, descriptions, or associations, or of symbolic features in Amerindian legends

Adopted European names	English borrowings from Amerindian personal names, which were borrowed in turn from European language Calques Placenames of ambiguous Amerindian origin	Toponyms referring to Amerindian people who adopted European names
English < Spanish/French < Amerindian	Borrowings from Spanish or French, but ultimately from Amerindian of the same area Transfers through Spanish or French from some other colonized area Transformations via fold-etymology in Spanish or French, based on an earlier Amerindian name Borrowings from Spanish or French derived from Amerindian placenames outside the USA	Borrowings from Spanish or French common nouns which are in turn borrowed from Amerindian
Hybrid Amerindian names		Placenames coined from parts of other Amerindian words. The motive for such coinages is usually that the place is located in or near the places whose names are represented in the hybrid.

Much of the criticism in the existing literature concerning semantic analysis is that existing models contain too much overlap. Tent and Blair argue that categories must be mutually exclusive (2011: 81), which seems to follow from the so called ‘classical’ approach to linguistic categorisation which demands a binary system in which entities are labelled as one thing, or another thing (for example Cruse, 1986, Lyons, 1968, Nida, 1975).

Wittgenstein (1958: 25) said:

[...]in general we don't use language according to strict rules[...]We, in our discussion on the other hand, constantly compare language with a calculus proceeding according to exact rules. This is a very one-sided way of looking at language.

Therefore, a more sensible approach to toponym categorisation can be derived from prototype theory. This was initially broached by Eleanor Rosch (1975) who conducted research using objects, animals and colour to show that not all

members of a category are 'equal'. As Aitchison (2004: 3) notes, some birds can be 'more birdy' than others, for example, a robin or sparrow compared to a duck or a penguin. Rather than adhering to classical models of all or nothing categorisation, Aitchison (2004: 2) states that "most words have meanings which are incurably fuzzy". In other words, the theory is based on the premise that some members of a category are more prototypical than others. She continues that "Categorization is a natural human way of handling the world: but it is a messy process" (2004: 14). Taylor (2003) is also an advocate of categorisation by prototype. Taylor (2003: 44) states that entities are based on their attributes, yet "in categorizing an entity, it is not a question of ascertaining whether the entity possesses the attribute or not, but how closely the dimensions of the entity approximate to the optimum value". He also acknowledges that some categories can merge into one another with no clear cut boundary, such as bowls and cups, whereas other categories do indeed have clear dividing lines, for example, cats are not on the periphery of the 'dog' category. Taylor also recognises that categorisation by prototypes can also be culturally dependent and that "the prototype representations of many categories may change dramatically over time" (Taylor, 2003: 59) as language users' experience of the world changes. Therefore, there can be no 'one size fits all' typology.

As toponyms are made up of words that exist, at least initially, in the lexicon and have semantic meaning, it is reasonable to assume that even when they are used as part of the onomasticon to form place-names, their semantic content does not suddenly switch from fuzzy to sharp. Therefore, it is sensible to accept that some names could potentially be assigned to more than one category.

Indeed, prototype theory has been applied to names in terms of their grammatical categorisation. Pamp (1985: 114) initially hinted at this when he stated that some names exist in a twilight zone between proper name and non-onomastic nouns. He continued that "a theory of names must take into account not only clearcut examples like *John* and *London* but also this blurred category" (Pamp, 1985: 114). Later, Moore (1993) applied prototype theory to Chinese nicknames by using a two-tiered model which includes 'meaningful' nicknames and also less prototypical nicknames such as hypocorisms and other informal names (which may not have an obvious meaning). This approach allows Moore to

analyse a broad category of nicknames which includes examples that he believes have a “psychological reality for people in a number of cultures” (Moore, 1993: 68) and yet would not necessarily be included in the nickname category in other studies. The issue of names that do not quite fit the accepted categories relates to the current corpus of field-names because many of the field-names are descriptive and do not fit classical models of ‘proper names’. Tse (2002) and Bramwell (2011) have applied the theory to personal names, and Hough (2007) has used the theory for place-names. Tse’s (2002) corpus based study of English ‘proper names’ from the British National Corpus includes personal names, place-names and organisation names. Tse advocates that a prototype approach to name categories is more effective than the classical approach (clear cut categories with obvious dividing lines) and recommends a polycentric category consisting of eight main subcategories, or prototypes: personal, place, organisation, nationality/group of people, time-spans, human artefacts, technical, and language names (Tse, 2002: 37). Of particular relevance to the field-names in the current corpus is her finding that “the further a name is from the prototype, the nearer it is to the category of common noun phrases” (Tse, 2002: 63). This perspective can usefully be applied to some of the more descriptive names investigated in this thesis. Bramwell (2011) uses prototype theory to explain why the lexical meaning of unofficial names is more important than in other types of personal name in communities from the Western Isles, Scotland, and states that “this could indicate their uncertain status as less prototypical names” (2011: 115). The idea of ‘less official’ names as being perceived to be further from the prototypical centre of the ‘proper name’ category has interesting parallels in the current field-name corpus. Bramwell also notes that meaning in personal names is specific to the community in question and cannot be described as a linguistic universal. For example, the meaning of personal names is described as very important to Pakistani, Algerian and Iraqi Kurd informants yet not in Azerbaijani naming (Bramwell, 2011: 321). Hough (2007) presents the idea that the purpose of some names is to identify prototypical features rather than distinctive features, and therefore, many names are replicated across countries, for example, ‘green hill’ in the United Kingdom (Hough, 2007: 104). Hough argues that the notion of prototypes may be tied up with motivations for name giving. This approach is beneficial to the study of field-names, as many names are duplicated on multiple farms.

Hence, a categorisation system should acknowledge that as names are part of language systems, categorisation may well involve fuzzy categories and there are not always clear-cut lines between members of different groups and that certain naming characteristics may be specific to cultural or geographical groups of namers.

Prototype theory also has implications for hopes of achieving a universal typology for semantic classification of place-names. Aitchison (1992: 3) points out the important cross-linguistic implications of the theory: “each language has its own prototypes and its own idiosyncratic ranking within categories”. This links in with evidence discussed by Tent and Blair (2011) on Amerindian and Australian toponyms which supports the hypothesis that unique classification systems are more effective for the successful analysis of onomastic data.

However, a post-modernist view is also emerging among some name scholars, for instance Coates (2014a), who argue against the pursuit of name typologies such as those set out above. Coates (2014a: 11) states that “names transcend categorical boundaries and that name-types therefore only *suggest* rather than *express* (still less *entail*) the category of their bearers”. He gives the example of *Athens* (2014a: 9) to demonstrate that even so called ‘prototypical names’ are problematic in terms of categorisation. Athens is the name of a place, and indeed multiple places, and hence can be classified as a toponym. Yet, Coates notes that *Athens* is also the name of an identity management service and so the name cannot always be a toponym. Membership to particular categories is fluid and subject to change over time and therefore, many names have “no guaranteed logical relation to the apparently relevant onymic category” (Coates 2014a: 9). Rather, he advocates that name bearers can be classified, but their names cannot.

2.2.2 Place-Names

Some Aberdeenshire place-names are discussed in more general works of Scottish place-names which concentrate on country-wide contexts and patterns, such as Watson (1926) and Nicolaisen (1976, 2001). There are few texts which devote systematic and detailed coverage to county-wide surveys - as yet only four Scottish counties have received such treatment- Ross and Cromarty

(Watson, 1904), West Lothian (MacDonald, 1941), Midlothian (Dixon, 1947) and most recently, Fife (Taylor with Márkus, 2006-2012). However, a major AHRC-funded project to progress the county surveys of Scotland at the University of Glasgow - Scottish Toponymy in Transition (STIT, 2011-2014) - is currently underway and two more counties (Kinross-shire and Clackmannanshire) will be published in the near future. Detailed work on Bute (Márkus, 2012) has also been published, although this is not a full county survey. Aberdeenshire is also served by a few thorough monographs focussing on place-names.

The earliest of these texts is *Place Names of West Aberdeenshire* (Macdonald, 1899), which, as the title suggests, covers parishes in the western division of the county. The parish names are those of the modern civil parishes, and where older parishes have been united this is marked. The data are set out in one large alphabetical gazetteer: the place-names are followed by the parish where they occur, available early spellings, the proposed etymology and interesting historical notes. The introduction states that Macdonald visited the area to record the pronunciation of the names and in doing so, discovered that several names recorded on the Ordnance Survey sheets did not exist or had been provided in an obscure form (Macdonald, 1899: xiii). He wrote that

All the names in this book marked '6' are taken from the 6-inch O.S maps, and I recommend they should be accepted with some degree of reserve. The local authorities in the Gaelic districts of the county, instead of giving the popular forms of the names of the less prominent and known objects, have given, no doubt with the best intention, what they believed to be the proper Gaelic forms, with, as I judge, unfortunate results in many cases.

Therefore, it is clear that even names that can appear to have been 'standardised', such as those taken from the Ordnance Survey maps, must be treated with caution and that variant form of written names can be found.

As far as interpretation of lexical items is concerned, Macdonald gives meanings of the names as a whole, yet not for individual elements. Inclusion of some kind of discussion of elements, or commonly occurring elements, would have made a useful addition.

Macdonald's text is later revised by Alexander who incorporates *The Place-Names of West Aberdeenshire* into his volume *Place-Names of Aberdeenshire*, which includes a new section on east Aberdeenshire. Alexander (1952: v) states that

The dividing line is the river Don to Inverurie, and thence to the river Deveron by the nearest parish boundaries. Such a division is not wholly arbitrary. These two halves were formerly parliamentary divisions...

In terms of layout, the names are not organised by parish, although the parish in which the name is located is given after the headform. Alexander (1952: v) states that "although the parish has now lost its importance as a civil area, it is as a unit still quite clear in the local consciousness". This is a similar approach to that of Macdonald although the names are divided into east and west. However, it should be noted that organising names by parish is typical of most modern surveys, including the English Place Name Society county volumes.

Again, the primary source of the names is the Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps, and Alexander (1952: v) states that

It is believed that all names on these maps are included but it has not been thought necessary to encumber the pages unduly with the frequent commonplace names of the Hillhead type.

This is unfortunate as it rules out accurate quantitative analysis of the place-name elements. However it should be noted that modern scholarship no longer discounts these 'commonplace' names as being devoid of interest (for example Hough (2007), Nicolaisen (1985)).

Despite some shortcomings, *Place-Names of Aberdeenshire* is detailed, and the introduction provides background about the dialect, the general area and prevalent onomastic components listed by Gaelic elements and Scottish elements. International Phonetic Transcriptions (IPA) are provided throughout, along with early spellings and general translations.

Alexander also frequently relies on the earlier text, *Inscriptions of Pictland* (Diack, 1944), making repeated use of Diack's notes. Although Diack's work is a

broad text, dealing with more than place-names, there is a chapter on 'Place-Names of the North-Eastern Highlands' split into a number of sections including Deeside, Donside, Other Aberdeenshire Names, Angus and Kincardine.

Similarly to Macdonald, Diack (1944: 165) noted his frustration at the accuracy of Ordnance Survey maps. He stated

The student of Scottish place-names must for the most part collect his material for himself. The forms current in modern books are often either incorrect or inadequately spelt, and it is to be regretted that the official maps of the Highlands, the Ordnance Survey, are for philological purposes quite useless. The late Professor Mackinnon's description of the Gaelic nomenclature of these maps as 'preposterous' is within the mark. Any work that does not begin by avoiding every O.S name given in Gaelic till verified, can have little value' (Rev. Celtique, XXXVIII, 109). The interest, then, in such a collection of names as this lies in the fact that it records what people actually said in naming these places. At the time these notes were made, there were still people in the districts concerned who could give this information in a reliable way, being themselves habitual speakers of the local Gaelic ; to-day, a quarter of a century later, no such list could be compiled in some of these districts.

Although Diack's comments refer directly to major names in Gaelic, parallels can be drawn with aspects of current field-name collection. Field-names in Scotland for the most part must be collected from informants as it is rarely possible to rely on written sources. Furthermore people in the area who can still provide the information in a reliable way are becoming scarce. Changes in farming practices, administration and land use have all contributed to a decline in the use of field-names, especially by younger members of the farming community, and indeed, in some districts, it is becoming harder to compile lists of field-names.

Diack's analysis consists more of translations than in-depth discussion of etymologies and again, no investigation of individual elements is provided. Diack provides useful information on the geographical circumstances and pronunciation in certain districts (e.g. Diack, 1944: 17) which allows the reader to understand the topography and dialect in the areas covered.

Aberdeenshire is not approached again in monograph publication until *Place-names of Upper Deeside*, published in 1984 (Watson and Allan). Names from two

parishes in west Aberdeenshire are covered (the parish of Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn and the parish of Carthie-Braemar). The place-names are presented in gazetteer format - an alphabetical list which, like Alexander's, does not separate names by parish. Minor names and field-names are included, for example, The Letter Box Park (Watson and Allan, 1984: 100). The authors state that "we include all names found; local people do not separate 'important' from 'less important' names, and any such division by us would be subjective and arbitrary" (Watson and Allan, 1984: xxv). This approach is unusual and breaks from other Scottish place-name literature by combining both major and minor names within one study. The result is an excellent and detailed survey which gives a thorough account of the names in the parishes discussed. However, to replicate this type of study on a larger scale would be extremely time consuming and costly. Also, the following names are excluded from the publication: "names invented and used by only one family; non-specific names such as the Curling Pond, the Golf Course and the Churchyard, and estate names of houses such as the Stables, Gardner's Cottage, and Bridge Lodge (which can be found in electoral registers, valuation rolls, and postal records)" (Watson and Allan, 1984: xxv). A record of these names would be useful as even non-specific names can provide valuable comparative data and insights.

In terms of layout, the name on the current Ordnance Survey map is given with a precise location by map reference, English translation, early spellings and sources, alternative names for the same place, pronunciation using phonetic symbols, and description of approximate location. Occasionally, extra information is provided, along with photographs.

Discussion of the corpus is largely reserved for the appendix and the authors include a more sociological approach to the significance of naming:

Place names are more than a convenient way of identifying locations. They are also an important part of a local community's culture and feelings of identity (Watson and Allan, 1984: 182).

Appendix 3 includes 'What One Can Learn From the Names' including 'Their Significance For Local People', Mythology, History, Ecology, Social Changes Since the 19th Century, Related Pairs or Trios, Language and Pronunciation'. Such a sociological approach to place-name analysis has become increasingly popular,

as demonstrated by Vuoteenaho and Berg's *Critical Toponymies: The Contested Politics of Naming* (2009), Rose-Redwood and Alderman's *Critical interventions in political toponymy* (2011) and Sullivan's *Geography speaks: performative aspects of geography* (2011). For a fuller account of these publications and other socio-onomastic literature, see Chapter Three.

Allan and Watson also account for some methodological considerations such as Scots spelling and variant name forms- something that is often excluded from large surveys. This is beneficial and is discussed further in Chapter Five.

In addition to the texts already discussed, there are some other, more selective publications on the area. One of the earliest of these is *Celtic Place-Names in Aberdeenshire* (Milne, 1912). The names presented are from Celtic languages, with a specific focus on Gaelic major names taken from the 6-inch Ordnance Survey maps of Aberdeenshire. The introduction provides a guide to Gaelic pronunciation and history of the area. The name entries give a translation but no further information such as location in terms of either parish or map sheet number or coordinates. The appendix includes a list of vocabulary words and meanings required for the 'Etymology of the Names of Places in Aberdeenshire' but not contained in MacLeod and Dewar's *Gaelic Dictionary* (1831). No early spellings are given and very little discussion of elements is provided.

Aberdeenshire place-names are also discussed in relation to the Gaelic names found in the Book of Deer. Taylor's 'The toponymic landscape of the Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer' (2008) is an examination of the place-names found in the property-records of the text. Taylor discusses place-names, from the parish of Deer and its neighbours, which are relevant to the current corpus because of the Deer parish boundary with Tarves, and the proximity of the other parishes in the study area (see Chapter Four). Analysis of these names allows a "glimpse into place-name formation" and a more detailed historical understanding of the toponyms in the region. Furthermore, the issue of "blurring between common and proper noun" (2008: 296) in the sources is pertinent to the methodological considerations of the current field-name dataset.

Cox's paper 'The syntax of the place-names' (2008) from the same volume: *Studies on the Book of Deer*, shows nine possible name structure types in the

Gaelic names: noun only; article + noun; article + noun + adjective; noun x personal name; noun x noun; noun x article + noun; noun x noun x personal name; noun x noun + adjective; noun x noun x article + noun³. Cox states that this “amply demonstrates how diverse and varied the structure of Gaelic place-names had already become by the first half of the twelfth century” (2008: 310). These two papers provide a detailed insight into the early place-names of the area and serve as a good basis for future study.

Less scholarly works can also be found such as *The Road to Maggieknockater* (Smith, 2004). This text is aimed at 'non-professionals' and although some discussion of field-names is provided, this is largely in a prose format with no spatial or geographical information. No bibliography is provided and the book serves primarily as a source of anecdotes from the area.

Overall, the texts available on place-names in Aberdeenshire serve as a good basis for the study of names. Indeed, the area has certainly been accorded more thorough attention than many other Scottish counties (Spittal and Field, 1990). However, as demonstrated above, the texts have a strong focus on ‘correcting’ Gaelic name forms misinterpreted by Ordnance Survey map makers and their key aim seems to have been to translate lexically opaque names. Little emphasis is placed on the analysis of the names beyond translation of some common elements, and with the exception of Watson and Allan (1984), there is only occasional analysis of social considerations. The methods used are described in brief compared to more recent Scottish place-name surveys, such as Fife (Taylor with Márkus, 2006-2012) and Bute (Márkus, 2012), and they are out-dated in terms of approach and layout. Issues of method are discussed more thoroughly in Chapter Five.

The body of research is almost exclusively devoted to major names. Allan and Watson (1984) is the only text to include minor names, and this covers a relatively small area. Therefore, the literature on place-names in Aberdeenshire shows that although there is more material on this area than other parts of Scotland, the area remains under-researched and more detailed studies are

³ Note that + means *in addition to* and x means *with*.

required. The existing scholarship on Aberdeenshire needs to be updated and field-names in particular have been neglected.

2.2.3 Field-Names

The largest place-name survey in the United Kingdom - the Survey of English Place-names - is the principal project of the English Place-Name Society (The University of Nottingham). Although initially it was only concerned with major names, the survey began to include field-names in 1933 when a list was published within the Northamptonshire county volume (Gover et al., 1933). Since then, inclusion of field-names has become standard practice, with the more recent volumes devoting around six pages of field-names for every township discussed (Gelling, 2012). John Field (1972: v) stated:

The inclusion of lists of field-names in *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire* (1933) was regarded as a remarkable innovation. Subsequent volumes published by the English Place-Name Society have included longer and longer lists, and the seven or eight hundred field-names cited for Northamptonshire are now seen to be a very small beginning indeed when placed against those in recent volumes of the Society.

The situation in Scotland cannot be compared as systematic county by county name surveys, currently conducted by the STIT project, University of Glasgow, (see Chapter Two, Section 2.2.2) are in their infancy, and at the present time do not include field-names in any systematic way. However, the modern Scottish surveys of place-names do not completely ignore field-names, for example, *The Place-Names of Fife; Volume 2* (Taylor with Márkus, 2008) lists field-names under the Nottingham entry (p295) and also includes field-names from an estate plan (p358-9). *The Place-Names of Bute* (Márkus, 2012: 89-93) too lists some field-names. Eight farms are dealt with comprehensively by gathering names from informants. A further two farms taken from the Scottish Place-Name Survey in the School of Scottish Studies at Edinburgh University supplement the list. Individual field-names that emerged during the research are listed under the head-names of the farms, for example, Barefield, discussed under Barefield (pp. 153-4).

Many previous name surveys carried out in Scotland also list field-names where they were known and documented, for example, Dixon (1947), Macdonald (1899) and Williamson (1942). Yet by far the most comprehensive collection of Scottish field-names is held by the Scottish Place-Name Survey, housed at the School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh. These cover various parts of Scotland to different extents. The names were submitted to the Archives of the School of Scottish Studies towards the end of the twentieth century and data collection has not been continued. A pilot study was conducted in 2011 to enter some of the field-name data into the Scottish Place-Name Database in cooperation with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. More information can be found on the website: <http://www.ed.ac.uk/schools-departments/literatures-languages-cultures/celtic-scottish-studies/research-publications/research/internal-projects/place-name-survey>, although this does not give access to the database itself. Such scholarship demonstrates that field-names can contribute to a greater understanding of the onomasticon and the history of languages in Scotland. Despite this positive work, and the valuable holdings in the Edinburgh archive, many areas of Scotland remain largely unstudied. For example, when visiting the archive it was apparent that the Scottish Field Name Survey has collected field-names from only six farms in Aberdeenshire. This can be compared to 123 farms in Dumfriesshire. Given that Aberdeenshire is traditionally associated with agriculture - the area is sometimes described as the largest contiguous block of arable land north of Yorkshire and covers approximately 1.3 million acres (518,000 ha) of agricultural land (Cook, 2008) - it is clear that more work is required on Scottish field-names. Therefore, while the Scottish Field Name Survey data can be used as a starting point and useful comparison, it cannot be relied upon as a primary source for Aberdeenshire field-names.

In addition, the Kinross (Marshall) Museum, Kinross, has a complete paper record of a field-name survey for Kinross-shire which was carried out in the 1970s by the Kinross-shire Antiquarian Society⁴ with the support of the Scottish Place-Name Survey, University of Edinburgh.

⁴ Now called the Kinross-shire Historical Society.

A number of journal articles have also usefully addressed aspects of Scottish microtoponymy. Taylor and Henderson's 'The medieval marches of Wester Kinnear, Kilmany Parish, Fife', published in *Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal* (1998) uses Scottish medieval boundary material to provide a historical and toponymic context to lands in Kilmany Parish, Fife. An appendix of field-names from two farms involved in the boundary descriptions (Easter Kinnear and Wester Kinnear) are included and these are used to shed light on historical land transactions and as evidence of land ownership. The field-names were gathered from both historical charters and local informants and the names relate to the field-names and features of the modern farms, thereby providing a valuable source of original names. Nicolaisen (1985) and Hough (2001) have too written on Scottish microtoponyms, using field-names to shed light on etymologies of name elements.

Far more has been published on English field-names - probably as a direct result of the availability of source information. There are two key texts dealing with field-names. The first is John Field's *English Field Names: A Dictionary* (1972). Most of the names included are taken from Tithe Apportionment documents from the nineteenth century and earlier names supplemented from a variety of sources, most of which relate to land transactions. The Tithe Act of 1836 involved substituting money payments for payments in kind impose on the land and this, along with statutory enclosure led to large scale, systematic mapping of England and Wales (<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/research-guides/titherecords.htm>). There were no Tithe Awards in Scotland. Field (1972: xi) states that to cover all England's arable land (23 million acres) in one volume is impossible and this creates a problem of presenting a representative selection of field-names. Consequently, rare names and ownership names have been excluded. Therefore, the dictionary is representative of a selection of English field-names, although it is not exhaustive. Also, the primary sources for field-name collection were written sources - many of which do not have a Scottish equivalent. The work provides an invaluable source of comparison for my own data and is therefore cited frequently throughout the thesis. The dictionary shows the value field-names can add to larger surveys, and indeed, the complexity they present in their own right. As such, inclusion of Scottish field-names in systematic surveys would further our understanding of names and the

various aspects of history and language that they preserve. At the present time, there is a gap in this area of research in Scotland.

While Field's dictionary is an invaluable reference tool, especially for looking up individual names, his later work *A History of English Field-Names* (Field, 1993) analyses field-names in a more general and collective manner. In this text, Field provides a history of the process of enclosure before discussing eight broad themes organised under the following chapter headings: *field-names and the landscape; woodlands and wildlife; a living from the land; descriptions of size, shape and distance, transfer and transplantation; tenure and endowment; buildings, transport and manufacturing industry; religion, folk customs and assembly places*. To conclude, Field gives an overview of current work in progress and in prospect in field-name studies. The text is detailed and many examples are given. Yet, it must be borne in mind that the landscapes and language processes in England can differ substantially from north-east Scotland. The date and rate of field enclosure varied and was governed by separate parliaments (see Section 4.4.2). Record keeping was not systematic across Scotland and England, and David Hey's claim in the Editorial Preface shows just how different the documentary evidence is in many parishes in Scotland compared to England: "every parish has a large collection of field-names recorded on old maps, surveys, deeds and numerous other documents" (Field, 1972: xii). Aberdeenshire has far fewer written records on which to base data collection and this meant that methods popular in English field-name studies could not be replicated.

The English Place-Name Society also published The EPNS Field-Name Studies series - a run of 3 volumes which give detailed coverage of parishes in the London Borough of Ealing (Keene, 1976), West Sussex (Standing, 1984) and Bedfordshire (Schneider, 1997). The first of the series covers names in the London Borough of Ealing. The introduction presents the historical background of the area, the sources used for name collection, and how the names link in with people and events. The field-names are presented parish by parish, adhering to the old parish boundary lines. Acre names are given first to avoid repetition and the remaining names follow in alphabetical order. Historical forms are provided,

where known, along with a brief gloss of the meaning of the name. A select index of Old English place-name elements is also provided.

The following volumes in the series follow much the same pattern although with a few minor differences in layout. Volume Two focuses on parishes in West Sussex (Angmering, Ferring, Rustington, East Preston and Kingston) and was published under the same general editor (John Field) as Volume One.

Volume three, *Field-Names of Four Bedfordshire Parishes*, is far more recent (1997) and concentrates on the names of Tilworth parish. These names are given detailed coverage and are followed by less detailed treatment of Egginton, Hockliffe and Stanbridge parishes which are simple alphabetical lists of names and maps (Schneider, 1997: 1). This leads to some slight differences in formatting between each parish. For example, the field-names are classified according to a numbering system that corresponds to classifications in Field (1972) in the introduction to Tilsworth. Other parish field-names are not classified or discussed.

Again, the sources are largely written historical documents. Where there is no Tithe Award map, other local documents relating to the land are used to provide name forms. In the case of Tilsworth, the whole parish was put up for sale in 1804 and a map with a list of corresponding names was compiled. Supplementary information was also gained from local informants, although little detail is given about the methodologies used.

A typical entry is:

Baker's Close 1804 (*Bakers* 1705), from the surname Baker. Parish Register: Ellen *Baker* 1603, Ann *Baker* 1739, John and Ann *Baker* had eight children between 1752 and 1775. John *Baker* died 1783. Rental: John *Backer* appears 1763-6. Enc. (Schneider, 1997: 15)

Others are much shorter, for example: *The Banks* 1972, sloping ground (Schneider, 1997: 15).

Broad themes such as key elements, classification and age and survival of names are discussed in the introduction, although not in much depth.

The Field-Name Studies collection as a whole demonstrates that historical records such as the Tithe Award maps and other written records are the primary sources for English field-names. As there are no Tithe Award maps in Scotland (see section 5.6.2) and the written records are scant, it is clear that methods of field-name collection used in England are not be suitable as the primary means of collecting names in Scotland.

However, there are some examples of field work which has been undertaken by place-name scholars whose work included field and minor names and which could be described as belonging to an early (pre-Labov) sociolinguistic tradition. Jakob Jakobsen's (1936 [1901]) work to collect oral material in Shetland, including field-names, involved interviewing local people to create an invaluable corpus of names in the Norn language. Similarly, Oluf Rygh's catalogue of Norske Gaardnavne (Norwegian Farm Names), collected between 1897 and 1924, is an impressive list of 45,000 farm names, presented with historical variants, pronunciation and etymology. The volumes are in the process of being incorporated into an online database (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh_ng/rygh_form.html). In Sweden, The Royal Place-Name Committee was established in 1902 and collected names, often from oral sources, of villages, farms and various tracts of land such as field-names. The Institute of Place-Name Research (University of Upsalla) now holds the most comprehensive place-name collection in world and work is on-going to digitise their paper archives. There is also a collection of orally transmitted field-name recordings at the University of Copenhagen (Danish National Onomastic Documentation Centre within Department of Scandinavian Research). The recordings are from the twentieth century onwards and provide a close parallel to my own research.

Therefore, although the literature shows that there are a range of methods employed by place-name scholars and many are based on written forms, there are also a number of examples of projects which collect oral name forms and their approaches could usefully be built upon to devise a suitable methodology for field-name collection in north-east Scotland.

3. Chapter Three – Socio-onomastics

‘Socio-onomastics’ has been employed by scholars to situate names within the social context in which they are used. The term has been used across a number of disciplines including linguistics (especially onomastics and sociolinguistics), sociology, anthropology and geography. Despite emerging as a term in the title of a paper by Kehl (1971) and becoming consistently used by Van Langendonck in the 1980s, socio-onomastics is still regarded as an emerging field. As Bramwell (2011: 60) notes, “as a relatively new concept, it is still feeling its way, as are its practitioners, which allows for some freedom in methodology.”

Scholars from other linguistic disciplines are also beginning to acknowledge the social functions of names. Joseph (2004: 176) states “the importance of names as carriers of identity has only recently attracted the attention of linguists, who have long relegated names to the marginal area of ‘onomastics’”. He adds that “at the very least they [names] represent texts for linguistically informed textual analysis, and indeed ones of extraordinary power of the people who possess them” (Joseph, 2004: 181).

Several differing approaches and data types have been used within the field, yet the principle behind socio-onomastics is clear: names are a social construct and as such must be considered within the social environment. In other words, names cannot be studied separately from the society in which they are used.

Sociological approaches to anthroponyms have become popular (Lieberson and Bell, 1992; Bramwell, 2011) and there has been particular interest in nicknames and bynames (Enninger, 1985; Leslie and Skipper, 1990; Potter, 2007; Haggan, 2008).

Investigations range from the effects of education levels on naming in New York (Lieberson and Bell, 1992) and socio-economic influence on names in Texas (Lieberson, 2000) to differences in Black and White naming in the United States of America (Fryer & Levitt, 2004). Bloothoof and Onland (2011: 25) discuss “the complex nature of the relationship between social class and naming practice” in the Netherlands. A Scottish example is Bramwell’s (2011) PhD thesis ‘Naming in Society: A cross-cultural study of five communities in Scotland’.

Similarly to sociolinguistic studies, the majority of socio-onomastic investigations are based on empirical evidence generated from large data sets. Desplanques (1986) used a sample of 2.3 million names to analyse changes in name giving in 20th- century France, and more recently, Bloothoof and Onland (2011) use data from 1.13 million households to create a database of 512, 545 children's names in the Netherlands.

Other approaches are also used. Lombard (2011) uses an ethnographic approach to analyse the sociocultural significance of Niitisitapi personal names in the Blackfoot Confederacy, Canada. The names are studied in a cultural context and Lombard (2011: 50) states that

it emphasizes a central tenet of ethnolinguistic theory, which is, that language is a mode of action (Duranti, 1997: 216), and that speaking is a system of cultural behaviour (Hymes, 1974: 89). Accordingly, it is argued that every culture has its own beliefs about how language functions, what those functions achieve, and in which particular sociocultural contexts they are most fully optimized (Basso, 1996: 99).

The anthroponymical studies demonstrate the success of sociological approaches to names and Leslie and Skipper (1990: 273) have argued that similar research models could be applied to other types of data:

To develop a form of analysis for nicknames and nicknaming, we propose a theoretical construct, using our empirical knowledge of nicknames, and posit a uniquely sociological perspective that describes and explains nicknames as aspects of the process of social action. Our approach is couched in terms of a theory of naming potentially useful to all scholars of names, whether they study human nicknames, the names of post offices in Kentucky, pet names of body parts, or religious toponyms of Guatemala.

Indeed, alternative data have been studied, for example, Nick's (2013) article 'A Question of Faith: An Investigation of Suggested Racial Ethnonyms for Enumerating US American Residents of Muslim, Middle Eastern, and/or Arab Descent on the US Census' examines four racial ethnonyms: Arab-American; Middle Eastern/Middle-East American; Muslim-American; and White.

Socio-onomastic philosophy has also been utilised in toponymic research. A recent focus on sociological factors such as identity and politics has been evident (Omoniyi and White, 2006; Berg and Vuolteenaho, 2009). Kostanski

(2009: 268) notes that “toponymic research is expanding from the core focus on etymologies to considering the impact of toponymic practices upon and within the community”. Key areas of analysis include identity, politics and consideration of names as part of the linguistic landscape (Nicolaisen, 1990; Vuolteenaho & Ainiala, 2009; Kostanski, 2009; Puzey, 2011, 2012).

As noted in the Introduction, Pred’s *Lost Words and Lost Worlds* (1990) takes a sociological approach to place-names in Stockholm. Pred utilised a number of oral corpora to examine the way in which the rise of industrial capitalism affected city dwellers’ language of ‘spatial orientation’. The study found that as Stockholm’s geography developed and modernised, so too did locals’ use of language to define spaces. Inevitably, some names went out of use as land use changed. He states that: “among the city’s lower social strata, at least, to speak the language of spatial orientation, to express the language of getting around the streets, was in large measure to utter a ‘folk geography’ or ‘popular geography’, that was intermingled with relatively standard and official locational designations” (1990: 94). Although this was particularly prevalent among the lower classes, many ‘unofficial’ names also transcended class boundaries. Pred describes this ‘folk geography’ as “an assemblage of terms and phrases that was remarkable for its relatively infrequent reliance on official street names and other “proper” locational signifiers, for its frequently unrestrained, uninhibited expressions” (1990: 94). An analogy can be made between the loss of urban names as the economic expansion of Stockholm progressed and the changes and losses of field-names in the corpus presented in this thesis as the use of agricultural land alters and advances. Another comparison can be drawn between the number of variant forms for a single location in use in the Stockholm working class vernacular (for example, Långholmen was known by at least six names) and the number of field-names used to designate a single location in north-east Scotland.

Similar work has been carried out by Paunonen, Vuolteenaho and Ainiala (2009) in Helsinki. Their paper *Industrial Urbanization, working-class lads and slang toponyms in early twentieth-century Helsinki* investigates the link between urban transformation and informal verbalizations of everyday spaces among young working class males. They state that “using alternative, in-group

toponyms and other informal expressions provided slang-speakers with socially bordered spaces of their own; it gave them a sense of holding the power of (re)defining the meanings of urbanity in their own terms. Simultaneously, however, the routinized practice of code-switching left room for both internalizing slang as part of one's identity and socialization into the mainstream society" (2009: 472).

In terms of British place-names, Scott and Clark (2011) have called for more work on 'critical' toponymy as opposed to 'traditional' toponymy to interpret English names from new perspectives. Using *Critical Toponymies: The Contested Politics of Place-Naming*, edited by Vuolteenaho and Berg (2009) as a starting point, Scott and Clark advocate introducing more interdisciplinary approaches to English names and exploring them from a critical point of view as opposed to a purely historical and cultural position. Vuolteenaho and Berg's definition of 'critical toponymy' significantly overlaps with the use of 'socio-onomastics' in this thesis.

The literature shows that the nascent field of socio-onomastics is gradually establishing itself and new approaches and frameworks are emerging. Nicolaisen defines socio-onomastics as "names as social and cultural phenomena, with special emphasis on onomastic variability" (Nicolaisen, 2011: 156).

Field-names are used in specific locations and affected by unique factors related to the society which uses them. There are, as yet, no other published works on socio-onomastic approaches to the collection of field-names, yet cases where such methods have been used in approaches to personal name studies and other toponyms have been successful. Van Langendonck (2007: 309) notes that "since proper names, and especially personal names, are so flexible and adaptable, it is to be expected that they are able to reflect social structures in a fairly true and direct way." Bramwell (2011) has also proven how beneficial a socio-onomastic approach to Scottish personal names can be and as Scottish field-names are embedded in the oral tradition it seems that this type of data is particularly suited to socio-onomastic approaches.

Therefore, this thesis is modelled on socio-onomastic philosophy and as such, the methodology and analysis draw on features from both onomastics and sociolinguistics.

4. Chapter Four – Methodology

4.1 Introduction

Collection of field-names in the north-east of Scotland requires innovative data collection informed by existing research. The literature review shows that although English field-name methods cannot be replicated because of differences in historical documents, other more social approaches can be built upon. Research tools from the discipline of sociolinguistics were used in conjunction with attested onomastic procedures adapted from successful projects involving oral data (for example Jakobsen, 1936). Recorded interviews were utilised having been identified as the most effective way to capture the data. A database was then constructed to conduct the analysis and display information.

This chapter will discuss the interview process and the theory surrounding its selection and recruitment of participants. Other sources used and the historical aspects of the data will follow and finally, the corpus creation and gazetteer will be discussed.

4.2 Research Framework

The broader research framework employs a mixed method approach, although it is primarily qualitative with detailed analysis of names provided by individuals. However, quantitative elements are also present as it is necessary to use figures to draw comparisons between communities and investigate variation.

Previous sociolinguistic studies conducted by Milroy (1987) and Eckert (2000) have demonstrated the benefits of a mixed methods approach. Eckert (2000: 69) argues that

the pursuit of social meaning in variation calls for a hybrid research practice, for while we can get at local categories and meanings only through close qualitative work, the study of variation is very essentially quantitative.

Bryman supports the hybrid approach stating that the quantitative/qualitative divide is easily broken down, especially as “qualitative researchers engage in

'quasi-quantification' through the use of terms like 'many', 'often', and 'some' (2004: 445). He adds that quantitative elements are simply "injecting greater precision into such estimates of frequency".

This study is quantitative in so far as some of the variation in field-name elements will be analysed statistically. This ensures that the study is replicable and allows for generalisations to be made, broad trends identified, and differences across communities compared.

However, language use cannot simply be quantified and allocated a number to draw comparisons and conclusions. As Gumperz (1982: 1) states, we must

seek to develop interpretive sociolinguistic approaches to human interaction which account for the role that communicative phenomena play in exercise of power and control in the production and reproduction of social identity.

Therefore qualitative data from sociolinguistic interviews will be used to account for the social processes and patterns associated with field-names. The qualitative approach will give the analysis a greater depth by providing a detailed understanding of participants' use of, and attitude towards, field-names and name giving. Deeper investigation of the research questions will be possible because of the comprehensive individual experiences that can be captured through a qualitative approach. Such individual experiences can then be validated using quantitative results from the whole sample.

4.3 Variables

As with any sociolinguistic study, the first stage is to select the variables. Chambers states that "in order for something to be a linguistic variable, it must occur in variant forms" (2003: 17). In this study the field-names are the variable as they can appear in a number of different forms within a single conversation. Chambers et al. state that "the main criterion for determining the set of variants of a single variable is that the referential meaning must be unchanged regardless of which variant occurs" (2002: 23). In each case, the referent remains the same (the field location), yet the structure, grammar, orthography and lexical components of the name can vary. For example, Location ID 151 on the

map can be referred to as *12 Acre*, *Backies*, *Backies 12 Acre* or *Backies Field*. Other variants are more subtle such as *Ardiebrown* and *Ardie* (Location ID 1453) or *Back Hill* and *The Back Hill* (Location ID 1552). The factors affecting variation will be discussed in Chapter Eight.

4.4 Research Area

Figure 1 - Research Area

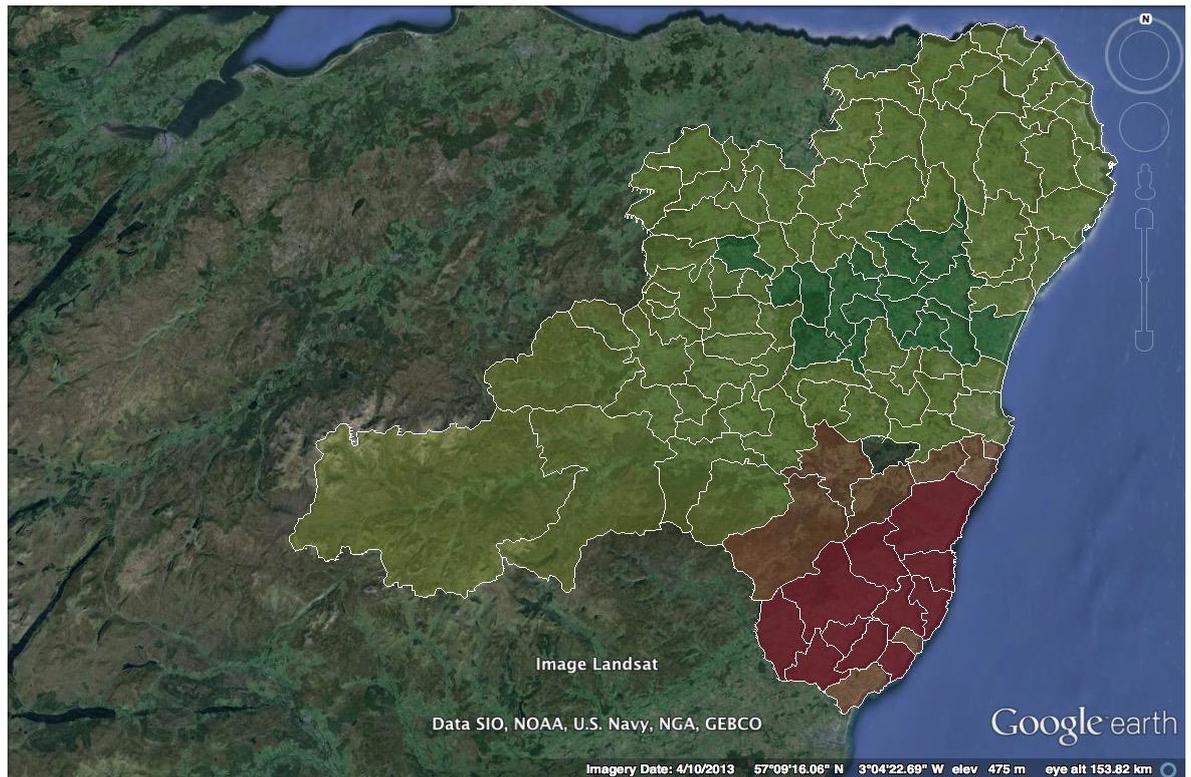


Figure 1 shows the county of Aberdeenshire in green and Kincardineshire in red. Parishes covered during the data collection appear in a darker shade. The extent to which each parish was covered is variable. Figure 2 shows the Aberdeenshire parishes in more detail and Figure 3 shows the Kincardineshire parishes in more detail.

Figure 2 - Aberdeenshire Parishes

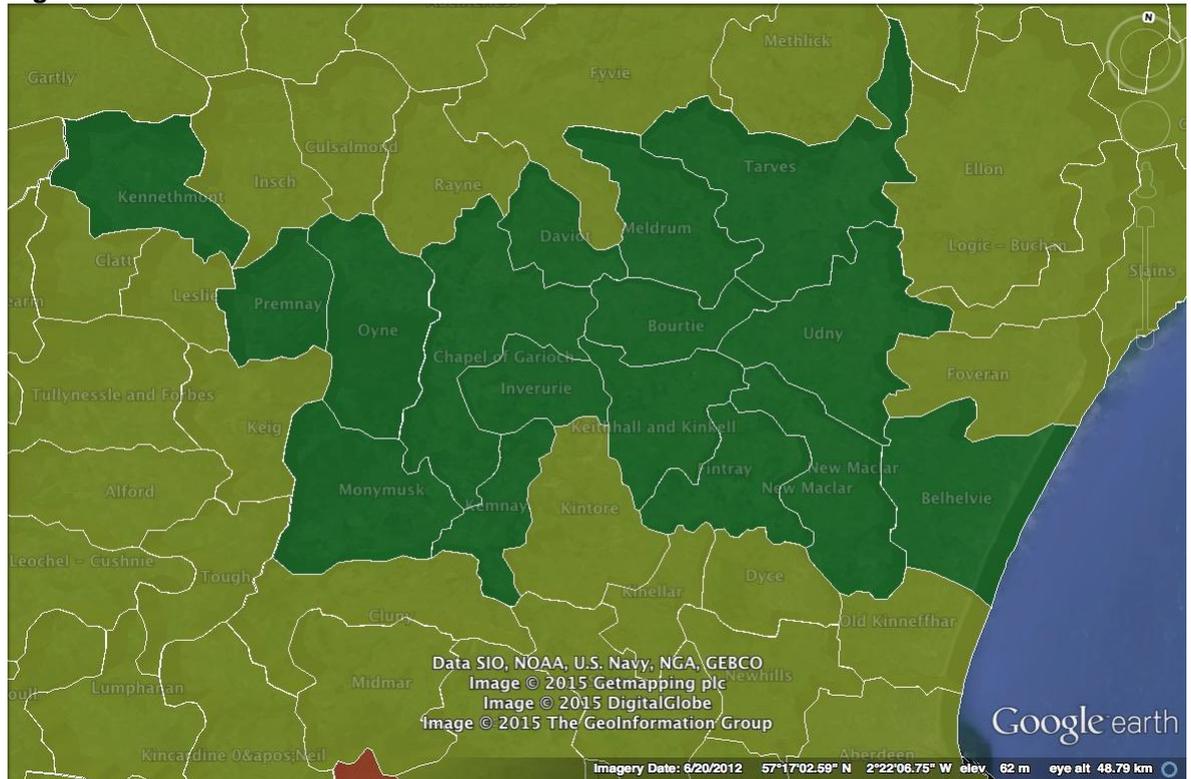
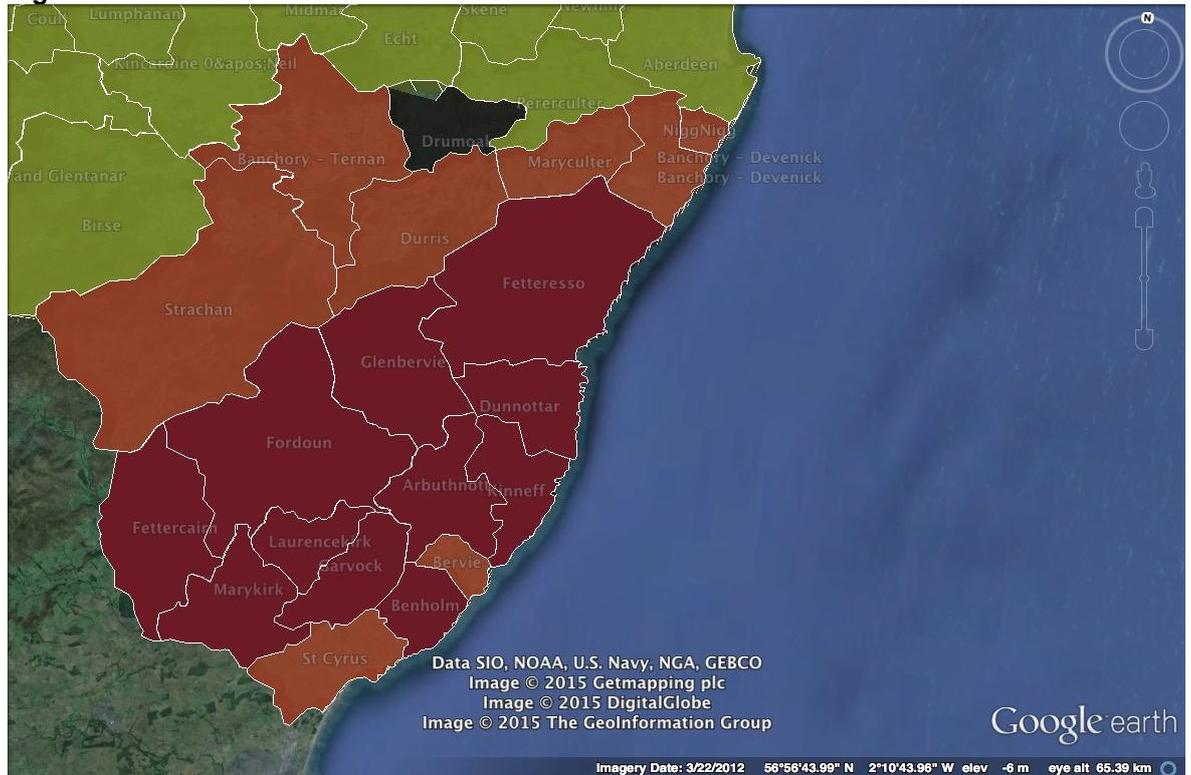


Figure 3 - Kincardineshire Parishes



Data collection was conducted in the north-east of Scotland. Two communities were selected, one situated to the north of the city of Aberdeen and one to the south. Present-day county boundaries define the whole area as Aberdeenshire. Originally, it was intended that present day county boundaries would be used for

the project to reflect the modern nature of the data. However, for ease of reference and to provide sufficient differentiation, the community north of the city of Aberdeen is referred to as Aberdeenshire and the community south of Aberdeen (around the town of Stonehaven) is referred to as Kincardineshire. The more southerly parishes historically belonged to the county of Kincardineshire (also known as The Mearns), which later became Kincardine and Deeside in 1975 until 1996 when the district was incorporated into Aberdeenshire. Between 1975 and 1996 the whole area was part of an administrative unit called The Grampian Region consisting of five smaller districts: Aberdeen; Banff and Buchan; Gordon; Kincardine and Deeside; Moray. The historic administrative units often mirror the mind-set of informants, for example, in the southerly research community most still identify their area as Kincardineshire. Indeed, references to historic units of land are only employed if they were prominent in the mind of the interviewees. Similarly, civil parish boundaries are used (despite being officially abolished in 1975) as the boundaries remain a common navigational features for members of the community. Therefore, the approach taken by Taylor with Márkus (2006-2012) has been adopted, and the parish boundaries as they were in 1975 are used to organise the data.

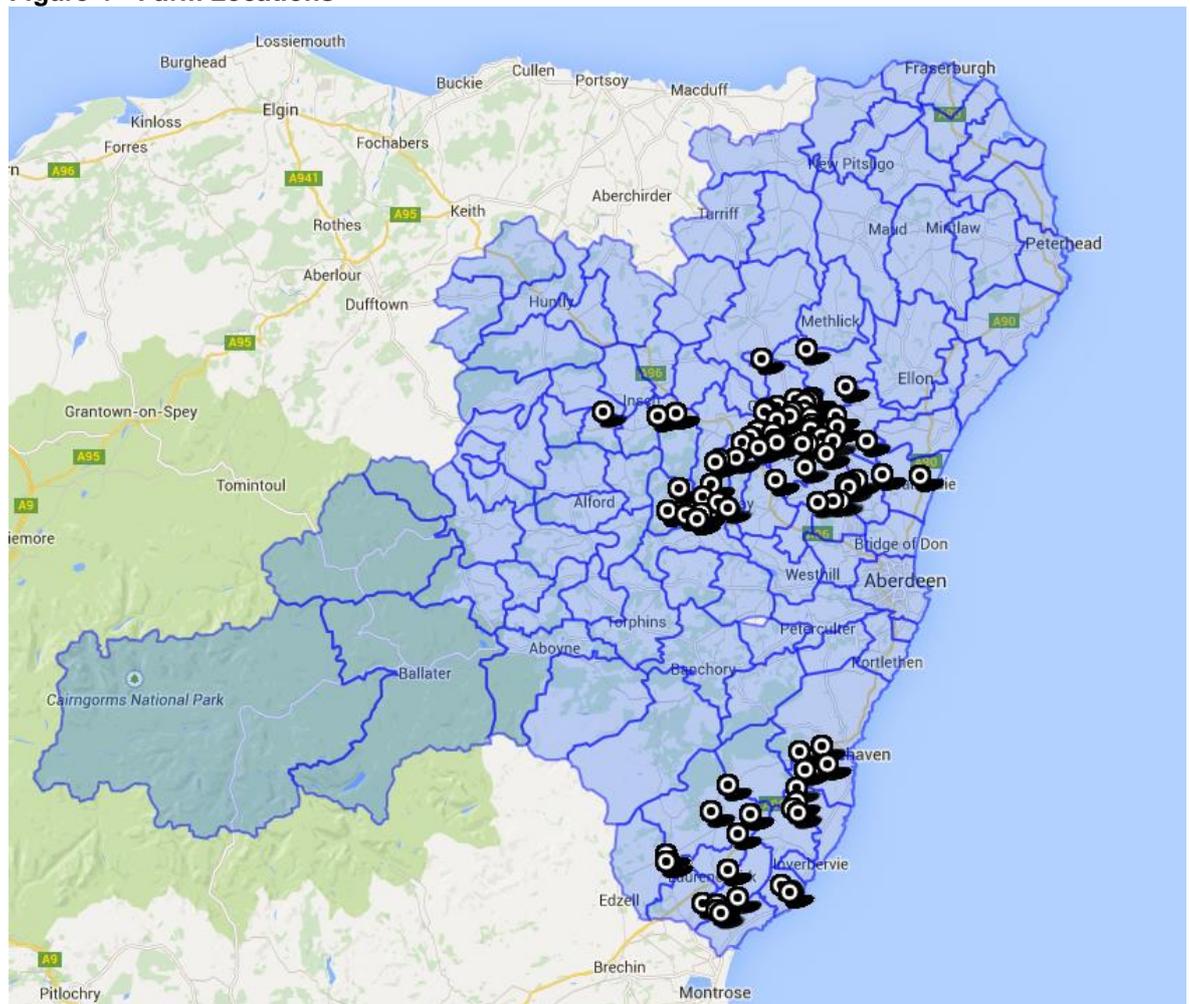
Figure 4 - Farm Locations

Figure 4 shows the location of all the farms included in the ‘Gazetteer’.

The two communities were selected for a number of reasons. Firstly, I have contacts in the region who were able to put me in touch with local farmers. My grandparents were farmers in Udny parish before they retired and were able to put me in touch with potential informants in Aberdeenshire and a friend living near Stonehaven was able to assist me with contacts in Kincardineshire. Secondly, there are many farms in the district which have a long tradition of mixed arable farming. Thirdly, many recent changes to land use in the area make collection of field-names imperative and all the more urgent. Farm land is being sold off for housing and recreation areas, particularly around the rapidly growing settlements of Inverurie, Old Meldrum, and along the coast.

Initially, the parish of Belhelvie was chosen for a pilot study as part of my Masters Dissertation (Burns, 2010). For this project, farms were selected from the Ordnance Survey 1:20,000 map. Letters were sent to potential informants

describing the project and supplying dates for data collection. Once in Aberdeenshire, a time was arranged to meet with the farmers. This approach met with limited success. Many of the field-names had already gone out of use. Changes in farming practices meant that larger farms had switched to a numbering system which rendered the names useless for daily administration purposes and the younger farmers had either forgotten the old names or did not know them. There was also a degree of apprehension among some farmers when I first began data collection. As a result, many of those approached declined to participate. Suspicion increased when a further planning application was submitted by Donald Trump⁵ to Aberdeenshire Council which could have resulted in the first ever compulsory purchase orders being served on farmers for the private gain of an individual (Scottish Government: <http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/212607/0067709.pdf>). The application site comprised of the Menie Estate, an area of 452 ha which included agricultural land. Many farmers did not want to sell their land and in 2010 Mary Forbes formally petitioned against the Trump International Golf Links (Scottish Court of Session: <https://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/opinions/2010CSOH1.html>). The petition was rejected. This state of affairs meant that some farmers were very guarded and uneasy about talking to a stranger about their land.

The problems identified in the pilot study demonstrated that a different recruitment process was required in order to gain the trust of the farmers who could potentially participate in the data collection. This is an issue which is well documented in sociolinguistic studies (see section 4.5 Participants).

The second area, south of the city of Aberdeen around the town of Stonehaven in Kincardineshire, was selected for similar reasons. I have contacts there who could give me access to their social networks and introduce me to farmers in the area. Also, sociolinguistic studies have shown that region can be an independent variable because “as geographic boundaries increase in strength, so generally do the degrees of difference between speakers of the ‘same’ language” (Saville-Troike, 2003: 68). Onomastic studies too have demonstrated that comparisons can be made between certain place-names found in one area but not another

⁵ The original planning application was submitted to Aberdeenshire Council on 26th November 2006. An inquiry was launched in June 2008.

and have used this to show settlement patterns. For example, Cox (2007, 2009) has discussed *x of y* constructions as indicating areas of Norse settlement in Gaelic speaking areas of Scotland. In particular relation to field-names, Nyström (1997) has used Swedish evidence to show that regional boundaries affect use of generic elements (see Section 8.3 for more detail) and Old English dialect isoglosses have been investigated by Kitson (1995) by using microtoponyms.

By selecting two different communities it will be possible to analyse any differences in the field-names by geographical area and determine whether this factor has any effect on name giving and naming patterns.

Field-names were collected from fifteen parishes north of Aberdeen (Belhelvie, Bourtie, Chapel of Garioch, Daviot, Fintray, Inverurie, Keithhall and Kinkell, Kemnay, Meldrum, Monymusk, New Macher, Oyne, Premnay, Tarves, Udney) and ten parishes south of Aberdeen (Arbuthnott, Benholm, Dunnottar, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Garvock/Laurencekirk, Glenbervie, Kineff, Marykirk). The extent to which each parish is covered is variable as a result of the participant recruitment process which is discussed further in Section 4.5. Before such issues can be discussed it is necessary to provide the linguistic and agricultural background of the research area.

4.4.1 Linguistic Context

Smith (2012: 8) has argued that

the study of names (onomastics), especially place-names, has become increasingly important for historians of the languages of Scotland in recent years. Place-names, among other things, record the ebb and flow of cultures across the landscape.

Therefore, in order to understand place-names it is essential to examine both language and topography. As Hough (2012: 222) notes: “the relationship between names and lexis is not straightforward” and “neither the initial formation nor the subsequent transmission of names directly parallels the lexicon”. This has implications for using dictionary evidence to account for terms used in onomastic contexts. Nicolaisen (1995) discusses the differences between lexical cognates in the onomastic register and ordinary lexis. Names are affected by different issues of fossilized spellings, analogy, their compound structure and

motivated changes such as ‘improvement’ and also folk etymology which leads them to develop differently from components found in ordinary lexis (Hough 2012). Studies such as Gelling and Cole (2000) have demonstrated the importance of utilising topographical evidence in the analysis of toponyms rather than simply relying on lexical evidence. In a Scottish context, Scott (2004) adopts the approach of using place-name evidence to contribute to our understanding of the onomasticon (particularly in relation to elements not represented in English place-names) and also investigating the contribution place-names elements unattested in the literary corpus can make to the lexicon. Hence, dictionary evidence and terms used in an onomastic context do not necessarily accord and both the linguistic and topographical situation must be considered.

In the present day, speakers from the north-east area are said to speak a particular variety of Scots. There is not one homogeneous variety of Scots but numerous regional dialects (Kynoch, 2004). Scots can be said to be part of a linguistic Scottish-English continuum with Scottish English being used as the blanket term to cover both regional and social varieties ranging from Scots at one end to Scottish Standard English at the other (Corbett et al., 2003). Douglas (2006) demonstrates that this description of the relation between Scots and SSE continues to hold sway. Scottish Standard English is minimally different from Standard English with limited Scottish grammar, vocabulary and idiom, but still with a Scottish accent. Scots on the other hand is maximally different to Standard English. It has distinctive local vocabulary, grammar and a strong local accent, and some have argued that it should be given the status of a language in its own right. Smith (2012: 5) states that:

any question about the precise status of Scots in relation to English used in England is probably unanswerable in clear-cut terms; recent trends in linguistic categorization have tended to emphasise the fuzziness between usages rather than distinct differentiation. It is often claimed that a language is ‘a dialect and a flag’, and there is much truth in this statement. The difficulty is that, although Scotland has a flag - indeed, two flags - of her own, her flag is also included, at least at present, in that of a larger entity, the United Kingdom.

The linguistic situation is complex and as Macafee and Aitken (2002: 2.5.2) note “Scots and English have never been isolated from each other, and have always

formed a geographical continuum of dialects within which linguistic changes diffused and spread.”

The resulting situation is summed up in the Introduction to the Dictionary of Scots Language:

Linguists have been reluctant to use the term Scots, possibly from a fear of seeming to introduce a nationalist bias into their work (if they are Scottish), but also in continuation of a long tradition of writing about Scots as a dialect of English, which is very persistent in the writings of scholars outside Scotland. The result is a great deal of confusion in terminology, and many an awkward circumlocution (Macafee and Aitken, 2002: <http://www.dsl.ac.uk/about-scots/history-of-scots/>).

However, despite the complex linguistic situation Smith (2012) notes that, for many speakers, the question of language is based on political and social views rather than phonology. Indeed several of the participants in this study held strong views about their language and many insist that the Scots they speak deserves official language status.

Macafee and Aitken (2002) argues that Scots inclusion in the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (signed by the UK government on 2nd March 2000 and ratified from 1st July 2001) is “de facto recognition of language status, as dialects are specifically excluded from the terms of the Charter” and as a result Scots should be referred to as a language. Since this is also the view of the majority of participants involved in the study the same principles will be adhered to in this thesis.

Scots has never been officially standardised, so there is no standard written form. This has significant implications for the data which are discussed in Chapter Eight.

Before an account of the present day language of the north-east of Scotland is given, the historical linguistic context will be set out.

4.4.1.1 History of Scots

The main periods in the history of Scots (Aitken, 1985) are as follows:

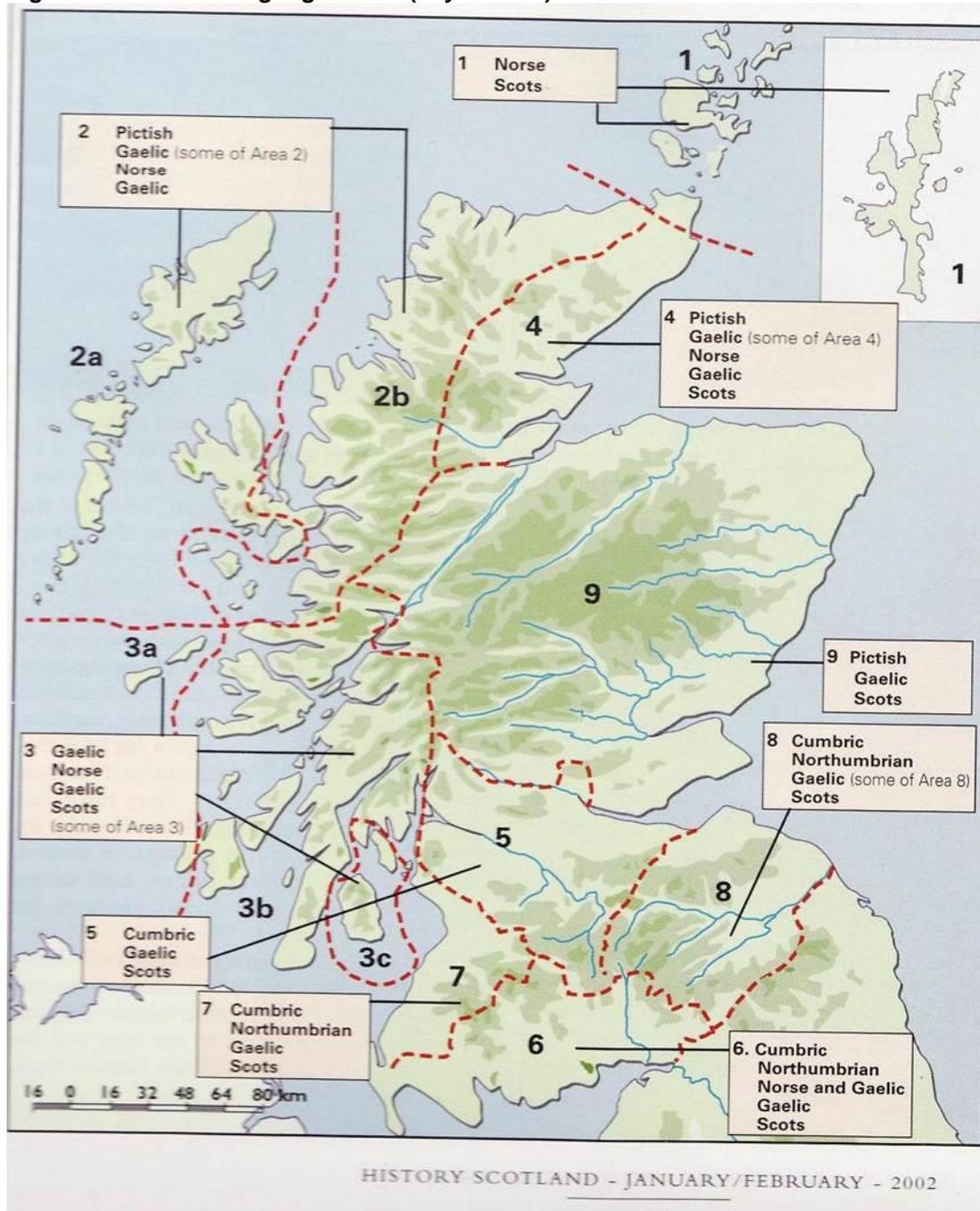
Table 6 - Main periods in the history of Scots (Aitken 1985)

Old English	to 1100
Older Scots	to 1700
	Pre literary Scots to 1375
	Early Scots to 1450
	Early Middle Scots 1450-1550
	Late Middle Scots 1550-1700
Modern Scots	1700 onwards

The earliest known language in the north-east Scotland is a P-Celtic language known as Pictish. It is thought that Pictish was gradually ousted by Gaelic from around the 5th century with the advent of settlers from Ireland arriving in Scotland, although it should be noted that this model has been seriously questioned (see Campbell, 2001). From the sixth century onwards Old English was also established and began to spread in Scotland (McClure, 2001). It is from this Germanic language, in particular the variety known as Old Northumbrian, that most of today's varieties of Scots have emerged. The establishment of the burghs in the 12th century, of which Aberdeen was one of the earliest to be granted status, further promoted the displacement of Gaelic by Scots. Taylor (2012: 171) agrees that the burghs and the establishment of Older Scots as the dominant language of trade "gave Scots an enormous boost to its power and status." Johnston (1997a: 56) argues that "the Gaelicised Pictish areas of the Scottish north-east" were anglicised in early Scots times and that Early Scots served as a lingua franca by around 1350.

Figure 5 from Taylor (2002) provides a visual representation of the historical language situation.

Figure 5- Scottish Language Areas (Taylor 2002)

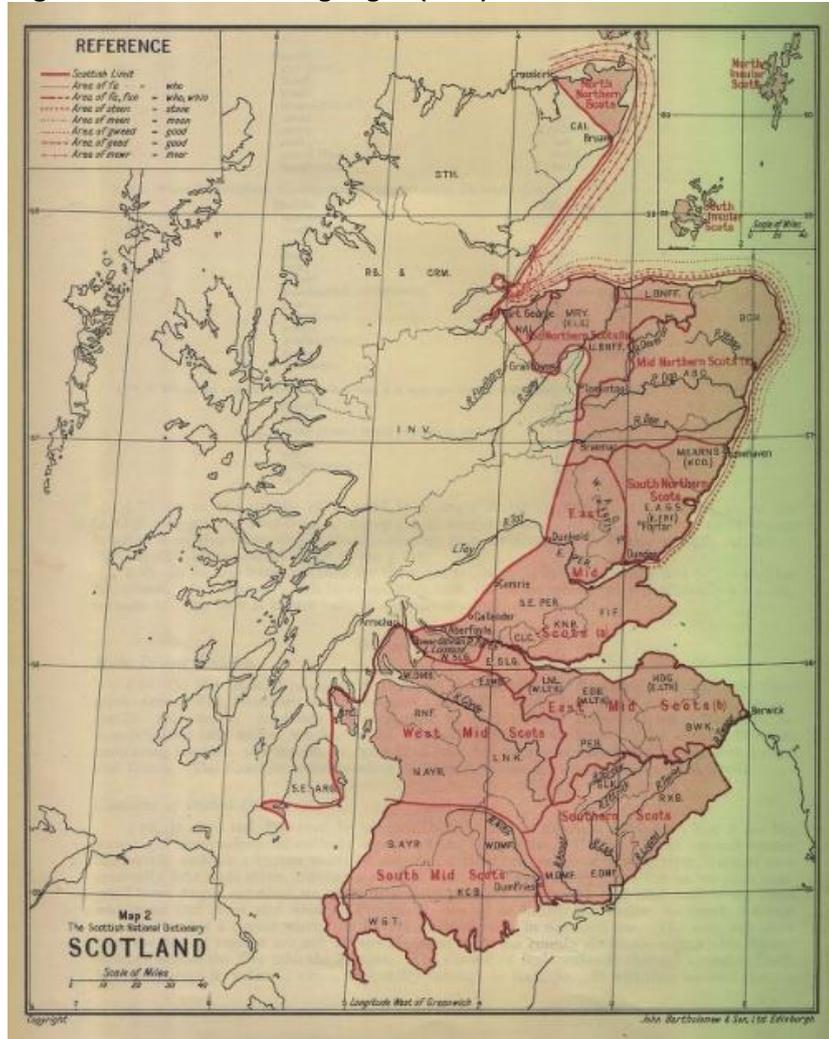


4.4.1.2 Modern Scots

In terms of dialects, Scots can be divided into four main groups, each with several subdivisions: (1) Insular Scots, comprising Shetlandic (Insular B) and Orcadian (Insular A); (2) Northern Scots, consisting of the dialects of Angus and the Mearns (South Northern), Buchan/Aberdeen and Morayshire (Mid Northern A and B) and the Black Isle and Caithness (North Northern A and B); (3) Mid Scots, comprising Clydesdale/Glaswegian (West Mid), Gallovidian (South Mid), Fife/Perthshire, and Edinburgh and the Eastern Borders (East Mid A and B

respectively); and (4) Southern Scots, encompassing the dialects of the Western and Central Borders (Johnston, 1997b: 437). Figure 6 shows the geographical divide.

Figure 6 - Scotland's languages (SND)



“Northern Scots is divided into three sub-dialects – i.e. (1) sn.Sc. – e.Angus and the Mearns; (2) mn.Sc. – Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Nairn; (3) nn.Sc. – including the Black Isle and Easter Ross and Caithness” (SND). As can be seen from Figure 6, the community north of Aberdeen is situated firmly in the Mid Northern Scots dialect area and the community to the south of Aberdeen, near Stonehaven is situated on the boundary of the isogloss between South Northern Scots and Mid Northern Scots. Therefore, differences in pronunciation and features of dialect should be expected between the two communities.

4.4.1.3 The Doric Dialect

The particular variety of Scots spoken in the study area is called the Doric. Kynoch (2004: v) notes that “its richest manifestation has always been found in the rural hinterland, where the language has recorded and labelled all the trappings of everyday life in what was a largely farming and fishing community.” However, certain aspects may not be found across all Doric speaking areas as “there is not one monolithic form of Doric but a multiplicity of forms, differing to a greater or lesser degree here and there” (Kynoch, 2004: v).

As Smith (2000: 445) notes, the language of north-east Scotland is associated with rural lifestyles which “usually correlates with cultural and linguistic conservatism.” Therefore, the speakers involved in the data collection can be described as ‘traditional’ speakers. Indeed, participants were keen to emphasise that their language is Scots. Strong linguistic identity has been observed in other language studies in north-east Scotland and as Millar (2007: 64) has said, “the Scots dialects of northern Scotland and the Northern Isles exhibit considerable variation in pronunciation both between themselves and in relation to the patterns found for Central Scots”(Millar, 2007: 64). It should be noted that despite the distinctions between the various dialects of Scots, many features overlap with the salient features of SSE. Some of the most salient features of the dialect are given in Section 1.4.1.

The community south of Aberdeen, closer to Stonehaven, shares many of the same phonetic features. It is generally accepted that the dividing line between Mid North Scots and South Northern Scots is around Stonehaven. This description of Stonehaven is given in the *Scottish National Dictionary* (SND):

Stonehaven itself is thoroughly mixed, because of the emptying into it of the fishing villages from the northern and southern sides. The Deeside valley and the area between it and Stonehaven must be regarded as Abdsh. in speech. In the extreme west of Ags. we find the characteristics of e.Per., in the extreme east those of Abdsh., while the central area is a compromise between the two (Language)(DSL, 2005 [SND, Vol 1, Part 1, 1931]).

Therefore, as the two communities covered by the corpus are in different linguistic zones, it is likely that dialect differences will be reflected in the field-names.

4.4.2 Agricultural Context

The rural landscape has undergone several changes over the centuries and this has had a huge impact on agriculture. The most dramatic alterations occurred during the Agricultural Revolution which began in the eighteenth century.

Bangor-Jones (2011: 133) notes that

The process of agrarian change or improvement which lasted from about 1760 to about 1830 transformed both the structure of rural society and the Scottish country landscape. Important foundations had been laid during the preceding 150 years, and the process of improvement continued until the 1870s. The pace and nature of change varied from estate to estate, from locality to locality, and from region to region.

A significant part of such change involved the enclosure of previously open fields by dykes, hedges and fences (Hamilton, 1966: 39). This was achieved by a number of parliamentary acts such as the Act for planting and inclosing of Ground (Act. Parl. Scot., Car. II, 1661, c. 284, vii. 263) and the Act anent Lands lying Run-rig (Hamilton, 1966: 39). Prior to the improvements, farming was characterised by an infield, outfield system. The infields consisted of fertile land, generally closer to the farm settlement which was kept under constant cultivation (Gibson, 2007: 7) that as Dodgshon (1980: 73) notes was governed by a runrig system which divided the land into small, irregular units:

These units were called shots in the Lowlands, but had a varied terminology elsewhere. In Caithness, for instance, they were called shades. In parts of the north-east and central Highlands, terms like croit, rhun and park were used.

The outfield was poorer land which generally consisted of “‘folds’ or ‘faulds’ scattered over the common grazings of a toun” (Dodgshon, 1980: 77-78).

It should be noted that there were many sources of regional variation in terms of practice and Dodgshon (1980: 80) states that the north-east of Scotland was known for “having a part of outfield that was prepared for cultivation not by

tathing but by faughing. Faughing was probably a straightforward system of fallow, but turf cuttings may have been added as a manorial supplement". Tathing is a system of manuring, usually by folding cattle or sheep on the land, while faughing involves leaving land uncultivated for a period of time. The runrig system ensured that each farmer had a share of good and poor land scattered throughout the farm (Gibson, 2007: 7).

Whyte (1986: 16) suggests that

We should visualize Aberdeenshire farming at this time taking place in a landscape which was mainly open, unenclosed and treeless. Enclosures were confined to the policies surrounding the country houses of the landowners, and even here the scale was limited compared with more progressive parts of Scotland.

Despite the magnitude of the agricultural changes, historians tend to agree that progress was slow. For example, Hamilton (1966: 38) notes that

The constant refrain of many of the writers of the Agricultural Reports is the absence of dykes and hedges and the general prevalence of open fields. In Aberdeenshire, for example, in 1793 the greatest part of the county consisted of unenclosed fields.

Hamilton (1966: 18) adds that "The Military Survey of 1747-55 shows how little enclosure had been achieved by the middle of the eighteenth century."

These changes are generally regarded as the Agricultural Revolution or Improving Movement. However, Robinson (2011: 214) argues that

landscape change post-1945 was on a scale rivalling that of the late eighteenth century: many field boundaries were ploughed out, and shelter-belts and hedgerow trees were removed along with many stone walls and hedgerows, whilst substantial new barns and machinery sheds were built.

Advances in farming equipment and larger machinery such as tractors and combine harvesters contributed to the amalgamation of smaller fields into bigger units. In the north-east Grampian Region (see Section 4.4) it has been estimated that around 6,000 km (3,750 miles) of hedgerows were removed between 1940s and 1970s (Robinson, 2011: 15). In Robinson's study areas of East Lothian and Berwickshire the number of fields during the period fell by roughly

15 per cent and increased in size by around one fifth (Robinson, 2011: 216). Field (1993) and Schneider (1997) also report similar landscape changes in the English countryside. Many of these changes have occurred within living memory of the farmers interviewed for this study in the north-east of Scotland and as a result, the field-names are evidence for many changes and their numerous variables also suggest that land use is in a continued state of flux.

Now that the linguistic and agricultural context of the research area has been established, the methods used to recruit participants will be discussed.

4.5 Participants

Social research has long acknowledged that “subjects tend to disclose more about themselves to people who resemble them in various ways than to people who differ from them” (Jourard cited in Krueger, 1994: 15). Eckert (2000) also addressed this problem in her study of students at a suburban high school in Detroit, which she calls Belten High. When entering a community that is not one’s own, steps must be taken to minimise differences and not to come across as ‘an Academic from an ivory tower’. In order to reduce the asymmetries between researcher and participants, the aim in the Belten High study was to appear younger; “the value of this is not in actually becoming an insider, but in eliminating obvious reminders of status differences” (2000: 71). Therefore, it was understood early on that steps would have to be taken to avoid being alienated from the informants, especially as the respondents were predominantly males over the age of 70. Little can be done to overcome differences of age and gender, yet the Belten High study demonstrates that procedures can be followed to minimise any effects.

The technique I adopted was ‘the interviewer as learner’ as advocated by Labov (1984). Labov states that the interviewer should be “in a position of lower authority than the person he is talking to” (1984: 40). This involves the interviewer asking for information and presenting himself as less knowledgeable on the topic than the informants. Questions should also be formulated to be as colloquial as possible to avoid ‘bookishness’. Hammersley and Atkinson note that “when studying an unfamiliar setting, the ethnographer is also a novice.

Wherever possible he or she must put him- or herself into the position of being an ‘acceptable incompetent’” (1995: 89).

Milroy has also noted that “investigators who work outside their own communities are likely to find that their field methods are constrained by a social barrier of some kind” (1980: 44). Many studies such as Eckert (2000) have proven that researchers entering a community for the first time are often held with suspicion. This leads to difficulties with recruiting informants and can severely hamper data collection. In Aberdeenshire the dialect spoken is known as The Doric (see Section 4.4.1). Therefore, in sociolinguistic terms I am a researcher working outwith my own community. Although for the most part I can understand the dialect spoken by the farmers, language issues could become a problem. This had an impact on the interviews, both in terms of gaining access to farmers in the first instance as I could have been perceived as an ‘outsider’, and also during the conversations with participants.

Therefore in order to gain access to the farming communities in Aberdeenshire I became a ‘second order network contact’ (Milroy, 1980). In other words, I was introduced as a friend of a friend.

To use this approach, I had to become part of the community. This was achieved in the more northerly parishes by organising interviews through my grandparents as they are retired farmers from the area. In the southerly parishes I organised interviews through a friend who lives in the farming community. In both cases, this cemented my position as a second order network contact. Farmers were more inclined to participate as I was viewed as a friend of a friend and someone who could be trusted. Once this had been achieved, I employed the snowballing technique. This involves informants recommending other members of the community for me to talk to and integrating into a social network. Milroy explains that “a social network acts as a mechanism both for exchanging goods and services, and for imposing obligations and conferring corresponding rights upon its members” (1980: 47). Thus, once I had been introduced to the network I could gain the ‘right’ to interview and talk to other members of the network through obligations and exchanges. This technique worked best when at the close of one interview, the farmer would offer to telephone a friend and arrange another meeting for me.

However, such judgment sampling (non-random and hence not representative in statistical terms) has met with disdain in some of the literature, for example Breadsworth and Keil have argued that this type of sampling is not statistically representative (1992: 261). Chambers et al. also warn that “one danger with selecting informants by pre-selected categories is that the result can be self-fulfilling or circular” (2002: 28). Yet many successful studies have demonstrated that choosing subjects by predetermined social criterion can be beneficial (Milroy, 1980, Labov, 1963). In cases where the researcher knows the region intimately and people are selected from well-defined neighbourhoods, Chambers argues that judgment sampling carries few risks (2003: 44). Collecting field-names demands that informants must be members of the farming community. The farming community represent a homogeneous group in well-defined geographical regions. Therefore judgement sampling, or relying on participants social networks, is the most conducive approach to obtaining useful field-name data.

The use of the snowballing technique does mean that that the data collected diverges from traditional onomastic studies. Most onomastic studies, including field-name studies, opt for a parish by parish approach. This means the research area is strictly defined and everything within a parish boundary will be accounted for. Yet because I was relying on recommendations from others to find participants, it was not possible to restrict data collection to specific parishes. Hence, the data collected varies throughout the region and the extent to which each parish has been covered is variable.

4.5.1 Interviews

Labov (1984: 50) noted that the ultimate object of sociolinguistic data collection is “to obtain reliable and valid records of the language used in the speech community”. As field-names survive as part of the oral tradition it is important to record them as they are used in every-day life. In order to achieve this, data was collected using semi-structured interviews. This approach was chosen for a number of reasons.

Firstly, since Labov's seminal study of *The Social Stratification of English in New York City* (1966) it has become standard sociolinguistic practice to employ the use of tape recorded interviews. As Chambers et al. note,

tape-recording has the obvious advantage of permanency, so that it is possible to return to the recording again and again, either for clarification or for further research. A second major advantage is that the tape-recording permits the researcher to fulfil the Principle of Accountability (Labov, 1972: 72), so that all occurrences as well as non-occurrences of the variable can be identified and accounted for (2002: 26).

The nature of the sociolinguistic interview varies in terms of structure across different studies yet the benefits of semi-structured interviews in sociolinguistic research have been well tested (Labov, 1966; Milroy, 1987; Eckert, 2000).

This style of interviewing involves having an interview schedule to provide structure but not a strict list of questions. This approach offers the freedom to change the order of topics and also to ask follow up questions. Few pre-formulated questions were prepared and this allowed a greater degree of flexibility. Such a technique encourages open ended discussion yet the interview schedule ensures that specific information can be covered.

Yet although the sociolinguistic interview will yield both quantitative and qualitative data primarily by collecting information, each interview will occur in a slightly different context. Eckert notes that

The sociolinguistic interview is designed as an interaction with a stranger, and to trigger the use of casual speech in what appears to be an information-gathering event. In the context of ethnography, the interview must play a different role. The interview is an opportunity to collect controlled information, but it is not the same event for each person since it is embedded in an ever-changing relationship with the community (2000: 79).

Therefore, although sociolinguistic semi-structured interviews were used, the ethnographical nature of the research means that each interview occurred in a slightly different environment and was affected by different factors such as the changing circumstances of the interviewer, time constraints, number of people present etc. As a result, information yielded at the beginning of the project is

slightly different from the information gained towards the end of the project as my role within the community continued to change.

Semi-structured interviews also assist in minimising the 'Observer's Paradox'. Labov noted that "to obtain the data most important for linguistic theory, we have to observe how people speak when they are not being observed" (1972: 113). Many linguists have realised "the very act of being observed, however, may have the effect of making the speech less than casual, natural and spontaneous" (Llamas et al., 2007: 15). This problem can be especially acute when interviews are recorded. Yet Wolfram and Fasold (1974: 104) have argued that

although a tape-recorded interview, by its very nature, is an artificial situation, our goal is to get speech as natural as possible. This can be structured in the interview by asking questions that will focus the informant's attention more on what he is saying than on how he is saying it.

The semi-structured interview, as opposed to a formal interview provides more freedom for the informant to steer conversation and allows for a more friendly and relaxed style to put the informant at ease. This should have the effect of minimising the 'Observer's Paradox'.

The benefits of using recorded, semi-structured interviews became apparent early in the data collection. Firstly, simply understanding the farmers and being able to take part in conversations and record the names correctly could cause problems.

Labov's 1966 study also concluded that transcription from a tape is more accurate than on the spot transcriptions (1966: 153, footnote 7). This certainly proved to be the case as many participants had a strong accent and dialect which was difficult to record accurately without the use of recording equipment.

The following example shows how important it is to record the interviews so that any miscommunications can be revised and rectified and it can be ensured that the names recorded are correct.

Interview Extract 1

Farmer: Where are we again now? This is The Cart Shed Park.
Cart Shed Park.

Interviewer: Cratchet Park. Why Cratchet? Is that a surname for somebody?

Farmer: Eh?

Interviewer: Cratchet - is that somebody's surname?

Farmer: No, Cart Shed.

This example shows that the pronunciation of certain names can cause difficulty even for those who are familiar with the dialect. Interview Extract 1 is an example of metathesis, and despite knowing this is a salient dialectal feature, it can cause confusion. This problem tended to become less of an issue as data collection went on and I spent more time in the community. Informants proved to be very patient when language issues arose, although such situations occurred less frequently when I brought my grandparents to interviews, who are themselves farmers in Aberdeenshire.

4.5.1.1 Code Switching:

Another phenomenon which arose in the recorded interviews is code switching. Code switching can be defined as alternating between two languages in an unchanged setting (Bullock and Toribio, 2009: 2) in this case, changing between Scots and Scottish Standard English within one conversation. This occurred in a number of interviews. In the example below, the farmer translates certain dialect forms within the field-names in an attempt to make them more understandable for me as it is clear that I am not from the area and do not share the same dialect.

Interview Extract 2

Farmer: And now, what did we call this one just there? The Tap Field. Just The Top Field

Interviewer: Okay

Farmer: Eh well, this mark. Look you see that middle een, that, aye, aye. The little wee corner is just The Wee Field At The Croft. The Little Field.

In the first instance, the farmer translates Scots *tap* into SSE *top* to make the meaning clear to the interviewer. Field-names can be very literal and the meaning of this one could have easily been misconstrued) if I was not familiar with Scots. The farmer clearly recognises that this word may not be used outside of the local area and decides to provide a translation. Also note that the farmer translates *wee* to *little*. Therefore, the linguistic awareness of the participants caused variants of the field-names to be used and the interview recordings allowed me to gather all occurrences, something that would have been extremely difficult to keep a thorough record of otherwise.

Interview Extract 3

Farmer: Way out the road end, what's that mind? Well, we used to speak about The Cistren Field. Because there was a cistren up the road side where the water used to supply all this is. So you can call it The Cistern Field.

In this example, the pronunciation of the word is changed. The pronunciation of SSE /ɛr/ as/rɛ/, or metathesis, is common in the Doric and in Scots in general. Labov (1972) noted that speakers trying to achieve a 'correct' or more standard style of speech often end up correcting dialect features that they are conscious of, or in other words, features which are linguistically salient. When saying this name the farmer is aware that the vowel inversion is an obvious or salient dialect feature and provides an alternative for the interviewer. Providing the dialect form of the name and then changing the pronunciation to be more standard shows that the farmer is aware of the linguistic differences between himself and the interviewer and attempts to compensate for these.

Without the tape-recorder it is likely that the interviewer would miss some of the dialect features present in the name and gravitate to the more standard name forms when taking notes. These examples also show the benefits of using interviews in the first place as, for example, if a written questionnaire had been used, it is likely that farmers would have standardised the names to provide a Scottish Standard English form. Using the sociolinguistic interviews allows the

interviewer to include Scots or Doric forms of the names, as they would appear in conversation.

Another way to avoid over-standardisation or hypercorrection (Labov, 1972) of the names was for me to integrate into the community so that I was not perceived as an 'outsider'. I found that the best way to do this was to bring my contacts in the communities to the interviews. By bringing my grandparents to interviews I was able to obtain more vernacular speech in which interviewees paid less attention to how they were talking and the interviews were influenced less by my presence and 'outsider' accent which helped to lessen the extent to which the farmers attempted to translate for me. Nevertheless, examples of code switching and changing their speech are still apparent in some instances.

4.5.1.2 Conducting the Interviews

The pilot study raised issues about how the project should be introduced. University of Glasgow ethics policy states that the project must be presented clearly in a way in which the informants will understand. Therefore, I provided participants with an information sheet about the project (see Appendix 1), a consent form (see Appendix 2) and also a debriefing sheet (see Appendix 3). As the research involves recording the names of fields I introduced the project as 'field-names of the north-east of Scotland'. However, 'field-names' did not resonate with all of the informants and a detailed explanation of what exactly these were had to be provided before informants agreed to take part. Using the term 'field-names' often led informants to comment that they did not have formal names and that their names would not be of use to the project. A better approach seems to be to use covert questions to establish how informants describe their fields rather than name them. For example, rather than asking 'what do you call the field at the front of the house?' a better question would be 'if I need to meet you at this field here, how would you tell me where that is?'

However, introducing the project as about field-names and then using covert questions to establish historical aspects of farming and information about the local area led to responses such as 'you're moving away from the point, let's get back to the field-names'.

Interviews always began with greetings and introductions. Informants were then given information sheets outlining the aims of the project how they would be involved. The wording on the information sheet was carefully chosen so as to provide clear information about the data collection to allow the informants to make an unbiased decision about whether to participate. This was kept as brief as possible to avoid confusion and the finer details of the analysis were not included so that the informant would not concentrate on their use of language and potentially skew the results.

Ethics forms were also given to informants. The form stated clearly that the interview would be recorded and the rights of the interviewee to confidentiality and to stop the interview at any time. Informants were asked to sign these forms.

The forms were presented in a casual manner, but explained thoroughly so as not to intimidate the informants with too much information. Only once these forms had been completed could the tape recorder be switched on.

Once the paper work had been completed, conversation was directed towards the field-names. This part of the interview did not always go according to plan and an interesting feature apparent in the interviews is that a number of farmers initially claimed not to have any names for their fields. While it is certain that some fields do not have names, for example some names may have been forgotten or the farmer may never have known the name, the interviews show that some farmers simply did not class their names for the fields as 'proper names'.

Interview Extract 4

Farmer: Now that small wood was actually planted after we came here. We planted it, for a shelter belt. So The Shelter Belt Field.

Interviewer: So that's this field?

Farmer: It would be up beside the trees.

Interviewer: That's The Shelter Belt Field?

Farmer: Trees are your Shelter Belt. That's just shelter for the cattle you see.

Interviewer: There we are then.

Farmer: That's not an actual name though. You want names like The Lady Field and The Avenue.

Interviewer: No, no, just what you call it. What do you call that one?

Some interviewees also expressed in interviews that they were disappointed that the names of their fields appeared boring or not interesting enough and sometimes attempted to make up something more 'interesting' or 'suitable'.

Interview Extract 5

Interviewer: And what about the one in front?

Farmer: Front o the House. Pity there's not a better name for that.

Interview Extract 6

Farmer: Number three is eh, Field In-front of Benview. Benview, there's a cottage just at the top there called Benview. Five is The Field Behind Benview. Four is The Field In-front of the House. And six is The Steading Field. That's what I'm saying, there's no very particularly interesting names... Nine, it's The Field In-front of Old Bourtie. As I say, they're not very special.

4.5.1.3 Visual Prompts

The Ordnance Survey Explorer Map (1:25 000) was used during data collection. This map was selected because the scale is such that field boundaries are marked. The map was set out for informants and speakers marked on the boundary of their farm before numbering the fields and writing their names on a corresponding list. This met with some advantages as well as disadvantages.

The map served as a good talking point as informants happily talked about the local area and answered questions about landmarks. Also, as informants could see that their neighbours and friends had already marked on their fields, they felt more relaxed about doing the same. Perhaps the greatest advantage of using

the map is that farms and fields can now easily be matched up with their names allowing for analysis of topography, shape, geography etc.

However, the map also caused some problems. As the map is quite large it proved cumbersome to lay it out in informants' homes. Often, the size of the map meant moving from room to room to find a suitable place to lay it out. This had implications for the recording as it meant that microphones were removed from the main informant and the recorder simply set on the table and not in the best position to capture clear speech.

Although the interviews went well, a number of issues became apparent. Despite planning on conducting one to one interviews, group interviews became more common. This was because my first order network contacts came to interviews with me, and often there were other people around the farmer when I visited - there were guests, the farmers' wives and farm workers. This group dynamic worked well as it meant I could observe without talking too much and hence minimise the 'Observer's Paradox' and the influence of the interviewer on the respondent's speech (Labov, 1972, 1984; Llamas et al., 2007). The recordings also show that informants would code-switch for me in a bid to help me understand their accents, but not for my first order network contacts as they are from that community. This allowed me to access the vernacular pronunciation of the field-names and also achieve a clear understanding of what the words are in Scottish Standard English. The group interview also yielded longer conversations than the one-to-one interviews did.

Also, in group situations participants talk at the same time and this makes the interview data difficult to transcribe. Yet the benefits of the group interviews outweigh the disadvantages. For example, this sometimes led to debates about which name was actually correct and the interviewees could keep each other right. It also led to the field-names being discussed in conversations, and this led to a number of different variants of the same name being used within a single conversation.

Interview Extract 7

Farmer 1: Well, now, that was actually, these were actually two fields and it was man that took down the fence. So that one's The Cottar House Field.

Farmer 2: No, Cottar Hoose is further down.

Farmer 1: No man, it's in the middle of the two fields. That, these were two fields at one time. You made them into one. Because that was the cottar house, for the workers.

Phonological aspects of the data are crucial to field-name analysis. Therefore it is essential that the recordings are of a high quality with clear speech. The pilot study demonstrated that dialect pronunciations can be difficult to hear, for example the difference between 'tap' and 'top' and 'cistren' and 'cistern'. In order to analyse such phonological aspects the recordings must be clear.

However, as noted above the large map flapping and being moved caused some unclear moments on the recordings which means that potentially important sounds, words or discussions could be missed.

The moving around also led to the use of microphones being abandoned in favour of placing the recording equipment in a central location. However, this again has implications for the clarity of the recordings. If the main informant is not connected to a microphone then other sounds and voices can muffle that of the main informant and again cause interference on the recording. Therefore in as far as possible, the tape recorder was placed next to the main informant.

There were also some flaws with the recorded interviews. Not all of the interviews could be the same length as a result of the time constraints placed on the farmers. Although most of the participants were over the age of seventy and all claimed to be 'retired', most still worked in one capacity or another, helping family and neighbours, especially during the harvest. Also, not all the participants agreed to be interviewed. In such cases, those who were still willing to participate wrote the names down on a copy of a map. While this is still a source of useful data, these names appear in only one form and the majority of them tend to be written in Scottish Standard English.

4.5.2 Other Sources

The majority of the field-names presented were collected from the recorded interviews and provided in an oral format. Some participants declined to be interviewed yet submitted data in written form. In a few cases it was possible to access historical forms. It should be noted here that a major difference between records for Scottish and English field-names is the availability in England and Wales of Tithe Awards (see page 53). There were no Tithe Awards in Scotland. Instead, the sources available include farming diaries, farm maps and estate surveys. Many of these are held centrally by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) and the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historic Monuments Scotland (RCAHMS). However, several are also privately owned and still in the possession of individuals. There is no catalogue of such holdings so access to some of these documents was reliant on chance. Information about field-names can also be found from teinds and teind settlements - the tax on land (standardized by the Act of 1925) payable to the Church of Scotland, although these documents are more difficult to access than the English material. In some instances historical sources were available in addition to the spoken interview. In others, especially in circumstances where farmers no longer use field-names it is only historical data that is available. Where the data available were estate maps rather than farm maps they often did not show the individual farm boundaries. Therefore, these have been recorded under the estate name but may consist of a number of farms. In cases where no interview was conducted and there are only historical names from written sources it is unknown if the names are still in use. These have been marked by # in the corpus.

4.6 The Corpus

Once the field-names had been collected it was necessary to arrange them in a coherent manner for analysis.

While the sociolinguistic interviews proved to be extremely valuable in accumulating examples of field-names being used in speech in the dialect of the farmers who actually use them, this caused difficulties for settling on written forms of the names. Scots has never been officially standardised and this made spelling many of the field-names difficult. For example, should Cistren Field be

spelt using the dialect form or should it be written in Scottish Standard English as Cistern Field? Such issues demanded a set of transcription protocols which are discussed below and set out in full in Appendix 4.

In many of these cases, the farmer was asked how he would spell the names, and often he would reply that he didn't know or wasn't sure because there was no need to write the names down.

Interview Extract 8

Farmer: Right, cross the road, now this eleven, now that park's called The Blairon. How you spell it, I don't know.

In this example the farmer states that he does not know how to spell the name without any questions from the interviewer. This implies that it is not necessary for him to write down the name although he still uses it to refer to a particular field.

Interview Extract 9

Farmer: Ah well, three is what we call The Spoutie. Although obviously there's water there.

Interviewer: Spelt like that? [S. P. O. U. T. I. E]

Farmer: It must be, aye. I've never thought of the spelling.

Interview Extract 9 again shows that the farmers do not have to think about how to spell the field-names as they are not used in written form.

Therefore, the 'correct' spelling of each field-name is uncertain and in some cases a number of alternative spellings could be used. Again, the sociolinguistic interviews proved valuable because they allowed the field-names to be captured orally, as they are used in conversation. As soon as they are written down they take on a different form.

As most of the names were provided orally, structuring them in a standardised written format proved challenging. Similarities can be drawn between this and the process of mapping which Hamer (1989: 184) has discussed:

the very activities of measuring, ordering, regulating, and standardizing, the production of accuracy that is the prerequisite of scale mapping, involve a rigorous shaping of the material world that is at odds with and alien to the forms in which the material world has its prior existence.

Equally, to write down Scottish field-names which exist in a language that does not have a standardised spelling system and to move them out of their original spoken domain is to give them a new existence. Withers states that mapping is a social process resulting in “toponymic and mapped representation” (2000: 533). Although a gazetteer is not a physical map, the process of recording the name in a written form and including a grid-reference equates to almost the same thing. Therefore, in recording the field-names for the first time, great care must be taken to present them in an appropriate way. These issues were addressed by creating transcription protocols. This involves setting out exactly how to transcribe these features so that they can be dealt with in a systematic and consistent manner. I decided on the orthography of the names using attested spellings from the CSD where they were available. Often, words had more than one spelling variation so in these circumstances I used the CSD headform. The full transcription protocols are set out in Appendix 4.

To store the data, Microsoft Access software was used to create a database. Traditionally, onomastic research has remained in paper format, for example the Field Name Archive at the University of Edinburgh is currently stored on paper slips. Yet advances in technology mean that more and more onomastic data is being stored electronically. Current practices in place-name database construction at the University of Copenhagen (Place-names of Denmark) and the state archive in Lund (Institute of Language and Folklore) were consulted in order to create an effective research tool.

A comparison can be made here between recording the field-names of Aberdeenshire for the first time, and the aims and methods of the Ordnance Survey when creating maps of Ireland and Gaelic-speaking Scotland. One of the

major similarities is that “Gaelic Scotland transmitted knowledge of names and places orally, not in the ‘fixed’ inscriptions of writing” (Withers, 2000: 543). The oral data I collected in Aberdeenshire posed similar problems in terms of selecting the appropriate head-form, in the appropriate language and with the appropriate spelling.

4.6.1 Selecting a Head-form

The first stage was to select a head-form. Scottish field-names rarely appear on maps and they tend to be used by a small number of people within local communities. Consequently field-names are less ‘fixed’ than major names and for each field there can be a number of different forms of the name in use at the same time. For example Holms of Wattison Bank is also given as Holms and again as Wattison Bank. This name does not cause much confusion as Holms of Wattison Bank is clearly the head-form and the others are variants used as a shortened form to avoid saying the full name. However, there are examples where selecting the head-form is more complex:

Interview Extract 10

Speaker A: That's The-Aul-Hay-Field [Old Hay Field]

Speaker B: And this little one, what you call Aul-Hay-Field, we would have called that Dump-Field

Speaker C: No no, that was The Mast, oh aye, Dump-Field that's right aye.

Speaker D: Well, I call that Aul-Setaside

Speaker B: It's got the dump on it so we call it.

This conversation involved four informants, the farmer, his eldest son and his wife and his younger son, all of whom work the farm. The forms they each provided are in current use and they all refer to the same piece of land (except The Mast). So the first challenge is to decide which name should take precedence as the head-form in the database. The names are completely different which makes it difficult to select one form over another, or even choose a representative form. Selecting one as the head-form will have

significant implications in terms of analysis and it will not provide a true representation of the names of this piece of land. Instead, a new form of gazetteer must be devised, one in which all the forms in current use can be categorised as head-forms. It was decided that the first variant of the name to be used in a conversation would be selected as the head-form, unless this variant proved to be a shortened form of the full name, in which case that name would be used.

In cases where the variant names for a single location were completely different, for example Cistren Field and Cow Fieldie, these were separated into two name entries with their own head-form and unique field ID, but linked by sharing a location ID. This approach allows each name to be analysed effectively. The same principles were used for locations where historical forms are available that differ from the present-day forms, for example, Wet Bottom was formally five smaller fields called Hill Park, Short Newlands, Acre Bank Park, The Loch Ward and Lochside Park. Head-forms of names that are now obsolete are marked by †. In cases where the variant form(s) of the names are marginally different all are listed under one entry.

Another complexity arising from the nature of the oral data is that it can be difficult to spot what exactly constitutes the name when it appears in conversation. For instance, whether the definite article should be included as part of the name, or not: Front Park could have the head-form Front Park or The Front Park. This is equally true of the generics *park* and *field*. Some names are simply provided by informants as a simplex name such as ‘Dam’ where they could equally be given as ‘Dam Park’ or ‘Dam Field’. In such circumstances it can be difficult to know if the informant implied that the generic should be used or if the name is simply not used with the generic. Where ambiguity exists, the name must be taken word for word from the interview transcript to avoid any corruption of the informant’s data. The choice of generic also has implications in the analysis of the language used and this merits further discussion.

Some farmers provided more than one generic element for each of their field-names (*park* and *field*). When asked about this one farmer replied ‘what’s the difference? What’s a park? A field. What’s a field? A park.’ However there is a difference. This particular farmer may use *park* and *field* interchangeably to

mean the same thing, yet in other areas of Scotland *park* will never be used. The use of this generic demonstrates that its users have a shared understanding of the referent of the word and it sets them apart from those who do not. The choice of generic may also be used to determine onomastic isoglosses. Data collected from south of Aberdeen in Kincardineshire shows significantly fewer *parks* compared to *fields* than the data collected north of Aberdeen. However, neither form can be said to be ‘more correct’, and they are not universally interchangeable. Some farmers use only one or the other and differences in usage between Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire can be seen in Chapter 8. Thus in cases where both are used, which should be selected as the head-form? It is also difficult to tell in examples where both generics have been provided if this is a form of code-switching, that is to say an attempt by the farmer to provide an SSE translation for the sake of the interviewer. By selecting the form of the field-name that is used first in the conversation this problem has been sidestepped.

4.6.1.1 Standardisation

Perhaps the largest difficulties, in terms of head-words, concern the language and spelling of the field-names. The farmers who took part in the interviews were proud of their language and insisted on many occasions that the names they provided should be kept in their Doric form. Indeed when recruiting informants I explained that the data was for a PhD thesis in the English Language Department at the University of Glasgow, to which the response was often ‘I don’t speak English, I speak Scots.’ Such sensitivities to the languages of place-names are not a new phenomenon. In summarising the conference papers delivered at Bozen/Bolzano (Italy), on the “Official Use of Geographic Names” Nicolaisen (1990 [2011] : 226) states that

contrary to their supposed “neutrality” in their primary talk of designating individual geographical features, place-names when employed as evidence in the arena of politics become highly charged objects provoking emotive responses. Especially when identified with particular minority languages and cultures or with certain nationalistic movements, their treatment can become divisive and lead to strong political action.

The mistakes made by the Ordnance Survey when recording Gaelic names in Scotland is still a source of contention and bodies such as Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba (AÀA) (Gaelic Place-Names of Scotland) currently exist “to agree correct forms of Gaelic place-names for maps, signs and general use” and work in partnership with Ordnance Survey to ensure the ‘correct’ form of the names are used and a single Gaelic form can be established from the many recorded on different editions and series of OS maps. Originally, many Gaelic names were anglicised and work is ongoing to recover the Gaelic. The Gaelic parallel diverges slightly here in that there is now a Gaelic Language Plan which was heralded by The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 and AÀA use official Gaelic Orthographic Conventions (GOC) to

apply consistent orthography of Gaelic in place-names and encourage the adoption of these forms of Gaelic place-names. The work towards those objectives includes applying up-dated and consistent orthography to names appearing in Gaelic in the Ordnance Survey map data (<http://www.gaelicplacenames.org/index.php>).

There is no such language policy or accepted spelling conventions for the Scots language.

Therefore, in order to avoid the mistakes of the Ordnance Survey, which are still being corrected, it is important to select a head-form that is representative of the oral form provided by the farmer, yet it must also be accessible to a wider audience who may not be Doric speakers.

The tension involved in choosing a head-form which is representative of the names given by the Aberdeenshire farmers is heightened given my own status as a member of an educational institution and a speaker of Scottish Standard English. In some of the interviews, the difference in language and dialect between me and the informants prompted many to code-switch or translate the field-names into Scottish Standard English to make it easier for me to understand the names. This raises the issue of whether the name should remain in its Doric form or whether it should appear in a more standard form with a phonetic transcription to represent the Doric pronunciation. However, if the farmers are only translating the name into SSE for my benefit, then the SSE

forms would not be genuine examples of the names. This can be seen in Interview Extract 3 (Chapter Four, Section 4.5.1.1).

The most recent and authoritative Scottish place-name surveys (Taylor with Márkus, 2006-2012) set out a systematic method for creating a gazetteer. Taylor with Márkus (2008: 14) overcome the language problem by providing the head-form in Scottish Standard English and noting that

It can be assumed that for most if not all names containing common elements such as *head*, *foot*, *broad* etc., which appear on OS maps in their SSE form, a local pronunciation exists reflecting Sc *heid*, *fit*, *braid* etc. I have, however, only noted these Sc pronunciations where they have been collected from informants.

However, as the Aberdeenshire field-names are not represented on maps there is no SSE modern written form to draw on. Taylor and Márkus (2008: 14) go on to say that

For Scots elements, modern Scots forms are given, usually taken from the main CSD [*Concise Scots Dictionary*] form. (footnote: An exception is *milltoun* for a settlement associated with a mill (CSD *milltoon*).

The metathesised Doric form *cistren* is not represented in the CSD. Therefore to choose the main CSD form would be to rewrite the data, and the informants do not themselves use the SSE form.

Code-switching also occurs in the following examples:

Interview Extract 11

Speaker F: Little Widie, that's The Little Wood.

Interview Extract 12

Speaker G: The Moor, The Moorie.

Little Widie is given first and this is the dialect form as shown by the vowel and *-ie* ending which is common in the north-east of Scotland (Millar, 2007: 66-67). Although *-ie* can also signal familiarity. The farmer then qualifies this with the SSE form, perhaps for the interviewers' benefit. The second example shows the

SSE form being provided first and qualified with the dialect form. Again this begs the question of should the SSE form be used or should the Scots/Doric form be selected as the head-form? In such examples the first form to be given at the interview is used as the head-form.

Other dialect forms are also provided such as *een* for *one* in *Een Below the Brighton Road* and *The Een Next Buchinstone*. As with the other examples, there are advantages to both - the SSE form allows for a more direct comparison with similar names in the area, across Scotland and other parts of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the dialect form represents the everyday speech of the farmers. In order to deal with this issue it was necessary to devise a procedure to ensure that the database is consistent throughout. In cases where the word is unique to north-east Scots dialects, or any other Scots dialect, the element is labelled and spelled with Scots orthography. In cases where the word is also in use in Scottish Standard English or Standard English, the elements are labelled as Scottish Standard English.

Another issue involved in standardisation of head-forms is the register of the interviews. The interviews were intentionally created to be informal and relaxed in style in an effort to overcome the 'Observer's Paradox' and as far as possible, access the informants' most natural speech. This is a fundamental principle of sociolinguistics. Yet, in achieving 'relaxed' speech, some of the place-names are not in a standard form, for example *Back o the Hoose*. This could be represented in the gazetteer as it is or it could be entered as *Back of the House* to create a more systematic approach. However, in keeping with sociolinguistic principles, it seems more respectful to the informants to keep the names as close to how they are used in the everyday environment as possible. Hence, in the corpus, the name will remain *Back o the Hoose*.

4.6.1.2 Spelling

Another connection with the Ordnance Survey mapping of the Highlands is the matter of spelling. Withers (2000: 541) states that

The Original Object Name Books used in the Highlands had a heading Authority for Spelling - it was sometimes recorded that the informant could not spell but did not indicate how the version was agreed upon.

This was also an issue in Aberdeenshire. As well as recording interviews with the informants, I also asked farmers to mark the fields on a map. Either the farmer or I would write down the names as they were being said. However, often the names were Gaelic or Scots in origin and the farmer was unsure how to spell them. There are instances of names whose elements have not previously been recorded and it is impossible to know if these names have been spelled correctly or not, or if there is a 'correct' spelling. For example, Podrach. No other attestations of this name can be found in onomastic sources (or in lexical materials). The informant does not know how to spell the name, therefore leaving it to the discretion of the interviewer.

In addition, there are names which have elements which could be represented by either the Scots or Scottish Standard English orthography. One such example is SSE *house* and Sc *hoose*. As already noted, Taylor with Márkus (2006-2012) provide the SSE head-form of the name and provide the Scots pronunciation when and if it has been recorded. In the Aberdeenshire data, *hoose* occurs more often than *house*, in names such as Front o Hoose, Back o Hoose, Hoose Park etc. Coupled with the fact that the farmers state that they are Scots speakers, it seems reasonable to use the Scots spelling *hoose* in the head-form. In cases where informants wrote the names down themselves, for example Collyhill, informants produced the Scots spelling. Therefore, the Scots spelling has been used in cases where informants gave the first variant of the field-name in Scots.

The spelling of the head-forms of the names is important because to provide the form in SSE would essentially mean translating the majority of the names. Translating the names would echo the Ordnance Survey practice of anglicising many of the Gaelic names in Scotland and this creates a false toponymic representation of the landscape. Belyea (1992: 270) has discussed this idea in terms of European interpretation of Amerindian maps of North America and describes the idea of 'explorer as translator'. Belyea states that translation is not 'the shift of meaning from one verbal guise to another, but rather the creation of roughly equivalent forms'. Here she is talking about mapping conventions and standards, yet the same holds true in toponymic terms. Therefore, to write the names in SSE would be to lose something of their original meaning. As set out in Section 1.1.4, elements in the corpus that are shared

(that is, have identical cognates) between English and Scots are labelled SSE. Elements which differ in terms of vocabulary, grammar or orthography are labelled Sc and spelled according to the head-form in the CSD which most closely matches the pronunciation.

The final matter to be discussed is the issue surrounding how the components of the name are represented on paper. Many of the field-names are lexically transparent and their comprising elements still have lexical meaning. This makes it tricky to decide whether the name elements should be represented individually or not. For example, Horseshoe Park could also be given as Horse Shoe Park; Brae Side Park as Braeside Park; Roadside Field as Road Side Field etc. This is an issue that is not just restricted to oral forms of the field-names. One of the few instances where historical forms were found was in a farming diary from 1900 (CastletonDiary1). One field-name is given as Roughpots and later Rough Pots, highlighting that the names have never been officially standardised. Other field-name studies such as Field (1972, 1993) rely on written evidence from English Tithe maps which were produced in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries so cannot inform this methodology.

4.6.2 Pronunciation

As the field-names were recorded orally and there were such difficulties in devising a standardised means of displaying the data, the pronunciation is hugely important. For each name that was collected via an interview, the pronunciation is given in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). This is standard onomastic practice and is the norm in most large surveys. However, it should be noted that the pronunciations were given by only one or two persons so there is a chance that other pronunciations may also be in use but are not shown in the gazetteer. Taylor and Márkus (2012: 136) state that “it should be borne in mind that for many of the current place-names in Fife, there exist two pronunciations, the local Scots and the more official standard (SSE)”. This is also the case in Aberdeenshire and as noted in Chapter Eight this has led to a number of variant forms. Pronunciations are given for individual head-forms and also for variants which share a head-form. This differs from the Fife methodology which gives a general summary of pronunciation in the introduction and then only provides IPA transcriptions for more difficult names. My approach differs slightly to Taylor

with Márkus (2006-2012) as I provide phonetic transcriptions for every name in the corpus (if it was provided orally). Pronunciations are not given if the only known evidence for the field-name is written. The farmers themselves asked that the names be shown with the correct dialect form. Also, issues of Scots orthography mean that the IPA pronunciations are necessary to avoid any ambiguity in terms of pronunciation.

4.7 Layout

The field-names are presented as a gazetteer, structured alphabetically by head-word form. As such, it largely conforms to the style of typical place-name surveys such as *The Place-Names of Fife*, *Place-Names of Aberdeenshire* and EPNS volumes. This style was selected rather than a farm by farm approach for ease of reference. However, any type of categorisation enforces manipulation of the data to some extent and must be accounted for.

The gazetteer was generated from the database reports. For each entry the head-word form of the field-name is given first in bold, followed by the farm name, parish and OS grid coordinates. The variant and historical forms follow with dates and source abbreviations and finally the analysis. Further information on layout of the Gazetteer is provided in the Introduction.

4.8 Analysis

4.8.1 Semantic Categorisation

The literature review revealed that there is no single universally agreed system for semantically classifying toponyms. A number of potential models have been suggested in the existing scholarship (see Chapter Two), although upon practical application, none proved suitable for the Aberdeenshire corpus.

The first major reason that the data could not be appropriately accounted for using an existing model is that it is necessary to classify the name as a unit, or one entity, as opposed to simply classifying the semantic elements as Tent and Blair (2011) suggest. The field-names presented in the corpus do not often follow the traditional onomastic model of specific + generic or generic + specific. This results in few of the existing typologies being suitable. For example, Gammeltoft

(2005) developed a simple, logical model, which can successfully be used to analyse specifics which are used with *-toft* names, but does not transfer easily to the Scottish data which can consist of names with many elements (for example *The Wee Park Half Up the Road*).

Secondly, the existing models were either too broad or too narrow to classify the Scottish field-names. The most suitable of the existing models is Gammeltoft's which has three broad categories: Relationship; Quality; Usage (see Chapter Two, Section 2.2.1). Initially, it was intended to use this model to categorise the data and keep the classification as simple as possible. However, on coding the corpus it became apparent that a more detailed structure was required. Gammeltoft's category of Relationship, in particular, did not map well onto the Aberdeenshire data and in a practical sense was confusing. For example, directional names which relate to a natural feature such as trees or burns (Abeen the Big Tree, Burn Side, Widside) could not be accounted for in Gammeltoft's Relationship category. The closest parallel would be the 'Quality' category, which has the three sub-categories 'that which exists at or near creatures', 'that which exists at or near plant-growth' and 'that which exists at or near inanimate objects'. However, this classification does allow for distinction between agricultural plants and animals versus wild plants and animals, or naming which utilises navigation in relation to natural features. Further, the three-category model did not provide enough distinction to suitably compare the Aberdeenshire data with field-names from other parts of the United Kingdom. Field's classification system contains twenty-six categories and it is largely on this that subsequent British field-name scholarship has been based (for example Schneider 1997). However, given the size of the Aberdeenshire corpus, twenty-six categories is too many and would not allow for general numerical comparison between categories. Nevertheless, many of Field's categories have been incorporated as sub-categories of Directional names, Quality and Usage. The resulting model is therefore a hybrid of the two, drawing from the most suitable categories from each. Table 7 shows the Name-Semantic Model of Classification.

Table 7 - Name-Semantic Classification Model

- 1. Topographical Feature (e.g. hills, tofts etc.)**
- 2. Directional**
 - a. Relation to name-bearing location
 - b. Relation to building, man-made or archaeological feature
 - c. Relative position
 - d. Relation to a natural feature (e.g. wood, hill etc.)
- 3. Ownership/association with (a) person(s)**
- 4. External event to which naming is related**
- 5. Natural characteristic (wild animals, weather etc.)**
- 6. Quality**
 - a. Size
 - b. Shape
 - c. Colour
 - d. Perceived qualities
 - e. Texture/materials/properties
- 7. Usage**
 - a. Domestic animals
 - b. Crop/plants (eg. Rye, plantation etc.)
- 8. Numbers**
- 9. Enclosure type (infield, outfield etc.)**
- 10. Meaning Unknown**
- 11. 'No Name'**

4.9 Conclusion

The method of recruiting participants by becoming a second order network contact and taking along my grandparents and friend who lived in the community to interviews bore a greater amount of data from interviews than had been gathered in the pilot study. This approach also helped cement my position within the community and allowed me to access informants in the first place. Recording interviews has also proven to be extremely valuable and raises a number of issues surrounding dialect usages and standardisation which would not have come to light if a different method had been employed. They also create a permanent record which can be constantly referred to. The recordings allow names to be revisited where the form is unclear and for the names to be recorded in the dialect form in which they are used. The approach as a whole allowed the field-names to be recorded as they are used in the community by those people who still actively use the names in day to day life. Yet by recording

the names they must be translated into written form. Withers (2000: 549) noted that

What we might think of as ‘the right to write’ - the authority of the mapper - involved social negotiation with those persons who had the authorized capacity to produce the names to be written[...] local variants suggest there to have been different versions in use at any one time; interpreters in the field advanced a written form that might not have been spoken; and the final inscriptive authority for the map always rested with its producers, not with the authority of those who named the features it represented.

This process of creating a gazetteer which is a systematic and concise record seems to go against the sociolinguistic process of accessing a ‘true’ or ‘everyday’ form of the language. Care was taken when organising the interviews to keep them as informal as possible with the aim of promoting casual speech where little attention was paid to standardisation. As soon as the field-names are written down however, the issues of selecting a head-form and deciding on the language, spelling and orthography that should represent these become necessary. This has been shown to be a complex process where numerous factors must be considered. As Withers said, the final decision is down to the map maker. My own part in the social process must therefore be acknowledged and taken into consideration in the analysis of the field-name corpus.

The issue of language choice between Scots and SSE persists and it has only recently been addressed in the wider Scottish place-name studies of Fife and Bute. The methods employed there draw on standard map forms which are not available for minor place-names, yet the approach taken in appointing name elements to either Scots or SSE is interesting. Unfortunately, a full discussion of the principles behind this is beyond the scope of the present work.

The solution to choosing the appropriate head-form in the first instance has not been provided either. The only certainty is that oral field-names do not conform to the traditional rules of place-name gazetteers. Rather than reducing the rich variety of names that exist for each piece of land a way must be found to represent these in a written form that reflects as accurately as possible the form provided in speech. The data shows that the field-names do not operate in the

same way as major names which have been mapped out for years. The landscape on which the field-names are bestowed is constantly changing. The names imitate this and change to reflect use. Therefore, collecting field-names from farms in Aberdeenshire will not cement the names into the landscape as the mapping of the Ordnance Survey did with major names. Instead the record will be testament to a particular point in time which includes references to the past with the few historical forms available and the people, communities and practices which still use the names. It is nevertheless an important exercise to record them to gain a snapshot of the language of place-names in Aberdeenshire at the present time and to understand what motivates name giving and name change.

5. Chapter Five – Field-Names & Onomastic Theory

Collection and analysis of the data posed significant challenges with regard to name theory in terms of both grammar and semantics. This chapter investigates what the corpus can contribute to onomastic theory (as set out in Chapter Two, Section 2.2.1).

5.1 Contributions to Onomastic Theory

Both the recorded interviews and the historical sources solicited the fundamental question ‘what is a field-name?’ The answer has already been defined in general terms in the Introduction (Chapter One): the name given to every piece of land relating to the agricultural economy. However, the reality of transcribing field-names from recordings and written sources emphasised that names are not always neat grammatical units and they can be difficult to identify.

Typically, names in English are signalled by the use of capital letters - an indication that is not necessarily marked in historical sources such as estate plans and is not marked at all in oral transmission. Dalberg (1985: 131) has noted that when used in performance situations, it is problematic to distinguish between appellative formations and ‘proper names’:

in the concrete performance situation it can be extremely difficult to decide whether a particular linguistic item is a proper name or an appellative, i.e. whether there is talk of, for example, a place-name *Kalvehaven* or an appellative in the definite form denoting a locality, *kalvehaven* ‘the enclosure for calves’. The performers can, in fact, use both words of one and the same locality. The problem can often become embarrassing, when a toponymist has to decide which linguistic items are to be included in his survey and which are to be left out. This difficulty can occur with both oral and written material, with both contemporary and historical sources.

In the Aberdeenshire corpus such difficulties were common in the orally recorded interviews, for example:

Interview Extract 13

- A. Interviewee: Eh well, this mark look you see that middle een, that, aye. Aye. Aye the little wee corner is just the wee field at the croft. The little field. (ABInt8)

The extract shows that there are a number of field-names that could be transcribed: *The little wee corner*; *Wee field*; *Wee field at the croft*; *The little field*

Almost every name recorded presented similar difficulties. Another example is:

- B. *Wee Park Ben*⁶ *the Road at MacTerry* (ABInt33)

Example B is rather long and descriptive and could potentially be interpreted simply as Wee Park. The oral nature of the data can make identifying what exactly constitutes the name rather difficult.

Historical field-names, despite existing in written form, could be problematic too. For example, Holms of Wattison Bank † (Castleton) was also written as Holms or Wattison Bank.

Transcribing both the modern and historical names involved deciding which linguistic units should be included in the field-name. According to the existing scholarship on name theory, many onomasts would choose not to include example B and instead categorise this entity as descriptive phrases or appellatives (see Section 2.2.1). Yet the corpus shows that many field-names refer and connote at the same time and as similar difficulties persisted in the contemporary data, it is likely that field-names were used in a similar way in the past. Holms of Wattison Bank † has a unique referent that can be pointed to on a map, and hence, presumably, users would be able to identify it. Therefore, so called descriptive names have been included in the corpus. Yet the question of which part constitutes the field-name is still valid and could be interpreted in different ways.

⁶ 'small field along the road at MacTerry'

As field-names in present-day use can be used in a variety of forms, it seems likely that this was also the case with field-names in the past. The full descriptive unit has a unique referent in the world and therefore, such constructions are included in their entirety.

Pamp (1985) further added to the name theory debate by claiming that proper nouns can be semi-appellative or appellative while also functioning as names (Section 2.2.1).

This account is not satisfactory, either, as 'proper names' can have transparent semantic properties and therefore it is unnecessary to create a separate category. It is possible for field-names to function connotatively, for example *North Hill*, while also referring uniquely. In the context of this farm, the referent is clear: the name the name refers to the hill to the north (of the farmstead).

Rather, the majority of the data presented in the corpus is more in line with the theory presented by Ainiala (1998). The Scottish field-name data shows parallels with the Finnish data because, as discussed in Chapter Eight, the lexical meaning of the name elements is critical to the use of the name. Ainiala (1998: 44) argues that an expression is always either a proper name or an appellative, and cannot be both at the same time (see Section 2.2.1) and goes on to say that when using names, speakers do not need to understand the lexical meaning and tend to disregard it even if they know it. This may be true of some names, but the function of many field-names is not only to denote unique landscape features, but also to convey meaningful information about the land. A number of names in the current corpus show that names can be 'proper' in so far as they refer uniquely, and also contain semantic meaning that is intelligible and accessible to the users. Therefore, Sørensen's view that names can only be names if they are devoid of current lexical meaning must also be rejected (see Chapter Two).

Coates (2006: 369) argues that names cannot be categorised grammatically without also analysing pragmatic context; a proper name is only a proper name for a user who intends or understands it as such. In the context of the contemporary Aberdeenshire data, the pragmatic context has been heavily

influenced as the names were recorded in an environment where it was made clear before the start of each interview that the purpose was to record field-names. As a result, the respondents always intended to use the linguistic items as names, and as the researcher, I always intended to record them as such, regardless of any pre-existing assumptions about grammatical 'correctness' and theories of 'properhood'. The historical data is less clear cut as a variety of sources were consulted. The function of some historical maps may have been to present the names of fields, yet the probable purpose of farming diaries and estate maps was to record information such as crops, yield and ownership. In these cases, it is impossible to comment on the intentions or understanding of the users. However, overall the field-names do support Coates's claim. For speakers from outwith the farming or dialect community the field-names are not always identifiable as 'proper names' and could be interpreted as descriptions. It is also interesting to note that during data collection, the mode of transmission of the names appears to influence the user's understanding of 'proper names'. For example, when asked about their field-names, farmers who had written documentation such as maps were likely to view the names as 'proper'. When arranging interviews with respondents without written field documentation, whose names survived only in oral format, they would make comments such as "we don't have names really" and "but you want proper names - we only have the names of parks". The resulting interviews demonstrate that on most occasions such respondents did use names, yet their immediate interpretation of 'proper names' was biased by the mode of transmission. The oral context seems to equate to a lack of formality for some users.

Coates also states that name bestowal is different from name usage (2006: 368). He argues that names can have transparent meaning at the time of bestowal, yet the very act of bestowal renders the meaning useless and everyday name usage occurs independently of the sense of the lexical items. Most of the contemporary data in the current corpus demonstrates that names are given because of their transparent meaning and that this is a crucial factor in their bestowal. Yet in order to survive through time, most of the names must accurately describe the place to which they refer. In everyday usage, the users actively draw on the meaning of the lexical items. When the lexical items no longer describe the referent suitably, the name is changed to something more appropriate.

However, it must be noted that this is not the case for all the field-names, especially when data from elsewhere in Scotland is considered. A number of the names are lexically opaque, and yet remain in use. Therefore, the question remains when considering names that are lexically transparent - do name users access the semantic content or not?

Van Langendonck (2007) does permit that names can have some semantic meaning depending on the social context in which they exist (Section 2.2.1). This theory does apply to the field-names to some extent. The names are known and understood by the relevant social group to successfully identify unique places. Yet most of the field-names are lexically meaningful to a wider audience and give semantic connotations to those who do not know the referent which is being referred to. For example, temporary farm workers contracted to a new farm would likely be able to navigate to the correct place based on the field-names alone because they have relevant semantic meaning. It should be noted that this is just a hypothesis and no standardised testing was conducted. Nevertheless, the very action of presenting the field-name data in a gazetteer with information about etymology and meaning confirms that semantic meaning can be dependent on the social context in which they exist. This is especially true of names that contain dialect words (provided that the dialect is a living one) such as *Abeen the Aul Hoose* 'above the old house' or names that have a strong dialect pronunciation, for example *Aside the Fite Hoose* [asaɪd ðɪ faɪt hʊs] 'beside the white house'.

The Aberdeenshire corpus can also contribute to the debate about whether 'proper' names can have meaning. Anderson (2007: 86) states that "motivations for naming are irrelevant to the identificatory function of names..." yet many of the names in the current corpus show quite the opposite - that motivations for name are directly relevant to the identificatory function of some names.

While the aspect of name-use within a relevant social group, within a specific discourse-context links in with the sociolinguistic tool of social networks and may provide a useful framework for analysing the names, the corpus shows that synchronically, field-names are bestowed because of their transparent meaning and ability to describe particular features of the land - i.e. a fundamental characteristic of field-names is that they have specific meaning and this opposes

Anderson's view. Rather, motivations for naming are directly relevant to identificatory function of names as Van Langendonck (2007: 83) states.

5.2 Conclusion

The Aberdeenshire field-names have all been categorised as 'proper names'. Regardless of any preconceived notions about correct grammatical usage in terms of 'grammar of names', name givers and users intended them to refer uniquely and the names successfully perform this function. Nevertheless relevant semantic sense is still crucial to their survival.

Overall, none of the existing theories are comprehensive enough to account for all the features of field-names. The corpus shows that field-names, like other types of name, are used with a referential purpose. Each field-name is linked to a specific location. However, the important factor is that despite this referential function, the names tend to have current lexical meaning. Rather, field-names denote a unique reference as well as providing clear connotations about the location. When the connotations about the location cease to be relevant, the corpus shows that the names are changed so as to be fit for purpose. That is not to say that there are not some exceptions (for example opaque names such as *Bir* and *Morass*).

Yet while no attempt is made here to devise a new Name Theory, some things can be determined from the corpus regarding name theory:

- The pragmatic context in which names are used must be taken into consideration. Locality and social networks must be incorporated into the interpretation of names as well as name theories to account for issues of dialect and communities of practice;
- Field-names that have transparent meanings should not be relegated to the category of 'appellatives'. They are 'proper names' in their own right;
- Name theories should not simply focus on diachronic perspectives. Synchronic evidence should also be used to contribute to name theories.

- The influence of the researcher should also be taken into consideration when considering onomastic theory. The researcher has the power to interpret what constitutes the 'name' before the final corpus is presented and this will have an impact on the data presented.

6. Chapter Six – Name-Semantic Classification

6.1 Introduction

Eleven categories (and additional sub-categories) of names have been used to analyse the data semantically. Traditional classification methods are discussed in Chapter Two. The model is loosely based on the Name-Semantic Model of Classification constructed by Gammeltoft (2005) and the classification system used by Field (1972).

The classification reflects the whole name structure rather than specific or generic elements. As the Aberdeenshire names account for a higher percentage of the corpus total, the categories will also be analysed by area to be representative.

To avoid repetition, only a selection of the field-names is shown here by category. A full breakdown can be accessed at <http://www.alison.itester.dk/Semantic.aspx> including separate breakdowns for Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire parishes.

The names are presented alphabetically by category. The Field ID is given in brackets to allow ease of identification in the database.

6.2 Analysis

Figure 7 shows visually the semantic content of the whole corpus. Numbers in brackets refer to the semantic category as set out in Table 8.

Figure 7 - Semantic Categories Chart

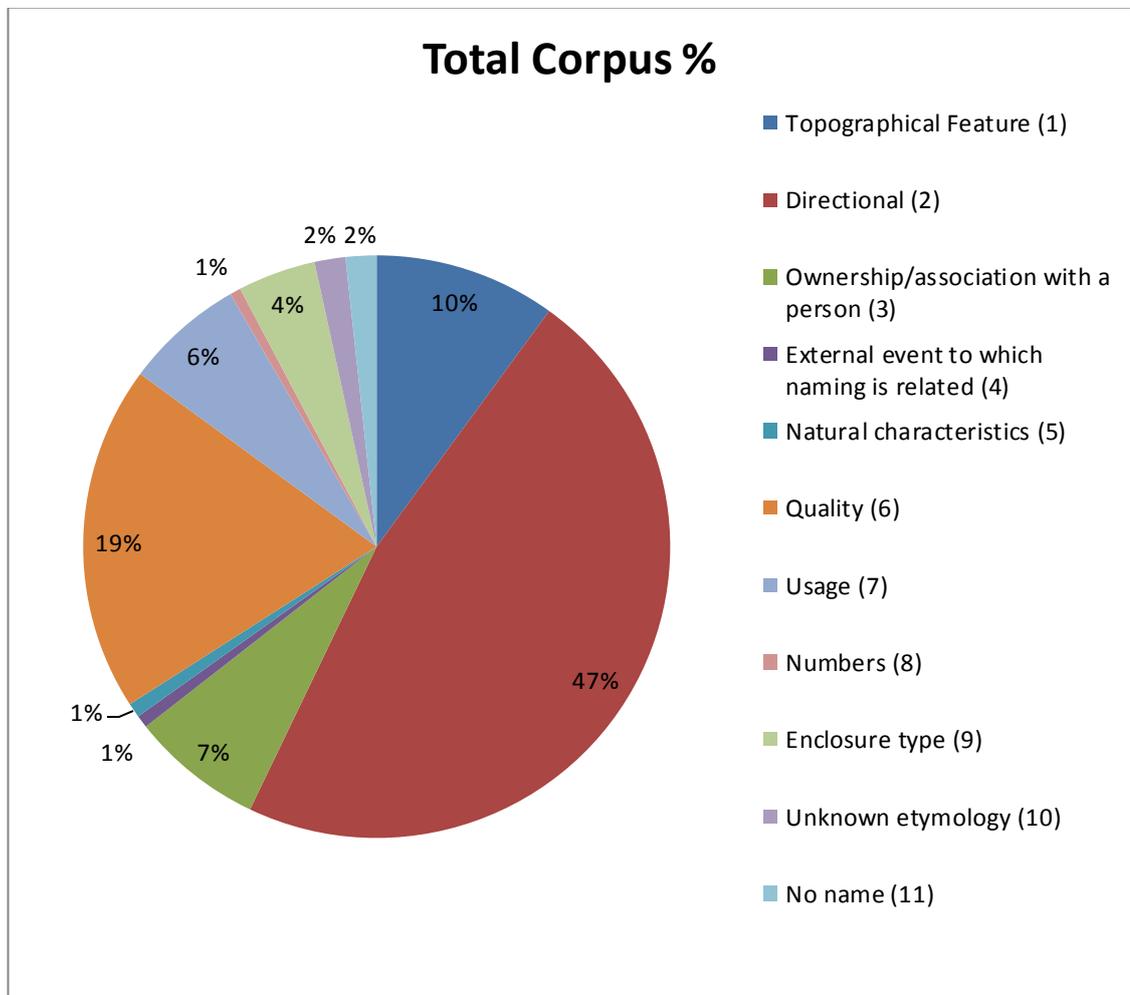


Table 8 shows the numerical breakdown of each semantic category by area both as a percentage of the total corpus and as a percentage of the location specific section of the corpus (labelled A-Shire for Aberdeenshire and K-Shire for Kincardineshire).

Table 8 - Semantic Classification Table

Semantic Classification	A-shire % of whole	A-shire %	K-shire % of whole	K-shire %	Total Corpus %
Topographical Feature (1)	6.3	10	3.7	10	10
Directional (2)	26.3	42	20.8	55.7	47.1
Relation to name-bearing location (2a)	9.1	14.5	7.6	20.4	16.7
Relation to building, man-made or archaeological feature (2b)	13.1	21	8.7	23.2	21.8
Relative position (2c)	1.7	2.8	2.4	6.4	4.1
Relation to natural feature (2d)	1.9	3	2.1	5.7	4
Administration (2e)	0.5	0.8	0	0	0.5
Ownership/association with a person (3)	5.2	8.3	1.9	5.2	7.1
External event to which naming is related (4)	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7
Natural characteristics (5)	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6
Quality (6)	13.1	21	6.04	16.2	19.2
size (6a)	3.1	5	2.2	5.8	5.3
shape (6b)	2.8	4.5	2.1	5.5	4.9
colour (6c)	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7
perceived qualities (6d)	2.8	4.4	0.2	0.5	3
texture, materials, properties (6e)	4	6.5	1.3	3.4	5.3
Usage (7)	4.4	7	2.4	6.2	6.6
domestic animals (7a)	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.7	1.3
crop, plants (7b)	3.3	5.2	2.1	5.5	5.3
Numbers (8)	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6
Enclosure type (9)	3.8	6.1	0.2	0.5	4
Unknown etymology (10)	1.3	2.1	0.8	2.1	2.1
No name (11)	1	1.5	0.8	2.2	1.8

Overall, the percentages for the two study areas reflect similar semantic trends. Figure 8 shows the total percentage of each category for the individual areas to account for any skew caused by the different proportion of names collected in each area. Differences will be discussed by category. Figure 7 presents the

overall percentages in the total corpus and does not take into account the different proportions by area.

Figure 8 - Semantic Trends by Area

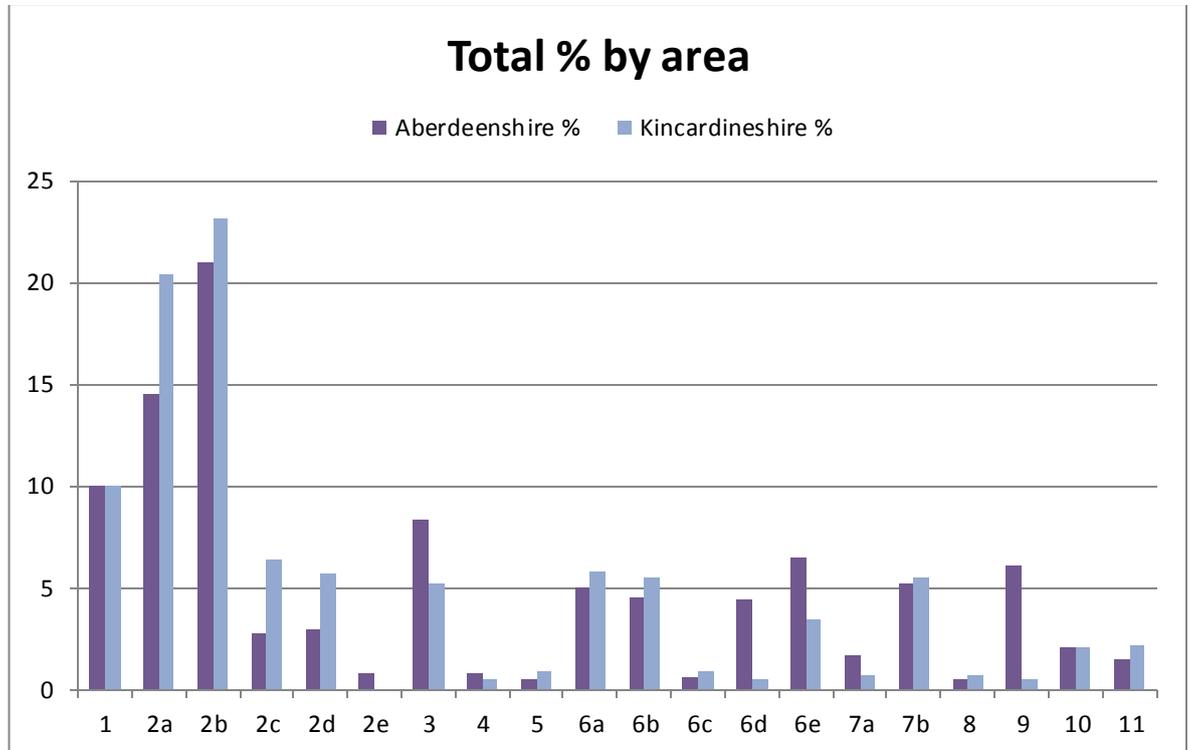


Figure 9 - Semantic Classification Kincardineshire

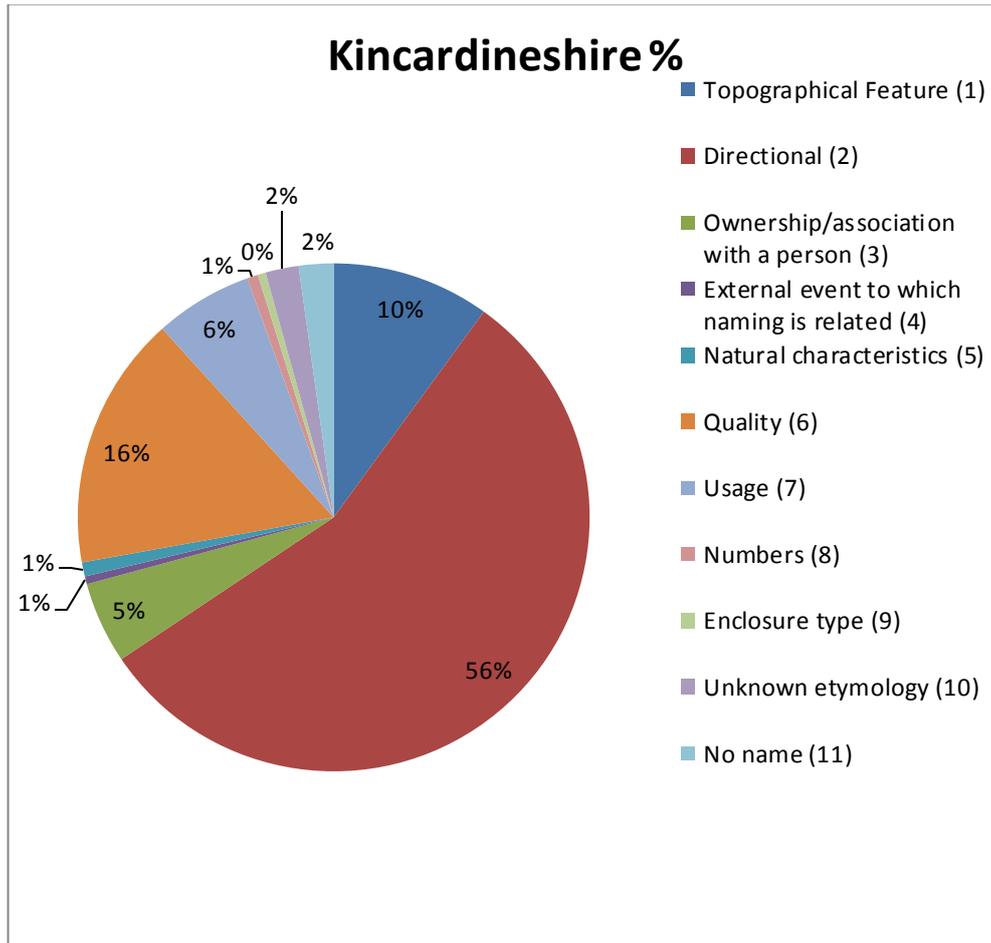


Figure 10 - Semantic Classification Aberdeenshire

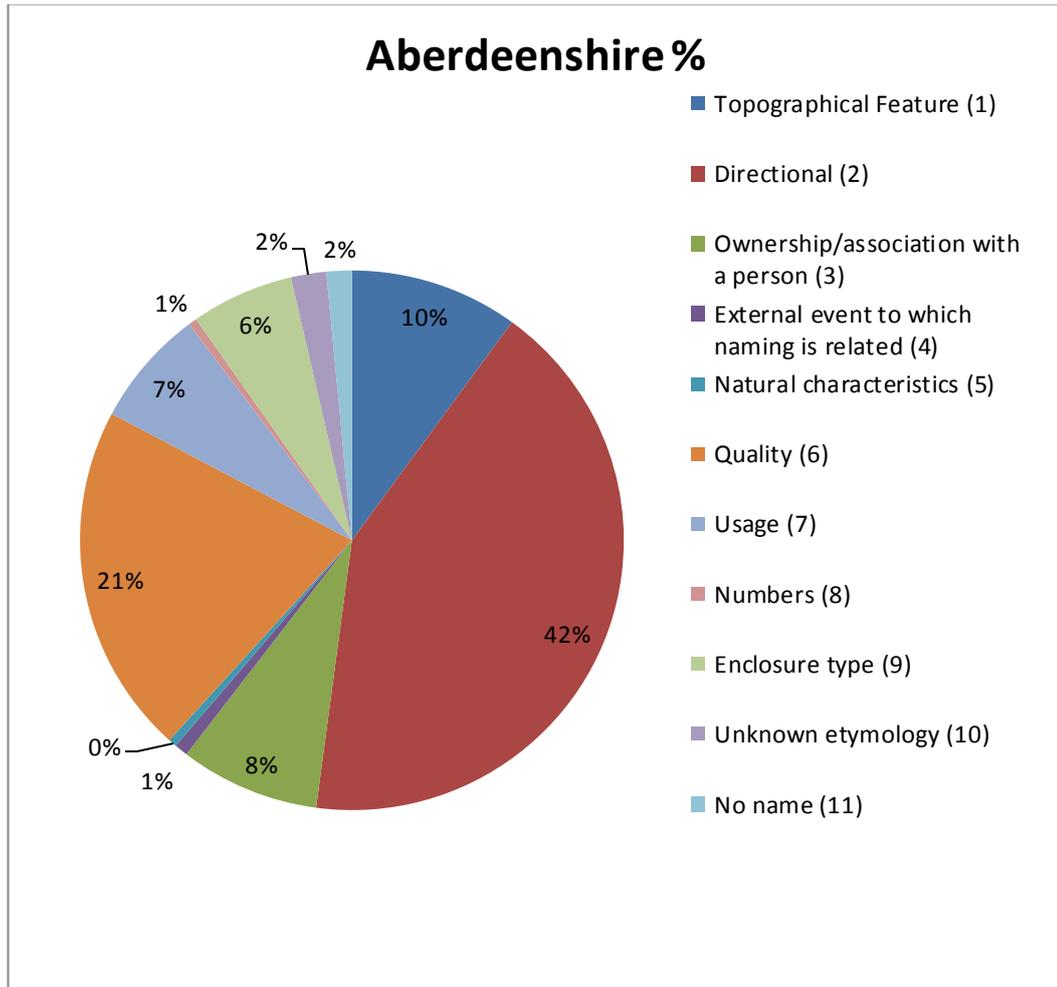
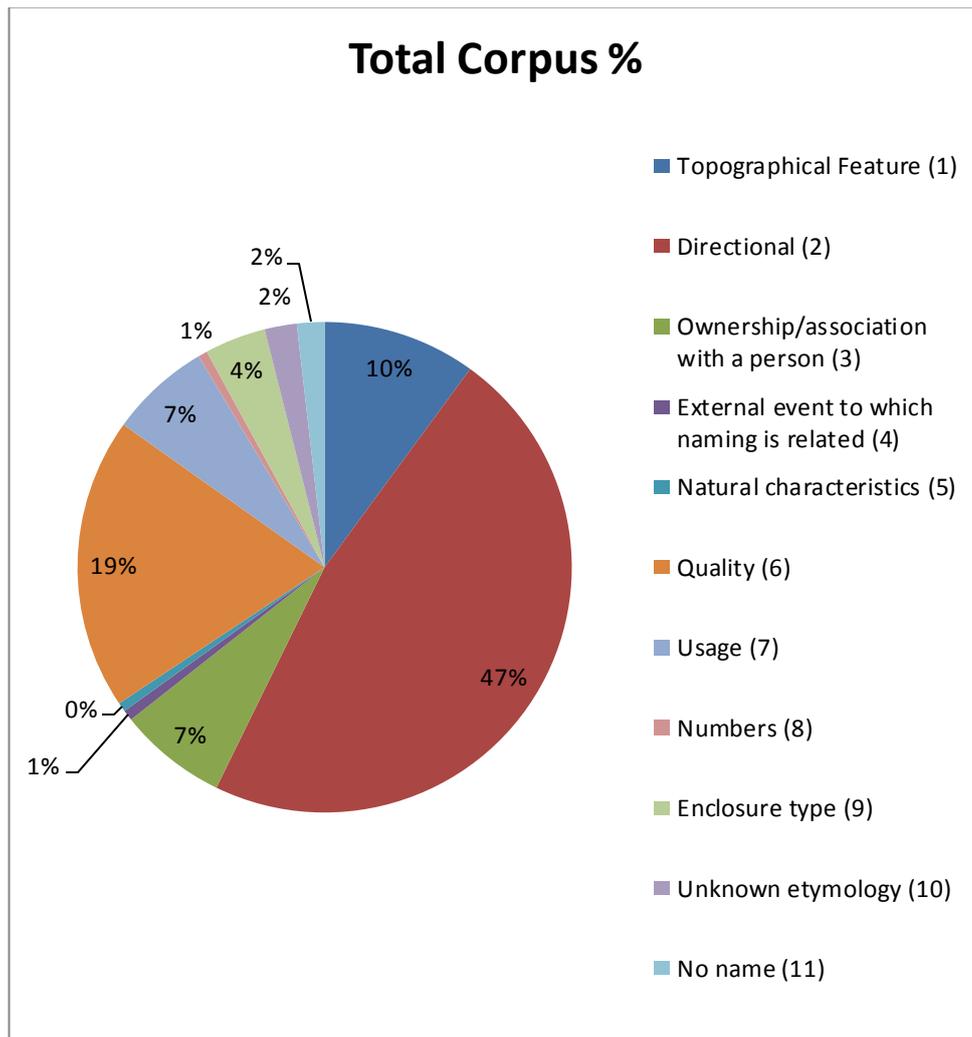


Figure 11 - Semantic Classification Total Corpus



Overall, the semantic categorisation shows that in terms of the total corpus, and within Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, the majority of names are directional, followed by characteristics of quality and then features of topography. This can be compared to the Tilsworth data as Schneider (1997: 11-12) provides some numbers and discussions of proportions. Regarding general trends Schneider states that the largest group of names are descriptive of the fields themselves with the most numerous groups being topography and size (both around 17% of the corpus). This is followed by name of the owner (around 15%) and then direction/relative position (around 9%). Unfortunately Field (1972) does not give numerical data or proportions so a full empirical comparison with data from across England is not possible.

6.2.1 [1] Topographical Names (10%)

Bank Park(1747), Burn Park(78), Cairnhill(461), Den(1039), Docken Hole(1275), Hillocks(80), Hill Park(49), Howe Park(516), Meadow(2068), Monkey Puzzle(432), Muir(1189), Spring Field(364), The Bank Field(950), The Brae Park(680), The Gean Tree Park(693), The Haugh(171), The Howe(725), The Pond Park(500), The Rocks Park(285), The Wid Park(486).

Of course there are names which could justifiably be placed under several categories. For example, Twelve Tree Park(607) also appears in category 4: 'External event to which naming is related'. The farmer claims that there used to be twelve trees in this field - one planted for each disciple. One was struck down in a storm because Judas sinned and there are now only eleven trees. Yet since trees are a distinguishing feature the name is also in the topographical category.

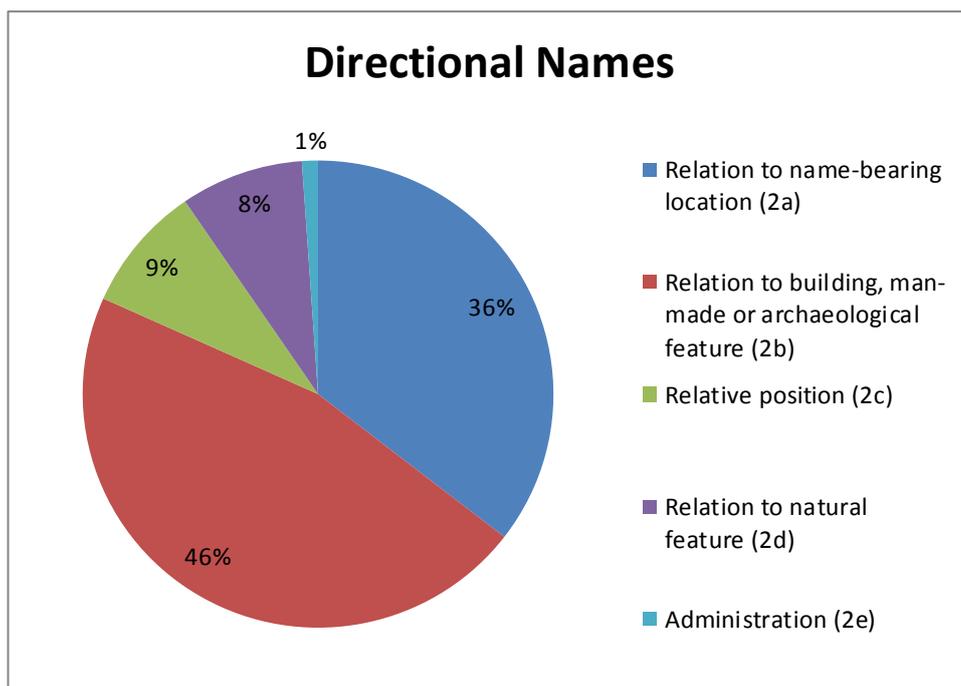
Another example, Shallow Muir, could alternatively be classed under 6d 'perceived qualities' or 6e as *shallow* gives information about the properties of the muir.

The topography category has a direct parallel in Field's Select Classified Index of Field-Names, under 8, Natural features of topography (1972: 276). Field separates wild plants, including trees into their own category. Therefore, according to Field's classification *Docken Hole, Monkey Puzzle and Gean Tree Park* would belong in a separate category. However, trees are important topographical and distinctive landscape features in their own right. Additionally, there is little sense in splitting a corpus of this size down further.

6.2.2 [2] Directional Names (46.7%)

The Directional category is the largest and this can be further split into five subsections: a) Relation to name-bearing location; b) Relation to building, man-made or archaeological feature; c) Relative position; d) Relation to a natural feature (e.g. wood, hill etc.); e) Administration

Figure 12 - Direction Sub-categories



6.2.2.1 [2b] Relation to building, man-made or archaeological feature (21.7%)

Back o The Cottar Hoose(12), Below Steading Field(11), Castle Park(59), Cistren Field(13), Cotton Bank(1779), Dam Park(2122), Field Infront o the Hoose(2047), Front Hoose Park(1406) Front o Hoose(1143), Graveyard(1083), Hoose Field(1089), Ram Park(2125), Road Side(1146), Silage Pit(60), Smithy Park(2039), The Bothy Field(2025),The Cistren Field†(2094), The Park Under The Hoose(70), The Smiddy Field(9), The Windmill Park(1367).

The largest group within the Directional category, for the corpus as a whole, are names that express some kind of relation to buildings, man-made or archaeological features (category 2b). Within the two areas, directional names still account for the highest category (see Figure 7). In both the total corpus and in sub-groups A and K, fields in 2b make up almost half of the directional names. As can be seen in Figure 8 this category accounts for 21% of the Aberdeenshire names and 23% of the Kincardineshire names. The most common features are farm steadings or houses, roads, bridges and farm buildings such as cottar houses and smiths. In terms of English place-names, this category is similar to Field's Buildings and Roads, Bridges etc and Archaeological features categories.

Kincardineshire has a far greater proportion of directional names than Aberdeenshire, although it is still the largest category in both areas.

This category represents a mix of historical and modern names. This demonstrates continuity in naming and shows that man-made features are a crucial part of farming life. The majority of the features have a practical use that would feature in everyday life, for example Hoose Field and Park Under the Hoose. Others are related to farming tasks such as Silage Pit and Ram Park. These names also preserve facets of historical farming methods, for example Cottar Hoose Park, Smiddy Field. This category demonstrates that names can survive even if the feature they are named for does not.

6.2.2.2 [2a] Relation to name-bearing location (17%)

Anniston(1224), Ardybrek(52), Arnbarrow Hill Park(1028), Auchenzeoch(736), Balbithan Park(1414), Bank of Gallowhillston(2131), Barra Moss(1370), Behind Sunnybrae(326), Blackwells(572), Boghall(1063), Bottom Byebush Park(828), Stoothies(1368), Strathywell(1101), Sunnyside Park(54), The Balhalgardy Haugh(1503), The Blankets Park(1568), The Coullie Park(271), The Muriton Park(1542), The Park at Elrick House(1683), Yarrowhillock(684).

This second largest category within directional names is names which relate to a name-bearing location. A name-bearing location includes anything that has an existing name such as houses, farms, villages, towns, pubs or major names from the OS Survey map from which the fields have been named. There is no equivalent category in Field's classification model (1972). The closest parallel is 'Distance from the village' under which Field lists names including America, Barbados, Barcelona, Come by Chance and World's End. The names in my own corpus tend to be far more practical in the sense that they refer to named locations within the locality rather than metaphors for far off places.

6.2.2.3 [2c] Relative Position (4%)

Abeen the Aul Hoose(587), Back Field(17), East Park #(2258), Far Haugh Park(1412), Field at the Bottom(1709), First(742), Foreside(1432), Land's End(283), Mid East Field #(1135), Middle(1257), Nether Ward(2037), North Park

#(2193), Second(743), Side(1610), South Park †(2190), The Back Park(586), The Front Een(511), The Middle Park(523), Upper Ward(2038), West Part(1168)

Relative Position is the third largest sub-section of directional names. This category is largely self-explanatory. Field lists these names under Direction, although some of the Aberdeenshire examples such as Middle Hill would be categorised as 'Order a) serial' (1972: 276). Field also includes chronology under order giving examples such as New Berry Field and Old Bake.

6.2.2.4 [2d] Relation to a Natural Feature (4%)

Back Bog(1629), Back Brae(952), Back of the Wid(2086), Big Haugh North(1069), Boghead(1778), Burnside Park(2120), East Bank(1054), East Hill(1556), Hillhead Park(2034), Lochend(1529), Lower Hill(148), Lower Hill(233), Middle Bank(1079), Middle Hill(1557), Moss-side Field(1712), South Hill(1555), The Middle Brae(173), Top Hill(154), Waterside(1197), West Bank(1056).

Fields named in relation to natural features account for less than ten per cent of directional names. This shows that farm buildings and manmade features are more important or perhaps more salient in the landscape. Perhaps manmade features such as farm buildings, wells and water pumps are a more prominent part of daily work and hence more fields are named after them.

Overall, the directional category shows that in terms of the cognitive naming process, directions such as the cardinal compass points north, south, east and west are important as well as relative position in terms of another landscape or manmade feature, for example The Back Park and The Middle Park. The largest sub-category within directional names is names related to another name-bearing location. This demonstrates that although farms are run as independent 'units', they exist in a landscape that is part of a community with neighbouring farms, villages and towns.

6.2.3 [3] Ownership/association with a person/s (7.3%)

Back of Kelly's(1677), Catt Cairn fold #(2003), Cruikshank's Park(1268), Irvine(1534), Joiners Park(1302), Lady's Leys †(1656), Lairds Park(1581), Lewis's Park(555), Minister's Glebe #(1808), Next Stevens(1714), Penny's(1456), Queens

#(1727), Railway Park(1538), Rosie's Park(489), Singer Park(50), Tawse(1642), The Bankers Brae Park(700), The Easton Hill(570), The Postie Park(2019), Under Jessie's(2022)

This is the fourth largest category in the corpus, accounting for just over 7% of the total. The number is slightly higher if the two research areas are considered separately: in Aberdeenshire 8.3% of the names collected are associated with ownership or a person, and in Kincardineshire the number is only 5.2%. Some of the names in this category are also directional, for example, Back of Kelly's. Many of the names are called after individuals such as Tom's Field and Rosie's Park, while others refer to families: Greens, Smiths.

Several names simply mention the occupation of the person who lived there, for example The Postie Park, The Bankers Brae Park and Minister's Glebe. There is also a mix of first names and surnames.

Thirty-seven names in this category contain a first name. One name, Davashiel, contains both a male and female personal name David and Sheila and thus the male to female ratio is 16:3.

Although the numbers in this corpus are relatively small, the data shows that in this area of Scotland, women are vastly under-represented in the nomenclature of rural communities. It is interesting to note that this finding does not tie in with the perception of the respondents who live there:

a: There's lots of them has names, when their father had been in, usually they said it was an old wifie stayed in a house[...] Some old wifie, it's not old mannies. It's always old wifies.

b: They lived longest. Definitely. Aye aye, long back men didn't live long, short lives. Ah well they worked hard. (Daies farm)

Field (1993: 166) states that "women owners and occupiers of land are recorded in field-names of all periods" and goes on to cite examples such as Queenborough (Oxon) from an Old English personal name and Annyswoode (1575) from the Middle English female personal name Anneis. Unfortunately, the Scottish records do not allow such precise dating. Perhaps Parish Registers could

be used to correlate the personal names with the field-names, although that is outwith the scope of this thesis.

Dating names in the ownership group can be simpler than some of the other categories, especially if the name commemorates a living person or family. For example, Bankers Brae Park was named when a banker (by occupation) bought the house next to the field. In a rural community this would constitute unusual employment and the name must have been suitably unique for people to understand the location of the field. Such names demonstrate that social ties are strong in the research areas and that incomers are easily identified. The Easton Hill and Next Stevens are examples of contemporary names given to show land ownership. Historical examples such as Lickleys Crofte and Smiths Park demonstrate that this is a long-standing traditional naming pattern.

Field does not include names linked to ownership for two reasons. The first reason is that it is a job more suited to a 'local scholar' as interpretation of such names "depends on the identifying of the individual or family whose name the land bears" (1972: xviii). The second reason is volume - there are too many to list: "In some parishes, the tithe lists show four-fifths of the names as belonging to this type" (1972: xviii-xix). This implies that they make up a substantial category of English field-names. It is unfortunate that numerical data is not available for English field-names as a comparison would be useful. Nevertheless, Schneider (1997: 12) states that there are over 30 probable ownership names in Tilsworth. This accounts for around 15% of her corpus of circa 200 names. She continues that "ownership names tend to be given to small closes near the dwelling house, to 'toft and croft' enclosures, e.g. Goldsmiths, Norman's Pingle, Sibley Pightle, and some may have been short-lived, lasting only during the occupation of the person named" (1997: 12).

6.2.4 [4] External Event to which naming is related (0.7%)

Cowlies Belt(1561), Fairies Hillock †(2027), Government Field(2098), Plaiden Ward(2070), Show Field(1270), The Blairon(653), The Bruce Field(1525), The Rattis(641), The Roup Park(537), The Stumps(1576), Twelve Tree Park (607), War Memorial Field(1579)

This class of names is one of the smallest categories, accounting for less than 1% of the total corpus. External events to which names are related is a broad context and these names encompass legends, commemorations and events that are important in the local psyche. While some of the names such as The Bruce Field can be identified with real historical events or traditions (such as Fairies Hillock), others commemorate smaller, local events such as the story of catching a black rat to help stop the plague (The Rattis), a farm sale (The Roup Park)⁷ and the government influence on war time farming (Government Field). This category demonstrates the power of collective memory and offers a glimpse into the ‘folk-mind’ (Nicolaisen, 2011 [1968]: 46) and as Nicolaisen argues “onomasticians who ignore the folkloristic element in whatever regional toponymy they study, will be all the poorer for that omission” (2011 [1968]: 58). Although the numbers in the corpus are relatively small, folkloristic names are common in Scotland and Nicolaisen cites examples such as *Devil’s Dyke* and *Soldier’s Leap*.

6.2.5 [5] Natural Characteristics (0.8%)

Berry Hill Park †(2153), Buckneuk(1247), Gouk Hill(2040), Gowk Hill †(2041), North Hare Hill †(2169), South Hare Hill †(2170), Sun Falls(2113), The Windy Edge(1517), Todd Wid(1443), Winnywaas(2118)

The Natural Characteristics category includes names that contain semantic information about wild animals, weather conditions or other features of nature that are not covered by the Topographical category. The small numbers perhaps reflect that farming landscapes are controlled environments where man manipulates nature leaving little room for ‘wild’ plants and animals.

6.2.6 [6] Quality (19.4%)

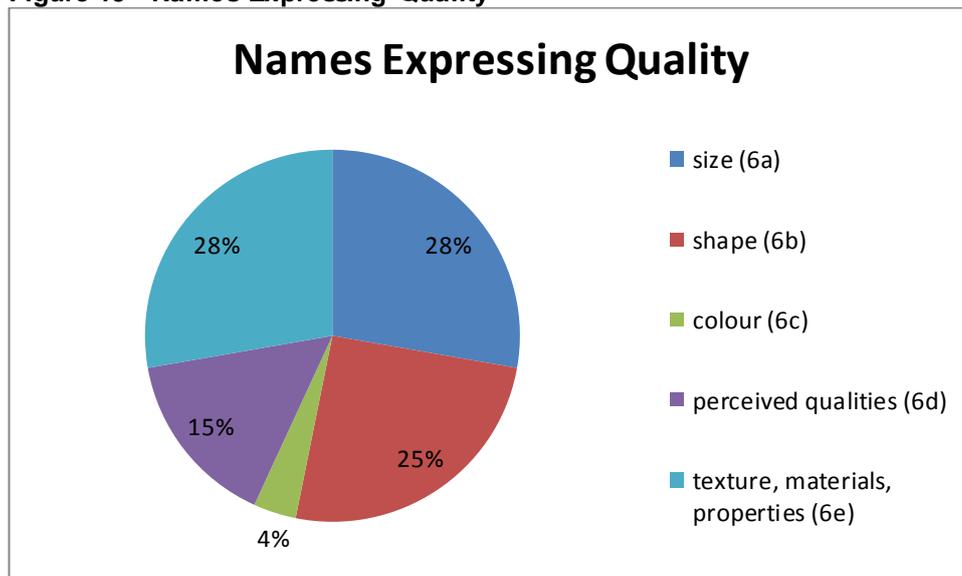
The Quality category is further divided into the following subsections:

- a. Size
- b. Shape
- c. Colour
- d. Perceived qualities

⁷ *Sc roup* – ‘sale by public auction’

e. Texture/materials/properties

Figure 13 - Names Expressing Quality

**6.2.6.1 [6a] Size (5.2%)**

Acre Bank Park †(2144), Big Brae Parks(2058), Big Ghost(1533), Big Haugh Park(1401), Little Bronie(1464), Little Field(244), Little Field(1267), Little Kilnblein †(1653), Little Wid(1500), Meikle Park(1696), Oxgang †(1123), Seven Acre Beside Cloch-na Hill(1630), The Big Park(2089), The Fifty(637), The Fourteen Acre(302), The Little Park(665), The Thirty Acre(152), The Wee Field(404), Twenty Acre Field(550), Two and a half Acre Park(1425)

Field (1972: 275) too lists a Size of Field category which is divided into a) General (Big Acres, Little Pickle etc.) b) Acreage (Eight Acres, The Forty Acres etc.) and c) fanciful names (Hundred Acres, One Thousand Acres etc.). There are no fanciful names in the Aberdeenshire corpus and all the names relating to size are literal or refer to size in a general way such as Big Brae Parks or The Wee Field.

6.2.6.2 [6b] Shape (4.9%)

Circle(1680), Cocked Hat(643), Corner Park(1277), Crofts Shoulders Park #(2254), Dumpling(1053), Fluke(1046), Heater Park(1781), Horseshoe(1169), Lang Park(1470), Oxter(1554), Rings Parks(1756), Square Field(2103), The Corner Park(341), The Gallery(698), The Leg(270), The Shank #(1963), The Umbrella(1448), Triangle Park(1327).

The shapes included in the field-names range from basic shape terms such as square and triangle, to food-stuffs (Dumpling), items of clothing (cocked hat), household implements (Heater Park) and body parts (Oxter⁸, The Leg etc.). Body parts are common in place-names throughout the world. Drummond (1991) notes *A' Chioch* (the breast), part of The Cuillin on Skye as another Scottish example, while Field (1993: 139) cites leg, foot, elbow and tongue names as among the most common in English field-names, for example, *Leg Acre* (Berks) and numerous *Elbow Close* names. Hough (2010: 11-13) has also discussed the use of anatomical names in the landscape and again in a recent conference paper 'Belt and braces – the body metaphor and beyond in place-names' (2014) which demonstrates the longevity of this name type as well as the important semantic transparency of the body metaphor category.

Field too lists various names in England alluding to headgear and many Cocked Hat parks across the country. A similar Scottish parallel is Shepherd's Hat, an island in the Sound of Mull. Therefore, the prolific use of shape in names across the United Kingdom demonstrates that this category in the Aberdeenshire names follows a well attested pattern.

However, Schneider (1997: 11) states that shape "was obviously significant only when unusual" and has six examples in a corpus of around 200 names (circa. 3%) in Tilsworth: The Slip, Hernes Leyes, Thirteen Corners, Three-cornered Pieces (x2), Wood Triangle. The same can be said of the examples from the Scottish north-east as in every case the shape of the field is distinctive and quite different from the surrounding enclosures.

6.2.6.3 [6c] Colour (0.7%)

Black Dyke †(2211), Blue Butts #(1960), Green Bottom Muir †(2240), Green Bottom Ward †(2237), Greenkirkleys(1451), Green-moss Haugh #(1770), Red Moss(689), White Hillock(2117), White Limbs(1095), Whitefield(1531), Yellowlees #(1728)

Colour terms do not appear frequently in the corpus. Field (1972) does not discuss colour as a category in his dictionary but does list names such as Green

⁸ Sc *oxter* –'arm pit'

Hill, Green Park, Red Bank, Red Hill Field and Yellow Piece. Hough (2006) demonstrates the longevity of the use of colour in place-names and colour terms appear relatively frequently in Scottish hill and mountain names such as Sgùrr Dearg (red), Sròn Bhuidhe (yellow) (Drummond, 1991: 90).

6.2.6.4 [6d] Perceived qualities (2.8%)

Blinkbonnie⁹(1211), Fine haugh ground #(1820), Good Fold #(1835), Good Infield by George Naughty #(1938), Good Intown #(2012), Good Outfield #(1842), Hungry Hills(1276), Mores Park(2134), Paradise #(1954), Poor Land #(1882), Poor Land James Angus #(1810), Poor Stoney Outfields #(1985), Pretty Good Land #(1850), Soddam(92), Thankless Park(1420), The Jile(528), The Wilderness(642), View Field†(1520), Weeklands †(1122), Wilderness(433).

The closest parallel in Field's work on English field-names is the category of Fertility or profitability of the land (1972: 276). According to the list provided, the majority of such names comment on the poor quality of the land. The Aberdeenshire data shows a mix of historical and more modern names in this category. This category also links in with Taylor's class of verbal place-names (2008: 274-285). Verbal place-names are constructed from verbal phrases and Taylor describes this class of names as appearing in the Scottish record in the early modern period, "and which has all but disappeared from the modern toponymy". He continues that

this class of names belongs to a wider category of humorous and ironic names which seem to have flourished in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and were affectionately ridiculed by authors such as Sir Walter Scott, which partly contributed to their spread, but also possibly to their ultimate demise (Taylor, 2008: 274-285).

Taylor includes humorous and ironic names describing poor land and difficult living and working conditions. He states that "the overwhelming impression gained from these names is one of wry humour which is deprecating, although whether of self or others is not always clear" (2008: 277). However, more positive names such as Blinkbonny also appear.

⁹ Sc *blink* – 'to glance kindly at'; Sc *bonnie* – 'beautiful'

6.2.6.5 [6e] Texture/materials/properties (5.8%)

Broomie Hillock(1715), Brooms Park(2124), Burntlands Park #(2204), Claypots Park #(2232), Flat Field(974), Grass Whins #(1862), Hairy Holm #(2199), Hard Park(1035), Long Bank Park †(2151), Low Ground #(1859), Moss Field(70), Never Plowed #(1968), New Park †(2166), Rough(1482), Sandy Brae Park(1411), Steep Park(1008), The Clay Hole(662), The Rocky Park(188), Two in One(1666), Wet Bottom(1082).

This category is largely self-explanatory - names which contain semantic content related to properties of the land.

6.2.7 [7] Usage (6.7%)

The usage category can be split into two sub-categories: domestic animals (7a) and crops/plants/other (7b). The majority of names in this category are from older written sources as opposed to oral interviews.

6.2.7.1 [7a] Domestic Animals (1.4%)

Angus #(1726), Corral(1012), Cow(1176), Cow Hauch(1575), Cowbaba(64), Goose Lock #(1995), Hen Hoose(61), Hens Park(1418), Kennel #(1739), Kyloestead(2115), Pigs House Park(1407), The Cow Fieldie(2072), The Goose Field(1449), The Goose Park(1488), The Horse Haugh #(1860), The Horse Park(634), The Horse Park(1260), The Kennels(1580), The Swine Fold #(1522), The Warren(1562), Warrens(1178)

Fields named for the animals reared on them are not common in the corpus. Perhaps such names do not provide enough differentiation or a unique feature. Another possibility is that animals are moved from field to field and taken inside for winter months so they are not necessarily a constant feature of the landscape or of one particular field.

6.2.7.2 [7b] Crops, Plants, Other Usages (5.3%)

Arrable #(1813), Avenue #(1741), Beanhill Park #(2216), Bleach Field #(1804), Broom Park(1100), Commonty Plantation(1206), Compost #(1744), Corn Yard Park †(2035), Cornyard(458), Curling Pond (1105), Dovecot #(1740), Dump Field

(2054), Gallow Moss †(2174), Mill Dam(1749), Old Hay Field(2100), Old Road(1426), Old Setaside(401), Rye Fold Intown #(1849), Ryehill(1166), The Winter Barley Field (392).

This category encompasses names of current and historical usages. Therefore, many of the names presented here have changed according to farming practices.

6.2.8 [8] Numbers (0.6%)

Five(1572), Four(1571), Number Four(336), Number One(332), Number Three(334), Number Two(329), One(1564), Three(1570), Two(1565)

The Numbers category includes fields that are referred to by a number rather than a ‘proper name’. It should be noted that these ‘names’ only occur on farms that use ‘proper names’ for at least some of their fields and farms which used a numbering system only were not targeted during data collection.

6.2.9 [9] Enclosure Type (4.3%)

Bank fold #(1974), Bankleys Outfield #(1924), Butts #(1917), Faughs #(1787) Faughs Intown #(1887), Fold #(1899), Hill Shot †(2210), Inclosure #(1852), Inclosures with Feal #(1831), Infield #(1791), Intown #(1801), Outfields #(1847), Park Field(669), The Commonty (675), The Track(2046), Waird #(1844), Ward Park #(2236), Yard # (1823).

Names referring to enclosure types account for 4% of the corpus. A particularly interesting name in this category is Park Field. It is unclear if *park* is being used to denote a specific type of enclosure such as set out in the DOST: “a tract of land in which beasts of chase were kept; a piece of enclosed woodland or forest. b. Land set aside for recreation; gardens. c. A meadow or pasturage” (s.v. *park* n1a).

6.3 [10] Meaning Unknown (1.7%)

Bir(2114), Blinkie Hill(2028), Bow Torre(1639), Brawl(1203), Burnbutts(2045), Commachmore #(1718), Cossach Park †(2071), Court Shed(1173), Craigelliche #(1724), Drummelens #(1881), Drumtootie #(1731), East Wainds

Monboddot(1131), Gand Folding Ground †(2043), In Glennie #(1941), Kipsie †(1130), Kirriemuir #(1720), Mericans(2119), Midas(1526), Morass #(1827), Nether Laffats #(2004), Oldy #(1902), Plaiden Ward #(1769), Plaiden Ward Haugh #(1768), Royalty By(1225), The Brankie #(1521), the Petts #(1798), Tony(1560), Upper Bank Shot(1748), Upper Laffets #(1998), White Man(1446), Yules Fold †(1647)

The names for which no secure meaning could be established are included in this category.

6.3.1 [11] 'No Name' (1.7%)

This category accounts for the 'no name' entries in the corpus. These entries encompass fields on farms that use names for most of the fields yet for various reasons have areas that are not referred to by a name of any kind. Reasons for their inclusion can be found in Chapter Four.

7. Chapter Seven - Name Stability

The methods used in the data collection had significant advantages in terms of the results. The interview process allowed the names to be recorded as they are used in conversations and highlighted several important issues about the stability of field-names in this area of Scotland. In the corpus there are 1255 field locations yet 1556 head-forms. Therefore, 301 locations have at least two head-forms (or variants). This number accounts for 59 locations which have three variants, eleven which have four, and three which have five. Over all, almost a quarter of the locations have multiple name variants (24%).

7.1 Name Changes

Of course, some of these can be explained by diachronic name changes. Drummond (2009: 13) noted a high rate of name change in Scottish hill names: “what is more remarkable about hill names is their degree of apparent change, with nearly a quarter of the hills having undergone some alteration in the space of less than a century.”

The proportion of name changes in the Scottish field-name data is not quite as high as Drummond’s hill names. 119 names in the corpus can be seen to have changed over time and these are marked by † in the gazetteer. There is evidence for a historical name which has been replaced by a different name. However, there are locations in the corpus for which a historical name is known from early sources, yet it was not possible to establish if the name is still in use at the present time.

447 names in the corpus are historical. Of these names 328 must be excluded because it is unknown if they are still in use (these are marked by # in the gazetteer).

According to Ainiala (1992: 109) there is an important distinction to be made between names that have changed and names which have been preserved or lost:

a name that has changed belongs to a different category from a name that has been preserved or lost. Unlike a preserved name, a changed

name always differs from the one previously used to denote the same place. A name changes when the one previously used vanishes and a new name for the place is adopted instead.

Names that have survived can be said to be those with the same exact form and those that have acquired a slightly modified form (Ainiala, 1992: 108).

Therefore, names which have variants that differ only slightly from the so called head-form are not included in the current discussion.

Ainaila (1992: 114) has also noted that “names transparent in content (with a single syntactic-semantic interpretation) may thus change if they cease to describe their referent sufficiently well.”

This appears to be the case with a number of *cornyard* names in Aberdeenshire. There are fifteen *cornyard* names in the corpus as shown in Table 9. They are all transparent in content: corn-yards were used for corn-stacks; structures which stored corn out of the reach of rodents such as mice and rats. Corn-stacks stopped being used around the 1960s when combine harvesters became widely available. Therefore, these names no longer described their referents ‘suitably well’.

Table 9 - Cornyard Names

	Headword	Variant 1	Variant 2	Variant 3	Variant 4	Field ID	Location ID
1	Cornyard Park					84	84
2	The Cornyard Field	Cornyard				389	389
3	Cornyard	North Bean Hill (1863)				458	458
4	Cornyard Park	The Cornyard (2009)	The Cornyard Park (2011)	The Back Park (2011)	The Back (2011)	510	510
5	Cornyard					578	578
6	The Cornyard					611	611
7	The Cornyard Park					708	708
8	The Cornyard					734	734
9	Cornyard					1030	1030
10	Cornyard Park	The Cornyard	Cornyard			1476	1476
11	Cornyard					1577	1577
12	Cornyard					1660	1660
13	Corn Yard Park †	Abeen the Hoose				2035	1299
14	Cornyard Park †	The Een Next Dutch Barn				2088	219
15	Cornyard	Garage Park				2126	2126

Examples 13 and 14 display two instances of *cornyard* names changing to something completely different. The location's newer replacements - Abeen the Hoose ('above the house') and The Een Next Dutch Barn ('the one next to Dutch barn') - are both semantically transparent and therefore describe the referent better than the older names. Examples 4 and 15 illustrate occurrences in which the locations are referred to by more than one name. It is likely these locations are currently undergoing the process of name change, especially given the other *cornyard* examples. Example 4 (Meikle Tillyeve) shows a relatively recent change phenomenon. The farmer was first interviewed in 2009 and gave the name of the field as The Cornyard. When interviewed again in 2011 he gave the name of the same field as The Back Park. The name change had gone unnoticed by the farmer, who was taken aback when he realised. The farmer explained that his son had started working with him on the farm and did not know of corn-stacks or cornyards, so without being conscious of it, the field had been given a new name which was more relevant to the users (see discussion on pp. 107, 118,

129-130). However, as the farmer still uses Cornyard to refer to the field on certain occasions, the process of change cannot be said to be complete.

Interview Extract 14

Interviewer: Oh you don't have a Cornyard Park either. I think that's the second most common name.

Farmer: Oh! I called it The Back Park. It's Cornyard.

Interviewer: So it is Cornyard?

Farmer: It's funny now. I've changed that over the years, since we didn't have a Cornyard and that's very interesting that. Isn't that interesting! It was always The Cornyard Park. And I think I told you that the last time.¹⁰ Help my goodness. I hadn't realised I'd done it. You know? The Cornyard is no longer relevant and it's just round the back but it's The Back Park... The Cornyard Park. I didn't realise I was saying that. I wonder when I changed. I just subtly must have changed. Maybe it was speaking to the next generation who don't know what a corn yard is. I'll bet you they don't know what a corn yard is. We happened to have a combine fairly early in 1961. In other words, when my boys were born. So they never knew a corn yard, they never saw a stack. But quite a few people, maybe ten years later still had stacks and binders and things.

This example of Cornyard Park changing to a more modern or more appropriate name is common in the data. As the farmer notes, corn yards are no longer used now that more advanced machinery has taken over. This demonstrates that minor names are indeed more apt to change compared with major names whose meanings can become opaque over time. It also confirms that fields are named for specific reasons and when the name ceases to be relevant a new name will be bestowed which better represents its use or circumstance. This example also contradicts Pamp's claim (set out in Chapter Two) that 'real place-names' must evolve gradually from non-onomastic nouns to place-names. The process of change from Conyard Park to The Back Park has gone unnoticed by the farmer. Yet The Back Park was selected because the lexical meaning was clear to both the farmer and his son and was always intended as a 'proper name'.

Ainaila (1992: 113) provides an example of a similar trend in Finland where the name Havoshaanpelto (The Paddock) changes to Peräpelto (Yonder Field).

¹⁰ The farmer is referring to a previous interview.

The old name has ceased to describe the referent sufficiently and a new name has been given. This seems to indicate that field-names are chosen for their lexical transparency. When a name is no longer relevant, it changes to something that is more suitable.

Furthermore, these examples can add to debates on name theory (see Chapter Five for further discussion). As transparency of content is a key feature of the field-names, and when their semantic content is no longer suited to the referent, the names change. Thus, diachronic field-name changes show that transparent semantic content is a crucial function of the names and this affects their ability to refer uniquely to a specific referent.

In cases where both historical and modern evidence are available for a single location, the corpus shows that field-name changes are prolific. The examples discussed here may just be the tip of the iceberg. The research area yielded few historical field-name documents for farms where oral interviews were recorded. I hypothesise that if more historical data becomes available for these locations, the number of field-names to have undergone change will remain high.

Field-names can change for reasons other than semantic transparency. Changes in farming practices and land use also have a significant impact on naming. The initial process of field enclosure and indeed changes to fields that have taken place since have served as a catalyst for name alterations. *Ward* names provide one example of this:

Table 10 - Ward Names

	Field ID	Headword Form	Variant 1	Variant 2
1	1768	Plaiden Ward Haugh #	Bogland Haughs† (1802)	Plaiden Ward† (1802)
2	1769	Plaiden Ward #	Cossach Park† (1802)	
3	2037	Nether Ward†	Farest Awa Park	
4	2038	Upper Ward†	Farest Awa Park	
5	2145	The Loch Ward †	Wet Bottom	
6	2233	South Ward †		
7	2236	Ward Park #		
8	2237	Green Bottom Ward †		

A ward is an enclosed piece of land used primarily for pasture (CSD, s.v. *ward* n6). The term became obsolete during the Improving Movement or Agricultural Revolution (Alexander, 1952: xxxix).

Table 10 shows the *ward* names in the Scottish corpus. Of the eight examples, most have gone out of use and for examples 1, 2 and 7 it is unclear if these names are still in use.

Schneider (1997: 6) discusses a similar phenomenon using *close* which

originally applied to a piece of fenced land in contrast to an unenclosed field... In the past 150 years, however, it has been replaced by *field* in general use and now survives only in two much-used names: *Upper House Close* and *Shop Close*, where it is felt to be part of the name, and very occasionally elsewhere. It is now a 'dead' element and would not be used to create a new name.

The same can be said of *ward* as there is no evidence that the element is being used to coin new names.

Similarly, Field (1993: 256) cites the examples of the creation of medieval deer-parks and Tudor sheep-ranges which caused field-name changes and “the extinction of furlong names” as a result of changing land use. Yet this is not something that is confined to events of the past. In the present time, the increasing demand for housing, especially in the fast growing areas around Aberdeenshire which experienced a 6% rise in population between 1997 and 2006 (<http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/population/>) is causing farming land to be sold for housing. Some field-names are preserved in the names of streets and housing estates (for example Lairds Park (1581) on Chapel Yards farm which is now housing called Lairds Park and Lairds Grove. This can be clearly seen on the map for Chapel Yards (www.alison.itester.dk).

Just as Field (1993: 256) describes in England, other names “are being irrevocably lost” largely because of the tendency to move from several smaller fields on farms, to single, large units by removing fences and hedges. An example from the corpus is Nether Benholm which used to be made up of four smaller farms, each with their own names, but has since been changed into one large unit with only one field-name for the whole area (Rocky Davie). The earlier names have simply disappeared.

7.2 Continuity

Yet despite the many name changes already discussed, Ainaila (1992: 114) states that “not all names vanish, however, even if they no longer describe their referent at all”. Indeed several names are listed in the ‘unknown etymology’ category of the corpus including Bow Torre (1639), Kipsie (1130) and Midas (1526). The semantic components of these names cannot be identified; nevertheless, they continue to be used. Others such as Singer Park (7) and May Turner’s (2097) also survive in everyday use despite the people to whom they refer having moved on.

Field (1972: xv) argues that “the idea that all field-names enjoy but a short life must be resisted, and the following examples show that survival through seven or even eight centuries is by no means impossible”. Bambrick (Warton, Lancs) : *Baunebrec* c 1230 (‘bean hill’) and Clay Furling, (Everdon, Northants) : *Claiifurlong* 1240 (1972: xv) are given as examples that have survived since the

thirteenth century. The examples in the current corpus cannot boast the same longevity as a result of the lack of historical records, but it is likely that as research in this area progresses, at least some names attested early in the historical record will still be in use. Taylor and Henderson (1998) provide Scottish examples of field-names in modern use on the farm of Easter Kinnear, Fife, which go back to the medieval period. Márkus (2008) too lists field-names which survive from medieval times and these are also mentioned in *Place Names of Fife, Volume 4* (Taylor with Márkus, 2010).

8. Chapter Eight – Common Elements

8.1 Introduction

The most commonly occurring elements in the corpus are listed here alphabetically with a table (Table 11) to show elements by frequency. A full breakdown of the entire corpus can be accessed at <http://www.alison.itester.dk/Elements2.aspx> and can be viewed by frequency or alphabetically. The online database can also show lists by area rather than as a full corpus.

Lexical and onomastic uses of a term may not be synonymous. However, lexical definitions have been provided in cases where the lexical and onomastic uses are considered to be closely related.

All elements which occur at least five times in the corpus as a whole have been included (with the exception of numbers). Elements in the Scots language that require explanation are also listed, despite frequency, here to avoid repetition in ‘The Gazetteer’, for example *fite* and *gowk* and also some SSE elements that require discussion, such as *holm*. Individual totals are given for any variants of that element with cumulative totals shown at the bottom. The grammatical functions of each element within the field-names and the language group are also shown.

8.2 Common Elements (ordered alphabetically)

abeen: (9 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

Sc

adverb, preposition

specific (9 entries)

‘above’

above: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

adverb, preposition

specific (6 entries)

acre: (37 entries is equal to 1.2% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (31 entries), specific (6 entries)

aside: (4 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

adverb, preposition

Specific (4 entries)

'beside'

at: (8 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

preposition

specific (8 entries)

aul: (14 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

Sc

adjective

specific (17 entries)

'old'

back: (40 entries is equal to 1.2% of total)

SSE

adjective, noun

specific (40 entries)

bank: (37 entries is equal to 1.2% of total)

banks: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (38 entries) is equal to 1.2% of total

SSE

noun

generic (27 entries), specific (11 entries)

'Slope': "a raised shelf or ridge of ground" (OED, s.v. *bank* n.1.).

barn: (8 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (3 entries), specific (5 entries)

behin: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

behind: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (8 entries) is equal to 0.2% of total

Sc, SSE

preposition, adverb

specific (8 entries)

'behind'

below: (13 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

SSE

adverb, preposition

specific (13 entries)

big: (19 entries is equal to 0.6% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (19 entries)

bog: (11 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (5 entries), specific (6 entries)

'soft, wet ground'

bothy: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (3 entries), generic (3 entries)

'primitive dwelling' or cottage used on farms to house workers; "an independent building on a farm or part of the farm steading, used to house unmarried male farm servants" (SND, s.v. *bothy* n.2).

bottom: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

adverb, noun

specific (6 entries), generic (1 entry)

braes: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

brae: (22 entries is equal to 0.7% of total)

Total: (24 entries) is equal to 0.7% of total

Sc

noun

generic (13 entries), specific (11 entries)

'Steep hill or slope': Taylor states that "in singular usually applied to a slope on a road, but in plural simply meaning 'slopes, sloping upland' (Taylor with Márkus 2012: 306). Indeed the majority of names in the current corpus fit this description, for example, Kingseat Brae (Dams of Craigie Farm); Back Brae (Upper Crimmond Farm); Beedies Brae (Benholm) are all located on a slope on a road. However Brae Park (Fordale House) and The Middle Brae (Clyne) are not located on a road and simply indicate a slope.

bridge: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

Noun

Specific (3 entries)

brigg: (4 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

briggie: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (6 entries) is equal to 0.2% of total

Sc

noun

specific (4 entries), generic (2 entries)

'bridge'

broom: (5 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

broomie: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (6 entries) is equal to 0.2% of total

SSE

noun

specific (6 entries)

'plant that blooms yellow flowers'

burn: (11 entries is equal to 0,3% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (9 entries), generic (2 entries)

'stream'

butts: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

Noun

Generic (3 entries)

Butts is an older word used before the Agricultural Revolution to mean "'ridge or strip of ploughed land'; later 'an irregularly shaped ridge; a small piece of ground cut off in some way from adjacent land'" (Taylor with Márkus, 2012: 315).

byre: (2 entries is equal to 0% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (2 entries)

'shed for housing cattle'

cairn: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (2 entries)

'mound of stones, often marking a boundary or memorial'

castle: (4 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (4 entries)

cemetery: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (2 entries)

chapel: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (2 entries), specific (5 entries)

circle: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (1 entry), generic (1 entry)

cistren: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (5 entries), generic (1 entry)

In the dialect metathesis is common and hence *cistren* is used instead of SSE *cistern*.

clay: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (3 entries)

common: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

commontie: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (1 entries), generic (2 entries)

'land held in common'

corn: (15 entries is equal to 0.5% of total)

SSE (15 entries is equal to 0.5% of total)

noun

specific (15 entries)

'Cornstacks': *corn* frequently appears with *yard* which refers to the area used to store corn stacks - constructions to store corn out of the reach of rodents before the advent of the combine harvester.

corner: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (3 entries)

cornered: (5 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (5 entries)

cottage: (12 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

cottages: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (15 entries) is equal to 0.5% of total

SSE

noun

specific (9 entries), generic (6 entries)

cottar: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

cottars: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (7 entries) is equal to 0.2% of total

Sc, SSE

noun

specific (6 entries), generic (1 entry)

Sanderson (1983: 43) gives the definition of a cottar as an 'agricultural labourer with a tied dwelling, usually working for a husbandman'. A cottar house is such a tied dwelling, often shared by a number of farm workers.

court: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (2 entries)

cow: (4 entries is equal to 0,1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (2 entries), generic (2 entries)

croft: (15 entries is equal to 0.5% of total)

crofte: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

croftie: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

crofts: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Total: (23 entries) is equal to 0.7% of total

SSE

noun

specific (9 entries), generic (14 entries)

'a small holding'.

cross: (3 entries is equal to 0,1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (3 entries)

dam: (29 entries is equal to 0.9% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (22 entries), generic (7 entries)

Water dam or a dam for a mill. It was common for farms to have their own dams which were used to drive a mill for thrashing grain from corn. The grains were then taken to the miller who made them into oats. If a farm did not have a dam horses had to be used to power the mill, although even the farms with dams often used a horse when the water ran dry. In most cases, the dams have now been filled in, although the name remains.

den: (10 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

dennie: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (11 entries) is equal to 0.3% of total

SSE

noun

generic (8 entries), specific (3 entries)

A den is a "'narrow or steep-sided valley', usually one with a burn or river flowing through it" (Taylor with Márkus, 2012: 351) and especially one with trees (CSD, s.v. *den* n1). The element also appears in the diminutive form.

dipper: (5 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (2 entries), generic (3 entries)

'sheep dip'

ditch: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (1 entry), specific (1 entry)

dovecot: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (1 entry), generic (1 entry)

drome: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (2 entries)

'aerodrome'

drum: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (2 entries)

'ridge'

dump: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (2 entries)

dumpling: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (2 entries)

A small rounded hill reminiscent of the shape of the traditional fruit pudding.

Dutch: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (3 entries)

Dutch-made barns

dyke: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

dykes: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (2 entries) is equal to 0.1% of total

SSE

noun

generic (2 entries)

east: (23 entries is equal to 0.7% of total)

SSE

adverb, adjective

specific (23 entries)

edge: (2 entries is equal to 0,1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (1 entry), generic (1 entry)

een: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Sc

noun, pronoun

generic (3 entries), specific (3 entries)

'one'

end: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

ends: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: *(7 entries) is equal to 0.2% of total*

SSE

noun

generic (5 entries), specific (2 entries)

far: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

adverb

specific (2 entries)

farm: (4 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (4 entries)

faugh: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

faughs: (20 entries is equal to 0.6% of total)

Total: *(21 entries) is equal to 0.7% of total*

Sc, SSE

noun

generic (21 entries)

Dodgshon (1980: 80) noted that the system of faughing was a source of regional variation in farming practices that was particular to the north east of Scotland: Yet another source of regional variation was the practice in some areas, notably the north-east, of having a part of outfield that was prepared for cultivation not by tathing but by faughing. Faughing was probably a straightforward system of fallow, but turf cuttings may have been added as a manorial supplement.

As a result *faugh* was incorporated into the onomasticon to designate areas where such practices took place.

field: (172 entries is equal to 5.4% of total)

fielddie: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

fields: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: 176 entries is equal to 5.5% of total

SSE,

noun

generic (165 entries), specific (11 entries)

Schneider (1997: 6) notes that the most common denominative (or generic) in Tilsworth field-names is *field* which came to replace *close* over the last 150 years since enclosure. In the north-east of Scotland, *park* is more prolific than *field*, being used in more than double the number of names.

fite: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

adjective

specific (3 entries)

'white'

There are a number of interpretations for *white* and as Taylor and Márkus (2012: 530) state "this colour adjective can have a range of meanings, and it is not always possible to know its exact application in a given place-name." Field gives the definition as 'land with a white surface' (1972: 254). Watson & Allan (1984: 159) attribute white- names to 'grassy tracts', for example White Hill and The White Muir. Hough (2003) suggests that white in place-names can refer to 'good

land producing rich butter' from OE *hwit* 'dairy, food, milk' especially when the generic element is a word for pasture land or a farm. Yet it can also refer to clear water, the light colour of tree-bark blossom or white stone used as building material, depending in the generic. Sc *white* can also mean 'a piece of land sub-let from a larger farm and worked by the sub-tenant himself' when used in conjunction with *croft* (SND, s.v. *white* adj 16).

Taylor and Márkus discuss yet another meaning of Sc white in place-names as "land on a boundary between two communities, with implications of dispute, sharing and the absence of regular cultivation", particularly when the generics *hill* and *field* are used (2012: 530).

flat: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (3 entries)

fold: (29 entries is equal to 0.9% of total)

folds: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Total: (36 entries) is equal to 1.1% of total

Sc, SSE

noun

generic (27 entries), specific (9 entries)

Fold or fault: Field attributes *fold* names to OE *fald* meaning a 'small enclosure' or 'pen for animals' (1972: 269). However it is also possible that the north-east examples refer to part of the outfield before the improving movement took place (SND, s.v. *fauld* n.2.). Scott (2004: 136-137) also lists *fauld* under 'Place-Name Elements Unrepresented in England' and argues that the meaning can be 'enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation; a small field', especially if the first element denotes a plant. Examples from the corpus such as Broom Fold and The Swine Fold demonstrate that both Scott's and Field's etymologies are represented.

ford: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (3 entries)

'crossing place, shallow place in a river'

front: (26 entries is equal to 0.8% of total)

SSE

noun, adjective

specific (26 entries)

gallow: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (2 entries)

garage: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (1 entry), specific (2 entries)

garden: (12 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (6 entries), generic (6 entries)

glebe: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (2 entries)

'portion of land belonging to the parish minister'

gowk: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (2 entries)

'Cuckoo'

ground: (27 entries is equal to 0.8% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (27 entries)

Schneider (1997: 10) states that in English field-names, *ground* “normally referred to pasture land”. The examples in the current corpus tend to be more eponymous suggesting that *ground* is used in a general sense to refer to an enclosure or area. There are a number of examples of *ground* appearing with the specific *pasture* which implies that they are not considered to have the same meaning.

haugh: (43 entries is equal to 1.3% of total)

haughs: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (45 entries) is equal to 1.4% of total

Sc, SSE

noun

generic (33 entries), specific (12 entries)

'A piece of level ground, gen. alluvial, on the banks of a river, river-meadow land' (SND, s.v. *haugh* n.). Scott (2004: 159) also attests a number of haugh names in Southern Scotland.

head: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (1 entries), specific (1 entries)

'Uppermost part'

heid: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

noun

generic (2 entries), specific (1 entry)

'head'

hill: (83 entries is equal to 2.6% of total)

hills: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: *(84 entries) is equal to 2.6% of total*

SSE

noun

specific (30 entries), generic (54 entries)

hillock: (9 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

Sc, SSE

noun

specific (4 entries), generic (5 entries)

'small hill'

hole: (4 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

holes: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: *(5 entries) is equal to 0.2% of total*

SSE

noun

generic (4 entries), specific (1 entry)

'land with holes'

holm: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

holmes: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

holms: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: *(3 entries) is equal to 0.1% of total*

SSE

noun

'flat low-lying ground by a river or stream'

generic (2 entries), specific (1 entry)

hoose: (42 entries is equal to 1.3% of total)

Sc

noun

house

generic (27 entries), specific (15 entries)

'hoose'

house: (9 entries is equal to 0,3% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (7 entries), generic (2 entries)

how: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

How: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

howe: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Total: (11 entries) is equal to 0.3% of total

Sc

noun

generic (3 entries), specific (8 entries)

Howe (also *how*) is attributed by Field to ON *haugr*, a natural or artificial mound; a tumulus. However, in a Scottish context it means “a hollow or low-lying piece of ground” (CSD, s.v. *howe* n2). This is also the meaning given by Taylor and Márkus (2012: 406) for Fife place-names.

infront: (8 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

preposition

specific (8 entries)

kiln: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (2 entries)

Structure for burning lime.

kirk: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (2 entries), generic (1 entry)

‘church’

knap: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

noun

generic (1 entry), specific (1 entry)

'A lump, bump or rounded knob'

knowe: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

knows: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (2 entries) is equal to 0,1% of total

Sc

noun

generic (1 entry), specific (1 entry)

'asmall rounded hill'

land: (16 entries is equal to 0.5% of total)

lands: (5 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Total: (21 entries) is equal to 0.7% of total

SSE

noun

specific (6 entries), generic (16 entries)

lang: (13 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

Sc

noun, adjective

specific (13 entries)

'long'

ley: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

leys: (4 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (4 entries), generic (3 entry)

Untilled ground

little: (24 entries is equal to 0.7% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (24 entries)

lodge: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (3 entries), generic (4 entries)

'a small dwelling or shelter' or 'accommodation for a caretaker in the grounds of an estate'.

long: (8 entries is equal to 0.6% of total)

SSE

noun, adjective

specific (8 entries)

ludge: (5 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (1 entry), generic (4 entries)

'lodge'

meadow: (9 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

meadows: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (11 entries) is equal to 0.3% of total

SSE

noun

generic (8 entries), specific (3 entries)

'area of grassland' (OED, s.v. *meadow* n1)

mid: (12 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

middle: (13 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

Total: (25 entries) is equal to 0.8% of total

SSE

adjective, adverb

specific (24 entries), generic (1 entry)

mill: (5 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (5 entries)

moor: (10 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (4 entries), specific (6 entries)

'marshy ground'

moss: (19 entries is equal to 0.6% of total)

SSE

noun

A bog, swamp or any area where moss is prolific.

specific (7 entries), generic (12 entries)

muir: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Sc

noun

specific (2 entries), generic (4 entries)

SSE *moor*: 'wet, swampy ground'

nether: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

adverb, adjective, preposition

specific (6 entries)

'lower'

new: (9 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (9 entries)

next: (16 entries is equal to 0.5% of total)

SSE

adverb, preposition

specific (16 entries)

north: (12 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

SSE

adverb, adjective

specific (12 entries)

o: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

preposition

bond (6 entries)

'of'

of: (53 entries is equal to 1.6% of total)

SSE

preposition

bond (59 entries)

Often appears in the contracted form *o* in the field-names. Taylor (2012: 460) has also observed this in place-names in Fife. This element is the subject of continued debates about its significance and origin (including Nicolaisen, 1976; Sandnes, 1997; Cox, 2007). Most of the theories suggest that *of* constructions are the results of translations from one language to another.

Of has been labelled as a bond in the corpus. See Chapter One for further details.

outfield: (12 entries is equal to 0.4% of total)

outfields: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Total: (18 entries) is equal to 0.6% of total

Sc

noun

specific (2 entries), generic (16 entries)

Unenclosed land that is less fertile than the infield: “in the earlier system of agriculture before enclosing and rotation of crops, the more outlying and less fertile parts of a farm, in distinction to the Infield” (*SND*, s.v. *outfield* n1).

park: (353 entries is equal to 10.9% of total)

parkie: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

parks: (15 entries is equal to 0.5% of total)

Total: 369 entries is equal to 11.3% of total

Sc, SSE

noun

generic (367 entries), specific (2 entries)

Park is used in the dialect of the north-east to refer to any enclosed piece of land. The SSE equivalent is field which appears less frequently in this area of the country. *Park* also occurs in English field-names although usually in a different sense:

Park (ME *park* from Old French) ‘a tract of land enclosed for beasts of the chase’ is also found in field-names, this sense often being confirmed by references to a pale, eg. *The Parke Pale* 1541, in Kelvedon (Ess), and *Le Parke Pale* 1592, in Bremhill (Wilts), to which may be added Pale Field (cf. *Le Parke Pale* 1466), in Lyme Handley (Ches), on the boundary of Lyme Park. *Park Feelde* 1587, one of the great fields of Holdenby (Nthants), was named from its proximity to the medieval park” (Field, 1993: 28).

This usage can only be found once in the corpus: the now obsolete East Deer Park†. *Park* can also be traced back to OE *pearroc* ‘an enclosed piece of land’ and in English names, Field (1993: 25) states that this usage is characteristic of Devon and Cornwall and only occurs sporadically elsewhere. Schneider (1997: 10) notes that “the only use of *park* in Tilsforth is facetious: Wren Park”. This refers to the common association of *park* with large, landscaped areas surrounding estates. In Aberdeenshire, the word became ubiquitous after the Agricultural Revolution (Alexander, 1952: xxxix). Taylor notes that “in modern times it is a standard Sc and SSE word for a field” (Taylor with Márkus, 2012: 464) and Scott (2004: 543) also discusses this element, citing both the Old French and Old English etymologies in use in Southern Scotland.

pasture: (11 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (7 entries), specific (4 entries)

“A piece of grassy land used for or suitable for the grazing of animals” (OED, s.v. *pasture* n.), grassland for grazing

Personal name pn: (75 entries is equal to 2.3% of total)

There can be multiple entries for some names, for example Shepherds (3 entries). The first reason for this is that the name indicates ownership so a personal name has been used as an element, or secondly, the personal name element is used in conjunction with directional elements to describe the field position in relation to a land owner’s lodgings or land.

A full list of personal names are given in Section 6.3.3 [3]

‘Ownership/association with a person/s’.

plantation: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (6 entries), specific (1 entry)

Wooded area, area planted with trees. *Plantation* names are more common in the historical documents than in the data generated from oral interviews: probably because of their popularity during the Improving Movement (Whyte, 1986: 16-17).

pond: (5 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (2 entries), specific (3 entries)

poor: (15 entries is equal to 0.5% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (15 entries)

pump: (8 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (6 entries), generic (2 entries)

quarry: (16 entries is equal to 0.5% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (11 entries), generic (5 entries)

rings: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

specific (7 entries)

The *rings* entries are all from the same farm - Bog Mill. There is no evidence to suggest a circular shape. Field gives the definition "'circular enclosures' or, possibly, 'land containing ancient stone circles' [OE *hring*, ON *hringr*]" (1972 : 183). Taylor and Márkus (2012: 480) state that "The term is commonly found in Scottish place-names where there is evidence of the existence of a fortification or other curvilinear prehistoric or early historic earthwork". Unfortunately a site visit could not be conducted to test this theory.

road: (34 entries is equal to 1.1% of total)

roads: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (37 entries) is equal to 1.2% of total

SSE

noun

generic (18 entries), specific (19 entries)

sandy: (5 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (5 entries)

sauchie: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

adjective

generic (3 entries)

‘abounding in willow tree(s)’

shade: (3 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

noun

generic (3 entries)

Also s(c)hed. Taylor and Márkus add that "it is often used as a common noun to describe named portions of land" (2012: 492). DOST described it as "a unitary portion of (chiefly arable) land" (*DOST, s.v. s(c)hed n1a*).

shed: (8 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (5 entries), specific (4 entries)

Shed refers to the structure used for storage, although there is one example of Sc shed in the corpus - see **shade**.

shot: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Sc

noun

generic (2 entries)

A shot is "a piece of ground, esp one cropped rotationally" (*CSD, s.v. shot n7*).

side: (22 entries is equal to 0.7% of total)

Sc, SSE

adverb, preposition

specific (21 entries), generic (1 entry)

smiddy: (11 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

smiths: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

smithy: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (14 entries) is equal to 0.4% of total

Sc

noun

specific (7 entries), generic (7 entries)

Smith's forge or workshop or land belonging to or at the site of a Smith's workshop.

Taylor with Márkus state that although every community had their own smithy or smiddy, and many are still named on OS maps "when they ceased be a place of, or to support, a smiddy they did not survive as names, suggesting that they were never fully-fledged place-names but rather descriptive terms" (Vol 5: 502).

Nevertheless, the element *smiddy* is common in field-names.

south: (9 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

SSE

adjective, adverb

specific (9 entries)

stead: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

steading: (29 entries is equal to 0.9% of total)

Total: (30 entries) is equal to 0.9% of total

SSE

noun

specific (16 entries), generic (14 entries)

Farm house or buildings.

stean: (3 entry is equal to 0.1% of total)

stone: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

Total: (9 entries) is equal to 0.2% of total

Sc, SSE

noun

specific (8 entries), generic (1 entry)

stoney: (10 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (10 entries)

covered in stones, abundance of stones

strip: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (7 entries)

strip of trees, long narrow piece of land

the: (363 entries is equal to 11.3% of total)

SSE

determiner

definite article (363 entries)

Many names containing the definite article can also appear in conversation without it.

to: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

preposition

specific (7 entries)

top: (9 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

tap: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

tip: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (11 entries) is equal to 0.3% of total

SSE

noun, adjective, adverb

top, highest, furthest

specific (11 entries)

tree: (8 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

trees: (4 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (12 entries) is equal to 0.4% of total

SSE

noun

generic (7 entries), specific (5 entries)

upper: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

adverb, adjective

specific (5 entries), generic (1 entry)

ward: (9 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

waird: (2 entries is equal to 0.1% of total)

Total: (11 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

Sc

noun

generic (7 entries), specific (2 entries)

"an enclosed piece of land, a field, paddock, etc" (SND, s.v. *ward* n.5).

Waird (also *ward*) probably means 'an enclosed piece of land, chiefly for pasture' (CSD, s.v. *ward* n6). However, as Taylor and Márkus note "it can also have feudal implications with *wardland* referring to land held in ward, i.e. Held of a superior by military service, with various rights and obligations" (2012: 526).

wee: (10 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

Sc

adjective

specific (10 entries)

small

well: (10 entries is equal to 0.3% of total)

SSE

noun

generic (2 entries), specific (8 entries)

west: (18 entries is equal to 0.6% of total)

SSE

adjective, adverb

specific (18 entries)

wet: (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

SSE

adjective

specific (6 entries)

wid: (20 entries is equal to 0.6% of total)

Sc

noun

generic (13 entries), specific (7 entries)

'wood'

wood: (7 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)

woodie: (1 entry is equal to 0% of total)

Total: (8 entries) is equal to 0.2% of total

SSE

noun

generic (19 entries), specific (9 entries)

Area of trees or natural wood (as opposed to a plantation).

yard: (21 entries is equal to 0.7% of total)

SSE

noun

specific (9 entries), generic (12 entries)

Enclosure; 'uncultivated area attached to a building'.

Table 11 - Common Elements by Frequency

Element	Frequency	Percentage Total
the	363	11.3
park (parkie, parks)	361	11.3
field (fieldie, fields)	176	5.5
hill (hills)	84	2.6
personal name	75	2.3
of	53	1.6

haugh	45	1.4
hoose	42	1.3
back	40	1.2
bank (banks)	38	1.2
acre	37	1.2
road (roads)	37	1.2
fold (folds)	36	1.1
stead (steading)	30	0.9
dam	29	0.9
ground	27	0.8
front	26	0.8
mid (middle)	25	0.8
brae (braes)	24	0.7
little	24	0.7
croft (croftie, crofts)	23	0.7
east	23	0.7
side	22	0.7
faugh (faughs)	21	0.7
land (lands)	21	0.7
yard	21	0.7
wid	20	0.6
big	19	0.6
moss	19	0.6
outfield(s)	18	0.6
west	18	0.6
next	16	0.5
quarry	16	0.5
corn	15	0.5
cottage (cottages)	15	0.5
poor	15	0.5
aul	14	0.4
smiddy (smiths, smithy)	14	0.4
below	13	0.4
lang	13	0.4

garden	12	0.4
north	12	0.4
tree (trees)	12	0.4
bog	11	0.3
burn	11	0.3
den	11	0.3
how (howe)	11	0.3
meadow (meadows)	11	0.3
pasture	11	0.3
top (tap, tip)	11	0.3
ward (waird)	11	0.3
moor	10	0.3
stoney	10	0.3
wee	10	0.3
well	10	0.3
abeen	9	0.3
hillock	9	0.3
house	9	0.3
new	9	0.3
south	9	0.3
stean (stone)	9	0.3
at	8	0.2
barn	8	0.2
behin(d)	8	0.2
infront	8	0.2
long	8	0.2
pump	8	0.2
shed	8	0.3
bottom	7	0.2
chapel	7	0.2
cottar (cottars)	7	0.2
end	7	0.2
ley(s)	7	0.2
plantation	7	0.2

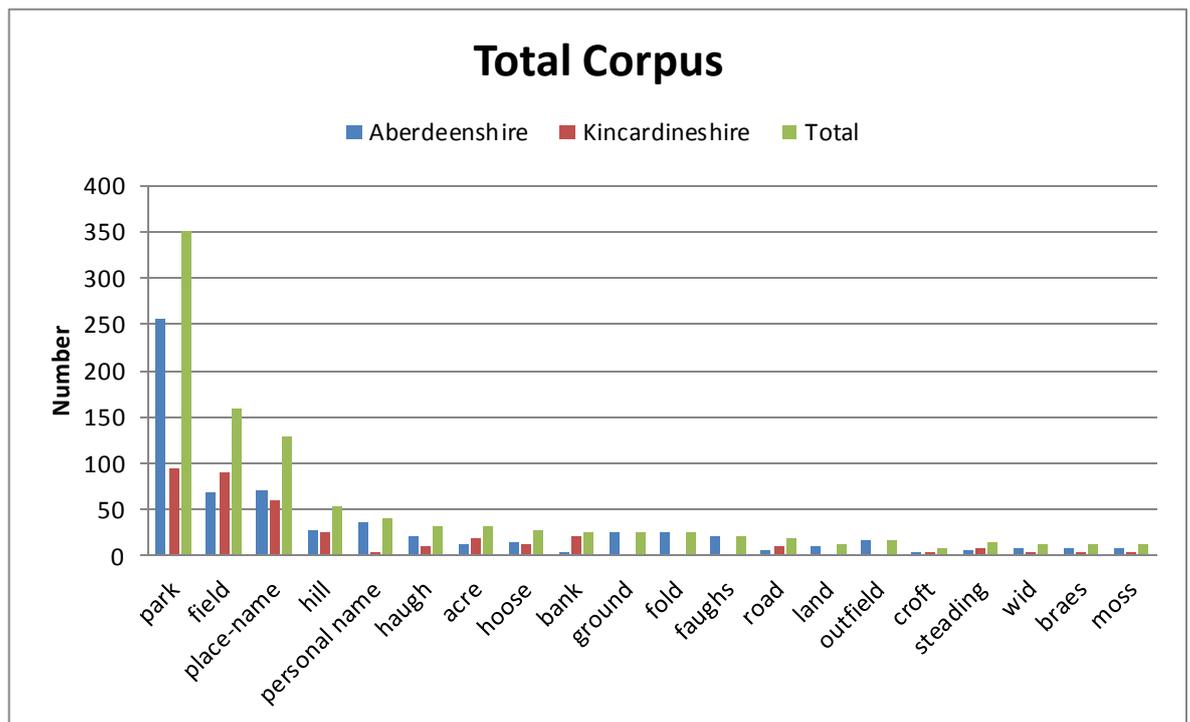
rings	7	0.2
strip	7	0.2
to	7	0.2
wood (woodie)	7	0.2
above	6	0.2
bothy	6	0.2
brigg(ie)	6	0.2
broom (broomie)	6	0.2
cistren	6	0.2
een	6	0.2
muir	6	0.2
nether	6	0.2
o	6	0.2
upper	6	0.2
wet	6	0.2
cornered	5	0.2
dipper	5	0.2
hole (holes)	5	0.2
ludge	5	0.2
mill	5	0.2
pond	5	0.2
sandy	5	0.2
aside	4	0.1
castle	4	0.1
cow	4	0.1
farm	4	0.1
bridge	3	0.1
butts	3	0.1
clay	3	0.1
common(tie)	3	0.1
corner	3	0.1
cross	3	0.1
fite	3	0.1
flat	3	0.1

ford	3	0.1
garage	3	0.1
heid	3	0.1
kirk	3	0.1
holm	3	0.1
sauchie	3	0.1
shade	3	0.1
byre	2	0.1
cairn	2	0.1
cemetery	2	0.1
circle	2	0.1
court	2	0.1
Ditch	2	0.1
Dovecot	2	0.1
drome	2	0.1
drum	2	0.1
dump	2	0.1
dumpling	2	0.1
dutch	2	0.1
dyke	2	0.1
edge	2	0.1
far	2	0.1
gallow	2	0.1
glebe	2	0.1
gowk	2	0.1
head	2	0.1
kiln	2	0.1
knap	2	0.1
knowe	2	0.1
lodge	2	0.1
shot	2	0.1

8.3 Generic Element Analysis

Figure 14 shows the nineteen most common generic elements in the total corpus.

Figure 14 - Common Generic Elements



It should be borne in mind that the data split between Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire is not equal so it is also beneficial to consider frequency by area as shown in Figures 15 and 16.

Figure 15 - Common Generic Elements Aberdeenshire

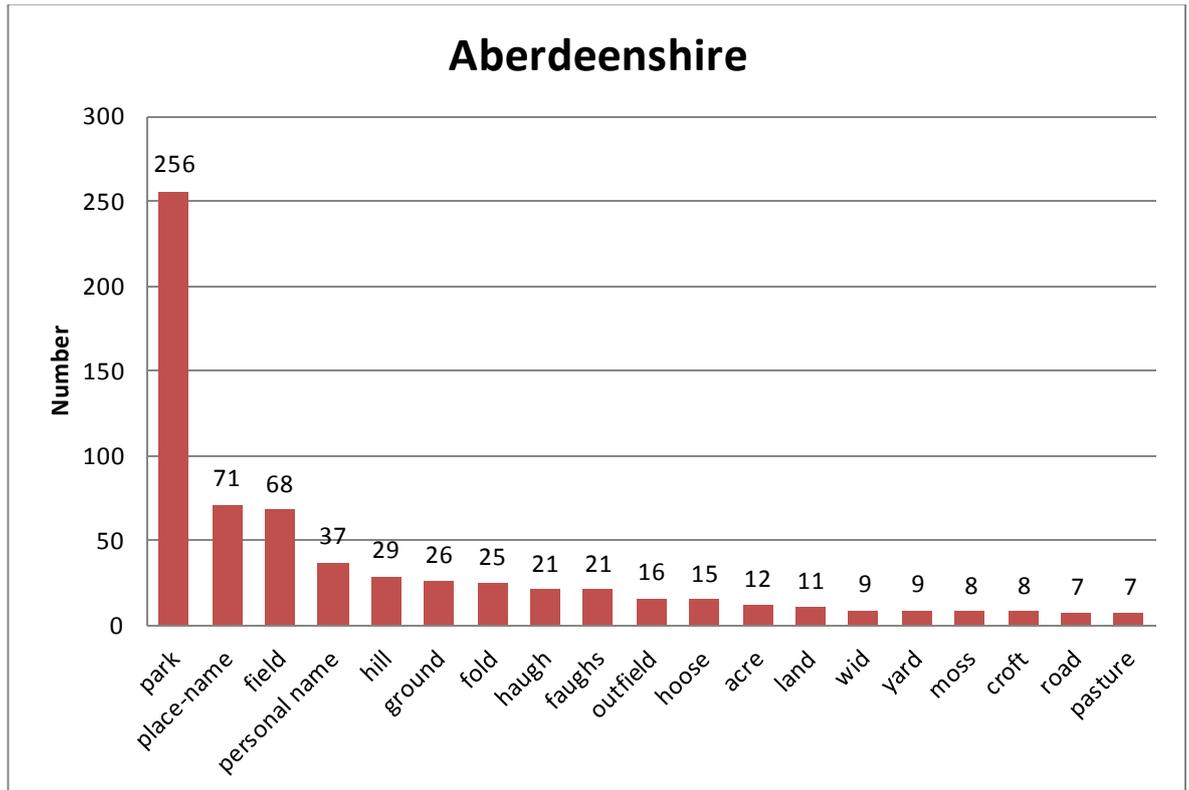
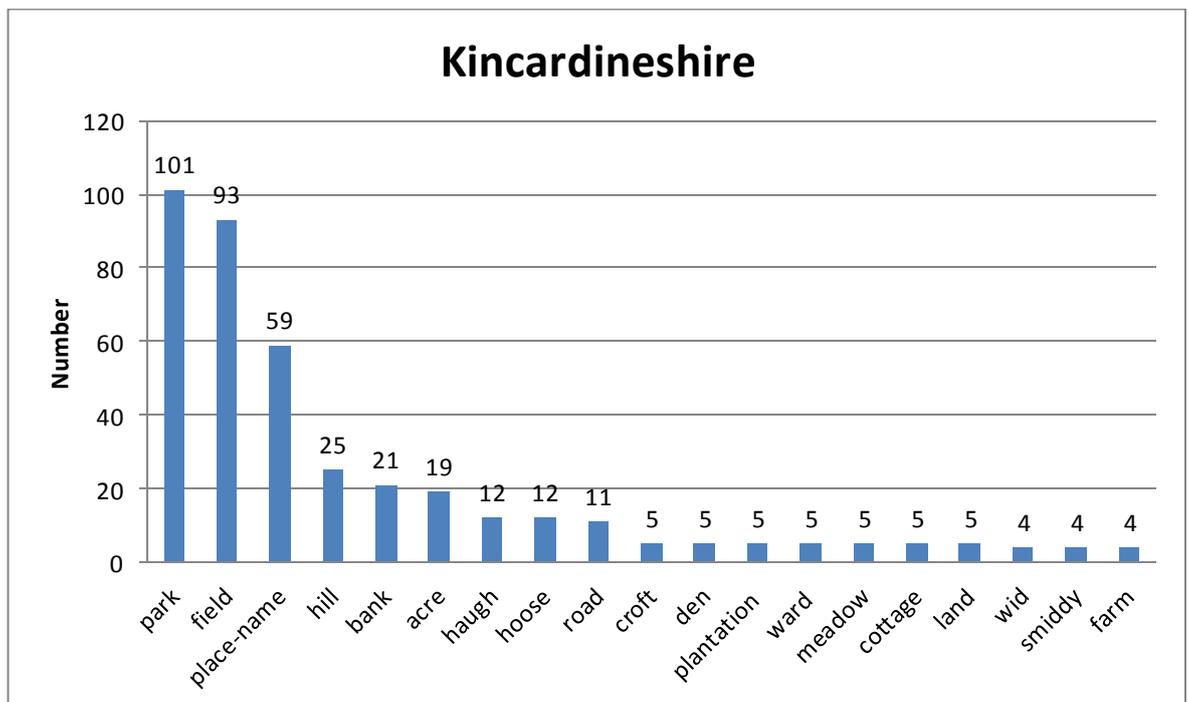


Figure 16 - Common Generic Elements Kincardineshire



Park is the most common generic element in both Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. It is interesting to note that in Aberdeenshire, *park* is used more than three times as often as the second most common element *field*. In Kincardineshire, *park* and *field* are almost equally used.

The Aberdeenshire data demonstrates that *park* is used almost ubiquitously in the more northern parishes. The difference between the frequencies of this generic in each area may be related to dialect as Kincardineshire is considered to be in the South Northern Scots dialect area and Aberdeenshire to be in the Mid-Northern Scots area (see Figure 6). The dialectal differences between the two areas are discussed in more detail in Chapter Four ‘Linguistic Context’.

Alternatively, differences in use of *park* may support Nyström’s view on analogically determined naming. He argues that place-name elements are consciously exploited by namers to disseminate regionally in place-nomenclature and that “it is one of the most essential elements in naming” (1997: 72). Nyström gives the comparable example of *täppa* in two parishes in Södermanland, central Sweden. *Täppa* is used four times more frequently in Västra Vingåker parish than in Näshulta parish even though they are only around twenty kilometres apart.

Therefore, the data could be interpreted as supporting Nyström’s conclusion that there is an onomastic or onymic system which is “in some sense kept separate from the appellative, non-onomastic system” (1997: 76). However, *park* in this instance may simply reflect different dialect usages between Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire.

Field is the second most frequently occurring generic in the corpus as a whole. Kincardineshire has 93 examples, almost equal to *park* generics, while Aberdeenshire names have equal occurrences of *field* and existing names (Chapter Nine) as generics at 73 examples.

Existing Names & Personal Names

Place-names formed from existing names and personal names are not traditionally labelled as generic elements. Discussion of generic elements is

usually limited to elements which define the type of place described, for example *-land -park -field* and so on. However, in the corpus presented, existing names and personal names can function as generic elements. The List of Key Onomastic Terms published by the International Congress of Onomastic Sciences does not include a definition for generic elements (ICOS, accessed 20/09/2014). The website states that “terminology in onomastics is a complex and difficult matter which the Terminology Group of ICOS is at present trying to resolve”. The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (2002: 12) gives the following definition of generic place-name elements: “the part of a toponym that consists of a generic term. *Examples: Port-au-Prince; Sierra Nevada; Newport.* The generic element does not necessarily indicate the type or class of feature of the item named.” The definition given for specific element is: “the part of a toponym that does not constitute a generic term and that distinguishes it from others of the same feature class. It may include an article and/or other linguistic elements. *Examples: Port Elizabeth; Rio Negro; Cape of Good Hope* (UNGEGN, 2002: 24). Such statements demonstrate the problematic nature of onomastic terminology - something already discussed by Coates (2014a). Coates shows that although name structure can be discussed in terms of basic level categories, such as anthroponyms and toponyms, with certain prototypical examples for each, such categorisation does not take into account all possibilities and raises the question “to what extent is it appropriate to say that a name is an entity that can be categorized, a *somethingonym?*” (Coates 2014a: 8). Categorisation and terminology become even more problematic, and potentially impractical, beyond clear-cut, prototypical examples.

In terms of onomastic terminology, many examples in the Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire data do not conform to the traditional grouping of elements into specifics and generics. For example, Alex Farquhar (1937), Sheazer (1462) and Willbert (1369) are field-names which are derived from personal names. These names do not conform to expected place-name structures, which generally (although not always) require a generic element. In onomastic theory, it is rare to class elements containing a personal name as generics because it is more usual for a generic to denote a category of item, such as a ‘river’ or ‘hill’. The examples given here differ from the norm as there is no established category of ‘Willberts’ or ‘Sheazers’. A potential solution to this problem is to class these

name elements as specifics with an implied generic (such as *park* or *field*). However, data collection methods allowed for multiple forms of names and in cases where a generic was implied in a name in one utterance, it tended to be given in full in another. Therefore, although this option cannot be ruled out, it does not seem reasonable in the context of the data.

Problematic categorisation of field-name and minor-names in terms of generic and specific elements was also raised as an issue at the Advancing Onomastic Research Copenhagen-Glasgow PhD Program (University of Copenhagen 2nd - 7th June 2014). Researchers working with minor names discussed the inadequacy of ‘accepted’ terminology to categorise names and suggested that labels such as specific and generic could usefully be re-examined. The evidence provided by Coates (2014a) advocates that difficulties with theoretical terminology extend into all name types.

8.4 Language

The following Tables show the breakdown of elements in terms of language. Personal names and existing place-names have been excluded.

Table 12 - Language by Total Corpus

Language	Number	%
SSE	2039	63.1
Sc	801	24.8
G	7	0.2
ON	3	0.1

Table 13 - Language (Kincardineshire)

Language	Number	%
SSE	813	66.7
Sc	245	20.1
G	1	0.1
ON	2	0.1

Table 14 - Language (Aberdeenshire)

Language	Number	%
SSE	1226	60.9
Sc	556	27.7
G	6	0.3
ON	1	0

There is very little difference in the distribution of languages between Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. The names in each area are comprised primarily of Scots and Scottish Standard English elements. The data shows that there is very little difference in the field-names by geographical area and that despite being in two separate language areas (Section 4.4.1) this factor does not have a significant effect on name giving and naming patterns.

The linguistic evidence shows that Scottish Standard English elements appear more frequently in the corpus than Scots elements, although given that Scots and Scottish Standard English exist on a language continuum, with many shared lexical items, this is not surprising. The methodology aimed to ensure that field-names were recorded in a natural language setting and the corpus shows that, similarly to spoken language, lexical elements are employed from both languages. The presence of the interviewer may have affected participants' speech and it is possible that some interviewees may have used SSE forms rather than Scots forms because of this. Often, field-names received in written form use SSE spelling rather than Scots, for example, Sc *hoose* is prevalent in interviews across both research areas. However, historical forms and field-names from written correspondence use the SSE *house*, for example, Pig House Park (Ardmurdo Farm), although it is likely that if the respondents had been interviewed, they would have used Scots *hoose*.

The names also show the relative absence of Gaelic, a language which is prominent in major place-names in the area. However, the majority of field-names collected are modern rather than historical and this has probably impacted the distribution of linguistic evidence. Márkus (2012: 89) notes that the disappearance of Gaelic from Bute “explains the most dramatic change in

toponymy of the island in the modern period: the apparent renaming of almost all the fields” which are now primarily in Sc and SSE (compared to mainly Gaelic and Scots in 1689). Gaelic declined in Bute throughout the nineteenth century and Márkus (2012: 89) states that majority of people in rural North Bute still spoke Gaelic in 1879, yet he could not trace a single Gaelic speaker in 2012. In the north-east of Scotland, Gaelic went out of use much earlier (as detailed in Chapter Four) than in Bute, so perhaps a similar process of renaming took place. Chapter Seven also shows that although some names can boast longevity, many do change to reflect farming practices and land use, and so speakers would bestow names in Scots or Scottish Standard English.

9. Chapter Nine - Conclusion

9.1 Introduction

This thesis has presented and examined a corpus of field-names from north-east Scotland. Chapter One set out two key aims of the research - firstly, to collect a corpus of previously unrecorded field-names and secondly, to systematically analyse these names in relation to onomastic theory and compare them to field-names in England.

Chapter Two established the toponymic context. Existing scholarship on Name Theory was discussed and previous research on place-names and field-names was outlined. I suggested that the oral nature of field-names and their uncertain position in current rural society in north-east of Scotland, combined with a lack of previous research, made this a suitable research area.

I now review the major research findings and their contribution to Onomastics more generally.

9.2 Summary of Key Findings

9.2.1 Methodology

Methodological considerations were crucial to the quality of the field-names collected. A pilot study demonstrated that onomastic methods typical in England were unsuitable to collect the names and that a more innovative approach was required. Chapter Four outlines the socio-onomastic context and several successful research projects which have used sociolinguistic approaches to onomastic evidence. Given the oral nature of the field-names, I advocated that a socio-onomastic method would be conducive to gathering high quality data in an effective manner.

Chapter Five then sets out full details of the methodology used. The research framework is discussed and more detailed information about the research area including the linguistic situation and agricultural context is provided. I used sociolinguistic tools to establish myself in the communities, recruit participants through accessing social networks and employing the snowballing technique.

Recorded interviews were the main tool for collecting data and this aspect of the methodology is discussed in detail. I decided that the most suitable means to analyse the data was by using a database. Thus, I constructed a tailor-made Access database to store the data. Theoretical aspects of constructing the corpus such as selecting a head-form and standardisation were also discussed. Chapter Five demonstrates that a socio-onomastic methodology is very effective for the collection of Scottish field-names. This approach allowed field-names to be collected in a systematic and replicable way. The methodology also yielded significant information about each name that could not have been gained from a different method.

9.2.2 Onomastic Theory

Chapter Six shows how the field-name corpus contributes to onomastic theory. The Aberdeenshire corpus includes as ‘proper names’ all linguistic items that are intended to have a singular denotatum (the majority of these also convey semantic meaning) and which were intended to be used as names in a pragmatic context.

It is my view that many field-names have a dual function; they refer uniquely while the majority of them also provide meanings, or at least connotations, about the referent. Hence, the existing theories (Chapter Two) do not adequately account for the form or function of field-names for a number of reasons.

Firstly, the views of Mill (1843) and Sørensen (1958) must be rejected as the current corpus demonstrates that names can and do have semantic meaning while still functioning as ‘proper names’. In the spoken Aberdeenshire field-names, capitalisation cannot be used as evidence. The grammatical descriptions within the names are directly linked to the unique piece of land that they denote. The fact that the majority of field-names do have lexically transparent meanings is crucial to their bestowal and use.

Pamp’s (1985) argument that proper nouns can be semi-appellative or appellative while also functioning as names is unsatisfactory. Many names in the corpus demonstrate that lexical transparency is crucial to the function and

purpose of the field-names so that the location can be established from the meaning.

By analysing names in a pragmatic way, Coates argues that it is the mode of reference and pragmatic context that is significant. He concludes that a proper name is only a proper name for a user who intends or understands it as such. This is also true of my own corpus as many names provided at interview seem descriptive and not 'typical' names, for example The Wee Park Half Up The Road. Yet Coates argues that name bestowal must be distinguished from name usage as the very act of bestowal renders the meaning irrelevant in terms of everyday use (Coates, 2006: 368).

However, a number of names in the current corpus are lexically transparent. Names such as Back Field, Behind the Cottage and Below Steading Field contain lexical items that give the users semantic information that can be clearly understood. Coates deals with similar names such as The Old Vicarage (see section 2.2.1) by maintaining that there are two different modes of referring: semantic and onymic reference. If the users access the semantic content then the phrase in question cannot be a name. If the semantic content is not accessed by the user and the only function understood is the referent, then the phrase can be considered a 'proper name'. Without conducting further investigation into the psychology of names, the question of whether lexically transparent names can be 'proper' if their meaning is accessed by users is difficult to solve. Yet, many of the names in the corpus can function as a linguistic map. The primary function of the field-name is to refer to a particular location, but additionally, the lexical transparency of the names allow users unfamiliar with the landscape to navigate to locations by interpreting the semantic content (for example, contractors who are not permanently based on the farm). Therefore, the data suggests that names can be 'proper' and also have semantic meaning.

Van Langendonck's (2007) theory that names can have semantic meaning depending on the social context is more fitting with the evidence from the field-names, but it does not go far enough. The data shows that a fundamental characteristic of many (although not all) field-names is that they have specific meaning that is transparent to the namers at the time of bestowal and also the subsequent users.

Ainaila (1992) presents Finnish field-name data that also demonstrates that the names are chosen for their lexical transparency. However, Ainaila also argues that in their everyday use the lexical components are not psychologically salient. The interviews conducted in north-east Scotland contradict this view and show that in a number of instances, users do access the lexical components of the names at the same time as using them to refer uniquely. Hence many of the field-names in the current corpus do not seem to fit the traditional onomastic theories. Rather most field-names refer uniquely and also contain significant and transparent lexical meaning.

Overall, the data suggests that a new theory of names which incorporates the dual function of field-names is required. Prototype theory can be applied here as names that do have transparent meaning can still be regarded as 'proper', but perhaps less prototypical examples of what are generally regarded as 'proper names'.

In terms of the semantic aspect of names, the field-name corpus again questions existing theoretical scholarship. The literature shows that the toponym typologies proposed by scholars have each been constructed in relation to specific data sets. Hence it should be no surprise that no one model is universally applicable to all toponyms. Therefore, I am compelled to agree with Tent and Blair (2011: 69) that although "a small number of typologies to classify toponym specifics have been developed[...]none, however, has been found to be compelling in its functionality". However, I disagree with the view that "the lack of a standardized and practical typology is a significant obstacle to any effective analysis of placenames" (Tent and Blair, 2011: 70) and the claim that a universal classification system is necessary, or for that matter, useful. That is not to say that it is not beneficial to systematically categorise data, just that a universal categorisation system is not appropriate. This is more in line with Coates's (2014a: 12) view that categorisation is problematic and that "all we can say is that name-types are typically or prototypically (at the strongest, perhaps: etymologically) associated with a particular category".

Names are part of the social environment as well as the linguistic environment, and as such are governed by social factors which can reflect regional differences.

Pamp (1985: 118) notes that an important part of constructing a comprehensive theory of names is:

that the investigations should start not with a general grammar and a general lexicon but with the grammars and the lexica of individual people. A name is a name even if used by two persons only. It is in the mental processes and in the means of communications in this minimal speech community that the attempts to unravel the mysteries of proper names should begin.

Although referring to grammar, these sentiments should also be applied to the semantic content of names - it is not appropriate to attempt to fit all names into one semantic classification model. Instead, it is more fitting that the unique situation of each research area should determine the classification model.

9.2.3 The Data

Chapter Six presents the analysis of the corpus according to a system of semantic classification. As discussed above, existing semantic classification systems for names did not prove to be transferrable so a new classification system was devised building primarily on the work of Field (1972) and Gammeltoft (2005). The results show that directional names account for almost fifty percent of the corpus (total corpus consists of 1552 names), with around eighty percent of this category referring in relation to another name-bearing location or manmade or archaeological features. Names detailing aspects of the quality of the land accounted for almost twenty percent of the corpus, and topographical names ten percent. The remaining eight categories account for less than thirty percent of the total corpus. Overall, the breakdowns of these semantic categories demonstrate that despite referring to places in the rural landscape, the geographical area is still heavily influenced by man and this is reflected in the names.

In Chapter Seven I discuss the levels of name change in the corpus. The data shows that 119 names have changed to something completely different, yet the lack of present day forms for 328 historical names means that they cannot be included in the analysis. 301 locations have more than one unique identifier and if variants that were not different enough to merit a separate head-form entry are included, this number rises to 412. These numbers show two things. Firstly,

the level of name change evidences the claim that field-names refer uniquely while also conveying semantic meaning. When a name ceases to suitably describe the location, it is often changed to something more appropriate. Secondly, the high degree of variation shows that just like other aspects of language, names are not static or set in stone. Rather they change as language also changes. The level of variation is reflective of the methodology used. As the names are part of the oral tradition and rarely written down it is inevitable that variation will occur. This suggests that names function differently when they are written down compared to when they are used in conversation. This is clearly an area worthy of further study.

Chapter Eight examines the common elements in the corpus. Comparison of the two research areas reveals very few differences in terms of language and naming patterns despite the two areas speaking different varieties of Scots (Chapter Five). The only major difference is that *park* is used far more than *field* in Aberdeenshire than Kincardineshire. One of the key findings of Chapter Nine is that the corpus as a whole demonstrates that the field-names do not conform to the traditional specific, generic grouping of elements. Perhaps this suggests that field-names do not conform to the same patterns as major names and that a more suitable classification system could be devised.

Finally Chapter Ten presents the gazetteer of the field-names complete with location information, sources and analysis of the elements. This fulfils the main aim of the thesis which was to collect a corpus of previously unrecorded names from the north-east of Scotland. In doing so, I hope to have contributed to the larger movement to further name collection in Scotland and to have created a resource which will be useful to scholars and also the communities to whom the names belong. I have endeavoured to show the benefits of a socio-onomastic approach to field-names and how minor names can contribute to the discussion of onomastic theory.

10. Chapter Ten – Gazetteer

Conventions and ground-rules which lie behind this corpus are set out in Chapter 1.4.

A

Abeen the Aul Hoose (587) 587 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[əbin ðɪ əl hʊs]

Abeen the Aul Hoose 2011, ABInt38

Sc abeen + SSE the + Sc aul + Sc hoose

'Above the old house'

Abeen the Big Tree (57) 57 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[əbin ðɪ bɪg tri]

Abeen the Big Tree 2009, ABInt32

Sc abeen + SSE the + SSE big + SSE tree

'Above the big tree'.

Abeen the Hoose (1299) 1299 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[əbin ðɪ hʊs]

Abeen the Hoose 2009, ABInt11

Sc abeen + SSE the + Sc hoose

'Above the house'.

Abeen the Road (1306) 1306 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[əbin ðɪ rɔ:d]

Abeen the Road 2009, ABInt11

Sc abeen + SSE the + SSE road

'Above the road'.

Abeen the Smidy (1309) 1309 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[əbin ðɪ smɪdi]

Abeen the Smidy 2009, ABInt11

Sc abeen + SSE the + Sc smidy

'Above the smithy'.

This field is located above the smith's workshop. *Smidy* or *smiddy* is the common form for Smithy, meaning a smith's forge. A Smithy Cottage is marked on the OS 2007 Explorer map.

Abeen the Steading (491) 491 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[əbin ðɪ stɛdɪŋ]

Abeen the Steading 2011, ABInt33

Above the Steading 2011, ABInt33

Sc abeen + SSE the + Sc steading

'Above the steading'.

The *steading* refers to the farm-house and outbuildings. A more standard form, Above the Steading was also given at interview.

Above Dam Park (1322) 1322 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[abʌv dɑm pɑrk]

Above Dam Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE above + SSE dam + Sc park

Self-explanatory. This location is above the field that contained a dam for a mill.

Above Sandy Brae Park (1410) 1410 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[abʌv sɑndi pɑrk]

Above Sandy Brae Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE above + SSE sandy + Sc brae + Sc park

Acre Bank Park† (2144) 1082 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[ɛkr bɑnk pɑrk]

Acre Bank Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Acre Bank Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE acre + SSE bank + Sc park

Acre Bank Park is now part of a larger unit called Wet Bottom.

Across Line (508) 508 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[ekrɔs laɪn]

Across Line 2009, ABInt34

SSE across + SSE line

This field is located across the railway line.

Across the Road Fae the Ludge (498) 498 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ekrɔs ðɪ ro:d fe ðɪ lʌdʒ]

Across the road fae the ludge 2011, ABInt33

SSE across + SSE the + SSE road + Sc fae + SSE the + Sc ludge

'across the road from the lodge'

There is a small lodge at the corner of the field which is positioned across the road.

Along the Aul Road (1153) 1153 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[aləŋ ðɪ əl ro:d]

Along the Aul Road 2011, ABInt29

Sc along + SSE the + Sc aul + SSSE road

Alex Farquhar # (1937) 1937 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

Alex Farquhar # 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn *Alex Farquhar*

Land farmed by Alex Farquhar.

Angle Field # (2214) 2214 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Angle Field 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Angle Field 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE angle + SSE field

This field has been named for its shape. One of the corners is at a distinctive angle. The OS Explorer 2007 map shows Anglefield to be a farm name. However, the estate plans show no building at this location and it seems that the farm has been named from the field-name.

Angle Park # (2253) 2253 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Angle Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1
Angle Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE angle + Sc park

This field is triangular shaped so one of the corners is at a prominent angle. There is another *angle* name, Angle Field, on this estate although it is located on a separate farm. It is not clear if this field-name is in present day use as this field is outwith the current farm boundary used at interview.

Angus # (1726) 1726 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Angus # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE Angus

Aberdeen Angus is a breed of cow. The plan of the estate shows cows at this location so it is likely that the field was named for a specific breed called Aberdeen Angus. A second, although less likely, explanation is that the field-name is derived from a personal name.

Annie's Dam Wood (1223) 1223 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Annie's Dam Wood c1970, BenholmEsMap1

pn Annie's + SSE dam + SSE wood

This wood is located next to Anniston.

Anniston (1224) 1224 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Anniston c1970, BenholmEsMap1

en anniston

Anniston appears on the OS Explorer 2007 map within the lands of the estate.

Arable # (1803) 1803 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Arable # 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

Description

Arable # (1880) 1880 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

arable # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Description

Arable Ground # (1784) 1784 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Arable Ground # 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

Description

Arable land # (1970) 1970 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Arable land # 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

Arden (167) 167 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ardɛn]

Arden 2011, ABInt10

G *àrd* + SSE *den*

'Valley with high sides'.

The first element is probably Gaelic, although it is unusual to find field-name elements in this language.

Ardiebrown (1453) 1453 Kemnay House NJ735153 Kemnay

[ardɛ brɛn]

Ardiebrown 2011, ABInt26

Ardie 2011, ABInt26

en *Ardiebrown*

Ardiebrown is a farm name and appears on the OS Explorer 2007 map. This name can also be used in the diminutive form *Ardie*.

Ardiebrown Wid (1454) 1454 Kemnay House NJ735153 Kemnay

[ardɛ brɛn wɪd]

Ardiebrown Wid 2011, ABInt26

en *Ardiebrown* + Sc *wid*

Ardiebrown Wood is named on the OS Explorer 2007 map and is located next to Ardiebrown farm.

Ardybrek (52) 52 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[ardɛ brɛ:k]

Ardybrek 2009, ABInt23

G *àrd* + G *breac*

'Speckled height'

It is generally accepted that *àrd* means height and it is likely that this is the root of the first element, combined with the diminutive *-ie* ending (spelling was provided by the farmer and it could equally have been spelled *ardie* according to the pronunciation). Alternatively, this could perhaps represent a different place-name element such as found in Ardiebrown Wood or Ardiebrown Farm.

Breac is usually interpreted as *speckled* although recent scholarship by Taylor and Màrkus suggests that the element "possibly has agricultural connotations, referring to strips or patches of adjacent land under different use" (2012: 308).

Arn Bog (1544) 1544 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[arn bɔg]

Arn Bog 2011, ABInt52

SSE *alder (tree)* + SSE *bog*

The farmer stated that this ground used to be uncultivated and full of rushes. The ground is soft and wet, the typical environment in which alder trees are found. The historical name The Arns of Culsh* appears in Upper Deeside (Watson & Allen, 1984: 14).

Arn Huntershill (1044) 1044 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[arn hɛntɛrz hɪl]

Arn Huntershill pre 2011, ABInt16

p-n *Arn* + p-n *Huntershill*

This field is located between Hunter's Hill and Arnbarrow farm.

Hunters Hill appears on the Ordnance Survey map as Hunter's Hill but appears without the apostrophe on the Fettercairn Estate Map. This location was formerly called Over Craigmilton.

Arnbarrow Bothy (1029) 1029 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[arnbara bɔθi]

Arnbarrow Bothy pre 2011, ABInt16

Arnbarrow Bank 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Arnbarrow* + Sc *bothy*

'The bothy belonging to Arnbarrow farm'.

For a fuller description of *bothy* see Chapter Eight.

Arnbarrow Hill Park (1028) 1028 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[arnbara hɪl park]

Arnbarrow Hill Park pre 2011, ABInt16
 Arnbarrow 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Arnbarrow* + SSE *hill* + Sc *park*

Arnbarrow Hill Park lies between Arnbarrow farm and Arnbarrow Hill, both of which are marked on the Ordnance Survey map.

Arrable # (1813) 1813 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Arrable # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Description

Aside the Fite Hoose (464) 464 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[asaɪd ðɪ faɪt hʊs]

Aside the Fite Hoose 2011, ABInt31

Sc *aside* + SSE *the* + Sc *fite* + Sc *hoose*

This name is self-explanatory: the field is located next to a white house.

Aside the Trees (1437) 1437 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[asaɪd ðɪ triz]

Beside the Trees 2011, ABInt3

Sc *aside* + SSE *the* + SSE *trees*

'beside the trees'

Auchenzeoch (736) 736 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ɔxɪn jo:x]

Auchenzeoch 2011, ABInt47

p-n *Auchenzeoch*

This field is closest to the neighbouring farm of Auchenzeoch.

Aul Hay Field (2100) 401 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ɑl he fiəld]

Aul Hay Field 2011, ABInt25

Sc aul + SSE hay + SSE field

Field where hay used to be kept. It is also known as Old Setaside.

Aul Hill (56) 56 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[ɑl hɪl]

Aul Hill 2009, ABInt32

Sc aul + SSE hill

'old hill'

The Aul Railway Line (656) 656 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ ɑl reɪlweɪ laɪn]

The Aul Railway Line 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + Sc aul + SSE railway line

The old railway line used to border this field.

Aul Road (1426) 1426 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[ɑl ro:d]

Aul Road 2011, ABInt3

The Aul Road 2011, ABInt3

Sc aul + SSE road

Aul Setaside (401) 401 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ɑl sɛtasaɪd]

Aul Setaside 2011, ABInt25

Sc aul + SSE setaside

Small field that wasn't really used for much. It is also known as Aul Hay Field.

Aul Tree (1366) 1366 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[ɑl tri]

Aul Tree 2011, ABInt2

Sc aul + SSE tree

There is an old tree in this field. It used to be called Cowie Field.

Aul Urie (1272) 1272 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

[al uri]

Aul Urie 2011, ABInt56

Sc aul + p-n Urie

The bank of the river Urie used to mark the boundary of this field, however the river was straightened when the railway was built.

Aul Wid (1308) 1308 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[al wid]

Aul Wid 2009, ABInt11

Sc aul + Sc wid

This piece of land appears on a map from 1845 as simply a cluster of trees and only later is given a name. The *aul* element indicates that this is probably a natural wood, rather than one planted during the Improving Movement.

Avenue # (1741) 1741 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Avenue # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE avenue

The OED gives the meaning of avenue as 'the chief approach to a country-house, usually bordered by trees; hence, any broad roadway bordered or marked by trees or other objects at regular intervals. Sometimes used of the trees alone, with tactic disregard of the road they overshadow' (s.v. *avenue* n.3). The Westhall Estate map is not entirely clear, although the avenue is a field located next to a long approach to the estate house, although it is certainly not the chief approach. Neither is the walkway bordered by trees.

B

Back Bog (1629) 1629 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[bak bog]

Back Bog 2011, ABInt22

SSE back + SSE bog

The first element is used in relation to the farm house.

Back Brae (952) 952 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[bak bre]

Back Brae 2011, ABInt55

SSE *back* + *Sc brae*

The first element is used in relation to the farm house.

The Back Briggie Park (169) 169 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ bak brɪgi park]

The Back briggie park 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the* + SSE *back* + *Sc briggie* + *Sc park*

'Field to the back of the bridge over the Burn of Straloch'.

Back Dam (1303) 1303 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[bak dam]

Back Dam 2009, ABInt11

Dam Park† 1845, CollyhillMap1

Back of the Dam Park 2009, ABInt11

SSE *back* + SSE *dam*

This location was previously known as Dam Park: SSE *dam* + *Sc park*. The farmer stated at interview that Collyhill was originally called Mill of Collyhill as there was a big dam, although never a mill of any sort. The dam has been filled in now, but many local people still remember it.

Back Drier Park (1403) 1403 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[bak drɪər park]

Back Drier Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *back* + SSE *drier* + *Sc park*

Park located to the back of the steading used for drying crops.

Back Field (17) 17 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[bak fiəld]

Back Field 2011, ABInt8

The Back Field 2011, ABInt8

SSE back + SSE field

This is the field at the back in relation to the farm house. This name is also used with the definite article.

Back Field (1155) 1155 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[bək fiəld]

Back Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE back + SSE field

Back fold # (1988) 1988 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Back fold # 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE back + Sc fold

The Back Hill (638) 638 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ bək hɪl]

The Back Hill 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + SSE back + SSE hill

Back Hill (1300) 1300 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[bək hɪl]

Back Hill 2009, ABInt11

SSE back + SSE hill

This field was formerly known as Ragwood Park.

Back Hill (1552) 1552 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[bək hɪl]

Back Hill 2011, ABInt52

The Back Hill 2011, ABInt52

SSE back + SSE hill

This name is self-explanatory. It can also be used with the definite article *the*.

Back o The Cottar Hoose (12) 12 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[bak o ðɪ kɔtɑr hʊs]

Back of Cottage 2011, ABInt8

Back o The Cottar Hoose 2011, ABInt8

SSE back + SSE o + SSE the + SSE Cottar + Sc hoose

The second form of this name given at interview - Back of Cottage - was probably a result of code-switching (See Chapter Four).

Back o the Hoose (1138) 1138 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

[bak o ðɪ hʊs]

Back o the Hoose 2011, ABInt9

SSE back + SSE o + SSE the + Sc hoose

'back of the house'

Back o Hoose (625) 625 Monykebock NJ875181 New Machar

[bak o ðɪ hʊs]

Back o Hoose 2011, ABInt38

SSE back + SSE o + Sc hoose

Field located at the back of the farm house.

Back o the Cottar Hooses (1140) 1140 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

[bak o ðɪ kɔtɑr hʊsɪz]

Back o the Cottar Hooses 2011, ABInt9

SSE back + SSE o + SSE cottar + Sc hooses

Cottar houses are dwellings of agricultural labourers. Groups of these buildings are sometimes known as cottons (also cottoun or cottown).

Back o the Hill (1139) 1139 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

[bak o ðɪ hɪl]

Back o the Hill 2011, ABInt9

The Back Hill 2011, ABInt9

SSE *back* + SSE *o* + SSE *the* + SSE *hill*

This location can also be referred to as The Back Hill. Both names are used interchangeably.

Back o the Hoose (1150) 1150 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[bak o ðɪ hʊs]

Back o the Hoose 2011, ABInt29

SSE *back* + SSE *o* + SSE *the* + Sc *hoose*

Back o the Hoose (2016) 593 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[bak o ðɪ hʊs]

Back o the Hoose 2011, ABInt38

SSE *back* + SSE *o* + SSE *the* + Sc *hoose*

This location is also known as Three Cornered Park.

The Back o The Wid (497) 497 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðɪ bak o ðɪ wɪd]

The Back o The Wuid 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + SSE *back* + SSE *o* + SSE *the* + Sc *wid*

Back of Byre Park (1321) 1321 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[bak ɔv baer park]

Back of Byre Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE *back* + SSE *of* + Sc *byre* + Sc *park*

A *byre* is a type of shed used for housing cattle. This name refers to the field at the back of this building.

Back of Glenfarquhar Steading (1020) 1020 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

[bak ɔv glɛnfarkar stɛdɪŋ]

Back of Glenfarquhar Steading 2011, ABInt60

SSE *back* + SSE *of* + p-n *Glenfarquhar* + SSE *steading*

This field is positioned behind the farm buildings of the neighbouring farm, Mains of Glenfarquhar

Back of Kelly's (1677) 1677 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[bak ɔv kɛlez]

Back of Kelly's 2011, ABInt38

SSE *back* + SSE *of* + pn *Kelly's*

This field is positioned at the back of Kelly's house.

The Back of Park Lane (264) 264 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[ðɪ bak ɔv park len]

The Back of Park Lane 2011, ABInt19

The Park Lane 2011, ABInt19

Back of Park Lane 2011, ABInt19

Park Lane 2011, ABInt19

SSE *back* + SSE *of* + p-n *Park Lane*

Back of Reggie (580) 580 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[bak ɔv rɛdʒi]

Back of Reggie 2011, ABInt37

SSE *back* + SSE *of* + pn *Reggie*

This field is positioned at the back of Reggie's house.

Back of the aul cottars (166) 166 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[bak ɔv ðɪ al kɔtɑrz]

Back of the aul cottars 2011, ABInt10

SSE *back* + SSE *of* + SSE *the* + Sc *aul* + SSE *cottars*

The cottar houses are no longer used yet are still a visible feature on the landscape. This location can also be called The Thirty Acre.

Back of the Blue Shed (2099) 400 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[bak ɔv ðɪ blɚ ʃɛd]

Back of the Blue Shed 2011, ABInt25

SSE back + SSE of + SSE the + SSE blue + SSE shed

This location can also be referred to as School Field.

The Back of the Garden (1672) 1672 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[ðɪ bæk ɔv ðɪ ɡɑːdɪn]

The Back of the Garden 2011, ABInt38

SSE the + SSE back + SSE of + SSE the + SSE garden

The Back of the Hoose Park (275) 275 Haddoch NJ705167 Monymusk

[ðɪ bæk ɔv ðɪ hʊs pɑːk]

The Back of the Hoose Park 2011, ABInt20

SSE the + SSE back + SSE of + SSE the + Sc hoose + Sc park

The Back of The Steading (624) 624 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[ðɪ bæk ɔv ðɪ stɛdɪŋ]

The Back of The Steading 2011, ABInt38

SSE the + SSE back + SSE of + SSE the + Sc steading

Back of the Wid (2086) 175 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[bæk ɔv ðɪ wɪd]

Back of the Wid 2011, ABInt10

The Back of the Wid 2011, ABInt10

SSE back + SSE of + SSE the + Sc wid

This name can be used with the definite article or the location can also be referred to as Hill Park.

Back of Wid Park (1421) 1421 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[bæk ɔv wɪd pɑːk]

Back of Wuid Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE back + SSE of + Sc wid + Sc park

The Back Park (586) 586 Monykebock NJ875181 New Machar

[ðɪ bæk park]

The Back Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + SSE *back* + Sc *park*

The Back Park (623) 623 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[ðɪ bæk park]

The Back Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + SSE *back* + Sc *park*

The Back Park (697) 697 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ bæk park]

The Back Park 2011, ABInt45

SSE *the* + SSE *back* + Sc *park*

The Back Park (2108) 510 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[ðɪ bæk park]

The Back Park 2011, ABInt34

The Back 2011, ABInt34

SSE *the* + SSE *back* + Sc *park*

This name can also be shortened to The Back. This location can also be called Cornyard Park.

Back park # (1983) 1983 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Back park # 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *back* + Sc *park*

Back Park # (1766) 1766 Cutties Hill[^] NO662732 Fordoun

Back Park # 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

Back Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

Back Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *back* + Sc *park*

Back Shepherds Park (1415) 1415 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[bæk ʃepardz park]

Back Shepherds Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *back* + pn *Shepherd's* + *Sc park*

Possibly indicates belonging to a shepherd, although a more plausible explanation is that Shepherd is a surname. The name is listed in Black (1946). There are a number of *Shepherd* names on this farm.

Back Steading (1011) 1011 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812)
Fordoun

[bak stɛdɪŋ]

Back Steading 2011, ABInt60

SSE *back* + SSE *steading*

'The field at the back of the farm buildings'.

Backies (151) 151 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[bakiz]

Twelve Acre† pre 2011, ABInt6

Backies 2011, ABInt6

Backies Twelve Acre† pre 2011, ABInt6

Backies Nine Acre† pre 2011, ABInt6

Backies Field 2011, ABInt6

p-n *Backies*

Backies is next to South Balmakelly which used to be called Back Hill of Balmakelly. Backies is used as a diminutive form.

This field was previously split in two with one part totalling 9 acres and the other totalling 12 acres, hence the historical forms, hence the variant forms.

The current form of the name can also appear with the generic *field*.

Balbithan Park (1414) 1414 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[balbɪθan park]

Balbithan Park 2011, ABCorr2

p-n *Balbithan* + *Sc park*

Named for the field's proximity to West Balbithan farm. There is also and East Balbithan farm, Balbithan House and Balbithan Island.

Balhagarty Plantation (1205) 1205 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Balhagarty Plantation c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Balhagarty* + SSE *plantation*

This area of land is wooded, and was probably planted during the Improvement era around 1800. The wood neighbours the farm of East Balhagarty, although there is also a West Balhagarty farm.

The Balhalgardy Haugh (1503) 1503 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ balhalgardi haʁ]

The Balhalgardy Haugh 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + p-n *Balhalgardy* + Sc *haugh*

This field is next to the River Urie and is in the direction of East and West Balhalgardy Farms.

The Bank (1480) 1480 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[ðɪ bank]

The Bank 2011, ABInt7

SSE *the* + SSE *bank*

The Bank (2116) 2116 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[ðɪ bank]

The Bank 2009, ABInt63

SSE *the* + SSE *bank*

Bank Arable # (1987) 1987 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Bank Arable # 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

The Bank Field (950) 950 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ bank fiəld]

The Bank Field 2011, ABInt55

The Bank 2011, ABInt55

SSE the + SSE bank + SSE field

Bank fold # (1974) 1974 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Bank fold # 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE bank + SSE fold

See Chapter Eight for discussion of *fold*.

Bank of Gallowhillston (2131) 1054 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bank ov galahilston]

Bank of Gallowhillston 2007, OS396

SSE bank + SSE of + p-n Gallowhills + SSE town

This field is also known as East Bank.

This name was not given by the farmer but appears on the OS 2007 Explorer map as the name for West Bank, Mid Bank and East Bank fields. It is in close proximity to Gallow Hill which was formerly the site of the gallows although why the plural *s* and town elements have been added is unclear, especially as there is no town at this location.

Bank of Gallowhillston (2132) 1056 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bank ov galahilston]

Bank of Gallowhillston 2007, OS396

SSE bank + SSE of + p-n Gallowhills + SSE town

This field is also known as West Bank.

Bank of Gallowhillston (2133) 1055 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bank ov galahilston]

Bank of Gallowhillston 2007, OS396

SSE bank + SSE of + p-n Gallowhills + SSE town

This field is also known as Mid Bank.

The Bank Park (655) 655 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ bank park]

The Bank Park 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + SSE bank + Sc park

Bank Park (1513) 1513 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[bank park]

Bank Park 2011, ABInt12

SSE bank + Sc park

'Field on a slope'

Bank Park (1747) 1747 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

[bank park]

Bank Park 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE bank + Sc park

This location can also be called Nether Bank Shol.

Bank Park # (2260) 2260 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Bank Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1
Bank Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE bank + Sc park

It is unknown if this field-name is in present-day use as it lies outwith the current farm boundary that was used at interview.

Bank Park† (2157) 1071 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Bank Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE bank + Sc park

This field is now called Kings Park.

The Bank† (2184) 1046 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

The Bank 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE the + SSE bank

This location is now known as Fluke.

Bank† (2189) 1039 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Bank 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *bank*

This location is now called Den.

The Bankers Brae Park (700) 700 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ bankɛrz bre park]

The Bankers Brae Park 2011, ABInt45

SSE *the* + SSE *banker's* + *Sc brae* + *Sc park*

A banker stayed in the house at this field.

Bankleys Outfield # (1924) 1924 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Bankleys Outfield # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *bank* + SSE *leys* + *Sc outfield*

'Pasture land on a bank that is part of the outfield'.

The Banks (94) 94 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[ðɪ banks]

The Banks One, Two, Three, Four 2011, ABInt1

The Banks 2011, ABInt1

One, Two, Three, Four Banks 2011, ABInt1

SSE *the* + SSE *banks*

Banonst† (1649) 1649 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Banonst† 1863, KilbleanDiary2

pn *Banons* (?)

It is likely that this is a personal name meaning the field belonging to or worked by Banon, although the name is not listed in Black (1946).

Barn # (1742) 1742 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Barn # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *barn*

'Enclosure next to the barn'.

Barn Croft (2064) 1750 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Barn Croft 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE *barn* + SSE *croft*

Barn Croft is next to Millers Croft which suggests that this field contains the barn that belongs to Millers Croft. *Croft* is discussed in Chapter 8.

Barn Door Park (1295) 1295 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[barn do:r park]

Barn Door Park 2009, ABInt11

SSE *barn* + SSE *door* + Sc *park*

Barn Park† (2178) 1060 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Barn Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Barn Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *barn* + Sc *park*

This field is now known as Stable.

Barn Yards Park (1684) 1684 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[barn jardz park]

Barnyards Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *barn* + SSE *yards* + Sc *park*

Barn Yards Park refers to the enclosure around the barn.

Barra Moss (1370) 1370 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[bara mɔ:s]

Barra Moss 2011, ABInt2

The Moss 2011, ABInt2

Barraw Moss 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

en *Barra* + SSE *moss*

Barra Moss appears as a major name on the OS 2007 explorer map. The name means the moss belonging to Barra. There are several other Barra names in the

area such as Hill of Barra, Barra Castle (ruins), South Mains of Barra and North Mains of Barra. The historical form shows a change in spelling, and this location can also be referred to simply as The Moss.

The Bean Field (393) 393 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ bin fiəld]

The Bean Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + SSE *bean* + SSE *field*

'Enclosure in which beans were grown'.

Beanhill Park # (2216) 2216 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Beanhill Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Beanhill Croft 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

p-n *Beanhill* + *Sc park*

The earliest form of this name shows that there used to be a Beanhill Croft at this location. Therefore, the most up to date form is probably named from the original croft name.

Beauty Hill (1311) 1311 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[bjʊti hɪl]

Beauty Hill 2009, ABInt13

p-n *Beauty Hill*

This field is at the foot of Beauty Hill which is named on the OS 2007 Explorer Map.

Milne suggests that beauty comes from the Gaelic *buidhe* meaning yellow (Milne, 1912: 40), although this is implausible as the lack of early spellings suggest the name is a fairly recent coinage. Alexander (1952: 18) claims that Beauty Hill was once known by a number of different names including Faichside and Balnakettle Comenty. He states that "'beauty' must represent something older, but no other form is known".

Beech (1483) 1483 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[bitʃ]

Beech 2011, ABInt7

The Beeches Field 2011, ABInt7

p-n *Beech*

This field is named after a house and shortened to Beech. The location can also be referred to as The Beeches Field.

The Beech Tree Beltie Field (297) 297 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ bitʃ tri beltɪ fiəld]

The Beech tree beltie field 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *beech tree* + Sc *belt* + SSE *field*

Field with a beech tree in it.

Beeches (1025) 1025 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bitʃɪz]

Beeches 2011, ABInt16

Clermont Parks 2007, OS2007

SSE *beeches*

This field is next to a strip of trees so it is likely that the name derived from beech trees. The Ordnance Survey Explorer 2007 map labels this field as Claremont Parks although this name was not given by the farmer. The estate maps show that this field was previously called Mid Park.

Beedies Brae (1775) 1775 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Beedies Brae c1970, BenholmEsMap1

pn *beedie's* + SSE *brae*

Beedies Brae is marked on the OS 2007 map. It is likely that Beedie is a personal name and it is listed in Black's *The Surnames of Scotland* (1946).

Bees Bank† (1121) 1121 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Bees Bank 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *bees* + SSE *bank*

This name was transcribed from a farming diary and is now obsolete. The first element probably refers to honey bees. Field (1972: 17) lists three examples of *bee* names in England: Bee Croft, Bee Garth and Bee Hole Meadow. He gives the explanation "land on which bees were hived, or where bees were abundant". The Scottish example is the only one to use the first element in the plural, although the explanation is still plausible.

Behin Cottages (1634) 1634 Muirhead NO723669 St Cyrus

[bɪhɪn kɒtadzɪz]

Behind Cottages 2011, ABInt39

Sc behin + SSE cottages

The field is positioned behind a group of cottages.

Behin Hoose (1635) 1635 Muirhead NO723669 St Cyrus

[bɪhain hʊs]

Behin Hoose 2011, ABInt39

Sc behin + Sc hoose

Behin Sunnybrae (326) 326 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[bɪhain sʌne bre]

Behind Sunnybrae 2011, ABInt22

Sc behin + p-n Sunnybrae

Behin the Cottage (1152) 1152 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[bɪhain ðɪ kɔtadʒ]

Behin the Cottage 2011, ABInt29

Sc behin + the + SSE cottage

Bells Park # (2261) 2261 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Bells Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Bells Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

? *Bells + Sc park*

The etymology of the first element is unclear, although it could be a personal name.

Below Dam Park (1326) 1326 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[bɪlo dam park]

Below Dam Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE below + SSE dam + Sc park

The farm name Dams of Craigie demonstrates that dams were a prominent feature.

Below Honeybank Road (1018) 1018 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

[bɪlɔ hʌnɪebʌnk rɔ:d]

Below Honeybank Road 2011, ABInt60

SSE below + p-n Honeybank + SSE road

Honeybank is the neighbouring farm and the road to it runs along the top of this field.

Below Road Park (1328) 1328 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[bɪlɔ rɔ:d pɑ:k]

Below Road Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE below + SSE road + Sc park

Below School Park (1329) 1329 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[bɪlɔ skʉl pɑ:k]

Below School Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE below + SSE school + Sc park

Below Steading Field (11) 11 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[bɪlɔ stɛdɪŋ fi:ld]

Below the Stable 2011, ABInt8

Below the Steading 2011, ABInt8

Below Steading Field 2011, ABInt8

SSE below + Sc steading + SSE field

There is some variation in this name and it can also be used in the form Below the Steading. Below the Stable was also used at interview, although it is likely that this can be ascribed to code-switching (see Section 4.5.1).

Below the Aul Hoose (1685) 1685 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[bɪlɔ ðɪ al hʉs]

Below the Aul Hoose 2011, ABInt38

SSE below + SSE the + Sc aul + Sc hoose

'Below the old house'

Below The Aul Hoose (616) 616 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[bɪlo ðɪ al hʊs]

Below The Aul House 2011, ABInt38

SSE *below* + SSE *the* + Sc *aul* + Sc *hoose*

Below the Steading (1675) 1675 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[bɪlo ðɪ stɛdɪŋ]

Below the Steading 2011, ABInt38

SSE *below* + SSE *the* + Sc *steading*

Benchmark Field (1399) 1399 Foresterseat NJ868162 Fintray

[bɛŋʃmark fiɛld]

Benchmark field 2011, ABInt36

SSE *benchmark* + SSE *field*

There is an Ordnance Survey tripod installed in this field used as a benchmark.

Benty Crook # (1773) 1773 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Benty Crook 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

Benty Crook Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Benty Crook Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

Sc *benty* + SSE *crook*

'Field at a crook in the road and abundant with bent (reeds)'.
It is unclear if this field-name is still in current use as no interview could be conducted.

Berry Hill Park† (2153) 1076 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Berry Hill Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Berry Hill Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *berry* + SSE *hill* + Sc *park*

'Hill where berries grow'.

There are no parallel examples of this name in the English Field Name Dictionary. However, there are a number of farm names which include *berry* across Scotland such as Berryhill Farm, Bridge of Don, Aberdeenshire and Berryhill, Fife (see Taylor with Markus, 2010).

Betts Acre† (2159) 1071 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Betts Acre 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

p-n *Bett's + SSE acre*

The first element is probably a personal name. This field is now called Kings Park.

Betts Well† (2173) 1062 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Betts Well 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Betts Well 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

pn *Bett's + SSE well*

This location is now known as Mid Below Road. See also Betts Acre.

Big Brae Parks (2058) 1666 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[big bre parks]

Big Brae Parks 2011, ABInt33

SSE *big + Sc brae + Sc parks*

This location can also be referred to as Two in One.

The Big Briggie Park (181) 181 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ big brigi park]

The Big briggie Park 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the + SSE big + Sc briggie + Sc park*

Large field next to the bridge over the Burn of Straloch.

Big Bronie (1466) 1466 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[big bronɪ]

Big Bronie 2011, ABInt7

SSE *big + p-n Bronie*

Bronie is the name of the burn that runs between two fields. This field is the larger of the two.

Big Field (1266) 1266 Scoutbog NJ809263 Bourtie

[big fiəld]

Big Field 2011, ABInt48

SSE *big* + SSE *field*

This is the largest field on the farm.

Big Ghost (1533) 1533 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[big go:st]

Big Ghost 2011, ABInt40

SSE *big* + SSE *ghost*

The farmer claims that this field is named after a wood called Big Ghost, although the wood is not marked on maps.

Big Hauch (1574) 1574 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[big hax]

Big Hauch 2011, ABInt36

SSE *big* + Sc *hauch*

This field is the largest on the farm. It is triangular in shape and sits in the bend of the River Don. The OED (s.v. *haugh*, n1a) gives the explanation of *haugh* as "a piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a river, forming part of the floor of the river valley." It goes on to state that "the original sense was perh. 'corner or nook (of land) in the bend or angle of the river'. A northern stream usually crosses and recrosses the floor of its valley, striking the base of the slope on each side alternately, forming a more or less triangular 'haugh' within its bend, on each side in turn." The evidence shows that it is this older meaning that is applicable. This suggests that this field-name is relatively old.

Big Haugh North (1069) 1069 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[big hax nɔrθ]

Big Haugh North 2011, ABInt16

SSE *big* + Sc *haugh* + SSE *north*

This must be a relatively recent name, probably coined at the same time as Big Haugh South. Previously, this location was called Kincardine Park Moss.

Big Haugh Park (1401) 1401 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[big hax park]

Big Haugh Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *big* + *Sc haugh* + *Sc park*

Big Haugh South (1075) 1075 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bɪg hɑx sʌθ]

Big Haugh South 2011, ABInt16
Haugh 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *big* + *Sc haugh* + SSE *south*

This location was formerly known as Haugh.

The Big Ludge (1598) 1598 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ bɪg lʌdʒ]

The Big Lodge 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *big* + *Sc ludge*

Field next to the lodge that is bigger in size (4.39 hectares) than The Little Lodge (2.36 hectares).

Big Moor (1033) 1033 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bɪg moːr]

Big Moor 2011, ABInt16

SSE *big* + SSE *moor*

This is an alternative name for Lammasmuir which totals 32 acres of land.

Big Moss (254) 254 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[bɪg mɒs]

Big Moss 2011, ABInt19

SSE *big* + SSE *moss*

The Big Moss (703) 703 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ bɪg mɒs]

The Big Moss 2011, ABInt45

SSE *the* + SSE *big* + SSE *moss*

Big Park (1467) 1467 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[big park]

Big Park 2011, ABInt7

SSE *big* + *Sc park*

The Big Park (2089) 283 Haddoch NJ705167 Monymusk

[ðɪ big park]

The Big Park 2011, ABInt20

SSE *the* + SSE *big* + *Sc park*

The Big Park (2090) 285 Haddoch NJ705167 Monymusk

[ðɪ big park]

The Big Park 2011, ABInt20

SSE *the* + SSE *big* + *Sc park*

Big Park # (1763) 1763 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Big Park 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

Big Park 1802, BogMillPlan2

Big Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

Big Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *big* + *Sc park*

This name appears on both the historical maps available for this farm although it is unclear if it is still in current use as it was not possible to conduct an interview.

Bikmane Hill (2029) 1221 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Bikmane Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

(?) *bikmane* + SSE *hill*

This enclosure can also be called Gourdon Hilll and both names appear on the OS Explorer 2007 map. Bikmane could be a personal name, although it is not listed in Black (1946).

Bir (2114) 2114 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[bir]

Bir 2009, ABInt63

ON (?) *bir*

A potential explanation for this name is that it is from Norse, meaning windy. However, very few Scandinavian settlers arrived in this area of Scotland making this unlikely.

Birnie (1192) 1192 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Birnie c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Birnie*

This field is the one closest to Nether Birnie farm and the field-name is used in the diminutive form.

Birnie Road Siding (1216) 1216 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Birnie Road Siding c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Birnie* + SSE *road* + Sc *siding*

This field is next to the road to Nether Birnie farm. In this case, the generic element refers to direction. This element generally follows place-names and refers to direction, district or region.

The Bit Abeen The Road (568) 568 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[ðɪ bɪt abɪn ðɪ ro:d]

The Bit Abeen The Road 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *bit* + Sc *abeen* + SSE *the* + SSE *road*

The farmer gave this description of the field and added that "we never had a right name for it".

Black Dyke† (2211) 2202 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Black Dyke 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *black* + SSE *dyke*

Possibly a dyke made of turf cut into squares rather than stone to give a black colour. This location is now called House Park.

Blackies Den (1444) 1444 Tullo' of Benholm NO795702 Benholm

[blakɪz dɛn]

Blackies Den 2011, ABInt54

pn *Blackie's* + SSE *den*

This name probably derives from a surname rather than a colour. Black (1946) lists *Blackie* as a surname.

Blackwells (572) 572 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[blak wɛlz]

Blackwells 2011, ABInt37

p-n *Blackwells*

This is the field closest to the farm of Blackwells. There are two fields on this farm called Blackwells.

Blackwells (1669) 1669 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[blak wɛlz]

Blackwells 2011, ABInt37

p-n *Blackwells*

This is the field closest to the farm of Blackwells. There are two fields on this farm called Blackwells.

The Blairon (653) 653 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ bleɪrɒn]

The Blairon 2011, ABInt42

SSE *the* + pn *Blairon*

The farmer thinks that this field was named after a stallion called Blairon. An alternative suggestion, raised by Scott (personal correspondence) is that there could be a connection with Scots *blairin* 'ground used for drying flax' (see also SND, s.v. *blair* n1).

The Blairton Field (912) 912 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ bleɪrtɒn fiəld]

The Blairton Field 2011, ABInt53

SSE *the* + p-n *Blairton* + SSE *field*

This field borders the fields of Blairton farm.

The Blankets Park (1568) 1568 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[ðɪ blankets park]

The Blankets Park 2011, ABInt18

SSE *the* + p-n *Blankets* + *Sc park*

Field closest to the neighbouring farm of Blankets.

Bleach Field # (1804) 1804 Kirktown of Monymusk[^] NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Bleach Field # 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE *bleach* + SSE *field*

'land on which cloth was bleached' (Field, 1972: 23). It is unclear if this name is still in use as it was not possible to conduct an interview.

Blinkbonnie (1211) 1211 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Blinkbonnie c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *blink* + *Sc bonny*

'blink beautiful'

Taylor and Márkus state that "Although this name could be analysed as a noun followed by an adjective, in the usual French or Gaelic way, it is more likely that the first element is the *Sc blink* 'look, take a (quick) look', with *bonny* being used adverbially" (Taylor with Márkus, 2012: 300). As few Gaelic field-names are found in the area it is likely that this meaning applies here.

Blinkie (1199) 1199 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Blinkie c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Blinkie*

This is a very small field with farm buildings in it making it likely that Blinkie is the name of a small farm or croft. This is further supported by the current laird's assertion that Paul Matthew Hill is now called Blinkie Hill (despite appearing as Paul Matthew Hill on the Ordnance Survey 2007 Explorer map).

Blinkie Hill (2028) 1207 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Blinkie Hill c2011, ABInt64

p-n *Blinkie* + SSE *hill*

Hill belonging to Blinkie farm?

This name appears on the Ordnance Survey 2007 map as Paul Matthew Hill, although the Laird now calls this area Blinkie Hill.

Blue Butts # (1960) 1960 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Blue butts # 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *blue* + Sc *butts*

The first element could be from Sc *blae*, meaning darkish colour, 'bluish-grey hardened lca^y' (CSD, s.v. *blae*, n2). However, as no farm visit could be conducted at this location, there is no firm evidence to suggest this. Field (1972) lists fields named after blue plants such as Blue Button and Bluebell and also the blue tit (*Parus caeruleus*) which could also provide plausible explanations. It is unclear if this name is still in use and further investigation would be required before a suitable etymology could be assigned.

For the second element *butts* there are a number of possible explanations. OED gives the meaning as either a mound (s.v. *butt*, n5) or a division of a ploughed field (s.v. *butt*, n6). The CSD (s.v. *butt*, n1) notes the element is common in Aberdeenshire place-names, originally meaning a strip of ploughed land, and later meaning "an irregularly shaped rige" or "a small piece of ground cut off in some way from adjaent land".

The representation on the map suggests that this piece of ground is indeed disjoined from neighbouring fields, although it is difficult to say what separates them. The most likely explanation is that this piece of land is separated from the Intown by uncultivated sections of land. No interview was conducted for this farm so it is impossible to say whether this field-name is still in use.

The Blue Shed Field (2102) 408 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ blɛ ʃed fiəld]

The Blue Shed Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + SSE *blue* + SSE *shed* + SSE *field*

This field is also called The Sixteen Acre and Scotston.

Bog (1068) 1068 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bɔg]

Bog 2011, ABInt16

SSE *bog*

This location was formerly known as Gallow Moss.

The Bog Field (1625) 1625 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ bɔg fiəld]

The Bog Field 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *bog* + SSE *field*

Bog Field # (1134) 1134 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795 Arbuthnott

Bog Field # 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

SSE *bog* + SSE *field*

This field-name was taken from a written source so it is unknown whether it has survived to the present day.

Bog Hill (1777) 1777 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Bog Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *bog* + SSE *hill*

Bogendollo (1045) 1045 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bɔgɛndɔlə]

Bogendollo 2011, ABInt16

p-n *Bogendollo*

Field next to Bogendollo farmstead.

Boghall (1063) 1063 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bɔg hɑl]

Boghall 2011, ABInt16

Boghall 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Boghall Croft 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Boghall Moss 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Boghall 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Boghall Croft 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Boghall Moss 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Boghall*

This is the enclosure belonging to Boghall croft/farm. The early forms show that this field was previously split into three and these have now been amalgamated.

Boghead (1778) 1778 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Boghead c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Boghead*

Field next to Boghead farm steading.

Boghead Wood (1190) 1190 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Boghead wood c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Boghead + SSE wood*

Wood belonging to or closest to Boghead farm.

Bogland Haughst (2069) 1768 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Bogland Haughs 1802, BogMillPlan2

Bogland Haughs 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *bog + SSE land + Sc haughs*

This field-name changed to become Plaiden Ward Haugh.

Bogmill Haugh # (2067) 1754 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Bogmill Haugh 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

Haugh 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

En *bogmill+Sc haugh*

This location was previously called Rings Haugh. It is unclear if Bogmill Haugh is still in use as a field-name as it was not possible to conduct an interview.

Bothy (1172) 1172 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Bothy c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc *bothy*

A bothy refers to an separate building on a farm used to house unmarried, male, farm workers (*CSD*, s.v. *bothy* n2).

Bothy (1245) 1245 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[bɔθe]

Bothy 2011, ABInt14

Sc *bothy*

The Bothy Field (2025) 918 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ bəθe fiəld]

The Bothy Field 2011, ABInt53

SSE *the* + *Sc bothy* + SSE *field*

Bothy Field† (1124) 1124 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Bothy Field 1900, CastletonDiary1

Sc bothy + SSE *field*

This field-name is now obsolete.

The Bothy Park (1364) 1364 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[ðɪ bəθe park]

The Bothy Park 2011, ABInt2

SSE *the* + *Sc bothy* + *Sc park*

This field is also known as Gowk Hill.

Bottom Byebush Park (828) 828 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[bɒtəm bæbʊʃ park]

Bottom Byebush Park 2011, ABInt51

SSE *bottom* + p-n *Byebush* + *Sc park*

This field farthest from the farm house and closest to the next farm North Byebush.

Bottom Half Portstown (1293) 1293 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[bɒtəm haf pɔ:rtstʌn]

Bottom Half Portstown 2009, ABInt11

SSE *bottom* + SSE *half* + p-n *Portstown*

This field was previously known as Burn Brae Parks. Portstown farm is located half way down this field.

Bottom Tippetty Park (1013) 1013 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

[bɔtɫm tɪpɪrtɛ pɑ:k]

Bottom Tipperty Park 2011, ABInt 60

SSE *bottom* + p-n *Tipperty* + *Sc park*

Field closest to Tipperty farm.

Bow Torre (1639) 1639 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[baʊ tɔːrɛ]

Bow Torre 2011, ABInt25

p-n Bow Torre (?)

The farmer thinks there was an old croft or house called Bow Torre in the past that gave the field its name. There is no evidence of this on the Ordnance Survey maps.

The Bowling Green Field (256) 256 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[ðɪ bɔʊlɪŋ grɪn fiːld]

The Bowling Green Field 2011, ABInt19

SSE *the* + SSE *bowling* + SSE *green* + SSE *field*

Field next to the town bowling green.

Braco Park (534) 534 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[brako pɑ:k]

Braco Park 2011, ABInt36

p-n *Braco* + *Sc park*

This is the field closest to Braco farm.

The Brae Park (680) 680 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[ðɪ bre pɑ:k]

The Brae Park 2011, ABInt44

SSE *the* + *Sc brae* + *Sc park*

Enclosure on a steep slope.

The Brae Park (1573) 1573 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[ðɪ bre park]

The Brae Park 2011, ABInt18

SSE *the* + *Sc brae* + *Sc park*

Enclosure on a steep slope.

Braes (1015) 1015 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

[brez]

Braes 2011, AB Intevew 60

Sc braes

Braeside Park (46) 46 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[bresaid park]

Braeside Park 2009, ABInt23

p-n *Braeside* + *Sc park*

Field closest to Braeside farm.

The Brankie # (1521) 1521 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ branki]

The Brankie# 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + ?

This field has now been sold for houses.

Brawl (1203) 1203 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Brawl c1970, BenholmEsMap1

(?) *brawl*

The etymology of this name is unclear.

The Bridge Field (120) 120 Boatleys NJ723161 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ brɪdʒ fiəld]

The Bridge Field 2011, ABInt4

SSE *the* + SSE *bridge* + SSE *field*

This field is named after Bridge of Kemnay. This farm is right next to River Don.

Bridge Haugh (1753) 1753 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Bridge Haugh 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE bridge + Sc haugh

This field was formerly known as Mid-Grip.

Bridge Haugh # (2065) 1752 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Bridge Haugh 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE bridge + Sc haugh

This field was formerly known as Yard Park.

Bridgeton Hill (1164) 1164 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Bridgeton Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n Bridgeton + SSE hill

Bridgeton Hill is also named on the Ordnance Survey 2007 Explorer map. It is likely that this area of land belonged to Bridgeton or Mains of Bridgeton in the past.

Brigdale (2087) 200 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[brig del]

Brigdale 2011, ABInt62

p-n Brigdale

This field is just Cobrigdalefarm. The farmer shortens Cobrigdale to Brigdale. This field can also be called The Field Below Brigton as Cobrigdale used to be called Brigton.

Brigg Craigmoston (1059) 1059 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[brig kregmostan]

Brig Craigmoston pre 2011, ABInt16
 Craigmoston Bridge (on OS map) 2007, ABInt16
 Craigmoston 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
 Craigmoston 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc brig + p-n Craigmoston

Craigmoston Bridge is marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map and this is also used as a variant form of the name. The farmer uses the Scots form Brig for bridge as is common in this area. The bridge refers to the construction over the Craigmoston Burn.

The construction given at interview, Brig Craigmoston, has interesting word order, especially as a more 'regular' form is provided on the OS map.

Brigg Park (517) 517 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[brɪɡ park]

Brig Park 2009, ABInt34

The Brig 2011, ABInt34

Sc brigg + Sc park

This park is beside the bridge over the railway and can also be referred to as The Brig.

The Brigg Park (1271) 1271 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ brɪɡ park]

The Brigg Park 2011, ABInt56

SSE the + Sc brigg + Sc park

The bridge over the River Urie is next to this field.

Bronie Park (63) 63 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[brɒni park]

Bronie Park 2009, ABInt32

p-n Bronie + Sc park

Brony Park refers to the Brony burn which runs parallel to this field.

Broom # (1826) 1826 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Broom # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Broom # (1839) 1839 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Broom # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Broom Fold† (1651) 1651 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Broom Fold† 1710, KilbleanDiary1

SSE *broom* + SSE *fold*

Broom is a shrub with yellow flowers that must have been abundant on this piece of land. This field-name is now obsolete.

Broom folds William Elmslie # (1910) 1910 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Broom folds William Elmslie # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Description. The Broom folds belonging to William Elmslie.

Broom Park (1100) 1100 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[brʊm park]

Broom Park 2011, ABInt16

Broom Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *broom* + Sc *park*

The 1789 and 1807 Fettercairn Estate Map shows that Broom Park used to be two smaller fields, with the second called Hillock Park.

Broomie Hillock (1715) 1715 Lammerwells NJ829229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[brʊmi hɪlək]

Broomie Hillock 2011, ABInt28

The Broomie Field 2011, ABInt28

SSE *broomie* + Sc *hillock*

Broom is used here with the *-ie* diminutive ending which is common in the dialect. The name can also appear as The Broomie Field.

Broomlea (442) 442 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[brʊmli:]

Broomlea 1863, KilbleanDiary2

SSE *broom* + SSE *ley*

This name derives from when this piece of land was uncultivated from *lea* meaning untilled ground.

Brooms Park (2124) 2124 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[brʊmz park]

Brooms Park 2009, ABInt63

SSE *brooms* + *Sc park*

Field covered in broom.

Brotherton Castle (1217) 1217 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Brotherton Castle c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Brotherton Castle*

Brotherton Castle is now the site of Lathallan school (named after its original location next to Lathallan Farm in Fife). The castle was built in 1867 by Hercules James Scott.

Brownst (2055) 1640 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Browns 1969, KilbleanDiary3

pn *Brown*

Probably named from the personal name Brown. This field is no longer referred to by any name.

The Bruce Field (1525) 1525 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[ðɪ brʊs fiəld]

The Bruce Field 2011, ABInt40

SSE *the* + pn *Bruce* + SSE *field*

This field was the site of a battle between Robert the Bruce and the Earl of Buchan AD 1307.

Bructor (1537) 1537 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[brʌktʌr]

Bructor 2011, ABInt40

p-n *Bructor*

Field closest to Bructor farm.

Bruxie Hill (1436) 1436 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[brʌkse hɪl]

Bruxie Hill 2011, ABInt3

p-n *Bruxie Hill*

This is the field at the foot of Bruxie Hill which is named on the Ordnance Survey Explorer map 2007.

Buckneuk (1247) 1247 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[bʌk ŋɛk]

Buckneuk 2011, ABInt14

SSE *buck* + Sc *neuk*

'Deer corner'.

Buck is used here to refer to deer and the farmer states that they are commonly seen on this corner of land. Taylor and Márkus argue that *buck* (or *bukk*) is from "Sc 'pour forth, gush out', and associated adjective *bucky* Sc 'pouring out, gushing' (2012: 313). This etymology does not seem plausible for this field-name.

Bungalow (581) 581 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[bʌŋgalo]

Bungalow 2011, ABInt37

SSE *bungalow*

Field with a bungalow in it.

The Bungalow (735) 735 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ bʌŋgalo]

The Bungalow 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + SSE *bungalow*

The farmer built a bungalow in this field.

The Bungalow Field (995) 995 Whitefield NJ793274 Meldrum

[ðɪ bʌŋgalo fiəld]

The Bungalow Field 2011, ABInt59

SSE *the* + SSE *bungalow* + SSE *field*

Bungalow Park (72) 72 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[bʌŋɡəloʊ pɑ:k]

Bungalow Park 2009, ABInt46

SSE *bungalow* + *Sc park*

Burn (1193) 1193 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Burn c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *burn*

Burn Brae Parks (2031) 1294 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[bʌrn bre pɑ:kz]

Burn Brae Parks 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE *burn* + *Sc brae* + *Sc parks*

This field is on a slope from the Lochter Burn. It is now known as Front House.

Burn Brae Parks† (2030) 1293 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

Burn Brae Parks 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE *burn* + *Sc brae* + *Sc parks*

This location is now known as Bottom Half Portstown. Burn Brae Parks was given as this used to be two fields positioned next to the Lethenty Burn.

Burn Heid (1439) 1439 Tullo' of Benholm NO795702 Benholm

[bʌrn hɪd]

Burn Heid 2011, ABInt54

SSE *burn* + *Sc heid*

This field is located at the top of a stream.

The Burn Hill (158) 158 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ bʌrn hɪl]

The Burn Hill 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + SSE *burn* + SSE *hill*

Field on a hill next to Burn of Balmakelly.

Burn Park (78) 78 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[bʌrn pɑ:k]

Burn Park 2009, ABInt5

SSE *burn* + Sc *park*

A stream runs through this field.

Burn Park # (2197) 2197 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Burn Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc *burn* + Sc *park*

This field was previously called East Bank. The Craigmoston Burn runs along the bottom of this field.

Burn Shed† (1118) 1118 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Burnshed† 1900, CastletonDiary1

Burn Shed† 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *burn* + SSE *shed*

Despite being transcribed from the same source, the orthography differs for this field-name.

Burn Side† (1648) 1648 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Burn Side† 1863, KilbleanDiary2

SSE *burn* + SSE *side*

This name is now obsolete but a burn ran along the boundary of this field.

Burnbutts (2045) 1371 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[bʌrn bʌts]

Burnbutts 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

Sc *burn* + Sc *butts*

'strips of land by a burn'

Burnbutts is a former name for Philipstoun. *Burn* refers to a stream. *Butts* is discussed in Chapter Eight.

The Burnside Field (1637) 1637 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ bʌrnsaɪd fiəld]

The Burnside Field 2011, ABInt25

Burnside Een 2011, ABInt25

Burnside 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + p-n *burnside* + SSE *field*

This field borders the fields of Burnside farm.

Burnside Park (2120) 2120 East Balharghly NJ762238 Bourtie

[bʌrnsaɪd pɑːk]

Burnside Park 2009, ABInt63

SSE *burn* + SSE *side* + Sc *park*

Burnside Sauchie (1098) 1098 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bʌrn saɪd sɔːxe]

Burnside Sauchie pre 2011, ABInt16

SSE *burn* + SSE *side* + Sc *willow*

There is a strip of trees marking the boundary of this field and the neighbouring field is called Sauchie. The Craigmoston Burn also runs along the boundary of this field. This field is described on the historical Fettercairn estate plans as Part of Fasque Mains.

Burntlands Park # (2204) 2204 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Burntlands Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Bruntlands Croft 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

p-n *Bruntlands* + Sc *park*

This field was previously called Bruntlands Croft so it is likely that the field was named for the croft.

The 1798 spelling Bruntlands indicates that this land belongs to “a category of arable land which did not fit into the standard framework of infield-outfield farming was known as ‘burntland’. This resulted from the practice of ditching the surface of the ground around the edge of a peat moss, paring off the dried-out surface layer, piling it into heaps, burning it and sowing a crop in the ashes. The cropping of burntland was widespread in Aberdeenshire; its attraction was that yields of up to seventeen or twenty to one could be obtained because of the rich mineral content of the ash layer. Unfortunately, if the practice was long

continued, it could lead to a shortage of peat as the moss gradually became burnt out" (Whyte 1986: 16).

Burreldale (1713) 1713 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[bʌrʌdel]

Burreldale 2011, ABInt55

p-n *Burreldale*

Burreldale Moss borders this field.

Buttre Wall (1442) 1442 Tullo' of Benholm NO795702 Benholm

[bʌtre wɑl]

Buttre Wall 2011, ABInt54

Sc *butter* + Sc *wall*

'Well or spring frequented by bitterns'

This name may belong to the category of 'Butter-names' described by Hough (2003). Field gives the meaning of butter names as 'good land, producing rich butter' yet in this example, the generic *wall* does not suggest 'good land'. The construction of the first element can also be seen in major names such as *Butterywells*, *Belhelvie* (1870 OS1); *Butterywells* (1901 OS2). The butter element is often paired with *well* or other hydronyms which fit this example.

Another possibility is that butter may have developed from OFr *butor*, the etymon of ModE *bittern*. Hough states that "this word has been adopted into Middle English by about 1330 and my hypothesis is that it replaced OE *bemire* as the common word for a bittern" (Hough, 1999: 263). Scottish field-names tend to be coined in more recent times yet Harris also opts for this explanation stating that "the word might be Scots *butter*, a bittern, a frequenter of marshy places" (Harris, 2006: 139).

See Taylor with Márkus (2012: 525) for further discussion of Sc *wall*.

Butts # (1917) 1917 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Butts # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *butts*

Butts is discussed in Chapter 8.

The Byre Field (558) 558 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[ðɪ baɪə fɪəld]

The Byre Field 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + Sc *byre* + SSE *field*

C

Cairdseat Park (1477) 1477 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[kerd sit park]

Cairdseat Park 2011, ABInt7

Cairdie 2011, ABInt7

Cairdie Park 2011, ABInt7

p-n *Cairdseat* + Sc *park*

This field is closest to Cairdseat farm. This name can appear in a variety of forms which use the diminutive *-ie* ending that is common in the dialect.

Cairnfold† (1652) 1652 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Cairnfold 1710, KilbleanDiary1

Cairnfold 1780, Kilblean Map 4

Sc *cairn* + SSE *fold*

Cairnfold appears on a farm map in 1780 although then goes out of use. There is also a Cairnhill on this farm.

A cairn means a mound of stones, often as a boundary marker or memorial (CSD, s.v. *cairn* n1) It can also mean 'heap of rocks, small hill, stony hill' (Taylor with Márkus, 2012: 318).

Cairnhill (461) 461 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[kern hɪl]

Cairnhill 1969, KilbleanDiary3

Sc *cairn* + SSE *hill*

See Cairnfold.

Callander Park # (1774) 1774 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Callander Park 1802, BogMillPlan2

pn *Callander* + Sc *park*

It seems likely that the first element is a personal name and it is listed in Black (1946). It is not clear if this name is still in current use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Carden # (1730) 1730 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Carden 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

p-n *Carden*

Field next to Over Carden and Carden farm.

Cardenbrae # (1729) 1729 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Cardenbrae 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

p-n *Carden + Sc brae*

The first element refers to Carden Farm which is located within the boundary of the Westhall Estate.

Carriage (1264) 1264 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[kɑrɪdʒ]

Carriage 2011, ABInt30

SSE *carriage*

There is an old railway carriage in this field that is used for storage.

The Cart Shed Park (672) 672 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[ðɪ krɑt ʃɛd pɑrk]

The Cart Shed Park 2011, ABInt44

SSE *the + SSE cart + SSE shed + Sc park*

Enclosure with a shed where a cart or tractor trailer is kept.

Castle Hill† (1126) 1126 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Castle Hill 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *castle + SSE hill*

This hill was the site of a castle which is marked on Ordnance Survey maps, as is the name Castle Hill.

Castle Park (59) 59 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[kɑsl pɑrk]

Castle Park 2009, ABInt32

SSE castle + Sc park

This name refers to the now ruins of a mansion house rather than a castle. The house was originally called Leithfield as it was owned by the Leith family who also owned the estate of Kingoodie and Blair. This meaning is confirmed by *The Bourtie Kirk: 800 Years* (Youngblood, 1995).

Castle Park (1070) 1070 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɑsl pɑrk]

Castle Park 2011, ABInt16

SSE castle + Sc park

This field is where the ruins of Kincardine Castle are. The ruins are marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map as non-Roman. Surprisingly, this must be a relatively new name as the estate maps for Fettercairn show that in 1789 this location was called East Bank and in 1807 it had changed to Kings Park.

Castle Park (1543) 1543 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[kɑsl pɑrk]

Castle Park 2011, ABInt52

SSE castle + Sc park

Barra Castle, a non-Roman feature, is in this field.

Castleton (1073) 1073 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɑsltɒn]

Castleton pre 2011, ABInt16

p-n Castleton

This field is at the farm of Castleton of Kincardine, although it simply appears as Castleton on Fettercairn Estate maps.

Catt Cairn fold # (2003) 2003 East Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Catt Cairn fold 1774, InversSurvey1

pn Cattcairn + SSE fold

The first element is from a personal name as a B. Cattcairn is included in a list of rent payers on the farm survey.

It is not known if this name is still in current use as it was not possible to conduct an interview at this location.

Cattie (467) 467 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[kate]

Cattie 2011, ABInt31

p-n *Cattie*

This field is detached from the rest of the farm is located next to East Cattie.

Cattie Fields (1645) 1645 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[kate fiəldz]

Cattie Fields 2011, ABInt27

p-n *Cattie + SSE fields*

There are two Cattie Fields on Kilblean farm and they are the fields that are closest to Little Cattie farm.

Cattie Fields (1646) 1646 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[kate fiəldz]

Cattie Fields 2011, ABInt27

p-n *Cattie + SSE fields*

There are two Cattie Fields on Kilblean farm and they are the fields that are closest to Little Cattie farm.

Cattie Shed (2106) 457 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[kate ʃɛd]

Cattie Shed 1863, KilbleanDiary2

(?) *cattie + SSE shed*

It is unclear why this field has been given this name. There is a Little Cattie and East Cattie farm but they are located at the opposite end of Kilblean to this field. It is possible that the farmer from Cattie farm rented this field for storage.

Cemetery Field (1236) 1236 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[sɛmɛtre fiəld]

Cemetery Field 2011, ABInt14

SSE cemetery + SSE field

There is a cemetery located next to this field which is marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map.

Cemetery Park (594) 594 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[sɛmɛtrɪ park]

Cemetery Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE cemetery + Sc park

There is a small cemetery in the middle of this park which is marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map. The cemetery was taken over by the council in 1890 and fenced in with access via a gate. It is also the former sight of a chapel.

Centres Croft† (2049) 1461 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[sɛntrɪz craft]

Centres Croft pre 2011, ABInt7

SSE centres + SSE croft or p-n Centres Croft

'Field at the croft in the centre'.

At interview the farmer explained that there used to be two smaller fields that his father called Forrest Croft and Centre Croft. It is unclear if the name of the croft was Centres Croft or if it was given this name as a nick name because it was the one in the middle. This field-name is now obsolete and is now referred to as either Crofts or Pittrichie Crofts.

Chalmer Park (918) 918 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[tʃɑmɜr park]

Chalmer Park 2011, ABInt53

pn Chalmer + Sc park

This field can also be called The Bothy Field. A man called Chalmer used to live in the Bothy.

Chapel (1457) 1457 South Affleck Croft NJ859233 Udney

[tʃɑpɪl]

Chapel 2011, ABInt50

SSE chapel

Site of a chapel.

The Chapel Park (707) 707 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ tʃapɪl park]

The Chapel Park 2011, ABInt45

SSE *the* + SSE *chapel* + Sc *park*

This field is next to the Chapel of Saint John which is still in use as a Catholic church.

The Chapel Parks (666) 666 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ tʃapɪl parks]

The Chapel Parks 2011, ABInt43

SSE *the* + SSE *chapel* + Sc *parks*

There are three fields next to a chapel which are referred to collectively.

The Chapel Parks (1691) 1691 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ tʃapɪl parks]

The Chapel Parks 2011, ABInt43

SSE *the* + SSE *chapel* + Sc *parks*

There are three fields next to a chapel which are referred to collectively.

The Chapel Parks (1692) 1692 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ tʃapɪl parks]

The Chapel Parks 2011, ABInt43

SSE *the* + SSE *chapel* + Sc *parks*

There are three fields next to a chapel which are referred to collectively.

Chapel Yard Park (2130) 1083 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Chapel Yard Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Chapelyard Park 1904, OS1stRev

SSE *chapel* + SSE *yard* + Sc *park*

'land belonging to, or at the site of a chapel'.

This field is part of the site of the medieval town of Kincardine which was deserted in 1789. St Catherine's Burying Ground is located in this field and it is the supposed site of a chapel. This field is now called Graveyard.

Chapelton North Park† (2163) 1079 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Chapelton North Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Chapelton 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n Chapelton + SSE north + Sc park

Circle (1680) 1680 Monykebock NJ875181 New Machar

[sɪrkl]

Circle 2011, ABInt38

SSE circle

There is a small circle of trees in this field.

Cistren (1246) 1246 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[sɪstrɪn]

Cistren 2011, ABInt14

Sc cistren

There is a water cistern in this field.

Cistren Field (13) 13 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[sɪstrɪn fiəld]

Cistren Field 2011, ABInt8

Sc cistren + SSE field

There is a water cistern in this field.

The Cistren Field† (2094) 333 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ sɪstrɪn fiəld]

The Cistren Field pre 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + Sc cistren + SSE field

There is a water cistern in this field.

Cistren Park (51) 51 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[sɪstrɪn park]

Cistren Park 2009, ABInt23

Sc cistren + Sc park

There is a water cistern in this field.

The Cistren Park (217) 217 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ sɪstrɪn park]

The Cistern Park 2011, ABInt62

Cistern 2011, ABInt62

Cistern Field 2011, ABInt62

SSE the + Sc cistren + Sc park

There is a water cistern in this field.

This field has a number of similar variant names.

Cistren Park (1419) 1419 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[sɪstrɪn park]

Cistren Park 2011, ABCorr2

Sc cistren + Sc park

There is a water cistern in this field. In the dialect metathesis is common and hence *cistren* is used instead of *cistern*.

The Clay Hole (662) 662 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ kle hol]

The Clay Hole 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + SSE clay + SSE hole

Clay ground with a large hole.

Clayey Soil (1374) 1374 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[kle:i sɔɪl]

Clayey Soil 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

SSE clayey + SSE soil

Clayfaulds (1373) 1373 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[kle: fɔ:ldz]

Clayfolds 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

SSE *clay* + *Sc faulds*

Claypots Park # (2232) 2232 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Claypots Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *clay* + *Sc pots* + *Sc park*

Field with clayey soil and a number of holes in the ground.

The second element *pot* is "a pit or hole in the ground whether natural or man-made" (CSD, s.v. *pot* n5). This field was previously called South Ward.

Cloch Hill (1163) 1163 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Cloch Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Cloch Hill*

G *cloth* (?) + SSE *hill*

Clyen Dam # (1788) 1788 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Clyen Dam 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

pn *clyan* + SSE *dam*

'Clayan's dam'.

It is unclear if this name is still in present day use as no interview was conducted for this location. Alexander suggests a personal name and notes that the Monymusk Papers mention a former place called Clyons (1952: 216).

Cocked Hat (643) 643 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[kɔkɪt hat]

The Cock Hat 2011, ABInt42

Cocked Hat 2011, ABInt42

The Cocked Hat 2011, ABInt42

SSE *cocked* + SSE *hat*

This name alludes to the shape of the field. Other examples of this name include Cocked Hat in Durnford W and Almondbury WRY and Cocked Hat Plantation in Elkesley Nt. Field gives the meaning “land shaped like a tricorne hat” (Field, 1972: 49). He adds that “approximate triangles are designated Cocked Hat, in Ketton (Rut), in Farnsfield (Notts), in Durnford (Wilts) and various other places (1993: 139).

Cockrobin (1548) 1548 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[kɔkrɔbɪn]

Cockrobin 2011, ABInt52

p-n *Cockrobin*

The farmer states that this field is named after part of the area called Cockrobin Drive, although this name does not appear on any maps.

Coldstream Park # (2196) 2196 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Coldstream Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Coldstream* + *Sc park*

Coldstream is the name of the farm on which this field was located. The location was previously called West Bank.

The Coleme (688) 688 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ kɔlim]

The Coleme 2011, ABInt45

The Coleme Park 2011, ABInt45

SSE *the* + ? *G coille* + *Sc park*

Coleme is perhaps a corruption of *G coillean* (dim of *coille*) 'little wood'. This field is bordered a small clump of trees in one corner.

Collies (710) 710 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[kɔlez]

Collies 2011, ABInt45

pn *Collies*

This field is named after the family that was on the ground before the current owners bought it

Commachmore # (1718) 1718 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Commachmore # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

(?)

G

Commontie (1474) 1474 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[kɔmɔnti]

Commontie 2011, ABInt7

The Commontie 2011, ABInt7

Sc commontie

Land possessed or used in common, for example to graze animals. This name can also be used with the definite article.

The Commonty (675) 675 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[ðɪ kɔmɔnti]

The Commonty 2011, ABInt44

SSE *the* + SSE *commonty*

Common is used in the diminutive form in this name. This field used to be part of Feuars' Common. It is named as Feuars' Common on the OS 1st Edition map (1870), although subsequently becomes Commonty. The former name for this location is Tom's Field.

Commonty Plantation (1206) 1206 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Commonty Plantation c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc commonty + SSE *plantation*

This is a large wooded area. Plantations became popular on large estates during the Agricultural Revolution. Perhaps before it was in trees it was the common for the local community.

Compdelly Ley's Outfields # (1818) 1818 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Compdelly Ley's Outfields # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

pn ? *Compdelly* + SSE *leys* + *Sc outfields*

Unenclosed land belonging to Compdelly. Compdelly is not listed as a surname in Black (1946).

Compost# (1744) 1744 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Compost 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE compost

Field where the compost heap is kept. It is unclear if this name is still in current use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Corn Yard Park† (2035) 1299 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

Corn Yard Park 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE corn + SSE yard + Sc park

Yard used for corn stacks which were used to store the corn out of the reach of rodents before the advent of the combine harvester. For a more in-depth explanation of this name type see Chapter Seven. This location is now known as Abeen the House.

The Corner Park (341) 341 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[ðɪ kɔrnɐ park]

The Corner Park 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + SSE corner + Sc park

Land in a corner.

Corner Park (1277) 1277 West Field NJ589269 Leslie (Gordon)

[kɔrnɐ park]

Corner Park 2011, ABInt57

SSE corner + Sc park

The Corner Park (1622) 1622 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ kɔrnɐ park]

The Corner Park 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + SSE corner + Sc park

Land in a corner.

Cornyard (458) 458 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[kɔrn jɑrd]

Cornyard 1969, KilbleanDiary3

SSE corn + SSE yard

Cornyard (578) 578 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[kɔrn jɑrd]

Cornyard 2011, ABInt37

SSE corn + SSE yard

The Cornyard (611) 611 Monykebock NJ875181 New Machar

[ðɪ kɔrn jɑrd]

The Cornyard 2011, ABInt38

SSE the + SSE corn + SSE yard

Enclosure for corn stacks - structures which stored corn out of the reach of rodents such as mice and rats before the availability of combine harvesters.

The Cornyard (734) 734 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ kɔrn jɑrd]

The Cornyard 2011, ABInt47

SSE the + SSE corn + SSE yard

Enclosure for corn stacks - structures which stored corn out of the reach of rodents such as mice and rats before the availability of combine harvesters.

Cornyard (1030) 1030 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɔrn jɑrd]

Cornyard 2011, ABInt16

SSE corn + SSE yard

Cornyard (1577) 1577 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[kɔrn jɑrd]

Cornyard 2011, ABInt36

SSE corn + SSE yard

Cornyard (1660) 1660 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[kɔrn jɑrd]

Cornyard 2011, ABInt49

SSE corn + SSE yard

Cornyard (2126) 2126 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[kɔrn jɑrd]

Cornyard 2009, ABInt63

SSE corn + SSE yard

The Cornyard Field (389) 389 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ kɔrn jɑrd fiəld]

The Cornyard Field 2011, ABInt25

Cornyard 2011, ABInt25

SSE the + SSE corn + SSE yard + SSE field

Enclosure for corn stacks - structures which stored corn out of the reach of rodents such as mice and rats before the availability of combine harvesters.

This field can also be referred to as simply Cornyard.

Cornyard Park (84) 84 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[kɔrn jɑrd pɑrk]

Cornyard Park 2009, ABInt5

SSE corn + SSE yard + Sc park

Cornyard Park (510) 510 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[kɔrn jɑrd pɑrk]

Cornyard Park 2009, ABInt34

The Cornyard 2011, ABInt34

The Cornyard Park 2011, ABInt34

SSE corn + SSE yard + Sc park

This name can appear without the generic *park* but with the addition of the definite article, or indeed with both.

The Cornyard Park (708) 708 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ kɔrn jɑrd pɑrk]

The Cornyard Park 2011, ABInt45

SSE *the* + SSE *corn* + SSE *yard* + Sc *park*

Enclosure for corn stacks - structures which stored corn out of the reach of rodents such as mice and rats before the availability of combine harvesters.

Cornyard Park (1476) 1476 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[kɔrn jɑrd pɑrk]

Cornyard Park 2011, ABInt7

The Cornyard 2011, ABInt7

Cornyard 2011, ABInt7

SSE *corn* + SSE *yard* + Sc *park*

This name is used in a number of different forms, sometimes the generic *park* is added and at other times the definite article *the* is used.

Cornyard Park† (2088) 219 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[kɔrn jɑrd pɑrk]

Cornyard Park pre 2011, ABInt62

The Cornyard Park pre 2011, ABInt62

SSE *corn* + SSE *yard* + Sc *park*

This name is now obsolete, although when it was in use it could appear as either Cornyard Park or with the addition of the definite article. This location is now called The Een Next Dutch Barn.

Corral (1012) 1012 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

[kɔrɑ:l]

Corral 2011, ABInt60

SSE *corral*

The *OED* (s.v. *corral*, n1a) cites the meaning for corral as "an enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc.; a fold; a stockade," although states that it is more common in American English. Nevertheless, the meaning seems to apply here.

Cossach Park† (2071) 1769 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Cossach Park 1802, BogMillPlan2

(?)*cossach* + *Sc park*

The meaning of the first element is unclear. This name is now obsolete and the most recent map available shows that this location name changed to Plaiden Ward.

Cotlands # (2201) 2201 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Cotlands 1807, FettercairnEsMap1

Cotlands 1798, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *cot* + SSE *lands*

Location of cottar houses or land farmed by cottars.

Cottage (1611) 1611 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[kɒtɪdʒ]

Cottage 2011, ABInt61

SSE *cottage*

Cottage Field (74) 74 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[kɒtɪdʒ fiəld]

Cottage Field 2009, ABInt46

SSE *cottage* + SSE *field*

The Cottage Field (160) 160 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ kɒtɪdʒ fiəld]

The Cottage Field 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + SSE *cottage* + SSE *field*

This field is also known as The Craig, or it isn't referred to by name.

The Cottage Field (388) 388 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ kɒtɪdʒ fiəld]

The Cottage Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + SSE *cottage* + SSE *field*

There used to be a cottage next to this field called Broadley. The cottage is shown on the OS County Series 1:25000 1st Edition (surveyed 1864, published 1868) but is not shown on the 1st Revision (surveyed 1901, published 1904) or any subsequent map.

The Cottage Field (986) 986 Whitefield NJ793274 Meldrum

[ðɪ kɒtɪdʒ fiəld]

The Cottage Field 2011, ABInt59

SSE *the* + SSE *cottage* + SSE *field*

There is a group of farm cottages in the corner of this field.

The Cottage Field (1447) 1447 Boatleys NJ723161 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ kɒtɪdʒ fiəld]

The Cottage Field 2011, ABInt4

SSE *the* + SSE *cottage* + SSE *field*

There are two cottages in this field. It is now combined with Pump Well but the two names are still used to distinguish exactly which part of land.

Cottage Field (2061) 1703 Fingask NJ781271 Daviot

[kɒtɪdʒ fiəld]

Cottage Field 2011, ABInt17

SSE *cottage* + SSE *field*

This field can also be referred to as The School House field.

Cottage Park (1104) 1104 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɒtɪdʒ pɑːk]

Cottage Park 2011, ABInt16

SSE *cottage* + Sc *park*

This is a relatively new name as the 1789 Estate map shows this location to be called Peters Park.

Cottage Park (1491) 1491 Hill of Crimmond NJ823229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[kɒtɪdʒ pɑːk]

Cottage Park 2011, ABInt21

SSE cottage + Sc park

This location can also be referred to as McCloud Park after the occupants of the cottage.

Cottages (1058) 1058 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɒtɪdʒɪz]

Cottages 2011, ABInt16

SSE cottages

This field was previously known as Droich Head.

The Cottages Field (370) 370 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[ðɪ kɒtɪdʒɪz fiəld]

The Cottages Field 2011, ABInt24

SSE the + SSE cottages + SSE field

There used to be cottages in this field.

Cottar Hoose Field (1428) 1428 Bankhead NO814803 Arbutnott

[kɒtər hʊs fiəld]

Cottar House Field 2011, ABInt3

SSE Cottar + Sc hoose + SSE field

This is the field in which the cottars lodgings were located.

Cottar Hoose Park (1034) 1034 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɒtər hʊs park]

Cottar House Park 2011, ABInt16
House Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE Cottar + Sc hoose + Sc park

In the written form, this name uses the SSE form *house* (rather than *Sc hoose*). At interview, only Scots *hoose* was used.

Cottar Hoose Park (1402) 1402 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[kɔtɑr hʊs pɑrk]

Cottar Hoose Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *Cottar* + *Sc hoose* + *Sc park*

Cottar Land by Robert Mitchel # (1876) 1876 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

cottar land by robert mitchel # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Cottar Park† (2148) 1081 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Cottar Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Cottar Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *cottar* + *Sc park*

Location of a cottar house. This location is now called the Twenty-two Acre.

Cotton Bank (1779) 1779 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Cotton Bank c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc cotton + SSE *bank*

A cotton is "a village or hamlet of cot-houses" (OED, s.v. *cottown* n1) or cottar houses.

The Coullie Park (271) 271 Haddoch NJ705167 Monymusk

[ðɪ cʊli pɑrk]

SSE *the* + p-n *Coullie* + *Sc park*

This field is nearest to the farm of Upper Coullie.

Court Shed (1173) 1173 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Court Shed c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *court* + *Sc shed*

This name may possibly have referred to a court of law or an enclosed area of land. There are no examples of any court names in Field's *English Field Names, A Dictionary*. Alternatively *court* could be a shortened form of courtyard. The second element refers to a division of land. See also Dam Shade.

Courtfield (1090) 1090 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kourt fiəld]

Courtfield 2011, ABInt16

SSE *court* (?) + SSE *field*

This name may possibly have referred to a court of law or an enclosed area of land. The field was previously called Law Tree Park and it is therefore possible that this field derived its modern name through folk etymology. There are no examples of any court names in Field's *English Field Names, A Dictionary*.

Cow (1176) 1176 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Cow c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *cow*

Field in which cows were kept. It is unusual for fields to be named after livestock and this is one of the few examples in the corpus.

The Cow Fieldie (2072) 13 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[ðɪ kaʊ fiəldi]

The Cow Fieldie 2011, ABInt8

SSE *the* + SSE *cow* + SSE *fieldie*

This name is one of a number of variant names used for this piece of land. It is given this name because at one point a cow was kept in this field. The generic *field* is used in the diminutive form.

Cow Hauch (1575) 1575 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[kaʊ haʊx]

Cow Hauch 2011, ABInt36

SSE *cow* + SSE *hauch*

Field next to the River Don where cows were kept.

Cowbaba (64) 64 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[kaʊ baba]

Cowbaba 2009, ABInt32

SSE *cow* + G (?) bà or bò + (?) G bà or bò

The farmer claims that the second part of this name is the Gaelic for a cow or calf - this is the field where they keep the Highland calves.

Cowie Field (2042) 1366 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[kavi fiəld]

Cowie Field 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

pn *Cowie*

It is likely that Cowie is a personal name, especially because it is listed in Black (1946: 177) who notes that it is "local, from one or other of places of the name but mainly from the ancient barony of Cowie in Kincardineshire." This field is now known as Old Tree.

Cowlies Belt (1561) 1561 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[kəʊlɪz bɛlt]

Cowlie's Belt 2011, ABInt52

pn *cowlie* + SSE *belt*

Belt refers to a broad strip of land. This field was named by the laird for a man called Cowlie. The Laird came back from the Boer War with a man called Cowlie. They went shooting together and were driving pheasants along this strip of trees and the man dropped down dead and ever since it's been known as Cowlies Belt.

The Craig (2077) 135 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ kreg]

The Craig 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + p-n *Craig*

The Craig is used as a variant name for Steading Field. The farmer sometimes refers to all the fields on this farm collectively as The Craig because he hasn't farmed it that long (he also owns Burn of Balmakelly farm) and only uses Steading Field when he needs to be more specific.

The Craig (2078) 139 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ kreg]

The Craig 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + p-n *Craig*

The Craig is used as a variant name for Hill.

The Craig (2079) 148 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ kreg]

The Craig 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + p-n *Craig*

The Craig is used as a variant name for Lowe Hill.

The Craig (2080) 152 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ kreg]

The Craig 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + p-n *Craig*

The Craig is used as a variant name for The Thirty Acre.

The Craig (2081) 154 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ kreg]

The Craig 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + p-n *Craig*

The Craig is used as a variant name for Top Hill.

The Craig (2082) 158 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ kreg]

The Craig 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + p-n *Craig*

The Craig is used as a variant name for Top Hill.

The Craig (2083) 160 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ kreg]

The Craig 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + p-n *Craig*

The Craig is used as a variant name for Top Hill.

Craig Huntershill (1057) 1057 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kreg hʌntɛrʒhɪl]

Craig Huntershill 2011, ABInt16

p-n *Craig* + p-n *Huntershill*

This field is at the foot of Hunter's Hill (Huntershill Plantation on the Estate map 2) and next to Craigmoston farm.

Craig of Garvock (351) 351 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[kreg ɔv gɑrvɪk]

Craig of Garvick 2011, ABInt24

The Craig Field 2011, ABInt24

The Craig 2011, ABInt24

p-n *Craig of Garvock*

This field is closest to Craig of Garvock farm. The name can be used in a number of different forms and both The Craig and The Craig Field were provided as variant names at the interview.

Craigelliche # (1724) 1724 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Craigelliche # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

(?)

The etymology of this name remains opaque.

Craighead Plantation (1204) 1204 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Craighead Plantation c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Craighead* + SSE *plantation*

This field is named for Craighead farm, although it is unclear why the second element plantation has been used as there are no trees. There is however, a Damside plantation next to this field but outwith the boundary of the estate.

Craigmoston Mill Park # (2203) 2203 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Craigmoston Mill Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Craigmoston* + SSE *mill* + Sc *park*

This field was previously called Well Park and Mill Croft.

The Crannie Park (648) 648 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ krane park]

The Crannie Park 2011, ABInt42

SSE *the* + p-n *Crannie* + Sc *park*

This field is named after Cranford Croft, used in the diminutive form, which does not appear on OS maps.

The Croft # (1524) 1524 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

The Croft 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + SSE *croft*

This field is next to a croft.

The Croft Field (14) 14 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[ðɪ kraft fiəld]

The Croft Field 2011, ABInt8

The Craft Field 2011, ABInt8

SSE *the* + SSE *croft* + SSE *field*

This field is next to a croft.

The Croft Field (920) 920 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ kraft fiəld]

The Croft Field 2011, ABInt53

SSE *the* + SSE *croft* + SSE *field*

This field is next to a croft.

Croft of Bantrothie # (1903) 1903 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Croft of Bantrothie # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *croft* + SSE *of* + p-n *Bantrothie*

Croft of Mounthilie (1929) 1929 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Croft of Mounthilie 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *croft* + SSE *of* + p-n *Mounthilie*

Croft Park (1091) 1091 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kraft park]

Croft Park 2011, ABInt16

Croft Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *croft* + Sc *park*

At one time this field belonged to a croft. It now looks to be part of Inchgray Farm on the estate of Fettercairn.

Croftie Cummer # (1872) 1872 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Croftie Cummer 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *croftie* + ? Pn *Cummer*

The first element *croft* is used here in the diminutive form. The second element is probably a personal name. It is unclear if this name is still in present-day use as no interview was conducted at this farm.

Croftland # (1822) 1822 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Croftland 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *croft* + SSE *land*

Land belonging to a croft. It is unclear whether this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Crofts (744) 744 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

krafts

Crofts 2011, ABInt49

SSE *crofts*

This field is closest to Roundhaugh which may have previously been a croft or several smaller crofts.

Crofts (1461) 1461 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udny

[crofts]

Crofts 2011, ABInt7
 The Croft Park 2011, ABInt7
 The Crofts 2011, ABInt7

SSE crofts

This field used to be two smaller enclosures called Centres Croft and Forrest Croft. It can be used in a number of different ways and The Croft Park and The Crofts were also given at interview.

Crofts North Park† (2162) 1079 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Crofts North Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
 Crofts North Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE crofts + SSE north + Sc park

This location is now called Middle Bank.

Crofts Park† (2158) 1071 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Crofts Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE crofts + Sc park

This location is now called Kings Park.

Crofts Shoulders Park # (2254) 2254 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Crofts Shoulders Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
 Crofts Shoulders Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE crofts + SSE shoulders + Sc park

This field is an unusual shape, although whether it can be said to be the shape of a shoulder is questionable. Perhaps it was named because of the field in respect to the position of the crofts.

Crossland of Wattison Bank† (1114) 1114 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Crossland of Wattison Bank 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE cross + SSE land + SSE of + p-n Wattison + SSE bank

The exact location of this field is unclear and the name is now obsolete. *Crossland* could potentially be two separate elements. *Wattison* is the name of an old croft that no longer exists. It disappeared between 1900 and 1950.

Crossroads Field (722) 722 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[krɔs ro:dz fiəld]

The Crossroads Field 2011, ABInt47

Crossroads Field 2011, ABInt47

SSE *cross* + SSE *roads* + SSE *field*

This field is situated at a point where two roads cross each other. There is also a Crossroads Croft or farm next to this field so it could potentially have been named after that rather than the roads themselves. This name can also appear with the definite article.

Crossroads Park (484) 484 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[krɔs ro:dz park]

Crossroads Park 2011, ABInt33

SSE *cross* + SSE *roads* + Sc *park*

Field at the crossroads.

Crossroads Park (1465) 1465 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[krɔs ro:dz park]

Crossroads Park 2011, ABInt7

The Crossroads 2011, ABInt7

Crossroads 2011, ABInt7

The Crossroads Park 2011, ABInt7

SSE *cross* + SSE *roads* + Sc *park*

Field at the crossroads.

This name can be with the definite article or with the definite article but without *park* or as simply Crossroads.

Cruikshank's Park (1268) 1268 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

[krʉkʃanks park]

Cruikshank's Park 2011, ABInt56

pn *Cruickshank's* + Sc *park*

Field belonging to the Cruickshanks.

Curling Pond (1105) 1105 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kʌrlɪŋ pɔnd]

Curling Pond 2011, ABInt16

SSE curling + SSE pond

This field contains a pond that can be used for the sport of curling when it freezes over in winter.

Cutty Potts (1362) 1362 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[kʌti pɔ:ts]

Cutty Potts 2011, ABInt2

p-n *Cutty Potts*

This field is closest to the farm Woodside of Barra which the locals refer to as Cutty Potts. At interview the farmer said "it's a right old name Cutty Potts and the farm, the locals used to call it Cutty Potts. But Selby [the laird] didn't like it called Cutty Potts because the real name of it would have been Woodside of Barra. But everybody called it Cutty Potts. And we still call that field Cutty Potts."

D

Dam (1184) 1184 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Dam c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE dam

Dam refers to a water dam.

Dam (1238) 1238 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[dam]

Dam 2011, ABInt14

SSE dam

The Dam Field (19) 19 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[ðɪ dam fiəld]

The Dam Field 2011, ABInt8

The Dam Park 2011, ABInt8

SSE the + SSE dam + SSE field

There used to be a dam here. This field can also be referred to as The Dam Park.

Dam Field (251) 251 Fallside NO814819 Glenbervie

[dam fiəld]

Dam Field 2011, ABInt15
The Dam Field 2011, ABInt15

SSE dam + SSE field

This name can also be used with the definite article.

Dam Field (1239) 1239 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[dam fiəld]

Dam Field 2011, ABInt14

SSE dam + SSE field

Dam Field # (1137) 1137 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795 Arbuthnott

Dam Field 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

SSE dam + SSE field

Dam Field† (1128) 1128 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Dam Field 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE dam + SSE field

This name is now obsolete.

Dam Park (48) 48 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[dam park]

Dam Park 2009, ABInt23

SSE dam + Sc park

The Dam Park (93) 93 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[ðI dam park]

The Dam Park 2011, ABInt1

SSE the + SSE dam + Sc park

There used to be a dam in this field.

The Dam Park (267) 267 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[ðɪ dam park]

The Dam Park 2011, ABInt19

SSE *the* + SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

There used to be a dam in this field.

The Dam Park (483) 483 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðɪ dam park]

The Dam Park 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

There used to be a dam in this field.

The Dam Park (573) 573 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[ðɪ dam park]

The Dam Park 2011, ABInt37

SSE *the* + SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

There used to be a dam in this field.

Dam Park (1016) 1016 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

[dam park]

Dam Park 2011, ABInt60

SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

Dam Park (1404) 1404 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[dam park]

Dam Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

Dam Park (1468) 1468 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[dam park]

Dam Park 2011, ABInt7
The Dam Park 2011, ABInt7

SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

This name can also be used with the definite article.

The Dam Park (1501) 1501 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ dam park]

The Dam Park 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the* + SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

There used to be a dam in this field.

Dam Park (1514) 1514 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[dam park]

Dam Park 2011, ABInt12

SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

Dam Park (2122) 2122 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[dam park]

Dam Park 2009, ABInt63

SSE *dam* + *Sc park*

Dam Shade† (1115) 1115 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Dam Shade 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *dam* + *Sc shade*

The second element *shade* is "a unitary portion of (chiefly arable) land" (*DOST*, s.v. *s(c)hed n1a*).

Damley Park (2033) 1297 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[damlɪ park]

East Damley Park 1845, CollyhillMap1
Damley Park 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE *damley* + *Sc park*

This field used to lie next to the Dam Park, although now both are combined and are called Back of the Dam Park. On earlier maps, this location also appears as East Damley Park.

Damside # (1794) 1794 Kirktown of Monymusk[^] NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Damside 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE dam + SSE side

It is unclear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Damside Park (1762) 1762 Bog Mill[^] NO658732 Fettercairn

Damside Park 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE dam + SSE side + Sc park

Davashiel Park (73) 73 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[davafil park]

Davashiel Park 2009, ABInt46

en Davashiel + Sc park

Davashiel Park is a relatively new name. This is the field in which David and Sheila built their house and named it Davashiel. The field has been named for the house.

Davie's Hoose Park (495) 495 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[devis hʉs park]

Davie's Hoose Park 2011, ABInt33

pn Davie's + Sc hoose + Sc park

Field next to Davie's house.

The Den (145) 145 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

ðI'dɛn

The Den 2011, ABInt6

SSE the + SSE den

The Den (269) 269 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[ðɪ dɛn]

The Den 2011, ABInt19

SSE *the* + SSE *den*

There is also a field on this farm called The Den o Gowner.

Den (1039) 1039 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[dɛn]

Den 2011, ABInt16

SSE *den*

A hollow.

This field was previously called Bank although the exact location may be different. Perhaps the bank overlooks the hollow.

The Den (1615) 1615 Grains of Fetteresso NO819863 Fetteresso

[ðɪ dɛn]

The Den 2011, ABInt29

SSE *the* + SSE *den*

On this farm The Den is distinguished from The Den Field because The Den is not used as arable land, whereas The Den Field is.

The Den Field (1161) 1161 Grains of Fetteresso NO819863 Fetteresso

[ðɪ dɛn fiəld]

The Den Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE *the* + SSE *den* + SSE *field*

On this farm The Den is distinguished from The Den Field because The Den is not used as arable land, whereas The Den Field is.

The Den o Gowner (262) 262 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[ðɪ dɛn o ɡaʊnɚ]

The Den o Gowner 2011, ABInt19

SSE *the* + SSE *den* + SSE *o* + p-n *Gowner*

Den of Stone of Benholm Plantation (1212) 1212 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Den of Stone of Benholm Plantation c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *den* + SSE *of* + p-n *Stone of Benholm* + SSE *plantation*

The location of this field is uncertain. The structure of this name is unusual as the generic comes first. This is typical of names originating from Celtic languages.

Den Park (1679) 1679 Monykebock NJ875181 New Machar

[dɛn park]

Den Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *den* + Sc *park*

Field with a hollow in it.

The Denie (1463) 1463 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[ðɪ dɛni]

The Denie 2011, ABInt7

SSE *the* + SSE *den* (dim)

In this field-name the generic is used in the diminutive form. See Chapter Eight for a discussion of *den/dennie*.

Densy Park (1413) 1413 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[dɛnsi park]

Densy Park 2011, ABCorr2

p-n *Densy* + Sc *park*

The border of this field is marked by the Densy Burn.

The Dipper (730) 730 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ dɪpɪr]

The Dipper 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + SSE *dipper*

There is a sheep-wash in this field and these are also known as sheep-dips. *Dipper* is used as a shortened form.

Dipper (1200) 1200 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Dipper c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *dipper*

A sheep dip is located here. The structure can sometimes be referred to as a sheep wash.

Dipper (1241) 1241 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[dɪpɪr]

Dipper 2011, ABInt14

SSE *dipper*

Location of a sheep dip.

The Dipper Park (588) 588 Monykebock NJ875181 New Machar

[ðɪ dɪpɪr park]

The Dipper Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + SSE *dipper* + *Sc park*

There is a sheep-wash in this field and these are also known as sheep-dips. *Dipper* is used as a shortened form.

The Dipper Park (1686) 1686 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[ðɪ dɪpɪr park]

The Dipper Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + SSE *dipper* + *Sc park*

There is a sheep-wash in this field and these are also known as sheep-dips. *Dipper* is used as a shortened form.

Ditch (1080) 1080 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[dɪtʃ]

Ditch 2011, ABInt16

SSE *ditch*

Field with a ditch in it.

This Field was previously known as Chapelton North Park and Chapeltown.

Ditch Park† (2149) 1083 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Ditch Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE ditch + Sc park

This location is now called Graveyard.

Docken Hole (1275) 1275 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

[dɔkɪn hol]

Docken Park 2011, ABInt56

Docken Hole 2011, ABInt56

Sc docken + SSE hole

Field where docken plants are abundant. This field can be seen from the main road so most local inhabitants know the name of this field.

Double Gates (1009) 1009 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

[dʌbl gets]

Double Gates 2011, ABInt60

SSE double + SSE gates

There is a double gate at the entrance to this field.

Dovecot # (1740) 1740 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Dovecot 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE dovecot

There is a dovecot (a house for doves or pigeons) in this field. It is unclear if this name is still in present day use.

The Dovecot Field (909) 909 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ dʌv kɔt fiəld] or [ðɪ dʌ kɔt fiəld]

The Dovecot Field 2011, ABInt53

SSE the + SSE dovecot + SSE field

There is a dovecot in the field next door which belongs to the neighbouring farm.

Droich Head† (2180) 1104 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Droich Head 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Droich Head 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n Droich + SSE head

This field bordered a wood called Droich Wood which is still marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map. The field is now called Cottages.

The Drome (728) 728 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ dro:m]

The Drome 2011, ABInt47

SSE the + SSE drome

There is an old aerodrome in this field which was used during World War Two.

Drum Park # (2262) 2262 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Drum Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1
Drum Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

G drum + Sc park

Ridge park?

Drumhead Field (915) 915 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[drʌmhɪd fiəld]

Drumhead Field 2011, ABInt53

p-n Drumhead + SSE field

Field nearest the farm of Drumhead.

Drummelens # (1881) 1881 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Drummelens 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

G druim + pn elen

The meaning of this name is unclear, although it is likely that the first element is Gaelic *druim* meaning *ridge*. Black (1946: 242) lists Ellen as a surname originating from Berwickshire.

Drumtootie # (1731) 1731 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Drumtootie 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

G *druim* + ? Sc *tootie*

The second element could potentially be the diminutive form of Sc *toot* meaning 'to jut out, project' (*SND*, s.v. *tootʃv1*), although the word has not gone out of use. This explanation would certainly fit with the first element - *ridge*. Drumtootie is clearly marked on the Westhall Estate plan as a field-name. However, it appears as a major name on OS maps and is still marked (appears as Drum Toòtie on OS 6-inch First Edition) on the OS Explorer 2007 although there is no settlement feature. Yet, it is possible that the field was named after the major name rather than the other way round. It is not clear if this name is still in present day use.

Dubb Park† (2161) 1072 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Dubb Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *dub* + Sc *park*

'Land beside, or containing, a pool' (Field 1972: 67).
This field is now called Little Steading.

Dubston (1518) 1518 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[dʌbstʌn]

Dubston 2011, ABInt12
Dubston Park 2011, ABInt12

p-n *Dubston*

Field nearest Dubston farm. This field is also referred to as Dubston Park.

Duckpond (1064) 1064 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[dʌk pɒnd]

Duckpond 2011, ABInt16

SSE *duck* + SSE *pond*

This name is self-explanatory: field with a pond frequented by ducks. This location used to be two smaller fields called North Hare Hill and South Hare Hill.

The Dump Field (250) 250 Fallside NO814819 Glenbervie

[ðɪ dʌmp fiəld]

The Dump Field 2011, ABInt15

SSE *the* + SSE *dump* + SSE *field*

This field is used for storing things that are not being used.

Dump Field (2054) 1638 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[dʌmp fiəld]

Dump Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *dump* + SSE *field*

This location can also be called Mast Field.

The Dumpling (138) 138 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[ðɪ dʌmplɪŋ]

The Dumpling 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + SSE *dumpling*

Alludes to the shape - a small rounded hill reminiscent of the shape of the traditional fruit pudding.

Dumpling (1053) 1053 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[dʌmplɪŋ]

Dumpling 2011, ABInt16

SSE *dumpling*

Alludes to the shape - a small rounded hill reminiscent of the shape of the traditional fruit pudding.

Duncan Collyhill (1657) 1657 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[dʌŋkɪn kɒlɪhɪl]

Duncan Collyhill 2011, ABInt49

pɪ *Duncan* + p-n *Collyhill*

This field is next to the neighbouring farm of Collyhill and is cultivated by a man called Duncan.

Dunnotar East (1616) 1616 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[dʌnɒtɪr ɪst]

Dunnotar East 2011, ABInt22
 Dunnotar 2011, ABInt22

p-n *Dunnotar* + SSE *east*

Dunnotar East and Dunnotar West was initially one field - Dunnotar, until the bypass was built through the middle. These two fields are the closest to Dunnottar and are next to Dunnotar Church.

Dunnotar Kirk (2053) 1616 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[dʌnɒtɪr kɪrk]

The Field Beside the Kirk 2011, ABInt22
 Dunnotar Kirk 2011, ABInt22

p-n *Dunnotar* + Sc *kirk*

Dunnotar East and Dunnotar West was originally one field - Dunnotar, until the bypass was built through the middle. These two fields are the closest to Dunnottar and are next to Dunnotar Church.

Dunnotar West (293) 293 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[dʌnɒtɪr wɛst]

Dunnotar West 2011, ABInt22
 The Field Beside the Kirk 2011, ABInt22
 Dunnotar 2011, ABInt22
 Dunnotar Kirk 2011, ABInt22

p-n *Dunnotar* + SSE *west*

Dunnotar East and Dunnotar West was originally one field - Dunnotar, until the bypass was built through the middle. These two fields are the closest to Dunnottar and are next to Dunnotar Church, hence the variants Dunnotar Kirk and The Field Beside the Kirk. This location is also sometimes referred to as Dunnotar.

Dutch Barn (469) 469 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[dʌtʃ bɑrn]

Dutch Barn 2011, ABInt31

SSE *Dutch* + SSE *barn*

Field next to the Dutch barn. A Dutch barn is a structure that has a roof but no sides.

Dutch Barn Park (1006) 1006 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812)
Fordoun

[dʌtʃ bɑːn pɑːk]

Dutch Barn Park 2011, AB Intevew 60

SSE *Dutch* + SSE *barn*+ Sc *park*

Field with the Dutch barn in it.

E

East Bank (1054) 1054 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[ɪst bɑːk]

East Bank 2011, ABInt16

East Bank 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

East Bank 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *east* + SSE *bank*

The first element is used to distinguish this location from West Bank and Mid Bank. The OS Explorer 2007 map marks these three fields as Bank of Gallowhillston although this name was not provided by the farmer.

East Bank (1710) 1710 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ɪst bɑːk]

East Bank 2011, ABInt55

SSE *east* + SSE *bank*

East Bank† (1109) 1109 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

East Bank 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *east* + SSE *bank*

This name is now obsolete as the farmer no longer uses field-names.

East Bank† (2160) 1070 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

East Bank 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *east* + SSE *bank*

This location is now called Castle Park.

East Bank† (2209) 2197 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

East Bank 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *east* + SSE *bank*

East bank of the Craigmoston Burn.
This field is now called Burn Park.

East Bog (1527) 1527 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[ist bog]

East Bog 2011, ABInt40

SSE *east* + SSE *bog*

East Deer Park† (2091) 329 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

East Deer Park pre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *east* + SSE *deer* + Sc *park*

This field is named on the OS Explorer 2007 map. This field-name is obsolete and the location is now just referred to as Number Two. This field is named on the OS Explorer 2007 map. Given the *deer* element, it seems likely that this enclosure is a *park* in the sense of land attached to a manor or estate used for pasture or recreation (*OED*, s.v. *park n1b*).

East Deer Park† (2093) 332 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

East Deer Park pre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *east* + SSE *deer* + SSE *park*

This field is named on the OS Explorer 2007 map. This field-name is obsolete and the location is now just referred to as Number One.

East Garden (459) 459 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[ist gardin]

East Garden 1969, KilbleanDiary3
Garden Shed 1863, KilbleanDiary2

SSE *east* + SSE *garden*

Formerly called Garden Shed, East Garden refers to the garden of the farmhouse.

East Hill (1556) 1556 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[ist hɪl]

East Hill 2011, ABInt52
Hill 2011, ABInt52
East 2011, ABInt52

SSE *east* + SSE *hill*

The two elements that make up this name can be used on their own so the field can also be referred to as East or Hill.

East Longhill Park # (2198) 2198 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

East Longhill Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *east* + SSE *long* + SSE *hill* + Sc *park*

This location was previously called Hill Shot.

East Park # (2239) 2239 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

East Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *east* + Sc *park*

East Park # (2258) 2258 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

East Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *east* + Sc *park*

East Sauchie (1096) 1096 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[ist sɔxi]

East Sauchie 2011, ABInt16

SSE *east* + p-n *sauchie*

Sauchie is the Scots for willow tree, although in this name, the second element is from the existing field-name Sauchie. This field is described on the historical Fettercairn estate plans as Part of Fasque Mains.

East Tofts (1108) 1108 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[ist tɔfts] or [ist tafts]

East Tofts 2011, ABInt16
Tofts Park 1807, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *east* + SSE *tofts*

toft: site of a homestead (and can also refer to the land attached to it). This field is located at the site of Fettercairn House. East Tofts and neighbouring field West Tofts used to be part of one larger field called Tofts Park.

East Wains Monboddot (1131) 1131 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

"East Wains" Monboddot 1900, CastletonDiary1
 Monboddot 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *east* + Sc *wains* + pn *Monboddot* ?

The Concise Scots Dictionary cites /wəind/ as a common pronunciation for *wind* in the North East. This is reflected in the spelling of the second element. It is likely that the third element is a personal name, although there is no evidence for this. This name was transcribed from a written source and no explanation was given for the inverted commas around the first two elements. It seems likely that this is to provide further distinction, or is perhaps a name used by the farmer, although Monboddot could also be used as a shortened form.

East Walk Plantation (1218) 1218 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

East Walk Plantation c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *East Walk Plantation*

This field is named for the long strip of trees that runs along the side of this field.

East Washing House # (1734) 1734 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

East Washing House 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *east* + SSE *washing* + SSE *house*

This field is to the east of the washing house. *East* is added to distinguish it from the field next door called Washing House. It is not clear if this field-name is still in present-day use as no interview was conducted.

Easties Park (636) 636 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[istiz park]

Easties Park 2011, ABInt42
 Easties 2011, ABInt42

p-n *Easties* + Sc *park*

This field is next to the farm of East Fingask. Easties is used as the diminutive form of the farm name.

The Easton Hill (570) 570 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[ðɪ ɪstʌn hɪl]

The Easton Hill 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + p-n *Easton* + SSE *hill*

Farmer next door was called Easten and as this field borders his farm it is named after him.

The Een Below (1607) 1607 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ ɪn bɪlo]

The een Below 2011, ABInt62

SSE *the* + Sc *een* + SSE *below*

Field below the farm house.

Een Below Brighton Road (204) 204 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ɪn bɪlo brɪgtən ro:d]

Een below the Brighton road 2011, ABInt62

Een below the Brigdale Road 2011, ABInt62

Een Below Brighton Road 2011, ABInt62

Sc *een* + SSE *below* + p-n *Brighton Road*

This field is next to (or 'below') the road to Cobrigdale farm. As with the field-name Brigdale, the official farm name is Cobrigdale, although it is also known as Brigdale or Brighton.

The Een Next Buchinstone (211) 211 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ ɪn nækst bʊxən stɪn]

The een next Buchinstone 2011, ABInt62

SSE *the* + Sc *een* + SSE *next* + p-n *Buchinstone*

This field is next to the farm Mill of Buchinstone.

The Een Next Dutch Barn (219) 219 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ ɪn nækst dutʃ bɑ:n]

The een next Dutch Barn 2011, ABInt62

Field Next Dutch Barn 2011, ABInt62

SSE field + SSE next + SSE Dutch + SSE barn

This field is next to the Dutch barn. It can also be referred to as The Een Next Dutch Barn or Cornyard Park.

The Een off the Premnay Road (194) 194 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ in əf ðɪ prɛmne ro:d]

The een off the Premnay Road 2011, ABInt62

SSE the + Sc een + SSE off + SSE the + p-n Premnay + SSE road

Eight Acre (1471) 1471 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[ext ekr]

Eight Acre 2011, ABInt7

The Eight Acre. 2011, ABInt7

SSE eight + SSE acre

The Eighteen Acre (1550) 1550 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[ðɪ extɪn ekr]

The Eighteen Acre 2011, ABInt52

SSE the + SSE eighteen + SSE acre

Ella (1540) 1540 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[ɛlə]

Ella 2011, ABInt40

pn *Ella*

This field is named after Ella Anderson

The Elrick Dykes (1600) 1600 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ ɛlɪk djks]

The Elrick Dykes 2011, ABInt36

SSE the + p-n Elrick + Sc dykes

Field enclosed with stone wall dykes next to the road to Elrick house.

Elrick Park (1682) 1682 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[ɛlɪɪk pɑ:k]

Elrick Park 2011, ABInt38

p-n *Elrick* + *Sc park*

This field is next to Elrick House. The neighbouring field is also named after Elrick House - Park at Elrick House.

End of Road (1158) 1158 Grains of Fetteresso NO819863 Fetteresso

[ɛnd ɔv rɔ:d]

End of Road 2011, ABInt29

SSE *end* + *of* + SSE *road*

Field located at the end of the road.

F

Fairies Hillock† (2027) 1117 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Fairies Hillock 1900, CastletonDiary1

Sc fairies + SSE *hillock*

This name is now obsolete as the farmer no longer uses any field-names. Yet the name is marked on the OS 2007 Explorer map. When in use, the location could also be referred to as Hill Field. Fairy Hillocks are described by Jamieson (SND, s.v. *fairies*) as "verdant knolls, in many parts of the country, which have received this denomination, from the vulgar idea that these were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there".

Far Craggie Park (1423) 1423 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[fɑ:k rɑ:gi pɑ:k]

Far Craggie Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *far* + p-n *Craigie* + *Sc park*

This field is located in the direction of Craigforthie farm. It is further from Ardmurdo Farm than Near Craggie Park.

Far Haugh Park (1412) 1412 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[fɑ:hɑ:pɑ:k]

Far Haugh Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *far* + SSE *haugh* + *Sc park*

The Farm (172) 172 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ farm]

The Farm 2011, ABInt10

p-n *The Farm*

Field closest to The Farm at Whiterashes.

The Farm (729) 729 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ farm]

The Farm 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + SSE *farm*

There are three fields on this farm with this name. This one is named because of its proximity to the farm buildings.

The farmer stated that this field is often not referred to by any name.

The Farm (737) 737 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ farm]

The Farm 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + SSE *farm*

Enclosure where farm buildings are situated. This name is used for the farm yard and the two closest fields.

The Farm (1702) 1702 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ farm]

The Farm 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + SSE *farm*

There are three fields on this farm with this name. This one is named because of its proximity to the farm buildings.

Farrest Awa Park (1301) 1301 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[fɑrɪst awa park]

Farthest Awa Park 2009, ABInt11

Sc farrest + Sc awa + Sc park

'Furthest away park'

This is the field furthest from the farmstead.

Far-est Awa Park which appears on a map from 1841 as two smaller fields named Upper Ward and Nether Ward.

Fasque Smiddy (1103) 1103 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[fask smɪdi]

Fasque Smiddy 2011, ABInt16

p-n *Fasque + Sc smiddy*

The first element refers to a now obsolete farm called Fasque. There is no evidence of this farm on OS maps, however the estate plans refer to this area as Fasque Mains. *Smidy* or *smiddy* is the common form for Smithy, meaning a smith's forge or workshop. This historical form for this name is Smiths Park.

Faugh # (1787) 1787 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Faugh 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1790) 1790 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Faugh 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1836) 1836 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Faugh 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1875) 1875 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1879) 1879 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1898) 1898 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1900) 1900 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1901) 1901 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1921) 1921 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1927) 1927 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1928) 1928 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh # (1976) 1976 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Faugh 1774, InversSurvey1

Sc faughs

Part of the outfield.

It is not clear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Faugh Intown # (1887) 1887 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

faugh Intown 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

The Feuars Moss (671) 671 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[ðɪ fjuərs mɔs]

The Feuars Moss 2011, ABInt44

SSE *the* + *Sc feuars* + SSE *moss*

Moss land held in feu.

Taylor with Márkus (2012: 370) states that the element feu "was a relatively productive place-name element in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, surviving in modern names only in the plural. A feu is a 'feudal tenure of land in which the vassal, in place of military service, makes a return of grain or money' (OED, s.v. *feu* n2a). This element is also discussed by Scott (2004: 139).

The Field Above the Steading (1595) 1595 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[ðɪ fiəld abʌv ðɪ stɛdɪŋ]

The Field Above the Steading 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *field* + SSE *above* + SSE *the* + Sc *steading*

Field at the Bottom (1709) 1709 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[fiəld at'ðɪ bɒtʌm]

Field at the Bottom 2011, ABInt53

SSE *field* + *at* + *the* + SSE *bottom*

Field at the bottom boundary of the farm.

The Field at the Hoose (178) 178 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ fiəld at ðɪ huːs]

The Field at the Hoose 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the* + SSE *field* + SSE *at* + SSE *the* + Sc *hoose*

The Field Behin Benview (318) 318 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ fiəld bɪhain bɛnvjuː]

The field behin Benview 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *field* + Sc *behin* + p-n *Benview*

Field Behin the Big Shed (1627) 1627 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[fiəld bɪhain ðɪ big ʃɛd]

Field Behind the Big Shed 2011, ABInt22

SSE *field* + Sc *behin* + *the* + SSE *big* + SSE *shed*

The Field Behin the Steading (310) 310 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[ðɪ fiəld bɪhɑɪn ðɪ stɛdɪŋ]

The field behind the steading 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + SSE field + Sc behin + SSE the + Sc steading

The Field Behind the Hoose (309) 309 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[ðɪ fiəld bɪhɑɪn ðɪ huːs]

The Field Behind the Hoose 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + SSE field + Sc behin + SSE the + Sc hoose

The Field Below Brighton (200) 200 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ fiəld bɪlə brɪgtʌŋ]

The field below Brighton 2011, ABInt62

The een below Brighton 2011, ABInt62

Brighton 2011, ABInt62

SSE the + SSE field + SSE below + p-n Brighton

This field can also be called The Een below Brighton or The Field Below Brighton. It is also known simply as Brighton.

It is situated below Cobrigdale farm. As with the field-name Brigdale, the official farm name is Cobrigdale, although it is also known as Brigdale or Brighton.

Field Infront o the Hoose (2047) 1435 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[fiəld ɪnfrʌnt o ðɪ huːs]

Field Infront o the Hoose 2011, ABInt3

SSE field + SSE infront + SSE of + the + Sc hoose

This location can also be referred to as The Hill Field.

Field infront of Benview (307) 307 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[fiəld ɪnfrʌnt ɔv bɛnvjuː]

Field infront of Benview 2011, ABInt22

SSE field + SSE infront + of + p-n Benview

This field is named after a cottage called Benview that does not appear on the OS map.

Field infront of Old Bourtie (315) 315 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[fiəld ɪnfrʌnt əv ɔl bɜːti]

Field infront of Old Bourtie 2011, ABInt22

SSE *field* + SSE *infront* + *of* + p-n *Old Bourtie*

Old Bourtie is a farm name.

Field infront of the hoose (313) 313 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[fiəld ɪnfrʌnt əv ðɪ hʊs]

Field infront of the hoose 2011, ABInt22

SSE *field* + SSE *infront* + SSE *of* + SSE *the* + Sc *hoose*

Field Infront of the Steading (316) 316 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[fiəld ɪnfrʌnt əv ðɪ stɛdɪŋ]

Field Infront of the Steading 2011, ABInt22

SSE *field* + SSE *infront* + SSE *of* + SSE *the* + SSE *steading*

The Field Next Boynds (331) 331 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ fiəld nɛkst bɪnz]

The Field Next Boynds 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *field* + SSE *next* + p-n *Boynds*

This field is located next to the neighbouring farm of Boynds.

Field Next Halls (1279) 1279 West Field NJ589269 Leslie (Gordon)

[fiəld nɛkst hɔlz]

Field Next Halls 2011, ABInt57

SSE *field* + SSE *next* + SSE *halls*

Field located next to the town halls.

The Field Next Old Bourtie (337) 337 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ fiəld nækst ol bʊrti]

The field next old Bourtie 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *field* + SSE *next* + p-n *Old Bourtie*

This field is next to Old Bourtie farm.

The Field of Broomlea (436) 436 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[ðɪ fiəld ɔv brʊm li]

Broomlea 1863, KilbleanDiary2

The Field of Broomlea 2011, ABInt27

SSE *the* + SSE *field* + SSE *of* + SSE *broom* + SSE *ley*

Broom used to grow in the bottom of this field where it was damp. Part of this is now a wood.

Ley is unploughed or wild ground (CSD, s.v. *lea* adj1&2).

Field West Thriepland Above Road # (1964) (1251) 1251 Nether Pitforthie/
Thriepland NO809795 Arbuthnott

Field West Thriepland Above Road # 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

SSE *field* + SSE *west* + p-n *Thriepland* + SSE *above* + SSE *road*

The Fifteen Acre (597) 597 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[ðɪ fɪftɪn ekr]

The Fifteen Acre 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + SSE *fifteen* + SSE *acre*

The Fifteen Acre (2092) 331 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ fɪftɪn ekr]

The Fifteen Acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *fifteen* + SSE *acre*

The Fifty (637) 637 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ fɪfte]

The Fifty 2011, ABInt42

SSE *the* + SSE *fifty*

This field is fifty four or fifty five acres, but it has always been known as The Fifty. The top of this park is above the Prop of Ythsie (Monument Hill of Ythsie on the OS maps). In 1937 when Gorge VI's coronation all the tenant of Haddow House had to supply horse and carts with leading frames to pull burch wood from Haddow House to the top of this field for a big bonfire. The scorch marks can still be seen.

Fine haugh ground # (1820) 1820 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Fine haugh ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Description

Fingask (1539) 1539 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[fɪŋgask]

Fingask 2011, ABInt40

p-n *Fingask*

Field closest to the farm of Fingask.

First (742) 742 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[fɪrst]

First 2011, ABInt49

SSE *first*

Three of the fields on Shadowside farm were acquired from the croft South Shadow Side. These were never named and are now referred to as First, Second and Third.

Fite Hillock (2117) 2117 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[fɪt hɪlək]

White Hillock 2009, ABInt63

Sc *fite* + SSE *hillock*

Fite Hillock takes its name from the sandy ground which gives it a white colour.

Fite Limbs (1095) 1095 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[fɪt lɪmz]

White Limbs 2011, ABInt16

White Limbs 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

White Limbs Park 1801, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc fite + SSE limbs

This 1789 Estate map shows that this location used to be two smaller fields, the other being called Forest Croft Parks.

Fite Man (1446) 1446 Tullo' of Benholm NO795702 Benholm

[fæt mən]

White Man 2011, ABInt54

Sc fite + SSE man

See Chapter Eight for discussion of *Sc fite* (*SSE white*) The generic element *man* is unusual and the etymology is unclear.

Five (1572) 1572 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[faɪv]

Five 2011, ABInt18

SSE five

The Flagpole (1551) 1551 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[ðɪ flæg pɒl]

The Flagpole 2011, ABInt52

SSE the + SSE flagpole

Field with a flagpole in it.

Flat Field (974) 974 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[flæt fiəld]

Flat Field 2011, ABInt55

The Flat Field 2011, ABInt55

SSE flat + SSE field

This field-name can also be used with the definite article.

Flat Park (1409) 1409 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[flæt park]

Flat Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *flat* + *Sc park*

The Flat Park (1601) 1601 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ flat park]

The Flat Park 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *flat* + *Sc park*

Fluke (1046) 1046 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[flʉk]

Fluke 2011, ABInt16

SSE *fluke*

This name probably refers to the triangular shape of the field which has a very sharp, narrow corner like the plates on an anchor: "One of 'the broad triangular plates of iron on each arm of the anchor, inside the bills or extreme points, which, having entered the ground, hold the ship'" (OED, s.v. *fluke* n2) or "a name for various instruments resembling the prec. in shape". Alternatively, it could mean 'unexpected success' although this is less likely. This field was previously known as The Bank.

Fold # (1840) 1840 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Fold 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *fold*

Fold # (1870) 1870 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

fold 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *fold*

Fold # (1899) 1899 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

fold 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *fold*

Fold Ground # (1828) 1828 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Fold ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE fold + SSE ground

Fold Ground # (1841) 1841 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Fold ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE fold + SSE ground

Fold Ground # (1869) 1869 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

fold ground 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE fold + SSE ground

Fold Ground # (1913) 1913 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

fold ground 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE fold + SSE ground

Fold Ground # (1920) 1920 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

fold ground 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE fold + SSE ground

Fold Ground # (1930) 1930 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

fold ground 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE fold + SSE ground

Ford Park (1405) 1405 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ford park]

Ford Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE ford + Sc park

This field is next to a ford (shallow place) in the River Don.

Fordoun (1093) 1093 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[fɔrdʊn]

Fordoun 2011, ABInt16

p-n *Fordoun*

This field is bordered by the road to Fordoun. It was previously known as Wetlands Park.

The Fordoun Field (727) 727 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ fɔrdun fiəld]

The Fordoun Field 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + p-n *Fordoun* + SSE *field*

Field closest to Fordoun village.

Fore Park # (1764) 1764 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Fore Park 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

Fore Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *fore* + Sc *park*

This field is situated to the front of Cutties Hill farm house. It was previously two smaller fields called Masons Park and Long Park.

Foreside (1432) 1432 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[fo:rsaɪd]

Foreside 2011, ABInt3

The Foreside 2011, ABInt3

SSE *foreside*

This name refers to a group of three fields that are located at the front of the farm house. This name is sometimes used with the definite article.

Forest Croft Parks† (2139) 1095 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Forest Croft Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

p-n *Forest Croft* + Sc *parks*

Fields belonging to Forest Croft.

This name is now obsolete as the field has been absorbed into White Limbs.

Forrest Croft (2048) 1461 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

Forrest Croft pre 2011, ABInt7

p-n *Forrest Croft*

This field is now known as Crofts or Pittrichie Crofts. Forrest Croft no longer exists and this field-name is now obsolete. This location is now called Crofts or Pittrichie Crofts.

Foumart Field (10) 10 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[fʊmɑrt fiəld]

Foumart Field 2011, ABInt8

The Foumart 2011, ABInt8

Foumart Wood 2011, ABInt8

Foumart Field 2011, ABInt8

p-n *Foumart + SSE field*

This field is next to Foumart Wood which is named on the OS Explorer 2007 map. The name was used in a variety of forms during the interview. Sometimes the field is referred to as Foumart Wood or it can be reduced to simply The Foumart. In this example it is likely that *foumart* is from an existing major name, although it is interesting to note that Scott (2004) provides evidence of this element as Middle Scots *foumart*, meaning 'polecat' from the early fifteenth century. "Reference to the animal is particularly likely in combination with elements like *wood*, which probably denoted the creatures' habitat. (Scott 2004: 147) This element is included under Scott's discussion of *Place-Name Elements Unrepresented in England*. The CSD (s.v. *foumart* n1) also notes that the word latterly refers to ferrets or weasels.

Four (1571) 1571 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[fo:r]

Four 2011, ABInt18

SSE *four*

Four Acre (1433) 1433 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[fo:r ekr]

Four Acre 2011, ABInt3

SSE *four + SSE acre*

The Fourteen Acre (302) 302 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[ðɪ fortin ekr]

The Fourteen Acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *fourteen* + SSE *acre*

The Fourteen Acre (1620) 1620 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ fortin ekr]

The Fourteen Acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *fourteen* + SSE *acre*

Front Cottage (1240) 1240 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[frʌnt kɔtɪdʒ]

Front Cottage 2011, ABInt14

SSE *front* + SSE *cottage*

Field at the front of the cottage.

Front Cottage (1243) 1243 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[frʌnt kɔtɪdʒ]

Front Cottage 2011, ABInt14

SSE *front* + SSE *cottage*

Field at the front of the cottage.

Front Denside Hoose (1019) 1019 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812
(d:NO717812) Fordoun

[frʌnt dɛnsaɪd hʊs]

Front Denside Hoose 2011, AB ABInt60

SSE *front* + p-n *Denside* + Sc *hoose*

It seems likely that this name is relatively recent as the *Denside* element is necessary now that the farms of Bogburn and Denside have been amalgamated.

The Front Een (511) 511 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[ðɪ frʌnt in]

The Front Een 2011, ABInt34

SSE *the* + SSE *front* + Sc *een*

This field was formerly called Paddock.

Front Gate (1167) 1167 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Front Gate c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *front* + SSE *gate*

Front Hoose (1294) 1294 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[frʌnt hʊs]

Front Hoose 2009, ABInt11

SSE *front* + Sc *hoose*

Field that is located to the front of the farm house. This field used to be two smaller fields called Burn Brae Parks.

Front Hoose Park (1406) 1406 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[frʌnt hʊs park]

Front Hoose Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *front* + Sc *hoose* + Sc *park*

Front o Hoose (1143) 1143 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

[frʌnt o hʊs]

Front o Hoose 2011, ABInt9

SSE *front* + SSE *o* + Sc *hoose*

The field located to the front of the farm house.

Front o the Steading (490) 490 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[frʌnt o ðɪ stɛdɪŋ]

Front o the Steading 2011, ABInt33

SSE *front* + SSE *o* + SSE *the* + SSE *steading*

Front of Bogburn Hoose (1010) 1010 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812
(d:NO717812) Fordoun

[frʌnt o bɔg bʌrn hʊs]

Front of Bogburn Hoose 2011, ABInt60

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + p-n Bogburn + Sc *hoose*

Similarly to Front Denside House, it seems likely that this name is relatively recent, coined once Denside and Bogburn farms had been amalgamated.

Front of Hoose (174) 174 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[frʌnt ɔv hʊs]

Front of Hoose 2011, ABInt10

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + Sc *hoose*

Front of Hoose (1051) 1051 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[frʌnt ɔv hʊs]

Front of Hoose 2011, ABInt16

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + Sc *hoose*

Front of Hoose (1235) 1235 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[frʌnt ɔv hʊs]

Front of Hoose 2011, ABInt14

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + Sc *hoose*

Front of Hoose (1237) 1237 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[frʌnt ɔv hʊs]

Front of Hoose 2011, ABInt14

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + Sc *hoose*

Front of Reggie (584) 584 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[frʌnt ɔv rɛdʒi]

Front of Reggie 2011, ABInt37

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + pn *Reggie*

Reggie lives in the house that this field is in front of.

Front of Steading (1074) 1074 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[frʌnt ɔv stɛdɪŋ]

Front of Steading 2011, ABInt16

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + SSE *steading*

Front of Steading (1077) 1077 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[frʌnt ɔv stɛdɪŋ]

Front of Steading 2011, ABInt16

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + SSE *steading*

Front of Steading (1142) 1142 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

[frʌnt ɔv stɛdɪŋ]

Front of Steading 2011, ABInt9

Front o the Steading 2011, ABInt9

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + SSE *steading*

The Front of the Hoose (369) 369 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[ðɪ frʌnt ɔv ðɪ hu:s]

The Front of the Hoose 2011, ABInt24

Front o the Hoose 2011, ABInt24

SSE *the* + SSE *front* + SSE *of* + SSE *the* + Sc *hoose*

Front of Walkers Hoose (1021) 1021 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812
(d:NO717812) Fordoun

[frʌnt ɔv wɔkɜ:s hu:s]

Front of Walkers House 2011, ABInt60

SSE *front* + SSE *of* + pn *Walker* + Sc *hoose*

This field is situated in front of a house belonging to Walker.

Front Shepherds North Park (1417) 1417 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall
and Kinkell

[frʌnt ʃɛpɜ:dz nɔ:θ park]

Front Shepherds North Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *front* + pn *Shepherds* + SSE *north* + Sc *park*

Shepherd is the name of the neighbouring farmer. This field is to the front of his land and to the north.

Front Shepherds South Park (1416) 1416 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[frʌnt ʃɛpɑrdz sʌθ pɑrk]

Front Shepherds South Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *front* + pn *Shepherds* + SSE *south* + Sc *park*

Shepherd is the name of the neighbouring farmer. This field is to the front of his land and to the south.

Front Slats (352) 352 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[frʌnt slɑts]

Front Slats 2011, ABInt24

SSE *front* + SSE *slats*

Field with a slatted shed in it.

Front Smidy (1307) 1307 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[frʌnt smɪdi]

Front Smidy 2009, ABInt11

SSE *front* + Sc *smidy*

Smidy or *smiddy* is the common form for *Smithy*, meaning a smith's forge or workshop.

Front Steading Field (153) 153 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[frʌnt ɔv stɛdɪn fiəld]

Front Steading Field 2011, ABInt6
The Front of the Steading 2011, ABInt6

SSE *front* + SSE *steading* + SSE *field*

This location can also be called The Front of the Steading.

Front the Hoose at Wellesley (2018) 602 Wellesley NJ877178 New Machar

[frʌnt ɔv ðɪ hu:s ɑt wɛlsli]

Front the Hoose at Wellesley 2011, ABInt38

SSE front + SSE the + Sc hoose + SSE at + p-n Wellesley

This field is located to the front of the farm house at Wellesley farm. This location can also be called Wellesley.

G

The Gallery (698) 698 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ ɡalreː]

The Gallery 2011, ABInt45

SSE the + SSE gallery

This field is named for its shape, like an amphitheatre, flat for half an acre on top then straight down the sides.

Galloquhine (1244) 1244 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[ɡalɔːmaɪn]

Galloquhine 2011, ABInt14

p-n Galloquhine

This field is situated next to Galloquhine Farm.

The Gallow Hill (658) 658 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ ɡalo hɪl]

The Gallow Hill 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + SSE gallow + SSE hill

There are many gallow field-names throughout the UK and Field states "it was not unusual for a manor to have its own gallows for the execution of thieves and other criminals" (Field 1972: 86).

Gallow Moss† (2174) 1068 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Gallow Moss 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Gallow Moss 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE gallow + SSE moss

Moss beside the gallows. This location is now known as Bog.

Gallowhillston Moss† (2168) 1065 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Gallowhillston Moss 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
 Gallowhillston Moss 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Gallowhillston* + SSE *moss*

Gallowhillston appears on the early estate maps as a major name, possibly referring to a farm. This name is now only preserved as Bank of Gallowhillston and Gallow Hill which both appear on the OS Explorer 2007 map. This location is now called Millies West.

Gamekeepers (1179) 1179 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Gamekeepers c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *gamekeeper's*

This field is where the gamekeeper lived.

Gand Folding Ground† (?) (2043) 1367 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

Gand Folding Ground (?) 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

Description

This field-name is now obsolete and the name has changed to The Windmill Park .

Garage (1258) 1258 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[garɪdʒ]

Garage 2011, ABInt30

SSE *garage*

Garage Park (1475) 1475 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[garɪdʒ park]

Garage Park 2011, ABInt7
 The Garage Park 2011, ABInt7

SSE *garage* + Sc *park*

Field next to the garage.

Garage Park (2127) 2126 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[garɪdʒ park]

Garage Park 2009, ABInt63

SSE garage + Sc park

Garden (1061) 1061 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[gardIn]

Garden 2011, ABInt16

SSE garden

This field is used as the garden for the farmhouse. It used to be two smaller fields called Nether Park and Mid Park.

Garden # (1830) 1830 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Garden 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE garden

Are used for the garden of the farm house.

Garden Park (75) 75 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[gardInn park]

Garden Park 2009, ABInt46

SSE garden + Sc park

This field is used as the garden for the farmhouse.

Garden Park (1478) 1478 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[gardIn park]

Garden Park 2011, ABInt7

The Garden 2011, ABInt7

SSE garden + Sc park

This field is used as the garden for the farmhouse. The specific element can be used without the generic element if the definite article is used.

Garden Park (1535) 1535 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[gardIn park]

Garden Park 2011, ABInt40

SSE garden + Sc park

This field is used as the garden for the farmhouse.

The Garden Park (1689) 1689 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ ɡɑːdɪn pɑːk]

The Garden Park 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + SSE garden + Sc park

This field is used as the garden for the farmhouse.

Garden Shed (452) 452 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[ɡɑːdɪn ʃɛd]

Garden Shed 2011, ABInt27

Garden Shed 1863, KilbleanDiary2

SSE garden + SSE shed

This field must have been the location of the garden shed, or it was situated next to the garden shed. Currently this location can also be called Little Garden.

Gatehouse Park (518) 518 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[ɡet hʌs pɑːk]

Gatehouse Park 2009, ABInt34

Gatehouse 2011, ABInt34

SSE gate + Sc hoose + Sc park

This field can also be referred to as Willy Elrick Park. It is located next to the gatehouse.

Gateside East (1038) 1038 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[ɡet saɪd ɪst]

Gateside East 2011, ABInt16

Gateside 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n Gateside + SSE east

Gaudiedale (228) 228 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ɡɔːdɪdeɪ]

Gaudiedale 2011, ABInt62

p-n *Gaudiedale*

This field is named for the neighbouring farm.

Gaupies (1633) 1633 Muirhead NO723669 St Cyrus

[gapes]

Gaupies 2011, ABInt39

p-n *Gaupies*

This field is named after Gaupies Croft although this is not marked on the OS 2007 Explorer map. However, Gaupieshaugh is shown.

The Gean Tree Park (693) 693 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ ɡin tri park]

The Gean Tree Park 2011, ABInt45

SSE *the* + Sc *gean* + SSE *tree* + Sc *park*

Field with a wild cherry tree.

George Duncan Park (65) 65 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[dʒɔrdʒ dʌnsɪn pɑrk]

George Duncan Park 2009, ABInt46

pn *George Duncan* + Sc *park*

George Duncan Park is named after George Duncan; the landlord who lets the field to the farmer.

George Naughty # (1939) 1939 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

George Naughty 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn *George* + pn *Naughty*

Gibbons Field (137) 137 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[ɡɪbʌns fiəld]

Gibbons Field 2011, ABInt6

The Gibbons Field 2011, ABInt6

pn *Gibbons + SSE field*

There was an old croft in this field where a family called Gibbons used to stay. The remains of the croft can still be seen. This name is often used with the definite article.

The Gillanders (965) 965 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ ɡɪlændərz]

The Gillanders 2011, ABInt55

SSE *the + pn Gillanders*

This field is named for its proximity to a croft where a man called Gillanders lived. Alexander also records this personal names in use in place-names in the area and records Gillanderson c.1250 (1952: 290).

Gilmorton Field (1485) 1485 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[ɡɪlmɔrtən fiəld]

Gilmorton Field 2011, ABInt7

The Gilmorton 2011, ABInt7

p-n *Gilmorton + SSE field*

This field is closest to Gilmorton farm. The name is also used with only the specific element and the definite article.

Glebe (1232) 1232 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[ɡlib]

Glebe 2011, ABInt14

SSE *glebe*

The portion of land assigned to the parish minister. This farm is next to the church of Auchenblae.

Gloies myres infield # (1792) 1792 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Gloies myres infield # 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

p-n Gloies

Alexander records a Gloies Farm, the earliest form of which is *Tornoglois* 1588 (1952: 292).

Good Fold # (1835) 1835 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Good fold # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Description

Good Fold Ground # (1922) 1922 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Good fold ground # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Description

Good Infield # (1886) 1886 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Good infield # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Description

Good Infield # (1897) 1897 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Good Infield # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Description

Good Infield by George Naughty # (1938) 1938 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

Good Infield by George Naughty # 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

Description

Good Intown # (1958) 1958 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Good Intown # 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

Good Intown # (1990) 1990 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Good intown # 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

Good Intown # (1991) 1991 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Good intown # 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

Good Intown # (1994) 1994 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Good intown # 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

Good Intown # (2012) 2012 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Good intown # 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

Good Laighs (1377) 1377 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

Good Laighs 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

SSE good + SSE laighs

Good low-lying ground. Possibly a description.

Good Outfield # (1842) 1842 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Good outfield 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *good* + *Sc outfield*

Description?

The Goose Field (1449) 1449 Kemnay House NJ735153 Kemnay

[ðɪ ɡʊs fiəld]

The Goose Field 2011, ABInt26

The Goose Field 1688, KemnayHousePlan

SSE *the* + SSE *goose* + SSE *field*

There used to be a pond in this field, and the farmer claims that the geese, or whatever other type of bird was to be eaten for dinner was kept there. Field explains *goose* names as "land on which geese were pastured" (Field, 1972: 91).

Goose Lock # (1995) 1995 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Goose Lock 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *goose* + SSE *lock*

Pond where geese are kept. It is unclear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted.

The Goose Park (1488) 1488 Hill of Crimmond NJ823229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ ɡʊs pɑ:k]

The Goose Park 2011, ABInt21

SSE *the* + SSE *goose* + Sc *park*

Gordon's Park (190) 190 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[gɔ:dɪnz pɑ:k]

Gordon's Park 2011, ABInt62

p-n *Gordon's* + Sc *park*

The field belonging to Gordon.

Goskiehill (1050) 1050 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[gɔski hɪl]

Goskiehill 2011, ABInt16

Goskie Hill 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Goskie Hill 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Goskiehill*

The field is named after the farm Goskiehill. The historic forms show that this field-name used to be written as two separate words.

Goskiehill Croft† (2183) 1052 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Goskiehill Croft 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Goskiehill Croft 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Goskiehill Croft*

This field was named after a croft. The location is now referred to as Millies Field.

Gouk Hill (2040) 1363 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[gɔʊk hɪl]

Gouk Hill 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

Sc *gouk* + SSE *hill*

Hill of the cuckoo. This field is now called The Quarry Park.

Gourdon Hill (1221) 1221 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Gourdon Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

pn *Gourdon* ? + SSE *hill*

This location is also known as Bikmane Hill. The first element is not certain.

Government Field (2098) 392 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[gɒvɪrnmənt fiəld]

Government Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *government* + SSE *field*

This field was uncultivated until World War Two. The Government demanded that the land be cultivated to help relieve food shortages. The farmer refused and as a result, the government employed someone to work the land for them. This field is also known as The Winter Barley Field.

Gowk Hill† (2041) 1364 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

Gowk Hill† 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

Sc *gowk* + SSE *hill*

Cuckoo hill.

This field is now called The Bothy Park. Originally there were two fields with this name, recorded in the farm survey as Gowk Hill and Gouk Hill but now both names have changed.

Grass Whins # (1862) 1862 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Grass whins 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *grass* + SSE *whins*

Description?

Enclosure abundant in grass and gorse. It is unclear if this name is still in present-day use.

Graveyard (1083) 1083 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[grev jɑrd]

Graveyard 2011, ABInt16

Chapel Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Chapelyard Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE grave yard

'Site of, or next to a graveyard'.

There is a graveyard here for which the formal name is St Catherine's Burying Ground. This field is the supposed sight of a chapel and the earlier names indicate this: Chapel Yard Park (1789), Chapel Park (1807). The field-name is no longer marked on the OS 1st revision in 1904. Therefore, Graveyard is a relatively recent name.

Great Drain # (1771) 1771 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Great Drain 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE great + SSE drain

Field with a large drain. It is unclear if this field-name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Greatstean (114) 114 Boatleys NJ723161 Chapel of Garioch

[gret stin]

Greatstean 2011, ABInt4

SSE great + Sc stean

There is also a Greatstone Farm marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map, however, there is a large stone in this field which the farmer claims weighs thirty tons, so has given the name to both field and farm.

Green Bottom Muir† (2240) 2240 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Green Bottom Muir 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE green + SSE bottom + Sc muir

This location is now called Inchgray Croft.

Green Bottom Ward† (2237) 2237 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Green Bottom Ward 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE green + SSE bottom + Sc ward

This field has now been split into two smaller fields called North Field and South Field.

The Green Den Field (916) 916 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ grin dɛn fiəld]

The Green Den Field 2011, ABInt53

SSE *the* + p-n *Greenden* + SSE *field*

This field is closest to Greenden farm.

Greenkirkleys (1451) 1451 Kemnay House NJ735153 Kemnay

[grin kirklez]

Greenkirkleys 2011, ABInt26
Greenkirkley 1688, KemnayHousePlan

p-n *Greenkirtle* (?)

Greenkirtle appears as a farm name on OS maps until 1968 when the name of the farm changes to Wellbush. This could possibly have been the source of the original name which could have become corrupted. There is no evidence of any church at this location. The name is now used in the plural form.

Green-moss Haugh # (1770) 1770 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Green-moss Haugh 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE *green* + SSE *moss* + Sc *haugh*

Description?

It is unclear if this name is still in present-day use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Greens (1661) 1661 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[grinz]

Greens 2011, ABInt49

SSE *greens*

This field was named because of the green wood next to it. It must be a relatively recent name as it was the farmer who coined it.

Greens Park† (2147) 1081 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Greens Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Greens Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

pn *Green's* + Sc *park*

The first element is probably a personal name given the *s* ending. This field is now known as Twenty-Two Acre.

Groaning Stone (2021) 675 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[grɒnɪn stɪn]

Groaning Stone 2011, ABInt44

p-n *Groaning Stone*

This field is named after a large stone known as Groaning Stone. This field is also referred to as The Commony. The former name was Tom's Field.

The Grove (1450) 1450 Kemnay House NJ735153 Kemnay

[ðɪ gro:v]

The Grove 2011, ABInt26

The Grove 1688, KemnayHousePlan

SSE *the* + SSE *grove*

Field by a small wood.

H

The Haddo Field (421) 421 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ hado fiəld]

The Haddo Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + p-n *Haddo* + SSE *field*

This field is closest to the farm of Haddo. It can also be referred to as Square Field.

Hairy Holm # (2199) 2199 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Hairy Holm 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Hairy Holm 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

Sc *hairy* + SSE *holm*

For the first element the CSD definition of "ploughed ground" (s.v. *hair* n3), typical in the North East seems fitting. Alternatively, Taylor and Markus give two possible explanations, the first of which states "'hairy' in the sense of having rough vegetation?" This etymology is uncertain and seems the least likely in this instance. The second states that it could be a form of Sc *hare* 'grey; boundary-', with *-ie/(e)y*-suffix. This field is indeed on the estate boundary with Lands of Esslie and Lands of Thornton.

Hall (165) 165 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[hɑl]

Hall 2011, ABInt10

SSE *hall*

The local hall is in the corner of this field.

The Hall Field (16) 16 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[ðɪ hɑl fiəld]

The Hall Field 2011, ABInt8

The Hall 2011, ABInt8

SSE *the* + SSE *hall* + SSE *field*

The Hall of Dellavaired used to be in the corner but now it has been turned into a house.

Hard Park (1035) 1035 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[hɑrd pɑrk]

Hard Park 2011, ABInt16

SSE *hard* + Sc *park*

It is likely that the first element refers to the quality of the soil. Field describes hard names in England as 'land with hard surface' (1972: 97).

Hate Cock # (1811) 1811 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Hate Cock 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *hat* + SSE *cock*

Hat shaped field at an angle.

This name alludes to the shape of the field. Similar examples of this name include Cocked Hat in Durnford W and Almondbury WRY and Cocked Hat Plantation in Elkesley Nt. Field gives the meaning "land shaped like a tricorne hat" (Field 1972:49).

See also Cocked Hat.

Hattoncrook Park (66) 66 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[hɑtʌn krʌk pɑrk]

Hattoncrook Park 2009, ABInt46

p-n *Hattoncrook + Sc park*

This field is located next to the farm of Hattoncrook.

The Hauchie (187) 187 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ haʃi]

The hauchie 2011, ABInt62
Hauch 2011, ABInt62

SSE *the + Sc hauch*

The Haugh (131) 131 Boatleys NJ723161 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ haʊ]

The Haugh 2011, ABInt4

SSE *the + Sc haugh*

The Haugh (147) 147 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[ðɪ haʊ]

The Haugh 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the + Sc haugh*

The Haugh (171) 171 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ haʊ]

The haugh 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the + Sc haugh*

Haugh (1297) 1297 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[haʊ]

Haugh 2009, ABInt11

Sc haugh

This field is also referred to as Damiey Park.

Haugh # (1848) 1848 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

haugh 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh

Description?

Haugh # (1853) 1853 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Haugh 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh

Description?

Haugh # (1858) 1858 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Haugh 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh

Description?

Haugh # (1865) 1865 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

haugh 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh

Description?

Haugh # (1866) 1866 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

haugh 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh

Description?

Haugh # (1962) 1962 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

haugh 1774, InversSurvey1

Sc haugh

Description?

Haugh Field # (1132) 1132 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795 Arbuthnott

Haugh Field 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

Sc haugh + SSE field

Haugh ground # (1854) 1854 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Haugh ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh + SSE ground

Description?

Haugh ground # (1855) 1855 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Haugh ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh + SSE ground

Description?

Haugh ground # (1856) 1856 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Haugh ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh + SSE ground

Description?

Haugh ground # (1863) 1863 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Haugh ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh + SSE ground

Description?

Haugh ground # (1864) 1864 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Haugh ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc haugh + SSE ground

Description?

Haugh ground # (2014) 2014 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

haugh ground 1774, InversSurvey1

Sc haugh + SSE ground

Description?

Haugh Park† (2150) 1084 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Haugh Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
 Haugh Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc haugh + Sc park

This field is now called Twenty-four Acre.

Haughs of Benholm (1215) 1215 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Haughs of Benholm c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc haughs + SSE of + p-n Benholm

The Burn of Benholm flows along the edge of this field. The farm is now called Haughs of Benholm although it is possible that this was named after the field. Scott (2004: 163) discusses *haugh of* names and states that the majority of such formations "provide evidence for the incursion of Scots into formerly Gaelic speaking areas."

Head (1201) 1201 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Head c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n Head

This field is named after Craighead farm.

Headlands Park # (1772) 1772 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Headlands Park 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1
 Headlands Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
 Headlans Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE headlands + Sc park

The *OED* gives the meaning of the headlands as "a strip of land in a ploughed field, left for convenience in turning the plough at the end of the furrows, or near the border; in old times used as a boundary" (s.v. *headland* n.1) . It is unclear if the name is still in present-day use as no interview was conducted at this location.

Heater Park (1781) 1781 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[hitɪr park]

Heater Park 2009, ABInt5

SSE heater + Sc park

Heater Park also refers to a triangular shaped piece of land. Field gives the definition “names alluding to triangular pieces of land, the reference being to the piece of metal formerly used to heat a flat iron, and of the same shape” (Field, 1972: 101). This matches exactly with the explanation given by the farmer. Although numerous examples can be found in England such as Heater Close, Heater Croft, Heater Field, this example is the only occurrence so far recorded in Scotland.

Heid the Hill (1305) 1305 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[hid ðɪ hi]

Heid the Hill 2009, ABInt11

Sc heid + SSE the + SSE hill

This field is at the top of a hill. It was formerly known as Mores Park.

Helenagoyne Park # (2248) 2248 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Helenagoyne Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Helenagoyne Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

? + *Sc park*

The first element is obscure. The most plausible explanation would be to ascribe it as a personal name.

Hen Hoose (61) 61 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[hɛn hʊs]

Hen Hoose 2009, ABInt32

SSE hen + Sc hoose

Enclosure for hens.

Hens Park (1418) 1418 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[hɛnz park]

Hens Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE hens + Sc park

Enclosure for hens.

High Hill (242) 242 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[haɪ hɪl]

High Hill 2011, ABInt61

SSE *high* + SSE *hill*

Hill (109) 109 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[hɪl]

Hill 2011, ABInt1

The Hill Park 2011, ABInt1

SSE *hill*

This field can also be referred to as The Hill Park.

Hill (139) 139 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[hɪl]

Hill 2011, ABInt6

SSE *hill*

This field can also be called The Craig.

The Hill (179) 179 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ hɪl]

The Hill 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the* + SSE *hill*

The Hill (185) 185 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ hɪl]

The Hill 2011, ABInt62

SSE *the* + SSE *hill*

The Hill (368) 368 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[ðɪ hɪl]

The Hill 2011, ABInt24

SSE *the* + SSE *hill*

The Hill (475) 475 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[ðɪ hɪl]

The Hill 2011, ABInt31

SSE *the* + SSE *hill*

Hill (1202) 1202 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *hill*

The Hill (1519) 1519 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ hɪl]

The Hill 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + SSE *hill*

Hill (1663) 1663 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[hɪl]

Hill 2011, ABInt49

SSE *hill*

The Hill Field (311) 311 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ hɪl fiəld]

The Hill Field 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *hill* + SSE *field*

The Hill Field (921) 921 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ hɪl fiəld]

The Hill Field 2011, ABInt53

SSE *the* + SSE *hill* + SSE *field*

Hill Field (1027) 1027 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[hɪl fiəld]

Hill Field 2011, ABInt16

SSE hill + SSE field

This field was previously known as Hillend Parks and East Hillend Parks.

Hill Field (1048) 1048 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[hɪl fiəld]

Hill Field 2011, ABInt16

SSE hill + SSE field

Hill Field (1151) 1151 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[hɪl fiəld]

Hill Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE hill + SSE field

The Hill Field (1156) 1156 Grains of Fetteresso NO819863 Fetteresso

[ðɪ hɪl fiəld]

The Hill Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE the + SSE hill + SSE field

The Hill Field (1435) 1435 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[ðɪ hɪl fiəld]

The Hill Field 2011, ABInt3

The Hill 2011, ABInt3

SSE the + SSE hill + SSE field

Hill Field # (1253) 1253 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795 Arbuthnott

Hill Field 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

SSE hill + SSE field

Hill Field† (1117) 1117 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Hill Field 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE hill + SSE field

This field is also known as Fairies Hillock and is also marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map. Hill Field is now obsolete as the farmer at Castleton no longer uses any field-names.

The Hill Muirhead (1636) 1636 Muirhead NO723669 St Cyrus

[ðɪ hɪl mu:rhɪd]

The Hill Muirhead 2011, ABInt39

SSE *the* + SSE *hill* + p-n *Muirhead*

This farmer owns two farms, both with a field called The Hill so the farm name is also required to provide enough differentiation.

Hill Park (49) 49 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[hɪl pɑ:k]

Hill Park 2009, ABInt23

SSE *hill* + Sc *park*

Hill Park (85) 85 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[hɪl pɑ:k]

Hill Park 2009, ABInt5

SSE *hill* + Sc *park*

Hill Park (175) 175 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[hɪl pɑ:k]

Hill Park 2011, ABInt10

SSE *hill* + Sc *park*

This field can also be called Back of the Wood.

The Hill Park (600) 600 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[ðɪ hɪl pɑ:k]

The Hill Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + SSE *hill* + Sc *park*

Hill Park (1422) 1422 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[hɪl pɑ:k]

Hill Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE hill + Sc park

Hill Park (1493) 1493 Hill of Crimmond NJ823229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[hɪl park]

Hill Park 2011, ABInt21
The Hill Park 2011, ABInt21

SSE hill + Sc park

This name can be used with the definite article.

Hill Park† (2142) 1082 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Hill Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Hill Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE hill + Sc park

This name is now obsolete and the field has merged with several others. It is now referred to as the Twenty-Two Acre.

The Hill Parks (822) 822 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[ðɪ hɪl parks]

The Hill Parks 2011, ABInt51

SSE the + SSE hill + Sc parks

This name refers to two fields.

The Hill Parks (2024) 824 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[ðɪ hɪl parks]

The Hill Parks 2011, ABInt51

SSE the + SSE hill + Sc parks

This name refers to two fields. They can also be called Mains of Tulloch.

Hill Shott† (2210) 2198 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Hill Shot 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE hill + Sc shot

A shot is "a piece of ground, *esp* one cropped rotationally" (CSD, s.v. *shot* n7). This field is now called East Longhill Park.

Hill† (1127) 1127 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Hill 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *hill*

This name is now obsolete as the farmer no longer uses any field-names.

Hillbrae (1256) 1256 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[hɪl bre]

Hillbrae 2011, ABInt30

p-n *Hillbrae*

Field closest to Hillbrae farm.

Hillend # (2200) 2200 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Hillend 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
Hillend Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *hill* + SSE *end*

Field at the foot of a hill.

Hillend Parks (2182) 1027 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[hɪl end parks]

Hillend Parks 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Hillend Parks 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
East Hillend Parks 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
East Hillend Parks 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *hill* + SSE *end* + Sc *parks*

This location is at the bottom of a hill. The field is now called Hill Field.

Hillhead of Ord† (2187) 1043 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Hillhead of Ord 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Hillhead of Ord 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *hillhead* + SSE *of* + p-n *Ord*

It is unclear if Ord referred to a farm or the general area. This location could also be called Kings Seat and is now called Letterbox.

Hillheid Park (2034) 1298 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[hɪl hɪd pɑːk]

Hillhead Park 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE *hill* + Sc *heid* + Sc *park*

Field at the top of the hill.

Hillies Brae (168) 168 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[hɪlɪz bre]

Hillies brae 2011, ABInt10

p-n *Hillie's* + Sc *brae*

Field next to Hill of Clyne farm. Hillies is the diminutive form.

Hillies Hill (1262) 1262 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[hɪlɪz hɪl]

Hillies Hill 2011, ABInt30

p-n *Hillies* + SSE *hill*

The Ordnance Survey maps show this hill to be called Hill of Selbie. Hillies is the diminutive form used by the farmer for the name of his farm Little Hillbrae so the name is given to show that this part of the hill belongs to Little Hillbrae.

Hillock # (1965) 1965 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

hillock 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *hillock*

Description?

Hillock Faughs # (1916) 1916 Pitmunie[^] NJ663151 Monymusk

hillock faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *hillock* + Sc *faughs*

Hillock Fold # (1926) 1926 Pitmunie[^] NJ663151 Monymusk

Hillock fold 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *hillock* + SSE *fold*

Hillock Park† (2137) 1100 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Hillock Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Hillock Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc hillock + Sc park

This field-name is obsolete as the field has been absorbed into Broom Park.

Hillock Park† (2152) 0 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Hillock Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Sc hillock + Sc park

Hillocks (80) 80 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[hɪləks]

Hillocks 2009, ABInt5

p-n *Hillocks*

This field is closest to the farm of Hillocks.

Holes Haugh # (1819) 1819 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Holes haugh 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE holes + SSE haugh

Flat piece of land with holes in it situated next to a river.
This location is on the bank of the River Don.

Holly Number One # (1736) 1736 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Holly Number One 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE holly + SSE number one

The name probably alludes to holly bushes. Field gives the meaning 'land on which holly grew' although adds that Jeffrey Radley's article 'Holly as a winter feed' (in *Ag Hist Rev* IX, ii, 89ff) shows that "holly was an important fodder crop, particularly in the north Midlands" (Field, 1972: 106). There are two Holly fields so numbers are used to further distinguish them.

Holly Number Two # (1737) 1737 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Holly Number Two 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE holly + SSE number two

See Holly Number One.

Holmes (1183) 1183 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Holmes c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *holmes*

'flat low-lying ground by a river or stream'

A burn marks the boundary of this field. There are several examples of this element in English field-names such as (The) Holme, Holme Close and Holme Field.

Holms of Wattison Bank† (1116) 1116 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Holms of Wattison Bank 1900, CastletonDiary1

Holms 1900, CastletonDiary1

Wattison Bank 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *holms* + SSE *of* + pn (?) *wattison* + SSE *bank*

This name is no longer used. It seems likely that *Wattison* is a personal name.

Home Brae # (1722) 1722 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Home Brae 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *home* + Sc *brae*

Field states that *home* field-names in England refer to 'land near centre of farm or township' (1972: 107). This field is located relatively centrally in the lands of the estate although its proximity to the farmstead of Mill of Pitmedden Dairy Farm (part of the Westhall estate) is probably the reason for this name.

Home Farm (1106) 1106 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[hom farm]

Home Farm 2011, ABInt16

SSE *home* + SSE *farm*

This name refers to the farm yard at the Home Farm on Fettercairn estate.

Honeybank Side Hill (1003) 1003 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

[hʌnibank saɪd hɪl]

Honeybank Side Hill 2011, ABInt60

p-n *Honeybank* + SSE *side* + SSE *hill*

The hill at the side of Honeybank farm.

The Hoose Field (426) 426 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ hʊs fiəld]

The House Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE the + Sc hoose + SSE field

'Field at the house'

Hoose Field (1031) 1031 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[hʊs fiəld]

Hoose Field 2011, ABInt16

Sc hoose + SSE field

This field was previously called New Park.

Hoose Field (1089) 1089 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[hʊs fiəld]

Hoose Field 2011, ABInt16

Sc hoose + SSE field

The Hoose Field (1159) 1159 Grains of Fetteresso NO819863 Fetteresso

[ðɪ hʊs fiəld]

The Hoose Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE the + Sc hoose + SSE field

Field at the house.

Hoose Park (87) 87 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[hʊs park]

Hoose Park 2011, ABInt1

The Hoose Park 2011, ABInt1

Sc hoose + Sc park

This field-name can be used with the definite article.

Hoose Park (526) 526 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[hʉs park]

Hoose Park 2009, ABInt34

The Hoose 2011, ABInt34

Sc hoose + Sc park

Field at the farmhouse. Different variants of this name were given at different interviews, although it seems that both are used interchangeably rather than one having replaced another.

Hoose Park (1278) 1278 West Field NJ589269 Leslie (Gordon)

[hʉs park]

Hoose Park 2011, ABInt57

Sc hoose + Sc park

Hoose Park (1494) 1494 Hill of Crimmond NJ823229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[hʉs park]

Hoose Park 2011, ABInt21

The Hoose Park 2011, ABInt21

Sc hoose + Sc park

This name can also be used with the definite article.

The Hoose Park (1597) 1597 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ hʉs park]

The Hoose Park 2011, ABInt36

SSE the + Sc hoose + Sc park

'Field at the house'

The Horse Haugh # (1860) 1860 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

The horse haugh # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE the + SSE horse + Sc haugh

Are where horses were kept.

The Horse Park (634) 634 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ hɔrs pɑ:k]

The Horse Park 2011, ABInt42

SSE *the* + SSE *horse* + Sc *park*

The farmer gave two possible explanations for this name. Clydesdale horses used to be kept at this farm. The horsemen stopped at 11 o'clock in the summer time and put their horse in this field so they weren't so far to take in for 1pm because it was near the stable. Or this farm had a lot of trouble with grass sickness, a disease that affects horses so the farmer suggested that it could also be related to this.

The Horse Park (1260) 1260 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[ðɪ hɔrs pɑ:k]

Horse 2011, ABInt30

The Horse Park 2011, ABInt30

SSE *the* + SSE *horse* + Sc *park*

Land where the horses are kept.

Horseshoe (1169) 1169 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Horseshoe c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *horseshoe*

This field is shaped like a horseshoe. A road marks the boundary of the field on one side with trees on two sides and curving round the other. Conversely, Schneider (1997: 11) discusses Horse Shoe Close in Tilsworth which is actually rectangular in shape.

Horseshoe Park (68) 68 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[hɔrs ʃɜ:pɑ:k]

Horseshoe Park 2009, ABInt46

p-n *Horseshoe* + Sc *park*

In the English Field-name Dictionary, Horseshoe Park appears under shape. The English examples Horse Shoe Field, Horse Shoe Piece 'are names probably alluding to pieces of land shaped like a horse shoe' (Field, 1972: 109). However, this field refers to a pub named the Horseshoe pub which was built on the land. Previously the field had been called Smiddy Park as it was the sight of a smith's workshop and hence why the pub and field got their names. Joan Schneider also includes Horse Shoe Close (Tilsworth) in the shape category, although she notes that "the shape of this field does not suggest a horse shoe. It

was enclosed some time between 1630 and 1750 and could have accommodated horses belonging to the Bull Inn” (Schneider, 1997: 19).

Hospital Shields Field (1632) 1632 Muirhead NO723669 St Cyrus

[hɒspɪtl̩ ʃiəldz fiəld]

Hospital Shields Field 2011, ABInt39

p-n Hospital Shields + SSE field

This field is closest to the farm of Hospital Shields

House Field # (1136) 1136 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795 Arbuthnott

House Field 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

SSE house + SSE field

It is unclear if this field-name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

House Park # (2202) 2202 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

House Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE house + Sc park

This field was previously called Black Dyke.

How Fold # (1982) 1982 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

How fold # 1774, InversSurvey1

Sc how + SSE fold

It is unclear if this name is still in use as no interview was conducted at this location.

How Fold # (2002) 2002 East Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

How fold 1774, InversSurvey1

Sc how + SSE fold

How Ford Park (1273) 1273 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

[haʊ fɔrd park]

How Ford Park 2011, ABInt56

Sc how + SSE ford + Sc park

This field is next to the river Ury.

The Howe (472) 472 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[ðɪ haʊ]

The Howe 2011, ABInt31

SSE the + Sc howe

The Howe (725) 725 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ haʊ]

The Howe 2011, ABInt47

SSE the + Sc howe

Howe (749) 749 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[haʊ]

Howe 2011, ABInt49

Sc howe

'Field at a hollow'

Howe Hillies (1255) 1255 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[haʊ hɪlɪz]

Howe Hillies 2011, ABInt30

Sc howe + p-n Hillies

Hollow next to Hillbrae farm.

Howe Park (477) 477 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[haʊ park]

Howe Park 2011, ABInt31

Sc howe + Sc park

Field at a hollow.

Howe Park (516) 516 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[hau park]

Howe Park 2009, ABInt34

The Howe 2011, ABInt34

Sc howe + Sc park

Field at a hollow.

The specific element can be used without the generic *park* but with the addition of the definite article. These variants were provided at two separate interviews but both are still currently used interchangeably.

The Howe Park (612) 612 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[ðɪ hau park]

The Howe Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE the + Sc howe + Sc park

Howford Haugh (1502) 1502 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[hau ford hax]

Howford Haugh 2011, ABInt12

Sc how + SSE ford + Sc haugh

This field is located on the banks of the River Urie. There is a natural ford in the river at this location.

The Howford Park# (1523) 1523 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

The Howford Park# 2011, ABInt12

SSE the + p-n Howford + Sc park

This field has now been sold for houses. The second element is taken from the name Howford Bridge which refers to a bridge over the river Urie.

Hungry Hills (1276) 1276 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

[hʌŋgre hɪlz]

Hungry Hills 2011, ABInt56

SSE hungry SSE hills

The first element likely refers to the poor quality of the land.

Huntershill Plantation (1047) 1047 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[hʌntɛrʒ hɪl planteɪn]

Huntershill Plantation 2011, ABInt16
 Hunters Hill 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
 Hunters Hill 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Huntershill* + SSE *plantation*

Area of trees at Huntershill.

The Huts (732) 732 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ hʌts]

The Huts 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + SSE *huts*

There used to be an army camp in this field during World War Two and the huts are a remnant of this.

I

In Glennie # (1941) 1941 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

In Glennie 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

description

Inchgray Croft # (2241) 2240 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Inchgray Croft 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Inchgray Croft*

This field was previously called Green Bottom Muir.

Inclosure # (1843) 1843 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Inclosure 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Inclosure # (1852) 1852 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Inclosure 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Inclosures with Feal # (1831) 1831 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Inclosures with Feal 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Feal (aslo *fi*ll) refers to feudal tenure or a feudal tenant such as a paid servant or workman (CDS, s.v.*fi*ll n1,2,3).

Infield # (1791) 1791 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Infield 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

description

Infield # (1824) 1824 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Infield 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Infield # (1894) 1894 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Infield 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Infield # (1895) 1895 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Infield 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Infield of Damhead # (1805) 1805 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Infield of Damhead 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

description

Infield of Gauldnook # (1874) 1874 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Infield of Gauldnook 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Infield Robert John # (1807) 1807 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Infield Robert John 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

description

Infront of Hoose (1681) 1681 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[ɪnfrʌnt ɒv hʊs]

Infront of Hoose 2011, ABInt38

SSE *infront* + SSE *of* + Sc *hoose*

Infront of Selbie (292) 292 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ɪnfrʌnt ɒv sɛlbi]

Infront of Selbie 2011, ABInt22

SSE *infront* + SSE *of* + pn *Selbie*

This field is situated infront of a house belonging to Selbie.

Infront of Sunny Brae (319) 319 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ɪnfrʌnt ɒv sʌni bre]

Infront of Sunny Brae 2011, ABInt22

SSE *infront* + SSE *of* + p-n *Sunny Brae*

Sunny Brae is the name of a croft.

Intown # (1801) 1801 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Intown 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

description

Intown # (1873) 1873 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Intown 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Intown # (1896) 1896 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Intown 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Intown # (1904) 1904 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Intown 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Intown # (1955) 1955 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Intown 1774, InversSurvey1

description

Intown # (1956) 1956 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Intown 1774, InversSurvey1

description

Intown # (1957) 1957 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Intown 1774, InversSurvey1

description

Intown # (1959) 1959 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Intown 1774, InversSurvey1

description

Intown # (1977) 1977 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Intown 1774, InversSurvey1

description

Intown # (1997) 1997 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Intown 1774, InversSurvey1

description

Intown by Elmslie # (1911) 1911 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Intown by Elmslie 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Intown by John Emslie # (1888) 1888 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Intown by John Emslie 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Inverbervie Royalty By (1226) 1226 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Inverbervie Royalty By c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Inverbervie* + *Sc royalty* + ON bý

Inverbervie is used to distinguish this field from Royalty By on the same estate. This field is closer to Inverbervie, or at least closer to the road to Inverbervie. There are a few field-names in England that contain the element *royal* (**Royal Meadow**, Brinnington Ch ; **Roylance**, Toft Ch ; **Royle(s)**, Acton Ch, Over Alderley Ch). Field states that this element is from OE ryge 'land on which rye was grown' (1972: 186)

Irvine (977) 977 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[IRVIN]

Irvine 2011, ABInt55

pn *Irvine*

This field is named after a family of Irvines who lived in the croft at this field.

Irvine (1534) 1534 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[IRVIN]

Irvine 2011, ABInt40

pn (?) *Irvine*

The Island (112) 112 Boatleys NJ723161 Chapel of Garioch

[ðI aɪlənd]

The Island 2011, ABInt4

SSE *the* + SSE *island*

This field is almost separated by the water of the river Don. This area is named on the OS 2007 Explorer map as Lower Inches.

Island Haugh Covered With Broom # (1861) 1861 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Island haugh covered with broom 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Description

J

The Jail (528) 528 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[ðɪ dʒaɪl]

Jail Park 2009, ABInt34

The Jail 2011, ABInt34

SSE *the* + Sc *jail*

English field-names with the *jail* element are recorded four times; Jail Bird, Jail Close, Jail Field, Jail Meadow. Field attributes the source of the names to 'land adjoining a prison although notes that it is possible that Jail Bird could possibly mean 'hillside beside a prison' (1972: 116).

However, this field, Jail Park was given its name because it is a small triangular field with two sides enclosed by railway fences and the third side with a ten feet high wall. Therefore it is possible that the fields in England were also named because their structure resembles a jail.

The Jail is always used with the particularly Scots pronunciation /ðɪ'dʒaɪl/.

This field can also be referred to as Jail Park.

James Grant # (1940) 1940 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

James Grant 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn James Grant

James Grant # (1942) 1942 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

James Grant 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn *James Grant*

James Grant Infield # (1935) 1935 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

James Grant Infield 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn *James Grant* + SSE *infield*

Jiners Park (1302) 1302 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[dʒɪnɛrz park]

Joiners Park 2009, ABInt11

Sc *jiners* + Sc *park*

'joiners park'

This field is now in trees and the name is no longer used but a joiner used to have his workshop here.

John Ewan # (1814) 1814 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

John Ewan 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

pn *John Ewan*

John Gleme Infield # (1936) 1936 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

John Gleme Infield 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn *John Gleme + SSE infield*

John Glennie # (1934) 1934 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

John Glennie 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn *John Glennie*

John Glenny # (1950) 1950 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

John Glenny 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn *John Glennie*

John Revels # (1947) 1947 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

John Revels 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

pn *John Revels*

John Wright # (1785) 1785 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

John Wright 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

pn *John Wright*

Johnshaven (1780) 1780 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Johnshaven c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Johnshaven*

This field is closest to the town of Johnshaven.

Johnshaven Brae (1170) 1170 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Johnshaven Brae c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Johnshaven + Sc brae*

This field is located next to the field Johnshaven and is on a hill.

K

Kennel # (1739) 1739 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Kennel 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE kennel

Building where the dogs were kept. It is not certain whether this name is still used as the field-name because no interview was conducted at this location.

The Kennels (1580) 1580 Chapel Yards NJ841159 Fintray

[ðɪ kɛnlz]

The Kennels 2011, ABInt36
The Kennels Field 2011, ABInt36

SSE the + SSE kennels

Game keepers cottage is here and they had the kennels for the dogs.

Kerrfield (1088) 1088 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɛr fiəld]

Kerrfield 2011, ABInt16

p-n *Kerrfield*

Maps from 1982 show that this field used to be two smaller fields called Muirhead Crofts and Landend Moss . There is now a small croft or farm called Kerrfield although this name implies that at some stage the field was called Kerr Field and was then taken as the name of the farm rather than the other way about.

Kiln Croft† (2177) 1060 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Kiln Croft 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Kiln Croft 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Kiln Croft*

This field is now known as Stable.

Kiln Park (1094) 1094 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɪln park]

Kiln Park 2011, ABInt16
 Kiln Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
 Kiln Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE kiln + Sc park

A kiln, probably for burning lime was situated in this field.

Kiln Park† (1110) 1110 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Kiln Park 1900, CastletonDiary1
 Kiln 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE kiln + Sc park

The farming diary also referred to this field simply as Kiln.

Kincardine Park Moss† (2156) 1069 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Kincardine Park Moss 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

p-n Kincardine + Sc park + SSE moss

The *Kincardine* element comes from either this location's proximity to Mill of Kincardine or Castleton of Kincardine. This field is now called Big Haugh North.

Kings Park (1071) 1071 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kɪŋz park]

Kings Park 2011, ABInt16
 King's Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
 Kings Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE kings + Sc park

Field provides the explanation "'land held by (the) king', there being nothing in most forms to indicate whether the holder was the crown or a bearer of the surname King" (1972: 118). This field totals 31 acres and is situated in the same place as the remains of Kincardine Castle. A new castle was built on the site in 1894 incorporating some of the remains of the older one. Therefore, it seems likely that this field could have been held by the king. This theory is further supported by the presence of King's Deer Park to the north of the estate boundary which is marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map. The Estate surveys show that this field was split into a number of smaller fields in 1789: King's Park, Bank Park, Crofts Park and Betts Acre. In 1807 all of these fields are marked as Kings Park.

Kings Seat† (2186) 1043 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Kings Seat 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
 Kings Seat 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *King's* + SSE *seat*

There are a number of *king* names on this estate suggesting that it was linked to royalty. This field could also be referred to as Hillhead of Ord, although the present-day name is Letterbox.

Kingseat Brae (1324) 1324 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[kɪŋsɪt bre]

Kingseat Brae 2009, ABInt13

p-n *Kingseat* + Sc *brae*

The neighbouring farm is called Kingseat and there is a Kingseat Wood which gives its name to one of the other fields on this farm. Therefore, it seems likely that the first element is also derived from the existing farm name Kingseat. However, this field is situated at the opposite side of the farm.

Kingseat Wood (1312) 1312 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[kɪŋsɪt wɪd]

Kingseat Wood 2009, ABInt13

p-n *Kingseat Wood*

This field is situated next to Kingseat Wood.

Kipsiet (1130) 1130 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Kipsie 1900, CastletonDiary1

Sc *kipsie*

Possibly the diminutive form of Sc *kip* 'a jutting or projecting point on a hill, a peak' (CSD, s.v. *kip* n1). This name is now obsolete.

The Kirk Knows (663) 663 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ kɪrk naʊz]

The Kirk Knows 2011, ABInt43

SSE *the* + Sc *kirk* + Sc *knows*

Hilly ground belonging to the church.

There used to be a chapel near this field (hence the names Chapel Parks on the same farm).

Kirk Shadet (1111) 1111 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Kirk Shade 1900, CastletonDiary1

p-n *Kirkshade*

Field closest to the farm of Kirkshade. This name is now obsolete.

Kirk Yard # (1809) 1809 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Kirk yard 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

Sc *kirk* + SSE *yard*

Land in front of a church.

Kirktown Park # (1783) 1783 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Kirktown Park 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

Sc *Kirktown* + Sc *park*

Field closest to the town.

Kirkys (1445) 1445 Tullo' of Benholm NO795702 Benholm

[kɪykɪz]

Kirkys 2011, ABInt54

Sc *kirkys*

Kirk is the Scots word for church and in this name it is used in the diminutive form.

Kirriemuir # (1720) 1720 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Kirriemuir # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

? + Sc *muir*

The first element is unclear.

Kitchen Park (1325) 1325 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[kɪtʃIn park]

Kitchen Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE kitchen + Sc park

This field can be seen from the kitchen window of the farmhouse.

Kitchen Park at Redhouse (1567) 1567 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267
Bourtie

[kɪtʃɪn pɑ:k ɑ:t rɪd hʊs]

Kitchen Park at Redhouse 2011, ABInt18

SSE kitchen + Sc park + SSE at + p-n Redhouse

This field can be seen from the kitchen window of Redhouse Farm. A number of farms were amalgamated into one so it is necessary in this case to include a farm name.

Knappie (1546) 1546 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[knæpe]

Knappie 2011, ABInt52

Sc knappie

This field has a knap, a lump, in the centre of it. The name is used in the diminutive.

Knappy Fold # (1883) 1883 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

knappy fold 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc knappie + SSE fold

Knappy Fold Ground Faughs # (1884) 1884 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

knappy fold ground faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

description

Knowe Park (1092) 1092 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[nɒ park]

Knowe Park 2011, ABInt16

Knowe Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Sc knowe + Sc park

Knox Hill (1229) 1229 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Knox Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n Knox + SSE hill

This field is close to Upper Knox farm, although there is also a Middle Knox Farm and a Nether Knox farm. The OS Explorer 2007 map marks Knox Hill and also Dendoldrum Hill on the other side, so it is likely that this name indicates belonging.

Kyloestead (2115) 2115 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[kaɪlostɛd]

Kyloestead 2009, ABInt63

G kyloe + SSE stead

Field with an enclosure for Highland cattle.

Kyloe: 'One of a breed of small Highland cattle' (CSD, s.v. *kyloe* n1).

L

Lackarty Folds # (1999) 1999 East Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Lackarty folds 1774, InversSurvey1

(?) *Lackarty + SSE folds*

Lackarty is not listed in Black's The Surnames of Scotland (1946) and no evidence can be found to suggest that it is found locally which means that it is unlikely to be a surname.

Lade Park (1578) 1578 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[led park]

Lade Park 2011, ABInt36

Sc lade + Sc park

There used to be a mill at this farm (hence the name Newmill) and a watercourse ran through this field to supply it.

Ladyleys (470) 470 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[lede lez]

Ladyleys 2011, ABInt31

p-n *Ladyleys*

This field is closest to the farm of Ladyleys. There is also a historical field-name Lady's Leys on the neighbouring farm Kilblean.

Lady's Leyst (1656) 1656 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Lady's Leys 1710, KilbleanDiary1

p-n *Lady's Leys*

Ladylays, without the apostrophe, appears on the Ordnance Survey Map 1870. This name is no longer used by the farmer at Kilblean.

Lairds Park (1581) 1581 Chapel Yards NJ841159 Fintray

[lerdz park]

Lairds Park 2011, ABInt36

Sc *lairds* + Sc *park*

This field has now been sold for houses and Lairds Park has been used as a street name.

Lammasmuir (2026) 1033 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[lamas mʌr]

Lammasmuir 2011, ABInt16

Lammas Muir 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *lammas* + Sc *muir*

This location is also known as Big Moor.

Lammers Field (937) 937 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[lamɪrz fiəld]

Lammers Field 2011, ABInt55

p-n *Lammers* + SSE *field*

Field closes to Lammerwells Farm.

Lammers Field (1716) 1716 Lammerwells NJ829229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[lamɪrz fiəld]

Lammers 2011, ABInt28

Lammers Field 2011, ABInt28

p-n *Lammers* + SSE *field*

Field at the farmhouse at Lammerwells farm. The farmer owns more than one farm. The specific element can be used on its own in some instances.

Landend Moss† (2165) 1088 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Landend Moss 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

East Landsend 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Landend* + SSE *moss*

Land End appears to be a farm name on the early estate maps. This location is also called East Landsend on the 1807 map. The current name is Kerrfield.

Landend Plantation # (2194) 2194 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Landendst† (2155) 1075 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Landends 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

p-n *landends*

This name referred to the piece of land at the boundary of Land End farm. Field states that this "may be a transferred name alluding to distant fields, or merely a reference to the fact that these pieces of land were at the boundary of the ridged arable field" (1972: 122).

Land's End (283) 283 Haddoch NJ705167 Monymusk

[landz ɛnd]

Land's End 2011, ABInt20

SSE *land's* + SSE *end*

This is the farthest point on the farm.

The Lang Fauld (1515) 1515 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ laŋ fold]

The Long Fauld 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + Sc *lang* + Sc *fauld*

The Lang Field (835) 835 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[ðɪ lɑŋ fiəld]

The Long Field 2011, ABInt51

SSE *the* + Sc *lang* + SSE *field*

Lang Field (964) 964 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[lɑŋ fiəld]

Lang Field 2011, ABInt55

Sc *lang* + SSE *field*

This is a long, narrow field compared to the others on the farm.

The Lang Hill (1516) 1516 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ lɑŋ hɪl]

The Long Hill 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + Sc *lang* + SSE *hill*

The Lang Moss (678) 678 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[ðɪ lɑŋ mɒs]

The Lang Moss 2011, ABInt44

SSE *the* + Sc *lang* + SSE *moss*

'the long moss'

Lang Park (58) 58 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[lɑŋ park]

Lang Park 2009, ABInt32

Sc *lang* + Sc *park*

Lang Park (82) 82 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[lɑŋ park]

Long Park 2009, ABInt5

Sc lang + Sc park

The Lang Park (439) 439 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[ðɪ laŋ park]

The Lang Park 2011, ABInt27
 Lang Haugh 1863, KilbleanDiary2
 Lang Haugh 1969, KilbleanDiary3

SSE *the + Sc lang + Sc park*

The changes brought about by the Agricultural Revolution can be seen in this name as the generic element changes from *haugh* to *park*.

The Lang Park (501) 501 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðɪ laŋ park]

The Lang Park 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the + Sc lang + Sc park*

The Lang Park (620) 620 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[ðɪ laŋ park]

The Lang Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the + Sc lang + Sc park*

The Lang Park (664) 664 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ laŋ park]

The Lang Park 2011, ABInt43

SSE *the + Sc lang + Sc park*

Lang Park (1408) 1408 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[laŋ park]

Lang Park 2011, ABCorr2

Sc lang + Sc park

Lang Park (1470) 1470 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[lɑŋ park]

Lang Park 2011, ABInt7
The Lang Park 2011, ABInt7

Sc lang + Sc park

This field-name is also used with the definite article.

Latch Park† (1119) 1119 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Latch Park 1900, CastletonDiary1
Latch 1900, CastletonDiary1

Sc latch + Sc park

Mossy enclosure

The precise location of this field is unknown because the field-names from this farm were taken from a farming diary. This name also appeared in the source in the shortened form Latch. The name is now obsolete.

Lawtree Park† (2244) 1090 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Lawtree Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
Lawtree Park 1798, FettercairnEsPlan1

Sc law + SSE tree + Sc park

This name has now changed to Courtfield. Although this should not lead one to assume that *court* and *law* are related. It is more likely that the first element refers to "a rounded, usu conical hill, freq isolated or conspicuous" or an artificial mound (*CSD*, s.v. *law* n2 n1). The early estate maps show that there is a distinctive mound of trees in the centre of this field.

The Lay-by Field (1162) 1162 Grains of Fetteresso NO819863 Fetteresso

[ðɪ le baɪ fiəld]

The Lay-by Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE the + SSE lay-by + SSE field

The Leg (270) 270 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[ðɪ læg]

The Leg 2011, ABInt19

SSE *the* + SSE *leg*

Field shaped like a leg.

Lethenty Park (1296) 1296 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[lɛθɛnte park]

Lethenty Park 2009, ABInt11

p-n *Lethenty* + *Sc park*

Field closest to the village of Lethenty. This field used to be called Salmon brae Park.

Letterbox (1043) 1043 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[lɛtr bɔks]

Letterbox 2011, ABInt16

SSE *letterbox*

The farmer suggests that there used to be a letterbox at this field. This field was previously known as Kings Seat or Hillhead of Ord.

Level Hill (1263) 1263 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[lɛvɪl hɪl]

Level Hill 2011, ABInt30

SSE *level* + SSE *hill*

Field on a hill that has a flat top.

Lewis's Park (555) 555 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[lɪɪsɪz park]

Lewis's Park 2011, ABInt36

Lewis's 2011, ABInt36

pn *Lewis's* + *Sc park*

Lewis is the farmer's grandson. Lambs are kept in this field when they are born and Lewis phones before school every morning to ask how the lambs are.

Lickleys Crofte # (1906) 1906 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Lickleys Crofte 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

pn *Lickley's SSE croft*

Either the field has been named for the croft but it seems more likely that the field has been named according to who owns the croft at this location, given the number of personal names used on this map. Lickley is not listed as a surname in Black (1946).

Litte Moss (265) 265 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[lɪtl mɔs]

Litte Moss 2011, ABInt19

SSE *little* + SSE *moss*

There is also a Big Moss on this farm.

Little Bronie (1464) 1464 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[lɪtl brɔni]

Little Bronie 2011, ABInt7

SSE *little* + p-n *Bronie*

This field is one of two fields next to the Bronie Burn. As it is smaller in size it has been named Little Bronie. The other is called Big Bronie.

The Little Field (21) 21 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[ðɪ lɪtl fiəld]

The Little Field 2011, ABInt8

SSE *the* + SSE *little* + SSE *field*

This field can also be referred to as Wee Field at the Croft.

Little Field (244) 244 Fallside NO814819 Glenbervie

[lɪtl fiəld]

Little Field 2011, ABInt15

The Little Field 2011, ABInt15

SSE *little* + SSE *field*

This name can be used with the definite article.

Little Field (1267) 1267 Scoutbog NJ809263 Bourtie

[lɪtl fiəld]

Little Field 2011, ABInt48

SSE *little* + SSE *field*

The Little Fieldie (1149) 1149 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[ðɪ lɪtl fiɛldi]

The Little Fieldie 2011, ABInt29

SSE *the* + SSE *little* + SSE *fieldie*

Little Garden (2105) 452 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[lɪtl gɑːdɪn]

Little Garden 1969, KilbleanDiary3

SSE *little* + SSE *garden*

'Land used for horticulture' (Field, 1972: 86).

There are a number of *garden* names on this farm. This location can also be referred to as Garden Shed.

Little Ghost (1532) 1532 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[lɪtl goːst]

Little Ghost 2011, ABInt40

SSE *little* + SSE *ghost*

The farmer claims that this field is named for the neighbouring trees. There is also a field on this farm called Big Ghost. There are two small strips of trees at these locations on the OS Explorer 2007 map.

The Little Haugh (1505) 1505 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ lɪtl hɑːx]

The Little Haugh 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + SSE *little* + Sc *haugh*

Little Hill Park (86) 86 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[lɪtl hɪl pɑːk]

Little Hill Park 2011, ABInt1

Little Hill 2011, ABInt1
The Little Hill 2011, ABInt1

SSE little + SSE hill + Sc park

'Field on a small hill'

Little Kilnblein† (1653) 1653 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Little Kilnblein 1710, KilbleanDiary1

p-n Little Kilnblein

This field-name is no longer used but it did refer to the field closest to the farm of Little Kilblean. The field-name preserves an early spelling.

The Little Ludge (1599) 1599 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ lɪtl lʌdʒ]

The Little Lodge 2011, ABInt36

SSE the + SSE little + Sc ludge

Field next to the lodge that is smaller in size (2.36 hectares) than The Big Lodge (4.39 hectares).

Little Melan Brae Field (1592) 1592 Little Melan Brae NJ725211 Inverurie

[lɪtl melan bre fiəld]

Little Melan Brae Field 2011, ABInt36

p-n *Little Melan Brae + SSE field*

Little Park (62) 62 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[lɪtl park]

Little Park 2009, ABInt32

SSE little + Sc park

The Little Park (89) 89 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[ðɪ lɪtl park]

The Little Park 2011, ABInt1

SSE the + SSE little + Sc park

Little Park (465) 465 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[lɪtl park]

Little Park 2011, ABInt31

SSE *little* + *Sc park*

The Little Park (665) 665 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ lɪtl park]

The Little Park 2011, ABInt43

SSE *the* + SSE *little* + *Sc park*

Little Park (821) 821 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[lɪtl park]

Little Park 2011, ABInt51

SSE *little* + *Sc park*

Little Park # (1765) 1765 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Little Park 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

Little Park 1802, BogMillPlan2

Little Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Little Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *little* + *Sc park*

Little Park up Killies Brae (499) 499 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[lɪtl park up kɪlez bre]

Little Park up Killies Brae 2011, ABInt33

SSE *little* + *Sc park* + SSE *up* + p-n *Killies* + *Sc brae*

This field is on the hill next to Killcrook farm which is referred to as Killies.

Little Parkie (598) 598 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[lɪtl parki]

Little Parkie 2011, ABInt38

SSE *little* + Sc *parkie*

Here *park* is used in the diminutive form.

Little Podrach (437) 437 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[lɪtl pɔdrax]

Little Podrach 1969, KilbleanDiary3

SSE *little* + p-n *Podrach*

The farm of Podrach used to be spelt Podroch on the Ordnance Survey maps until 1976. The field-name reflects the modern spelling. There is another field on this farm called Podrach, and Little Podrach is smaller by comparison.

Little Steading (1072) 1072 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[lɪtl stɛdɪŋ]

Little Steading 2011, ABInt16

SSE *little* + Sc *steading*

This field was previously known as Dubb Park.

Little Steading (1078) 1078 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[lɪtl stɛdɪŋ]

Little Steading 2011, ABInt16

SSE *little* + Sc *steading*

The Little Wid (423) 423 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ lɪtl wɪd]

The Little Wuid 2011, ABInt25

Little Wuidie 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + SSE *little* + Sc *wid*

Wood can also be used in the diminutive in this name.

Little Wid (1500) 1500 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[lɪtl wɪd]

Little Wood 2011, ABInt10

SSE little + Sc wid

The Loch Ward† (2145) 1082 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

The Loch Ward 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE the + Sc loch + Sc ward

For a fuller description of ward see Chapter Eight. This name goes out of use some time before 1807. The location is now called Wet Bottom.

Lochend (1529) 1529 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[lox end]

Lochend 2011, ABInt40

p-n *Lochend*

This field is named for its proximity to Lochend of Barra farm.

Lochie (1041) 1041 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[loxi]

Lochie 2011, ABInt16

Sc lochie

There is a loch in this field so the field-name is simply the diminutive form. The Ordnance Survey maps mark the loch as Lowie's Loch.

Lochnagair Wet meadow # (2009) 2009 East Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140
(?) Monymusk

Lochnagair Wet meadow 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

Lochside Park† (2146) 1082 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Lochside Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Lochside Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc loch + SSE side + Sc park

This name is now obsolete and the location is known as Wet Bottom.

Lochter (1541) 1541 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[loxtir]

Lochter 2011, ABInt40

p-n *Lochter*

This is the field closest to Lochter and the Lochter Burn also marks the boundary of this field.

The Logie Brae (1596) 1596 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ logi bre]

The Logie Brae 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + p-n *Logie* + Sc *brae*

Field on a slope next to Logie Farm.

Long Bank Park† (2151) 1084 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Long Bank Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *long* + SSE *bank* + Sc *park*

This field is now called Twenty-four Acre.

Long Brae # (1923) 1923 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

long brae 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *long* + Sc *brae*

Long Groggy Parks # (2255) 2255 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Long Groggy Parks 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Long Groggy Parks 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *long* + ? *Groggy* + Sc *parks*

This name refers to a group of three characteristically long fields called West Park, Mid Park and East Park. There is also Short Groggy Parks which refers to a group of four shorter fields. The second element is unclear.

Long Park† (2172) 1062 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Long Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Long Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE long + Sc park

This location is now known as Mid Below Road.

Long Park† (2264) 1764 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

SSE long + Sc park

Low Field (1429) 1429 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[lo fiəld]

Low Field 2011, ABInt3

SSE low + SSE field

This field is at the lowest point on the farm.

Low Ground # (1859) 1859 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Low ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Description

Low Wet Meadow Ground Flooded With the Burn in the Speats # (1971) 1971 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Low wet meadow ground flooded with the Burn in the Speats 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

The Lower Drimmie (1510) 1510 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ lowər drɪme]

The Lower Drimmie 2011, ABInt12

SSE the + SSE lower + p-n Drimmie

This is one of two fields that border the fields belonging to Drimmies farm. As this one is lower than the other, it is given this name. The other field is called The Upper Drimmie.

Lower Gateside (1037) 1037 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[lowər getsaɪd]

Lower Gateside 2011, ABInt16

SSE lower + p-n Gateside

Lower Hill (148) 148 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[lowar hɪl]

Lower Hill 2011, ABInt6

SSE *lower* + SSE *hill*

There are a number of *hill* names on Craig of Garvock Farm. Lower Hill is at a lower point on the farm than Hill.

Lower Hill (233) 233 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[lowar hɪl]

Lower Hill 2011, ABInt61

SSE *lower* + SSE *hill*

Lower Hill contrasts with High Hill on this farm.

Ludge (1659) 1659 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[lʌdʒ]

Lodge 2011, ABInt49

Sc *ludge*

'accommodation for a caretaker in the grounds of a mansion or estate'

This field is next to the lodge from the Bourtie House estate.

The Ludge Park (496) 496 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðɪ lʌdʒ park]

The Ludge Park 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + SSE *lodge* + Sc *park*

There is a small lodge at the corner of this field.

Ludge Park (1017) 1017 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812)
Fordoun

[lʌdʒ park]

Lodge Park 2011, ABInt60

Sc *ludge* + Sc *park*

This field is named after Glenfarquhar Lodge which is marked on OS maps.

M

Main Haugh # (1723) 1723 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Main Haugh 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE main + Sc haugh

Mains (1174) 1174 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Mains c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc mains

This field is at the home farm of Mains of Brotherton.

Mains of Tulloch (824) 824 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[menz ɔv tʌlx]

Mains of Tulloch 2011, ABInt51

p-n Mains of Tulloch

This field is closest to Mains of Tulloch farm. It can be referred to as The Hill Parks.

Mallie's Den Wood† (2095) 334 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

Mallie's Den Wood pre 2011, ABInt22

p-n Mallie's Den Wood

This field is now known as Number Three. Mallie's Den Wood appears as the name of the wood on the Ordnance Survey map so originally the field was named for the wood. However now the farmer says that it is no longer used as the name for the field.

Mallie's Den Wood† (2096) 336 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

Mallie's Den Wood pre 2011, ABInt22

p-n Mallie's Den Wood

This field is now known as Number four. Mallie's Den Wood appears as the name of the wood on the Ordnance Survey map so originally the field was named for the wood. However now the farmer says that it is no longer used as the name for the field.

Manar Park (96) 96 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[manar park]

Manar Park 2011, ABInt1
The Manar Park 2011, ABInt1

p-n *Manar* + *Sc park*

Field next to Manar House

Masons Park† (2263) 1764 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

pn *Masons* + *Sc park*

Mast Field (1638) 1638 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[mast fiəld]

Mast Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *mast* + SSE *field*

There is a telephone mast in this field. Therefore it must be a relatively recent name. This field is also known as Dump Field.

Masters Park # (1978) 1978 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Masters Park 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *Master's* + *Sc park*

Land belonging to the farm owner or laird.

May Turner's (2097) 377 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[me tɜrnɜrz]

May Turner's 2011, ABInt25

pn *May Turner's*

May Turner used to live in a cottage in this field.

McCloud Park (2052) 1491 Hill of Crimmond NJ823229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[mɪklʌd park]

McCloud Park 2011, ABInt21

pn *McCloud + Sc park*

This field can also be referred to as Cottage Park.

McTarrie Folds # (1867) 1867 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

McTarrie folds 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

pn *McTarrie + Sc folds*

It is likely that the first element is a personal name.

McTarrie Folds # (1868) 1868 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

McTarrie folds 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

pn *McTarrie + Sc folds*

Meadow (2068) 1767 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

[mædo]

Meadow 1802, BogMillPlan2

The Meadow 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *meadow*

Meadow # (1989) 1989 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Meadow 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *meadow*

Meadow Ground # (1797) 1797 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Meadow Ground 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE *meadow + SSE ground*

Meadowbrae # (1986) 1986 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Meadowbrae 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *meadow + Sc brae*

Meadows (1530) 1530 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[mɛdoz]

Meadows 2011, ABInt40

SSE meadows

The Meadows (1566) 1566 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[ðɪ mɛdoz]

The Meadows 2011, ABInt18

SSE *the* + SSE *meadows*

Meetlaw Field (1438) 1438 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[mitlə fiəld]

Meetlaw Field 2011, ABInt3

p-n *Meetlaw* + SSE *field*

Field closest to the farm of Meetlaw.

Meikle Park (1696) 1696 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[mɪkl park]

Meikle Park 2011, ABInt44

Sc *meickle* + Sc *park*

Large field.

Melan Brae Wid Park (1593) 1593 Little Melan Brae NJ725211 Inverurie

[mɛlan bre wɪd park]

Melan Brae Wid Park 2011, ABInt36

p-n *Melanbrae* + Sc *wid* + Sc *park*

Field next to the wood at Melanbrae farm.

Mericans (2119) 2119 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[mɛrɪkənz]

Americans 2009, ABInt63

The meaning of this name is unclear, although it may be something to do with Americans. There are no written sources to check spellings.

Mid Aul Road (1186) 1186 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Mid Aul Road c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE mid + Sc aul + SSE road

Mid Bank (1055) 1055 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[mɪd bɑːk]

Mid Bank 2011, ABInt16

SSE mid + SSE bank

This field was previously known as West Bank.

Mid Below Road (1062) 1062 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[mɪd bɪlə roːd]

Mid Below Road 2011, ABInt16

SSE mid + SSE below + SSE road

This field was formerly split into a number of smaller fields: Wide Park, Long Park and Betts Well.

Mid East Field # (1135) 1135 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795
Arbuthnott

Mid East Field 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

SSE mid + SSE east + SSE field

Mid Hill Field # (1252) 1252 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795
Arbuthnott

Mid Hill Field 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

SSE mid + SSE hill + SSE field

Mid Longhill Park # (2205) 2205 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Mid Longhill Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
Long Hill 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE mid + SSE long + SSE hill + Sc park

Mid Park # (2245) 2245 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Mid Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE mid + Sc park

Mid Park # (2252) 2252 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Mid Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Mid Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE mid + Sc park

Mid Park† (2176) 1061 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Mid Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Mid Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE mid + Sc park

This field is now called Garden.

Mid Park† (2191) 1025 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Mid Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE mid + Sc park

This field is now called Beeches. Previously, this field was located between North Park and South Park.

Mid West Field # (1250) 1250 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795
Arbuthnott

Mid West Field 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

SSE mid + SSE west + SSE field

Midas (1526) 1526 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[midas]

Midas 2011, ABInt40

SSE midas

The meaning of this name is unclear although it may refer to the fabled King Midas (classical mythology) who could turn things to gold with his touch. The implication is that the field is 'rich' or it may be used ironically.

Middle (1257) 1257 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[mɪdl]

Middle 2011, ABInt30

SSE *middle*

Middle Back Hill (1605) 1605 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[mɪdl bæk hɪl]

Middle Back Hill 2011, ABInt36

SSE *middle* + SSE *back* + SSE *hill*

Middle Bank (1079) 1079 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[mɪdl bærk]

Middle Bank 2011, ABInt16

SSE *middle* + SSE *bank*

This field was previously called Crofts North Park.

The Middle Brae (173) 173 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ mɪdl brɛ]

The Middle Brae 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the* + SSE *middle* + SSE *brae*

The Middle Een (170) 170 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ mɪdl iːn]

The Middle Een 2011, ABInt10

Middle Brigg 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the* + SSE *middle* + Sc *een*

This field can also be called Middle Brigg.

Middle Field (18) 18 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[mɪdl fiːld]

Middle Field 2011, ABInt8

The Middle 2011, ABInt8

SSE middle + SSE field

The Middle Haugh (1506) 1506 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ mɪdl hɑx]

The Middle Haugh 2011, ABInt12

SSE the + SSE middle + Sc haugh

Middle Hedge (90) 90 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[mɪdl hɛdʒ]

Middle Hedge 2011, ABInt1

SSE middle + SSE hedge

Middle Hill (1004) 1004 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812)
Fordoun

[mɪdl hɪl]

Middle Hill 2011, ABInt60

SSE middle + SSE hill

Middle Hill (1557) 1557 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[mɪdl hɪl]

Middle Hill 2011, ABInt52

Hill 2011, ABInt52

SSE middle + SSE hill

Middle Knox (1220) 1220 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Middle Knox c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Middle Knox*

Field at the farm of Middle Knox

The Middle Park (523) 523 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[ðɪ mɪdl park]

Middle Park 2009, ABInt34

The Middle Park 2011, ABInt34

SSE the + SSE middle + Sc park

The Middle Park (826) 826 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[ðɪ mɪdl park]

The Middle Park 2011, ABInt51

SSE *the* + SSE *middle* + Sc *park*

The Middle Park (1707) 1707 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[ðɪ mɪdl park]

The Middle Park 2011, ABInt51

SSE *the* + SSE *middle* + Sc *park*

Middleton (377) 377 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[mɪdltʌn]

Middleton 2011, ABInt25

p-n *Middleton*

Field next to the farm of Middleton. This field can also be referred to as May Turner's.

Mid-Grip (2066) 1753 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

[mɪd grɪp]

Mid-Grip 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE *mid* + SSE *grip*

This field was formerly called Bridge Haugh.

Mill Croft (1750) 1750 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

[mɪl kraʊt]

Mill Croft 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE *mill* + SSE *croft*

Field at the croft belonging to the mill. This name is no longer used and the Barn Croft is used to refer to this piece of land instead.

Mill Croft† (2266) 2203 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Mill Croft 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

p-n *Mill Croft*

This name is now obsolete and the field is called Craigmoston Mill Park.

Mill Dam (1749) 1749 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

[mɪl dam]

Mill Dam 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE *mill* + SSE *dam*

Field with a dam that belonged to a mill.
This field is now called Millers Croft.

Mill Haugh (1761) 1761 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

[mɪl haʊ]

Mill Haugh 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE *mill* + Sc *haugh*

Piece of ground belonging to the mill.

Mill Muir Parks # (2213) 2213 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Mill Muir Parks 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
Mill Muir 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *mill* + Sc *muir* + Sc *parks*

Millers Croft (2063) 1749 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

[mɪlɜz kraʊt]

Millers Croft 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE *Millers* + SSE *Croft*

Land at a croft that used to be the sight of a mill. The field was formerly called Mill Dam.

Millies East (1066) 1066 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[mɪlɪz ɪst]

Millies East 2011, ABInt16

Sc *millies* + SSE *east*

Millies is the diminutive form for *mill*. This field is on the road to, and borders the Mill of Kincardine. On the OS 2007 Explorer Map this field is marked as Gallow Hill. There is also a Millies West and a Millies Field on this farm.

Millies Field (1052) 1052 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[mɪlɪz fiəld]

Millies Field 2011, ABInt16

Sc millies + SSE field

See Millies East. This location used to be called Goskiehill Croft.

Millies West (1065) 1065 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[mɪlɪz wɛst]

Millies West 2011, ABInt16

Sc millies + SSE west

See Millies East. This location was formerly known as Gallowhillston Moss.

Minister's Glebe # (1808) 1808 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Ministers Glebe 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE ministers + SSE glebe

Portion of land assigned to the minister.

Minister's Glebe # (2249) 2249 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Minister's Glebe 1870, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Minister's Glebe 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE Minister's + SSE glebe

This field was next to the church at Fettercairn.

Minister's Park # (2251) 2251 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Minister's Park 1870, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Minister's Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE Minister's + Sc park

This field was next to the church at Fettercairn.

Moaties (1440) 1440 Tullo' of Benholm NO795702 Benholm

[motiz]

Moaties 2011, ABInt54

p-n *Moaties*

Field at Moathill farm steading.

Monkey Puzzle (432) 432 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[mʌŋki pʌzl]

Monkey Puzzle 1969, KilbleanDiary3

SSE *monkey-puzzle*

Monkey-puzzle is a large evergreen coniferous tree. The field got its name from the tree that used to grow in this field until it was taken down by the current farmer's father after a cow got ill from eating the sprigs.

The Moor (15) 15 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[ðɪ mo:r]

The Moor 2011, ABInt8

The Moorie 2011, ABInt8

SSE *the* + SSE *moor*

The second element of this name can also be used in the diminutive form *moorie*.

moor Ground # (1949) 1949 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

moor ground 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

SSE *moor* + SSE *ground*

Moor Ground # (1919) 1919 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Moor ground 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *moor* + SSE *ground*

Moor Ground # (1952) 1952 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

Moor ground 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

SSE *moor* + SSE *ground*

Moor Grun (1375) 1375 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[mo:r grʌn]

Moor Ground 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

SSE *moor* + *Sc grun*

'Moor ground'

Moor James Grant # (1951) 1951 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

Moor James Grant 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

SSE *moor* + pn *James Grant*

Description

Morass # (1827) 1827 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

morass 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *morass*

'swampy, wet ground'

Mores Park (2134) 0 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[morz park]

Mores Park 1845, Collyhill Map1

? + *Sc park*

The meaning of the specific element is unclear. This field is now called Heed the Hill.

Morgan Braes of Kipsiet (1113) 1113 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Morgan Braes of Kipsie 1900, CastletonDiary1

Morgan Braes 1900, CastletonDiary1

pn *Morgan* + *Sc braes* + SSE *of* + (?) p-n *Kipsie*

Morgan is a personal name and appears in major names across Aberdeenshire, for example Morganhill in Methlick. Alexander (1952: 92-3) states that "Morgan, as a personal name, occurs in the Book of Deer, as Morgum, Morcunn. It is a thoroughly native name in Aberdeenshire." It is likely that the final element Kipsie is a place-name because of the structure of the field-name, although there is no evidence for this on the Ordnance Survey maps. The name can also be shortened to just Morgan Braes, although both are now obsolete as the farmer at Castleton no longer uses field-names.

Mosrack Stean Faughs # (1915) 1915 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

mosrack stean faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc moss + Sc rack + Sc stean + Sc faughs

The second element *rack* could mean 'a stretch or reach of a river, esp. one used for salmon fishing' (*OED*, s.v. *rack* n5) as the Todlachie Burn runs by this location. The name indicates that this piece of land was part of the outfield and abundant in stones. It is unclear if this name is still in present-day use.

Moss Field (70) 70 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[mɒs fiəld]

Moss Field 2009, ABInt46

SSE moss + SSE field

Moss Park (53) 53 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[mɒs pɑ:k]

Moss Park 2009, ABInt23

SSE moss + Sc park

Moss Park (1317) 1317 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[mɒs pɑ:k]

Moss Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE moss + Sc park

The Moss Road (1365) 1365 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[ðɪ mɒs ro:d]

The Moss Road 2011, ABInt2

SSE the + SSE moss + SSE road

The farmer provided a narrative about this field-name: "It's known as The Moss Road because it was a right of way for the folk who lived in Barra, to cut peats on the moss. 'Cause this farm's actually on Meldrum House Estate, but the folk at Bourtie, Barra, had right of way to go down through and cut peats on the moss and we call it The Moss Road."

The Mossie Park (1602) 1602 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ mɔsi park]

The Mossie Park 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *mossie* + Sc *park*

This name refers to the field's proximity to Moss-Side which is a neighbouring farm rather than the quality of the land. The *-ie* diminutive ending is typical of the dialect, although it can also indicate familiarity in Scots more generally.

Moss-side Field (1712) 1712 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[mɔs saɪd fiəld]

Moss-side field 2011, ABInt55

SSE *moss* + SSE *side* + SSE *field*

The Moss-side Field (1717) 1717 Lammerwells NJ829229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ mɔsaɪd fiəld]

The Moss-side Field 2011, ABInt28

SSE *the* + p-n *Moss-side* + SSE *field*

This field borders the fields belonging to the farm of Moss-side.

Muir (1189) 1189 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Muir c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc *muir*

Muiredge Park # (2235) 2235 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Muiredge Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Muiredge 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

Sc *muir* + SSE *edge* + Sc *park*

Field at the edge of a moor.

Muirhead Crofts† (2164) 1088 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Muirhead Crofts 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Muirhead Crofts 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

p-n *Muirhead* + SSE *crofts*

This location is now called Kerrfield.

Muirhead Field (346) 346 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[mjørhid fiəld]

Muirhead Field 2011, ABInt24

p-n *Muirhead* + SSE *field*

Field closest to the farm of Muirhead.

Muirhead Hill (344) 344 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[mjørhid hi:l]

Muirhead Hill 2011, ABInt24

p-n *Muirhead* + SSE *hill*

Hill closest to Muirhead farm.

Muirton (1209) 1209 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Muirton c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Muirton*

Field at the farm steading of Muirton

The Muirton Field (1706) 1706 Fingask NJ781271 Daviot

[ðɪ mjɜrtən fiəld]

The Muirton Field 2011, ABInt17

SSE *the* + p-n *Muirton* + SSE *field*

Field beside the Muirton Road.

Muirton Wood (1208) 1208 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Muirton Wood c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Muirton* + SSE *wood*

Area of trees next to Muirton farm. This name is marked on OS maps.

The Muriton Park (1542) 1542 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[ðɪ mjɜrtən pɑ:k]

The Muriton Park 2011, ABInt52

SSE *the* + p-n *Muirton* + Sc *park*

Field next to Muirton farm.

Murrays (1459) 1459 South Affleck Croft NJ859233 Udney

[mʌrez]

Murrays 2011, ABInt50

p-n *Murrays*

Land belonging to the Murrays.

N

Naturalwood# (1945) 1945 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

naturalwood 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

SSE *natural* + SSE *wood*

Natural wood as opposed to a plantation.

Near Craggie Park (1424) 1424 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[nir kragi park]

Near Craggie Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *near* + p-n *Craggie* + Sc *park*

Field in the direction of Craigforthie farm that is closer to Ardmurdo farm steading than Far Craggie Park.

Nether Bank Shot (2062) 1747 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Nether Bank Shot 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

Bank Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Bank Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *nether* + SSE *bank* + Sc *shot*

A shot is "a piece of ground, *esp* one cropped rotationally" (CSD, s.v. *shot* n7).

Nether Benholm (1214) 1214 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Nether Benholm c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Nether Benholm*

Field at the farm steading of Nether Benholm.

Nether Birnie (1230) 1230 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Nether Birnie c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n Nether Birnie

Field at the farm steading of Nether Birnie

Nether Gateside Lands† (2188) 1040 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Nether Gateside Lands 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE nether + p-n Gateside + SSE lands

This field appears to have belonged to the farm of Gateside and it must have been positioned at the boundary with Gallowhillston farm. This field is now called Quarry Park.

Nether Knox (1219) 1219 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Nether Knox c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n Nether Knox

Field at the farm steading of Nether Knox.

Nether Laffats # (2004) 2004 East Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Nether Laffats 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE nether + ? Pn laffats

There are two *laffats* fields - Upper and Nether.

Nether Park† (2175) 1061 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Nether Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Nether Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE nether + Sc park

This field is now known as Garden.

Nether Stone Fold # (2007) 2007 East Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Nether Stone Fold 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *nether* + SSE *stone* + Sc *fold*

Nether Ward (2037) 1301 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

Nether Ward 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE *nether* + Sc *ward*

Piece of unenclosed land on the lower part.
This field is now called Far-est Awa Park.

Netherton Park (2123) 2123 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[nɛθɪrtɒn park]

Netherton Park 2009, ABInt63

p-n *Netherton* + Sc *park*

Field next to the farmstead of Netherton of Lethenty.

Never Plowed # (1968) 1968 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Never plowed 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *never* + SSE *ploughed*

Description?

The New Field (1487) 1487 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[ðɪ njʊ fiəld]

The New Field 2011, ABInt7

SSE *the* + SSE *new* + SSE *field*

This field was bought by the farmer relatively recently.

The New Hoose (124) 124 Boatleys NJ723161 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ njʊ hʊs]

The New House 2011, ABInt4

SSE *the* + SSE *new* + Sc *hoose*

A new house was built in this field and hence this is a relatively new field-name.

New Land # (1946) 1946 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

new land 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

SSE new + SSE land

Land that has never been used for agricultural purposes or newly acquired land.

New Land # (1948) 1948 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

new land 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

SSE new + SSE land

Land that has never been used for agricultural purposes or newly acquired land.

The New Moss (706) 706 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ njʊ mɔs]

The New Moss 2011, ABInt45

SSE the + SSE new + SSE moss

This is a relatively new field as the farmer took in the ground from the wood for cultivation. It is located next to Red Moss.

New Park† (2166) 1089 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

New Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE new + Sc park

Field that has been newly brought under cultivation. This location is now called House Field.

The New Steading Field (333) 333 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ njʊ stɛdɪŋ fiəld]

The New Steading Field 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + SSE new + SSE steading + SSE field

This is a relatively new name. Previously it was called Cistren Field.

New Yard # (1907) 1907 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

new yard 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE new + SSE yard

Newton of Old Meldrum (2044) 1368 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[njætʌn ɔv mældrʌm]

Newton of Old Meldrum 2011, ABInt2

p-n *Newton of Old Meldrum*

This field is closest to the farm of Newton of Old Meldrum. It is also referred to as Stoothies because this is the nickname for the farm.

Newton of Tulloch (825) 825 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[njætʌn ɔv tʌlx]

Newton of Tulloch 2011, ABInt51

p-n *Newton of Tulloch*

This field is named for its proximity to Newton of Tulloch farm.

Newtonleys† (1129) 1129 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Newtonleys 1900, CastletonDiary1

? P-n *Newton* + SSE *leys*

Pasture land at Newton farm?

Newton sounds like a farm name but there is no evidence for this. This name is now obsolete.

Next Burry's (191) 191 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[nɛxt burez]

Next Burry's 2011, ABInt62

Burry's 2011, ABInt62

Field Next Burry's 2011, ABInt62

SSE *next* + p-n *Burry's*

Field next to Burryhillock (Burry's is the diminutive form).

Next Chapel (609) 609 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[nɛkst tʃɑpɪl]

Next Chapel 2011, ABInt38

SSE *next* + SSE *chapel*

There used to be a chapel in this field with its own cemetery, hence the name Cemetery Field on the same farm.

Next Stevens (1714) 1714 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[nɛxt stivɪnz]

Next Stevens 2011, ABInt55

SSE *next* + pn *Stevens*

Field next to Stevens house.

Next to Brighton Brigg (223) 223 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[nɛxt tʊ brɪɡtʌn brɪɡ]

Next to Brighton Brigg 2011, ABInt62

SSE *next* + SSE *to* + p-n *Brighton* + Sc *brigg*

There is a bridge next to this field where you can cross the Gaddie Burn to Cobrigdale Farm. This farm is commonly known as Brighton.

Next to Coullie Park (487) 487 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[nɛxt tʊ cʊli park]

Next to Coullie Park 2011, ABInt33

The Coullie Park 2011, ABInt33

SSE *next* + SSE *to* + p-n *Coullie* + Sc *park*

This field is bordered by the fields belonging to the farm of Coullie.

Next To Highlands (628) 628 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[nɛxt tʊ hiˈlænds]

Next To Highlands 2011, ABInt38

SSE *next* + SSE *to* + p-n *Highlands*

This field marks the boundary with the farm of Highlands.

Next to Hissley (1673) 1673 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[nɛxt tʊ hiˈslɪ]

Next to Hissley 2011, ABInt38

SSE *next* + SSE *to* + p-n *Hissley*

This field is next to the Hissley road.

Next to Main Road (603) 603 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[nɛxt tʌ mɛn ro:d]

Next to Main Road 2011, ABInt38

SSE *next* + SSE *to* + SSE *main road*

Next to Monykebbock (590) 590 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[nɛxt tʌ monekebʌk]

Next to Monykebbock 2011, ABInt38

SSE *next* + SSE *to* + p-n *Monykebbock*

This field is next to Monykbbock farm.

The Nineteen Acre (324) 324 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[ðɪ naɪntɪn ɛkr]

The nineteen acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *nineteen* + SSE *acre*

No Name (268) 268 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

No Name 2011, ABInt19

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1023) 1023 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

No Name 2011, ABInt60

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1024) 1024 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812) Fordoun

No Name 2011, ABInt60

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1147) 1147 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

No Name 2011, ABInt29

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1242) 1242 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

No Name 2011, ABInt14

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1274) 1274 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

No Name 2011, ABInt56

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1313) 1313 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

No Name 2009, ABInt13

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1314) 1314 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

No Name 2009, ABInt13

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1458) 1458 South Affleck Croft NJ859233 Udney

No Name 2011, ABInt50

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1496) 1496 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

No Name 2011, ABInt9

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1497) 1497 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

No Name 2011, ABInt9

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1498) 1498 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

No Name 2011, ABInt9

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1499) 1499 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

No Name 2011, ABInt9

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1547) 1547 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

No Name 2011, ABInt52

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1613) 1613 Haddoch NJ705167 Monymusk

No Name 2011, ABInt20

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1640) 1640 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

No Name 2011, ABInt27

This location is not referred to by any name. It was previously it called Browns.

No Name (1644) 1644 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Unknown 2011, ABInt27

The farmer could not remember the name of this field.

No Name (1690) 1690 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

No Name 2011, ABInt42

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1693) 1693 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

No Name 2011, ABInt43

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1694) 1694 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

No Name 2011, ABInt43

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1695) 1695 Newton NJ827201 Keithhall and Kinkell

No Name 2011, ABInt43

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (1700) 1700 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

No Name 2011, ABInt45

This location is not referred to by any name.

No Name (2023) 729 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

No Name 2011, ABInt47

This location is not referred to by any name, although sometimes it can be called The Farm.

No Name (2059) 1670 Wellesley NJ877178 New Machar

No Name 2011, ABInt38

This location is not referred to by any name, although sometimes it can be called Well Park.

No Name (2060) 1702 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

No Name 2011, ABInt47

This location is not referred to by any name, although sometimes it can be called The Farm.

No Name (2073) 13 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

No Name 2011, ABInt8

This location is not referred to by any name, although sometimes it can be called Cistren Field or Cow Fieldie.

No Name (2084) 160 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

No Name 2011, ABInt6

This location is not referred to by any name, although sometimes it can be called The Cottage Field or The Craig.

North Bank # (2229) 2229 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

North Bank 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
North Bank 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE north + SSE bank

North Bank Park† (2167) 2167 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

North Bank Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

North Bank 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE north + SSE bank + Sc park

North Bean Hill (2107) 458 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

North Bean Hill 1863, KilbleanDiary2

SSE north + SSE bean + SSE hill

Hill where beans were grown. This name is now obsolete and the field is now called Cornyard.

North Field # (2242) 2237 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

North Field 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE north + SSE field

This field was previously known as Green Bottom Ward.

North Hare Hill† (2169) 1064 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

North Hare Hill 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

North Hare Hill 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE north + SSE hare + SSE hill

This location is now known as Duckpond.

North Hill (1559) 1559 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[nɔrθ hɪl]

North Hill 2011, ABInt52

Hill 2011, ABInt52

North 2011, ABInt52

SSE north + SSE hill

This location can also be referred to as either just Hill or North.

North Mains (631) 631 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[nɔrθ menz]

North Mains 2011, ABInt42

p-n ? *North-Mains*

The farmer thinks that there must have been a farm or croft called North Mains of Toquhone. There is a very old house on this piece of land. The farm of Mains of Toquhone is also close by.

North Moss Side (55) 55 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[nɔrθ mɔsɑɪd]

North Moss Side 2009, ABInt23

SSE *north* + p-n *Moss Side*

Field situated to the north of Moss-Side farm.

North Park # (2193) 2193 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

North Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *north* + Sc *park*

This field is included on the 1807 Fettercairn Estate Survey but is no longer within the farm boundary of the farmer interviewed at this location. Therefore, it is unknown if this field-name is still in existence. It was located on the farm of Clermont and was situated above South Park and Mid Park.

The Northie (1545) 1545 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[ðɪ nɔrθi]

The Northie 2011, ABInt52

SSE *the* + Sc *Northie*

This is the most northerly field on the farm.

Number Four (336) 336 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[nʌmbɪr fɔʊr]

Number Four 2011, ABInt22

Four 2011, ABInt22

SSE *number* + SSE *four*

This field used to be called Mallie's Den Wood.

Number One (332) 332 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[nʌmbɪr wʌn]

Number One 2011, ABInt22

One 2011, ABInt22

SSE number + SSE one

This field used to be called East Deer Park.

Number Three (334) 334 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[numbɪr θri]

Number Three 2011, ABInt22

Three 2011, ABInt22

SSE number + SSE three

This field used to be called Mallie's Den Wood.

Number Two (329) 329 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[nʌmbɛr twɔ]

Number Two 2011, ABInt22

Two 2011, ABInt22

SSE number + Sc twa

This field used to be called East Deer Park.

O

Oakhill (471) 471 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[okhɪl]

Oakhill 2011, ABInt31

p-n *Oakhill*

This field is closest to Oakhill farm.

Old Garden # (1996) 1996 East Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Old Garden 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE old + SSE garden

Old Road East (1185) 1185 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Old Road East c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE old + SSE road + SSE east

Old Road West (1187) 1187 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Old Road West c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *old* + SSE *road* + SSE *west*

Oldy # (1902) 1902 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Oldy 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *oldy*

One (1564) 1564 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[wʌn]

One 2011, ABInt18

SSE *one*

Outfield # (1845) 1845 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Outfield 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc *outfield*

Unenclosed land that is less fertile than the infield

Outfield # (1846) 1846 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Outfield 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc *outfield*

See Chapter Eight for a discussion of this element.

Outfield # (1871) 1871 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Outfield 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc *outfield*

Unenclosed land that is less fertile than the infield - see Chapter Eight.

Outfield # (1931) 1931 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

outfield 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc *outfield*

Outfield # (1980) 1980 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Outfield 1774, InversSurvey1

Sc outfield

Outfield A Farquhar # (1953) 1953 Crofts of Ordmill[^] NJ677178 Monymusk

Outfield A Farquhar 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

Sc outfield + pn A Farquhar

Description

Outfield Land (1372) 1372 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

Outfield Land 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

Sc outfield + SSE land

Outfield† (1376) 1376 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

Outfield 1710, ArdforkSurvey1

Sc outfield

Outfields # (1847) 1847 Nether Mains[^] NJ704148 Monymusk

Outfields 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc outfields

Outfields # (1918) 1918 Pitmunie[^] NJ663151 Monymusk

Outfields 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc outfields

Outfields occupied by Thomas Robertson # (1796) 1796 Kirktown of Monymusk[^] NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Outfields occupied by Thomas Robertson 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

Description

Over Craigmilont† (2185) 1044 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Over Craigmilton 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Over Craigmilton 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *over* + p-n *Craigmilton*

It seems that Craigmilton was a farm that is no longer in existence. This location is now called Arn Huntershill.

Owershade # (1893) 1893 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Owershade 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Sc *ower* + Sc *shade*

There are no comparable *shade* names in England, however there are a number of examples in Fife (see Taylor with Márkus, 2012: 492).

Oxgang† (1123) 1123 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Oxgang 1900, CastletonDiary1

Sc *oxgang*

This name is now obsolete. An oxgang is "a measure of land formerly in use in parts of northern England and Scotland, equivalent to an eighth of a carucate" (OED, s.v. *oxgang* n1).

Oxter (1554) 1554 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[ɔkstɪr]

Oxter 2011, ABInt52

SSE *oxter*

Field shaped like an armpit.

P

The Paddock (538) 538 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[ðɪ pɑdʌk]

The Paddock 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *paddock*

Paddock (2109) 511 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[pɑdɒk]

Paddock 2009, ABInt34

SSE *paddock*

Paddock in most major names in Scotland is ascribed to *Sc puddick*, a frog. Alexander notes that in Aberdeenshire names "if the name is to be referred to *paddock*, in the English sense of a small field, it is to be noted that that word is quite unknown in the dialect here" (1952: 97). Yet as the date is unknown and it is likely that it has been coined within living memory, and given the agricultural connotations of *SSE paddock* it seems that the etymology provided by the *OED* (s.v. *paddock* n2) is correct in this case: "A small field or enclosure, usually adjoining a house or farm building; esp. a piece of pasture in which horses or other animals are turned out to grass".

Paddocks (2051) 1471 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[pɑdɒks]

Paddocks 2011, ABInt7

SSE *paddocks*

This field is also known as Eight Acre.

Paddockstone fold # (2005) 2005 East Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
 Monymusk

Paddockstone fold 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *paddock* + SSE *stone* + SSE *fold*

Paradise # (1954) 1954 Crofts of Ordmill[^] NJ677178 Monymusk

Paradise 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

Parks of Paradise 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

SSE *paradise*

This name refers to the enclosures at Wood of Paradise and Garden of Paradise. Field states that the *paradise* element generally indicates approval "but sometimes, like Mount Pleasant, it may be bestowed ironically - eg at Motcombe Do, where it designates a steep, bracken-covered hill" (1972: 160). However in this example the wood and gardens have been carefully designed as part of the Improving Movement and therefore the former meaning applies.

Park Above Dam (1280) 1280 West Field NJ589269 Leslie (Gordon)

[pɑrk əbʌv dɑm]

Park Above Dam 2011, ABInt57

Sc park + SSE above + SSE dam

Park Above Road (1282) 1282 West Field NJ589269 Leslie (Gordon)

[pɑrk abʌv ro:d]

Park Above Road 2011, ABInt57

Sc park + SSE above + SSE road

The Park at Elrick House (1683) 1683 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[ðɪ park at ɛlɪrk hʉs]

The Park at Elrick House 2011, ABInt38

SSE the + Sc park + SSE at + p-n Elrick House

The Park at Greystone (622) 622 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[ðɪ park at grestɪn]

The Park at Greystone 2011, ABInt38

Park at Greystone 2011, ABInt38

SSE the + Sc park + SSE at + p-n Greystone

This field is separated from the rest of the fields on Monykebbock farm and formerly belonged to the farm of Greystone.

Park Below Steading (585) 585 Wellesley NJ877178 New Machar

[pɑrk bɪlo stɛdɪŋ]

Park Below Steading 2011, ABInt38

Sc park + SSE below + Sc steading

Park Field (669) 669 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[pɑrk fiɛld]

Park Field 2011, ABInt44

Sc park + SSE field

Park Next Flinder Brae (1283) 1283 West Field NJ589269 Leslie (Gordon)

[pɑrk nɛxt flɪndr bre]

Park Next Flinder Brae 2011, ABInt57

Sc park + SSE next + p-n Flinder Brae

Park Next To Lairshill (614) 614 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[pɑrk nɛxt tʊ lɛrʒ hɪl]

Park Next To Lairshill 2011, ABInt38

Sc park + SSE next + SSE to + p-n Lairshill

Lairshill is the name of the neighbouring farm.

Park of Greystone (1687) 1687 Greystone NJ834261 Bourtie

[pɑrk ɔv grestin]

Park of Greystone 2011, ABInt38

Sc park + SSE of + p-n Greystone

This farmer owns a number of farms (Brownhills, Chapel of Elrick, Greystone, Monykebbock and Wellesly). This field is the only one on the farm of Greystone.

The Park Opposite Yarrowhillock (684) 684 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ pɑrk ɔposit jərə hɪlək]

The Park Opposite Yarrowhillock 2011, ABInt45

SSE the + Sc park + SSE opposite + p-n Yarrowhillock

Park Out the Road (601) 601 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[pɑrk ʊt ðɪ ro:d]

Park Out the Road 2011, ABInt38

Sc park + Sc oot + SSE the + SSE road

The Park Under The Hoose (705) 705 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ pɑrk ʌndɜr ðɪ hu:s]

The Park Under The Hoose 2011, ABInt45

SSE the + Sc park + SSE under + SSE the + Sc hoose

Parkhead (1165) 1165 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Parkhead c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Parkhead*

Field at Parkhead farm steading.

Parsons Acre (1102) 1102 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[parsanz ekr]

Parsons Acre 2011, ABInt16

Parsons Acre 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Parsons Acre Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *parson's* + SSE *acre*

'land for the use, or the benefit, of the parson' (Field, 1972: 161)

This field is actually 19 acres. It is located close to Fettercairn House and also Fettercairn Parish Church and Manse of the town of Fettercairn where there is also a field called Minister's Glebe. The Estate Map shows that this is a relatively 'old' field-name for this area.

Part Way Circle (627) 627 Monykebock NJ875181 New Machar

[part we sirk]

Part Way Circle 2011, ABInt38

SSE *part* + SSE *way* + SSE *circle*

This name refers to semi-circle of trees in this field. The shape can be seen on OS maps.

Pasture # (1889) 1889 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

pasture 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *pasture*

Pasture # (1891) 1891 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

pasture 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *pasture*

Description?

Pasture # (1905) 1905 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Pasture 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE pasture

Description?

Pasture # (1972) 1972 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Pasture 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE pasture

Description?

Pasture # (1979) 1979 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Pasture 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE pasture

Pasture Ground # (1786) 1786 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Pasture Ground 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE pasture + SSE ground

Pasture Ground # (1793) 1793 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Pasture Ground 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE pasture + SSE ground

Pasture Ground # (1802) 1802 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Pasture Ground 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE pasture + SSE ground

Pasture Rob Moir # (1789) 1789 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Pasture Rob Moir 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE pasture + pn Rob Moir

Paul Matthew Hill (1207) 1207 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Paul Matthew Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

pn *Paul Matthew* + SSE *hill*

Paul Matthew Hill is also marked on OS maps. However, the farmer now refers to this location as Blinkie Hill.

Peasy (1536) 1536 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[pizi]

Peasy 2011, ABInt40

SSE *peasy*

Land on which peas are grown.

There a number of English cognates for example, Peasy Close (Bushby Lei) and Peasy Flat (Repton Db) (Field 1972: 162).

Penny's (1456) 1456 South Affleck Croft NJ859233 Udney

[pɛnez]

Penny's 2011, ABInt50

pn *Penny's*

Land belonging to Penny. It is not clear if this is a fore name or a surname.

Peter Bettys Croft # (1914) 1914 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Peter Bettys Croft 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

pn *Peter Betty's* + SSE *croft*

Peter Grants Croft # (1800) 1800 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Peter Grants Croft 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

pn *Peter Grant's* + SSE *croft*

Peter Shewan # (1932) 1932 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

Peter Shewan 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

pn *Peter Shewan*

Land belonging to, or farmed by, Peter Shewan.

Peters Park† (2140) 1104 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Peters Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

pn *Peter's + Sc park*

Park belonging to or farmed by Peter. This field is now called Cottage Park.

the Petts # (1798) 1798 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

the Petts # 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE *the + Sc petts*

'unit of land'

It is thought that the generic element originally derives from Pictish and was borrowed in Scots (Taylor, 2011: 103).

Petts William Mc Robb # (1799) 1799 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Petts William Mc Robb 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

Description

Philipstoun (1371) 1371 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[fɪlɪpstʌn]

Philipstoun 2011, ABInt2

p-n *Philipstoun*

Field next to Philipstoun. This field can also be referred to as Burnbutts.

Pigs House Park (1407) 1407 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[pɪgz hʌs park]

Pigs House Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *pigs + SSE house + Sc park*

Field where the pig sty is.

Pittrichie (1460) 1460 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[pɪtrɪxi] or [pɪtrɪki]

Pittrichie 2011, ABInt7

The Pittrichie Park 2011, ABInt7

p-n *Pittrichie*

Field closest to Pittrichie Farm. This field can also be called The Pittrichie Park.

Pittrichie Crofts (2050) 1461 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[pitrixikrafts] or [pitriki krafts]

Pittrichie Crofts 2011, ABInt7

p-n *Pittrichie + SSE crofts*

The field can also be called Crofts and was previously known as Centres Croft or Forrest Croft.

Plaiden Ward (2070) 1768 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Plaiden Ward 1802, BogMillPlan2

Plaiden Ward Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

? pn *Plaiden + Sc ward*

This used to be two smaller fields named Boglands Haugh and Plaiden Ward Haugh. The field is now called Plaiden Ward Haugh. The first element is probably a personal name, although it is not listed in Black (1946).

Plaiden Ward # (1769) 1769 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Plaiden Ward 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

? Pn *Plaiden + Sc ward*

This used to be two smaller fields named Boglands Haugh and Plaiden Ward Haugh. The field is now called Plaiden Ward Haugh. The first element is probably a personal name.

Plaiden Ward Haugh # (1768) 1768 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Plaiden Ward Haugh 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

pn *Plaiden + Sc ward + Sc haugh*

Plantation (1195) 1195 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Plantation c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *plantation*

Plantation # (1993) 1993 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Plantation 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE plantation

Plantation of Firs and Oaks # (1967) 1967 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?)
 NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Plantation of Firs and Oaks 1774, InversSurvey1

Description

Podrach (1641) 1641 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Podrach 1863, KilbleanDiary2

p-n *Podrach*

This field is closest to the farm of Podrach. There is also a Little Podrach field which is the smaller of the two.

The farm of Podrach used to be spelt Podroch on the Ordnance Survey maps until 1976 although the field-name reflects the modern spelling.

The Point (325) 325 Nether Touks NO852847 Dunnottar

[ðɪ pɔɪnt]

The Point 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + SSE point

Triangular shaped field with a long, narrow point in one corner.

Pond (231) 231 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[pɒnd]

Pond 2011, ABInt61

SSE pond

This field has a pond in it.

The Pond Field (1154) 1154 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[ðɪ pɒnd fiəld]

The Pond Field 2011, ABInt29

Pond 2011, ABInt29

SSE the + SSE pond + SSE field

Field with a pond in it. The name can also be shortened to Pond.

The Pond Park (500) 500 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udry

[ðɪ pɒnd pɑːk]

The Pond Park 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + SSE *pond* + Sc *park*

Field with a pond in it.

Poor faughs # (1834) 1834 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Poor faughs 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *poor* + SSE *faughs*

Description?

Poor Faughs # (1877) 1877 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

poor faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *poor* + SSE *faughs*

Description?

Poor Faughs # (1878) 1878 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

poor faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *poor* + SSE *faughs*

Description

Poor Faughs # (1885) 1885 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

poor faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *poor* + SSE *faughs*

Description

Poor Faughs # (1925) 1925 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

poor faughs 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *poor* + SSE *faughs*

Description

Poor Faughs by 16 # (1912) 1912 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

poor faughs by 16 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *poor* + SSE *faughs* SSE *by* + SSE *sixteen*

Description

Poor Land # (1882) 1882 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

poor land 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *poor* + SSE *land*

Description

Poor Land James Angus # (1810) 1810 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Poor Land James Angus 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE *poor* + SSE *land* + pn *James Angus*

Description

Poor Outfield # (1806) 1806 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Poor Outfield 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

SSE *poor* + Sc *outfield*

Description

Poor Outfields # (1817) 1817 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Poor Outfields 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *poor* + Sc *outfields*

Description

Poor Sandy outfields # (1821) 1821 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Poor Sandy outfields 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE poor + SSE sandy + Sc outfields

Description

Poor stoney outfields # (1973) 1973 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Poor stoney outfields 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE poor + SSE stoney + Sc outfields

Description

Poor Stoney Outfields # (1985) 1985 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Poor Stoney Outfields 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE poor + SSE stoney + Sc outfields

Description

Poorland # (1825) 1825 Nether Mains[^] NJ704148 Monymusk

Poorland 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE poor + SSE land

Description

Poorland # (1837) 1837 Nether Mains[^] NJ704148 Monymusk

Poorland 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE poor + SSE land

Description

The Postie Park (2019) 638 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ posti park]

The Postie Park 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + SSE postie + Sc park

Postie is the diminutive form of postman. The postman used to live in a croft at this field.

This location is also known as The Back Hill.

Pottertons (1194) 1194 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Pottertons c1970, BenholmEsMap1

?

Potentially a personal name.

Pretty Good Land # (1850) 1850 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Pretty good land 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *pretty* + SSE *good* + SSE *land*

Description

Pretty Good Land # (1851) 1851 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Pretty good land 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *pretty* + SSE *good* + SSE *land*

Description

Pump (1658) 1658 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[pʌmp]

Pump 2011, ABInt49

SSE *pump*

Field that contains a water pump.

Pump # (1738) 1738 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Pump 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *pump*

Field that contains a water pump.

The Pump Field (306) 306 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ pʌmp fiəld]

The Pump Field 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *pump* + SSE *field*

Field with a water pump.

The Pump Park (202) 202 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ pʌmp pɑ:k]

The Pump Park 2011, ABInt62

SSE *the* + SSE *pump* + Sc *park*

Field with a water pump.

Pump Park (571) 571 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[pʌmp pɑ:k]

Pump Park 2011, ABInt37

SSE *pump* + Sc *park*

Field that contains a water pump.

The Pump Park (695) 695 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ pʌmp pɑ:k]

The Pump Park 2011, ABInt45

SSE *the* + SSE *pump* + Sc *park*

Field with a water pump.

Pump Park (1698) 1698 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[pʌmp pɑ:k]

Pump Park 2011, ABInt44

SSE *pump* + Sc *park*

Field that contains a water pump.

The Pump Well (117) 117 Boatleys NJ723161 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ pʌmp wɛl]

The Pump Well 2011, ABInt4

SSE *the* + SSE *pump* + SSE *well*

Field with a well and a pump.

Q

Quarry (1171) 1171 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Quarry c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *quarry*

site of a quarry

Quarry (1261) 1261 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[kware]

Quarry 2011, ABInt30

SSE *quarry*

site of a quarry

Quarry (1441) 1441 Tullo' of Benholm NO795702 Benholm

[kware]

Quarry 2011, ABInt54

SSE *quarry*

site of a quarry

Quarry # (1732) 1732 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Quarry 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *quarry*

site of a quarry

The Quarry Field (976) 976 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ kware fiəld]

The Quarry Field 2011, ABInt55

SSE *the* + SSE *quarry* + SSE *field*

Location of a quarry.

The Quarry Field (1628) 1628 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ kware fiəld]

The Quarry Field 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *quarry* + SSE *field*

Location of a quarry.

Quarry Hole (650) 650 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[kware hol]

Quarry Hole 2011, ABInt42

SSE *quarry* + SSE *hole*

Quarry Hole (925) 925 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[kware hol]

Quarry Hole 2011, ABInt53

SSE *quarry* + SSE *hole*

Quarry Park (444) 444 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[kware park]

Quarry Park 2011, ABInt27

Quarry 1969, KilbleanDiary3

Quarry Park 1863, KilbleanDiary2

SSE *quarry* + Sc *park*

This name appears without the generic element in 1969 and then returns to its original form of Quarry Park. It seems probable that both forms were used as variants of each other.

The Quarry Park (485) 485 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðɪ kware park]

The Quarry Park 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + SSE *quarry* + Sc *park*

Location of a quarry.

Quarry Park (1022) 1022 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812)
Fordoun

[kware park]

Quarry Park 2011, ABInt60

SSE *quarry* + *Sc park*

Quarry Park (1040) 1040 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[kware park]

Quarry Park 2011, ABInt16

SSE *quarry* + *Sc park*

Site of a quarry.

This field was previously called Nether Gateside Lands.

The Quarry Park (1363) 1363 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[ðɪ kware park]

The Quarry Park 2011, ABInt2

SSE *the* + SSE *quarry* + *Sc park*

There used to be a quarry at this location. The previous name for this field was Gouk Hill which appears on the OS maps as Gowk Hill.

Quarry Park (1512) 1512 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[kware park]

Quarry Park 2011, ABInt12

SSE *quarry* + *Sc park*

Quarry Park (2121) 2121 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[kware park]

Quarry Park 2009, ABInt63

SSE *quarry* + *Sc park*

Quarrylee Park (81) 81 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[kwareli park]

Quarrylee Park 2009, ABInt5

p-n *Quarrylee + Sc park*

Field closest to Quarrylee

Queens # (1727) 1727 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Queens 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *queens*

In the English examples (Queens Croft, Standon Hrt; Queens Close, East Dereham Nf; Queens Croft, High Easter ESS; Queens Pightle, East Dereham Nf) Field gives differing explanations: "the East Dereham names may be associated with a queen, but the Standon example is 'old woman's croft' and the High Easter bane 'old women's croft' (1972: 177). This field cannot be linked to either and the meaning remains unclear.

R

Radar Station (1397) 1397 Foresterseat NJ868162 Fintray

[redar steʃʌn]

Radar Station 2011, ABInt36

SSE *radar + SSE station*

This field is next to the radar station for Aberdeen airport.

Radar Tower Park (67) 67 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[redar tauər park]

Radar Tower Park 2009, ABInt46

SSE *radar + SSE tower + Sc park*

There is a radar tower in this field.

Ragwood Park† (2036) 1300 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

Ragwood Park 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE *rag + SSE wood + Sc park*

Wooded field with rough stones.

This field is now called Back Hill. Some English field-names contain the element 'rag' including Rag Long (Beer D), Rag Mead (Buckhorn Weston Do) and Raggmires (Egglescliffe). Field gives the explanation 'land on which rough stone was found' (1972: 178)

Railway Park (1269) 1269 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

[reɪlweɪ pɑːk]

Railway Park 2011, ABInt56

SSE *railway* + *Sc park*

Originally, this park was rented from the railway. The railway track runs the length of this farm marking the boundary between the fields and the town of Inverurie.

Railway Park (1538) 1538 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[reɪlweɪ pɑːk]

Railway Park 2011, ABInt40

SSE *railway* + *Sc park*

The old railway (now dismantled) used to run through this field, splitting it off from the rest of the farm.

Ram Park (2125) 2125 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[rɑːm pɑːk]

Ram Park 2009, ABInt63

SSE *ram* + *Sc park*

Ram refers to a ram pump used for moving water from lower to higher ground

The Rashie Park (1606) 1606 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðə ˈrɑːʃeɪ pɑːk]

The Rashie Park 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + *Sc rashie* + *Sc park*

Rashie is the dialectal form for rushes.

Rashies Field (241) 241 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[ˈrɑːʃeɪz fiːld]

Rashies Field 2011, ABInt61

Rashie Bog pre 2011, ABInt61

SSE *rashies* + SSE *field*.

Rashie is the dialectal form for rushes.

The Rattis (641) 641 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ ratɪs]

The Rattis 2011, ABInt42

The Ratis 2011, ABInt42

SSE *the* + SSE *rat*

The farmer claims that this field has been named because there was once a black rat found there and as this was known to be the rat that carried the plague in London it was killed.

Rectory (1249) 1249 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[rɛktɔːrɪ]

Rectory 2011, ABInt14

SSE *rectory*

This field is next to the remains of a chapel.

Redcloak Field (1144) 1144 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

[rɪdklɔk fiəld]

Redcloak Field 2011, ABInt9

p-n *Redcloak* + SSE *field*

This field is named for its proximity to the neighbouring farm of Redcloak

Redhall (738) 738 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[rɪd hɔl]

Redhall 2011, ABInt47

p-n *Redhall*

This field is named for its proximity to Rehall House.

Reeskie Pasture† (1655) 1655 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Reeskie Pasture 1710, KilbleanDiary1

Sc *reeskie* + SSE *pasture*

The first element could either be the diminutive form of reesk (or reisk), or it could be the adjectival form.

Reesquet (1654) 1654 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Reesque 1710, KilbleanDiary1

Sc reesk

Reid Moss (689) 689 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[rid mɔs]

The Moss 2011, ABInt45

Red Moss 2011, ABInt45

Sc reid + SSE moss

This field is part of the Red Moss which is marked on OS maps. The soil in the moss is composed of rich red clay. The farmer also refers to this field as simply The Moss. There are a number of other Red Moss place-names in Aberdeenshire, including Red Moss in Belhelvie.

The Reservoir Field (1160) 1160 Grains of Fetteresso NO819863 Fetteresso

[ðɪ rɛzɛvwar fiəld]

The Reservoir Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE the + SSE reservoir + SSE field

Reservoir Park (1319) 1319 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[rɛzɛvwar park]

Reservoir Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE reservoir + Sc park

Rings Haugh (1754) 1754 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Rings Haugh 1802, BogMillPlan2

Rings Haugh 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Haugh 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE rings + Sc haugh

See Chapter Eight.

Rings Meadow (1757) 1757 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Rings Meadow 1802, BogMillPlan2

Rings Parks 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE rings + SSE meadow

Rings Meadow (1758) 1758 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Rings Meadow 1802, BogMillPlan2
Rings Parks 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE rings + SSE meadow

Rings Meadow (1759) 1759 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Rings Meadow 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE rings + SSE meadow

Rings Meadow (1760) 1760 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Rings Meadow 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE rings + SSE meadow

Rings Parks (1755) 1755 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Rings Meadow 1802, BogMillPlan2
Rings Parks 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1
Rings Parks 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
Rings Meadow 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE rings + Sc park

Rings Parks (1756) 1756 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Rings Meadow 1802, BogMillPlan2
Rings Parks 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1

SSE rings + Sc park

Rises (1210) 1210 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Rises c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE rises

Land on an upward slope.

Rive Fold # (1981) 1981 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Rive fold 1774, InversSurvey1

Sc rive + Sc fold

Outfield on a river bank.

This field is bordered by a burn on one side. The neighbouring field is called Bank Fold.

Riveslay (463) 463 Little Kilblean NJ832281 Tarves

[rivsle]

Riveslay 2011, ABInt31

p-n *Riveslay*

This field is closest to the farm of Riveslay.

The Road End (363) 363 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[ðɪ ro:d end]

The Road End 2011, ABInt24

SSE *the* + SSE *road* + SSE *end*

Field at the end of a road.

Road End (1492) 1492 Hill of Crimmond NJ823229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ro:d end]

Road End 2011, ABInt21

SSE *road* + SSE *end*

The Road Side (220) 220 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ ro:d saɪd]

The Road Side 2011, ABInt62

Up the Road Side 2011, ABInt62

Road Side 2011, ABInt62

SSE *the* + SSE *road* + SSE *side*

Field at the side of a road.

Road Side (1146) 1146 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[ro:d saɪd]

Road Side 2011, ABInt29

SSE road + SSE side

Roadside (1198) 1198 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Roadside c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE road + SSE side

Roadside Field (155) 155 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[ro:d saɪd fiəld]

Roadside field 2011, ABInt6

The Road Side 2011, ABInt6

SSE road + SSE side + SSE field

The Roadside Field (533) 533 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[ðɪ ro:d saɪd fiəld]

The Roadside Field 2011, ABInt36

SSE the + SSE road + SSE side + SSE field

Field at the side of a road.

The Roadside Field (1623) 1623 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ ro:d saɪd fiəld]

The Roadside Field 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + SSE road + SSE side + SSE field

Field at the side of a road.

Roadside Park (524) 524 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udney

[ro:d saɪd pa:k]

Roadside 2011, ABInt34

Roadside Park 2009, ABInt34

SSE road + SSE side + Sc park

Robbie Taylor (583) 583 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[robi telər]

Robbie Taylor 2011, ABInt37

pn *Robbie Taylor*

Robbie Taylor's fields are next door to this piece of ground.

The Rocks (189) 189 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ rɔks]

The Rocks 2011, ABInt62

SSE *the* + SSE *rocks*

Field abundant with stones.

The Rocks Park (285) 285 Haddoch NJ705167 Monymusk

[ðɪ rɔks pɑrk]

The Rocks Park 2011, ABInt20

SSE *the* + SSE *rocks* + Sc *park*

Field abundant with stones.

This location can also be called The Big Park.

Rocky Davie (1231) 1231 Nether Benholm NO809696 Benholm

[rɔki devi]

Rocky Davie 2011, ABInt41

SSE *rocky* + pn *Davie*

The farmer does not know why this field was given this name. It used to be several smaller fields but they have now all been combined into one.

The Rocky Field (1481) 1481 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[ðɪ rɔke fiəld]

The Rocky Field 2011, ABInt7

The Rocky 2011, ABInt7

SSE *the* + SSE *rocky* + SSE *field*

Field abundant with stones.

This field-name can also be shortened to The Rocky.

The Rocky Park (188) 188 Daies NJ653263 Premnay

[ðɪ rɔke pɑrk]

The rocky park 2011, ABInt62

SSE *the* + SSE *rocky* + Sc *park*

Field abundant with stones.

Rodie Park (579) 579 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[rɔdi pɑrk]

Rodie Park 2011, ABInt37

Sc *rodie* + Sc *park*

Rodie is the diminutive form of *rod* and a rod runs through this field.

The Rosevalley Field (1395) 1395 Foresterseat NJ868162 Fintray

[ðɪ rɔz vɑle fiəld]

The Rosevalley Field 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + p-n *Rosevalley* + SSE *Field*

Named for its proximity to the next door farm of Rosevalley.

Rosie's Park (489) 489 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[rɔziz pɑrk]

Rosie's Park 2011, ABInt33

pn *Rosie's* + Sc *park*

This field is in front of Rosie Dalgardock's house.

Rough (1026) 1026 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[rʌf]

Rough 2011, ABInt16

SSE *rough*

Field with uneven, irregular ground. This location is not shown on the historical maps for this estate.

Rough (1482) 1482 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[rʌf]

Rough 2011, ABInt7
The Rough 2011, ABInt7

SSE *rough*

Field with uneven, irregular ground.

Rough Ground With Broom # (1833) 1833 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Rough ground with broom 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Rough Park† (2138) 1101 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Rough Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *rough* + *Sc park*

Field with uneven, irregular ground.

This name is now obsolete as the field has been absorbed into the neighbouring field Strathywell.

Rough Pots† (1120) 1120 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Roughpots 1900, CastletonDiary1
Rough Pots 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *rough* + SSE *pots*

This historical forms show two different orthographies for this name; one showing the name as one word and the other showing the name as two separate words.

Round Haugh (1310) 1310 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[raʊn hɑx]

Round Haugh 2009, ABInt11

p-n *Roundhaugh*

Field closest to the farm of Roundhaugh.

The Roup Park (537) 537 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[ðɪ raʊp park]

The Roup Park 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + *Sc roup* + *Sc park*

This is a relatively new name. When the current farmer bought the farm, this field was used for the public auction of the previous owners farming equipment.

Royalty By (1225) 1225 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Royalty By c1970, BenholmEsMap1

? SSE *royalty* + ON *bý* (?)

There are no English examples of field-names containing the element *royalty*. However *royal* does occur eg. Royal Meadow, Brinnington Ch. Field gives the explanation 'land on which rye was grown' (1972: 186).

Rubbish Field (350) 350 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[rʌbɪʃ fiəld]

Rubbish Field 2011, ABInt24

SSE *rubbish* + SSE *field*

This field is where things are put or dumped if they are not being used.

Rushes # (1719) 1719 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Rushes 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *rushes*

Field characterised by marsh or waterside plants. This field is on the banks of the Urie Burn.

Rye Fold Intown # (1849) 1849 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Rye fold intown 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Ryehill (1166) 1166 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Ryehill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *rye* + SSE *hill*

There are a number of Rye Hills throughout the UK (including Gawsworth Ch, Glen Parva Lei and West Haddon Nth). Field gives the explanation 'land on which rye was grown' (1972: 189). There is no mention of rye as a major crop in this Parish in either statistical account.

Saint John's (694) 694 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[sent dʒɔnz]

Saint John's 2011, ABInt45

p-n *Saint John's*

This field is named after the chapel of Saint John which is located next to this field and is still in use as a Catholic church.

S

Salmon Brae Park (2032) 1296 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

Salmon Brae Park 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE *salmon* + SSE *brae* + Sc *park*

Initially this seems an unusual name for a field. However, the Lochter Burn runs along the bottom of the field and flows into the River Ury. The Ury does contain salmon so the fish probably came up the burn to spawn. Fish no longer survive in the burn because of the algae which deprive the water of oxygen.

Salmon Brae Park is no longer used as the name of the field which is now called Lethenty Park. Lethenty is the name of the wider area and perhaps this general name was selected because of the current irrelevance of Salmon Brae Park. There is also a Salmonhaugh which is used as a major name in Methlick (Alexander, 1952: 111).

Sandy Brae Park (1411) 1411 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[sandi bre park]

Sandy Brae Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *sandy* + Sc *brae* + Sc *park*

Field on a hill with sandy soil.

Sandy Fold Ground # (1832) 1832 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Sandy fold ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *sandy* + Sc *fold* + SSE *ground*

Sandy Haugh # (2013) 2013 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Sandy haugh 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *sandy* + Sc *haugh*

Sauchenhillock Park (1472) 1472 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[sɔxɛn hɪlək]

Sauchenhillock Park 2011, ABInt7
The Sauchenhillock 2011, ABInt7

p-n *Sauchenhillock* + Sc *park*

This field is next to Sauchen Hillock which is marked on OS maps. This field is also called The Sauchenhillock.

Sauchie (1067) 1067 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[sɔxi]

Sauchie 2011, ABInt16
Sauchie Lands 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
Sauchie Lands 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc *sauchie*

Willow tree.

There is a group of *sauchie* names on this farm. There is a strip of trees marking the boundary of this field so it seems likely that this consists of willow trees. The historical forms show that this name used to consist of both a specific and generic element. There is also a Sauchie Burn in fife (KGL).

The Saw Mill Dam (180) 180 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ sɔ mɪl dɑm]

The Saw mill dam 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the* + SSE *saw mill* + SSE *dam*

Location of the dam belonging to the saw mill.

School Field (400) 400 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[skʊl fiəld]

School Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *school* + SSE *field*

This field is used for a horse riding school. It can also be called Back of the Blue Shed.

School Field (1076) 1076 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[skʉl fiəld]

School Field 2011, ABInt16

SSE school + SSE field

'land belonging to, or adjoining, a school' (Field, 1972: 193).

The school is not marked on the on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition County Series 1:10560 (surveyed in 1864, published in 1868). It is marked on the 1st Revision (surveyed in 1901, published in 1904). Therefore, this field-name must have been coined between 1864 and 1901. Prior to this, the field was known as Berry Hill Park.

The School Hoose Field (1703) 1703 Fingask NJ781271 Daviot

[ðɪ skʉl hʉs fiəld]

The School Hoose Field 2011, ABInt17

SSE the + Sc school hoose + SSE field

Location of an old school house.

School Park (1323) 1323 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[skʉl pɑ:k]

School Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE school + Sc park

The old school building is in this field.

Scotston (2101) 408 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[skɔ:tstʌn]

Scotston 2011, ABInt25

p-n *Scotston* (?)

This field can also be called The Sixteen Acre or The Blue Shed Field. This name may possibly be derived from an extinct major name.

Second (743) 743 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[sekʌnd]

Second 2011, ABInt49

SSE *second*

Three of the fields on Shadowside farm were acquired from the croft South Shadow Side. These were never named and are now referred to as First, Second and Third.

Seven Acre Aside Cloch-na Hill (1630) 1630 Brucklaywaird NO825841
Dunnottar

[sɛvən ekr asaid klɔx nɑ hɪl]

Seven Acre Beside Cloch-na Hill 2011, ABInt22
Seven Acre Beside Clochnahill 2011, ABInt22

SSE *seven* + SSE *acre* + Sc *aside* + p-n *Cloch-na Hill*

The Seventeen Acre (1490) 1490 Hill of Crimmond NJ823229 Keithhall and
Kinkell

[ðɪ sɛvɛntɪn ekr]

The Seventeen Acre 2011, ABInt21

SSE *the* + SSE *seventeen* + SSE *acre*

The Seventeen Acre (1621) 1621 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ sɛvɛntɪn ekr]

The Seventeen Acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *seventeen* + SSE *acre*

The Seventeen Acre (1631) 1631 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ sɛvɛntɪn ekr]

The Seventeen Acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *seventeen* + SSE *acre*

The Sewage Field (994) 994 Whitefield NJ793274 Meldrum

[ðɪ sjuwɪdʒ fiəld]

The Sewage Field 2011, ABInt59

SSE *the* + SSE *sewage* + SSE *field*

This field is located next to Oldmeldrum sewage works.

Shakil Hill (1222) 1222 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Shakil Hill c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Shakil hill*

Field on the slope of Shakil Hill.

Shallow Muir (1180) 1180 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Shallow Muir c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *shallow* + Sc *muir*

Field characterised by wet, but shallow ground.

Shands Hauch (1582) 1582 Chapel Yards NJ841159 Fintray

[[andz hax]

Shands Hauch 2011, ABInt36

p-n *Shands* + Sc *hauch*

The first element is given because of this field's proximity to Shands Loch.

Shands Loch (1584) 1584 Chapel Yards NJ841159 Fintray

[[andz lox]

Shands Loch 2011, ABInt36

p-n *Shands Loch*

This field is next to Shands Loch.

The Shank # (1963) 1963 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

the Shank # 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *the* + SSE *shank*

This field is probably named for its shape - there is a curve along one side which looks like part of a leg.

The Shank # (1964) 1964 West Inver[^] - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

the Shank # 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *the* + SSE *shank*

This field is probably named for its shape - there is a curve along one side which looks like part of a leg.

Shannie (1549) 1549 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[[ɔni]

Shannie 2011, ABInt52

pn *Shand*

The farmer suspects that at one time this field belonged to a Mr Shand. The *-ie* diminutive ending is common in the dialect.

Sheazer (1462) 1462 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[[izɪr]

Sheazer 2011, ABInt7

pn *Sheazer*

A family of Sheazers lived in the croft and this field was opposite their house. This surname is not listed in Black (1946).

Sheeling Hill Haugh # (1767) 1767 Cutties Hill^ NO662732 Fordoun

Sheeling hill Haugh 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1
Shieling Hill 1802, BogMillPlan2

Sc *sheeling hill* + Sc *haugh*

Taylor and Márkus state that "The compound *sheeling hill* (earlier *scheiling hill*) is defined as 'a piece of rising ground where grain was winnowed by the wind' (CSD 'late 16th century onwards, now in place-names'); similarly DOST under *scheiling-hill*. DOST also has the compound *scheiling-hauch*, the only examples being of early forms of Shillingaugh LEU" (2012 : 492). This field-name combines the two together, with the *haugh* element being added some time after 1802. Earlier maps show this field as Meadow.

Shelter Belt (22) 22 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[[ɛltɪr belt]

Shelter Belt 2011, ABInt3

SSE *shelter* + SSE *belt*

Field next to a strip of trees that were planted to provide shelter to the animals in this field.

The Shield (2076) 22 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[ðɪ ʃɪld]

The Shield 2011, ABInt3

SSE *the* + SSE *shield*

There is a strip of trees in this field that were planted to provide shelter for the animals, hence, a shield.

Shilling Hill # (1943) 1943 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

Shilling Hill 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

Sc *sheeling hill*

See Sheeling hill Haugh (Cutties Hill). There is also a Shilling Hill in Fife (LSL).

The Shoot (1315) 1315 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[ðɪ ʃʊt]

The Shoot 2009, ABInt13

SSE *the* + SSE *shoot*

The meaning of The Shoot remains unclear. The farmer suggests that this part of the farm would have been used for shooting, although not in his lifetime. However Field gives the definition 'division of a common field' from Old English *scēat* (1972: 201). The field is positioned above Kingseat Wood so it is conceivable that pheasants, deer, or rabbits may have been shot here. The lack of early spellings make it difficult to determine which is correct etymology.

Short Groggy Parks # (2250) 2250 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Short Groggy Parks 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Short Groggy Parks 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *short* + ? *groggy* + Sc *parks*

This name refers to a group of four fields called Big Park, Mid Park, Angle Park and Minister's Park. There is also Long Groggy Parks neighbouring these fields. The second element is obscure.

Short Newlandst (2143) 1082 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Short Newlands 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Short Newlands 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *short* + SSE *new* + SSE *lands*

This name is now obsolete and the field has merged with several others. It is now referred to as the Twenty-Two Acre.

Show Field (1270) 1270 Uryside NJ772224 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ʃo fiəld]

Show Field 2011, ABInt56

SSE *show* + SSE *field*

The Inverurie Show was held in this field before World War Two.

Side (1610) 1610 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[saɪd]

Side 2011, ABInt61

SSE *side*

Field to the side of the farmhouse.

Side Bogburn Road (1014) 1014 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812
(d:NO717812) Fordoun

[saɪd bɔgbʌrn ro:d]

Side Bogburn Road 2011, ABInt60

SSE *side* + p-n *Bogburn* + SSE *road*

Field beside the road to Bogburn farm.

Silage Pit (60) 60 Longside NJ835253 Bourtie

[saɪlɪdʒ pɪt]

Silage Pit 2009, ABInt32

SSE *silage* + SSE *pit*

Field (1972: 204) defines the name as "land on which green fodder is specially stored for winter forage. In the silo or silage pit, young grass and other green crops are compressed and sprayed with a sugar solution. The process has been widely used only since the end of the 19th century."

The Silage Pits (721) 721 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ saɪlɪdʒ pɪts]

The Silage Pits 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + SSE *silage* + SSE *pits*

There is a sylo and old pits here used for storing silage.

Singer Park (50) 50 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[sɪŋr park]

Singer Park 2009, ABInt23

pn ? *Singer* + Sc *park*

It is likely that the first element of this name is a personal name.

The Sixteen Acre (408) 408 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ sɪksstɪn ekr]

The Sixteen Acre 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + SSE *sixteen* + SSE *acre*

Sixteen Acre (1665) 1665 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[sɪksstɪn ekr]

Sixteen Acre 2011, ABInt49

SSE *sixteen* + SSE *acre*

Slatted Shed Park (488) 488 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[slatɪd ʃɛd park]

Slatted Shed Park 2011, ABInt33

Slatted Shed Field 2011, ABInt33

SSE *slatted* + SSE *shed* + Sc *park*

This field appears with both the generics *field* and *park*. It is the location of a shed that has a shed made of slats of wood.

Sledging Field (2075) 22 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[slɛdʒɪŋ fiəld]

Sledging Field 2011, ABInt3

SSE sledging + SSE field

This field is also known as Shelter Belt and The Shield, but it is on a slight slope so it can be used for sledging in winter.

Smiddy (232) 232 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[smɪdi]

Smiddy 2011, ABInt61

Sc smiddy

'land containing or adjoining a forge' (Field, 1972: 209).

Smidy or *smiddy* is the common form for Smithy, meaning a smith's forge or workshop. See Chapter Eight.

The Smiddy (733) 733 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ smɪdi]

The Smiddy 2011, ABInt47

SSE the + Sc smiddy

Smiddy (1182) 1182 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Smiddy c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc smiddy

The Smiddy Field (9) 9 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[ðɪ smɪdi fiəld]

Smithy Field 2011, ABInt8

The Smiddy Field 2011, ABInt8

SSE the + Sc smiddy + SSE field

The farmer code-switched during this interview to provide the more standard form Smithy Field.

The Smiddy Park (605) 605 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[ðɪ smɪdi pɑ:k]

The Smiddy Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + Sc *smiddy* + Sc *park*

The Smiddy Park (668) 668 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[ðɪ smɪdi park]

The Smiddy Park 2011, ABInt44

SSE *the* + Sc *smiddy* + Sc *park*

Smiddy Park (2128) 68 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[smɪdi park]

Sc *smiddy* + Sc *park*

Smidy Park (69) 69 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[smɪdi park]

Smidy Park 2009, ABInt46

Sc *smidy* + Sc *park*

Smiths (1643) 1643 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[smɪθs]

Smiths 2011, ABInt27

SSE *smiths*

It is unclear if this name refers to a family of Smiths or a smith by profession.

Smiths Park† (2136) 1103 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Smiths Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *smiths* + Sc *park*

Location of a smiths workshop. This field is now called Fasque Smiddy.

Smithy Park (2039) 1307 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

Smithy Park 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE *smithy* + Sc *park*

Soddam (92) 92 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[sɒdɑm]

Soddam 2011, ABInt1
The Soddam 2011, ABInt1

SSE sod + SSE dam

Field gives the definition of Sodam (Holwell Do, Holbeck WRY) and Sodom Field (Brampton Db) as "emphatically derogatory name for unproductive land (see Genesis 19)" (1972: 210). Another explanation may be that the name consists of SSE sod and SSE dam meaning a wet place covered in turf. The farmer describes this field as very wet and stoney: "it wasn't cultivated, it had dub stones, and stones and stones. And there was a hard winter frost once, and we got the stones taken off when it was hard and eventually, when the drainage schemes were on the go, we drained it." The evidence supports both explanations so it is difficult to ascribe the true etymology of this name.

South Bank # (2230) 2230 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

South Bank 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3
South Bank 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE south + SSE bank

South Bean Hill (2104) 446 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

South Bean Hill 1863, KilbleanDiary2

SSE south + SSE bean + SSE hill

'land on which beans were grown' (Field 1972: 16).

The name Bean Hill is common throughout England (see Field 1972: 16).

South Field # (2243) 2237 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

South Field 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE south + SSE field

This field is located at the south end of the estate. The location was formerly called Green Bottom Ward. It is unknown if South Field is still in current use as it is outwith the current farm boundary where the interview was conducted.

South Hare Hill† (2170) 1064 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

South Hare Hill 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
South Hare Hill 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE south + SSE hare + SSE hill

This location is now known as Duckpond.

South Hill (1555) 1555 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[sʊθ hɪl]

South Hill 2011, ABInt52

Hill 2011, ABInt52

South 2011, ABInt52

SSE *south* + SSE *hill*

The South Orrock Field (924) 924 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ sʊθ ɔrɪk fiəld]

The South Orrock Field 2011, ABInt53

SSE *the* + p-n *South Orrock* + SSE *field*

This field shares the same name as the farm. It was bought from Mains of Orrock and this is the name that came with it. Presumably it was the field on Mains of Orrock that was closest to South Orrock farm.

South Park of Braidieston (234) 234 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[sʊθ park ɔv bredɪstʌn]

South Park of Braidieston 2011, ABInt61

p-n *South Park of Braidieston*

This field is named for its proximity to the neighbouring farm South Park of Braidieston.

South Park† (2190) 1036 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

South Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *south* + Sc *park*

This field is now called Upper Gateside. South and upper seem to be quite a contrast, however it is likely that South Park was named in relation to Gateside farm house, where as Upper Gateside is probably named in relation to Fettercairn farm house.

South Ward† (2233) 2232 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

South Ward 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *south* + Sc *ward*

This name is now obsolete. The second element *ward* largely went out of use after the Agricultural Revolution.

Spittlemyre Field (343) 343 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[spɪtlmɪr̥ fiəld]

Spittlemyre Field 2011, ABInt24

p-n *Spittlemyre* + SSE *field*

This field is named for its proximity to the neighbouring farm of Spittlemyre.

The Spoutie (830) 830 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[ðɪ spʊti]

The Spoutie 2011, ABInt51

SSE *the* + SSE *spoutie*

Spoutie is the diminutive form of spout, referring to a water spout, to which the farmer added a cistern.

Spring Field (364) 364 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[sprɪŋ fiəld]

The Spring Field 2011, ABInt24

Spring Field 2011, ABInt24

SSE *spring* + SSE *field*

Location of a water spring.

This name is also used with the definite article.

Spy Hillock† (1125) 1125 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Spy Hillock 1900, CastletonDiary1

Sc *spy* + SSE *hillock*

The first element, *spy*, does not appear in the English Field Name Dictionary. However, the online Dictionary of the Scots Language lists a similar name: 'spy-knowe, a small hill used as a vantage- or observation point' (*SND*, s.v. *spy* v5). Therefore it seems likely that *spy* in this name also refers to a vantage point, especially given the second element. An alternative explanation is provided by Alexander (1952: 378) for the major name Spy Hill, Rayne which is also now obsolete: Old Scots *spey*, as in 'spey-wife'. This explanation seems less likely.

Square Field (2103) 421 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[skwer fiəld]

Square Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE square + SSE field

This field is also known as The Haddo Field.

Stable (1060) 1060 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[stɛbl]

Stable 2011, ABInt16

SSE stable

This field was previously two smaller fields called Kiln Croft and Burn Park.

Stable Park (457) 457 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[stɛbl park]

Stable Park 2011, ABInt27
Stable 1969, KilbleanDiary3

SSE stable + Sc park

This location was formerly called Cattie Shed.

Stable Park (1473) 1473 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[stɛbl park]

Stable Park 2011, ABInt7
The Stable Park 2011, ABInt7
Stable 2011, ABInt7

SSE stable + Sc park

The Stable Park (279) 279 Haddoch NJ705167 Monymusk

[ðɪ stɛbl park]

The Stable Park 2011, ABInt20

SSE the + SSE stable + Sc park

Location of the stable.

Stackyard # (1743) 1743 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Stackyard 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE stackyard

Enclosure for hay or corn stacks.

The Standing Stean Park (589) 589 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[ðɪ stændɪn stɪn pɑːk]

The Standing Stean Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + SSE *standing* + Sc *stean* + Sc *park*

There is a single standing stone in this field.

The Steading field (335) 335 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ stɛdɪŋ fiɛld]

The Steading field 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + Sc *steading* + SSE *field*

Steading Field (135) 135 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[stɛdɪŋ fiɛld]

Steading Field 2011, ABInt6

Sc *steading* + SSE *field*

The Steading Field (932) 932 Upper Crimmond NJ826231 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ stɛdɪŋ fiɛld]

The Steading Field 2011, ABInt55

SSE *the* + SSE *steading* + SSE *field*

Steading Field (989) 989 Whitefield NJ793274 Meldrum

[stɛdɪŋ fiɛld]

Steading Field 2011, ABInt59

The Steading Field Whitefield 2011, ABInt59

Sc *steading* + SSE *field*

This field is sometimes called The Steading Field Whitefield because the farmer owns more than just one farm and there is a need for further differentiation.

The Steading Field (1148) 1148 Little Barras NO817789 Kinneff

[ðɪ stɛdɪŋ fiəld]

The Steading Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE the + Sc steading + SSE field

The Steading Field (1157) 1157 Grains of Fetteresso NO819863 Fetteresso

[ðɪ stɛdɪŋ fiəld]

The Steading Field 2011, ABInt29

SSE the + Sc steading + SSE field

Steading Field # (1133) 1133 Nether Pitforthie/ Thriepland NO809795 Arbuthnott

Steading Field 1964, NetherPitforthieDiary1

Sc steading + SSE field

The Steading Field Fingask (1705) 1705 Fingask NJ781271 Daviot

[ðɪ stɛdɪŋ fiəld fɪŋask]

The Steading Field Fingask 2011, ABInt17

SSE the + Sc steading + SSE field + p-n Fingask

Steading Park (47) 47 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[stɛdɪŋ park]

Steading Park 2009, ABInt23

Sc steading + Sc park

Steading Park (76) 76 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[stɛdɪŋ park]

Steading Park 2009, ABInt46

Sc steading + Sc park

Steading Park (1281) 1281 West Field NJ589269 Leslie (Gordon)

[stɛdɪŋ park]

Steading Park 2011, ABInt57

Sc steading + Sc park

Steading Park (1484) 1484 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[stɛdɪŋ park]

Steading Park 2011, ABInt7
The Steading Park 2011, ABInt7

Sc steading + Sc park

The Stean Park (105) 105 Alton NJ745214 Inverurie

[ðɪ stɪn park]

The Stean Park 2011, ABInt1

SSE the + Sc stean + Sc park

There is one standing stone in this field.

Steep Park (1008) 1008 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812)
Fordoun

[stɪp park]

Steep Park 2011, ABInt60

SSE steep + Sc park

'field on a slope'.

Stey Brae (1175) 1175 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Stey Brae c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc stey + Sc brae

Steep hill.

Stone (1191) 1191 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Stone c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n Stone

This field contains the Stone of Benholm.

Stone Fold # (2006) 2006 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Stone Fold 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE stone + Sc fold

Enclosure with an abundance of stones.

Stoney Faughs # (1975) 1975 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Stoney faughs 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE stoney + Sc faughs

Part of the outfield with an abundance of stones.

Stoney Fold Ground # (1838) 1838 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Stoney fold ground 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE stoney + Sc fold + SSE ground

Stoney Fold Ground # (1984) 1984 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Stoney fold ground 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE stoney + Sc fold + SSE ground

Stoney Land # (1969) 1969 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Stoney land 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE stoney + SSE land

Land with an abundance of stones.

Stoney Land # (2000) 2000 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Stoney land 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE stoney + SSE land

Land with an abundance of stones.

Stoney Moor # (1944) 1944 Crofts of Ordmill^ NJ677178 Monymusk

Stoney Moor 1774, CroftsofOSurvey1

SSE *stoney* + SSE *moor*

Marshy ground with an abundance of stones.

Stoney Moor Ground # (1909) 1909 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

stoney moor ground 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

SSE *stoney* + SSE *moor* + SSE *ground*

Marshy ground with an abundance of stones.

Stoney Pasture # (1961) 1961 West Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
Monymusk

Stoney pasture 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE *stoney* + SSE *pasture*

Stoney grass land.

Stoothies (1368) 1368 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[stʊθiz]

Stoothies 2011, ABInt2

p-n *Stoothies*

This field is named after the farm Newton of Old Meldrum which is known locally as Stoothies.

The Straightbraes Field (342) 342 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[ðɪ stɪrɪt brɛz fiəld]

The Straightbraes Field 2011, ABInt24

Straighties 2011, ABInt24

SSE *the* + p-n *Straightbraes* + SSE *field*

Field closest to the farm of Straightbraes. The name is also shortened to Straighties which the diminutive form of the farm name Straightbraes.

Strathywell (1101) 1101 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[strəθe wɛl]

Strathywell 2011, ABInt16

Strathy Well Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

p-n *Strathywell*

This field is next to a belt of trees called Strathywell Belt. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map County Series 1: 10560 (surveyed 1864, published 1868) does not show a Strathywell farm at this location and neither does the Estate Map (1789) although it does mark a Strathywell beyond the trees. The Ordnance Survey First Revision map, County Series 1: 10560 (surveyed 1901, published 1904) shows a Strathwell farm in this field. Therefore it seems likely that this field was named for its proximity to the well and the area of trees of the same name, and the farm name was named after the field. This field used to be two smaller fields on the 1789 estate map, the second of which was called Rough Park.

The Strip (146) 146 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[ðI strip]

The Strip 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + SSE *strip*

Long narrow field.

The Strip (419) 419 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðI strip]

The Strip 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + SSE *strip*

Long narrow field.

The Strip (544) 544 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[ðI strip]

The Strip 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *strip*

Long narrow field.

The Strip (1398) 1398 Foresterseat NJ868162 Fintray

[ðI strip]

The Strip 2011, ABInt36

SSE the + SSE strip

Long narrow field.

Strip (1431) 1431 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[strip]

Strip 2011, ABInt3
 The Strip 2011, ABInt3
 The Tree Strip 2011, ABInt3

SSE strip

This piece of land can also be referred to as The Strip or The Tree Strip.

Strip (1671) 1671 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[strip]

Strip 2011, ABInt38
 "No Name" 2011, ABInt38

SSE strip

This piece of land can also be referred to without any name at all.

Strip (1674) 1674 Brownhills NJ887186 New Machar

[strip]

Strip 2011, ABInt38

SSE strip

Stronach's (1265) 1265 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[strɔnaxs]

Stronach's 2011, ABInt30
 The Stronach Park 2011, ABInt30

pn Stronach's

This field is named because it's next to land owned by Jack and Betty Stronach. It can also be referred to as The Stronach Park.

The Stumps (1576) 1576 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ stʌmps]

The Stumps 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *stumps*

Gales blew down the Beech trees in this field during the 'Big Blow' of 1951 and 1953 leaving only the stumps.

Sun Falls (2113) 2113 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[sʌn fɔlz]

Sun Falls 2009, ABInt63

SSE *sun* + SSE *falls*

Sun Falls appears to be the only one in Britain. Sun Acres and Sun Field and other similar constructions appear in Field's dictionary under the meaning 'land facing the sun' (Field, 1972: 223). Sunnyhill Park and Sunny Brae appear in Dumfriesshire while Sunny Bank is found in BWK. d's dictionary under the meaning 'land facing the sun' (Field, 1972: 223). Sunnyhill Park and Sunny Brae appear in Dumfriesshire while Sunny Bank is found in BWK. *Falls* could either refer the the sun's rays or where the sun sets.

Sunnyside Croft (71) 71 Pitcow NJ846238 Udney

[sʌnesaɪd krɔft]

Sunnyside Croft 2009, ABInt46

p-n *Sunnyside Croft*

Sunnyside Park (54) 54 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[sʌnesaɪd pɑrk]

Sunnyside Park 2009, ABInt23

p-n *Sunnyside* + *Sc park*

Field closest to Sunnyside farm

The Swine Fold # (1522) 1522 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

The Swine Fold# 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + SSE *swine* + SSE *fold*

'Enclosure for pigs'

T

Tap Field (20) 20 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[tap fiəld]

Top Field 2011, ABInt8
 Tap Field 2011, ABInt8
 The Top Field 2011, ABInt8

Sc tap + SSE field

Tap Park (610) 610 Monykebbock NJ875181 New Machar

[tap park]

Tap Park 2011, ABInt38

Sc tap + Sc park

'Top park'

Field at the highest point on the farm.

Target (397) 397 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[tɑrɡɪt]

Target 2011, ABInt25
 The Target 2011, ABInt25
 Target Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE target

The Home Guard used this field for training during WW1 and WW2.

Target (1553) 1553 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[tɑrɡɪt]

Target 2011, ABInt52
 The Target 2011, ABInt52

SSE target

Targets for the shooting range were here.

The Target Park (646) 646 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ tɑrɡɪt park]

The Target Park 2011, ABInt42

SSE *the* + SSE *target* + Sc *park*

Part of an old shooting range.

Tawse (1642) 1642 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[tɔwz]

Tawse 1969, KilbleanDiary3

p-n *Tawse*

Tawse was the name of the nearest tenant.

Temple Bank (1234) 1234 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[tɛmpl bank]

Temple Bank 2011, ABInt14

p-n *Temple* + SSE *bank*

This field is next to Temple Croft.

The Ten Acre (1430) 1430 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[ðɪ tɛn ɛkr]

The Ten Acre 2011, ABInt3

SSE *the* + SSE *ten* + SSE *acre*

Ten Acre (1664) 1664 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[tɛn ɛkr]

Ten Acre 2011, ABInt49

SSE *ten* + SSE *acre*

Ten Acre Park (1320) 1320 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[tɛn ɛkr park]

Ten Acre Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE *ten* + SSE *acre* + Sc *park*

Tennis Court Field (255) 255 Gowner NJ816283 Meldrum

[tɛnɪs kort fiəld]

Tennis Court Field 2011, ABInt19
The Tennis Court Field 2011, ABInt19

SSE *tennis court* + SSE *field*

This field is next to tennis courts.

Teusley (1181) 1181 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Teusley c1970, BenholmEsMap1

?

Possibly a personal name, although it is not listed in Black (1946).

Thankless Park (1420) 1420 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[θɒŋkləs park]

Thankless Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE *thankless* + Sc *park*

Poor land

Field does not discuss any *thankless* names, however, he does list an example of the opposite: Thanky Furlong as a "complimentary name for productive land" (1972: 228). Taylor and Márkus discuss a similar name Unthank under Negative Descriptive Attributes and describe the meaning as "'thankless' land, i.e. Poor land difficult to work" (2012: 200).

Third (753) 753 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[θɪrd]

Third 2011, ABInt49

SSE *third*

Three of the fields on Shadowside farm were acquired from the croft South Shadow Side. These were never named and are now referred to as First, Second and Third.

Thirteen Acre (1085) 1085 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[θɪrtin ekr]

Thirteen Acre 2011, ABInt16

SSE *thirteen* + SSE *acre*

Thirteen Acre (1662) 1662 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[θɪrtɪn ekr]

Thirteen Acre 2011, ABInt49

SSE *thirteen* + SSE *acre*

The Thirty Acre (152) 152 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[ðɪ θɪrte ekr]

The Thirty Acre 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + SSE *thirty* + SSE *acre*

The Thirty Acre (2085) 166 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[ðɪ θɪrte ekr]

The Thirty Acre 2011, ABInt10

SSE *the* + SSE *thirty* + SSE *acre*

This location is also known as Back of the Old Cottars.

Thomas Robertson # (1795) 1795 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx)
Monymusk

Thomas Robertson # 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

pn *Thomas Robertson*

Thornton Field (1087) 1087 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[θɔːntɒn fiəld]

Thornton Field 2011, ABInt16

p-n *Thornton* + SSE *field*

Field closest to Woodside of Thornton farm.

Three (1570) 1570 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[θri]

Three 2011, ABInt18

SSE *three*

The Three Acre (674) 674 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[ðɪ θri ekr]

The Three Acre 2011, ABInt44
 Three Acre 2011, ABInt44

SSE *the* + SSE *three* + SSE *acre*

Three Acre Park (2017) 598 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[θri akɪr park]

Three Acre Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *three* + SSE *acre* + Sc *park*

The Three Cornered Field (987) 987 Whitefield NJ793274 Meldrum

[ðɪ θri kɔrnɛrd fiəld]

The Three Cornered Field 2011, ABInt59

SSE *the* + SSE *three* + SSE *cornered* + SSE *field*

Triangular shaped field.

Three Cornered Park (481) 481 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[θri kɔrnɛrd park]

Three Cornered Park 2011, ABInt33
 Three Cornered Field 2011, ABInt33
 Three Neuked Park 2011, ABInt33
 Three Neuked 2011, ABInt33

SSE *three* + SSE *cornered* + Sc *park*

This field-name can occur in a number of variant forms. The generic element can be changed to *field*, or dropped all together, or *cornered* can be swapped for the Scots form *neuked*.

Three Cornered Park (575) 575 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[θri kɔrnɛrd park]

Three Cornered Park 2011, ABInt37
 Three Cornered 2011, ABInt37

SSE *three* + SSE *cornered* + Sc *park*

Three Cornered Park (593) 593 Chapel of Elrick NJ879183 New Machar

[θri kɔrnɛrd park]

Three Cornered Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *three* + SSE *cornered* + Sc *park*

This field can also be referred to as Back o the House.

Three Neuked Park (692) 692 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[θri nɛkɪt park]

Three Neuked Park 2011, ABInt45

Three Neuked Een 2011, ABInt45

SSE *three* + Sc *neuked* + Sc *park*

The variant form Three Neuked Een can also be used to refer to this field.

The Three-cornered Park (1603) 1603 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[ðɪ θri kɔrnɛrd park]

The Three-cornered Park 2011, ABInt36

SSE *the* + SSE *three* + SSE *cornered* + Sc *park*

Triangular shaped field.

Throopmuir (576) 576 Milton of Fochel NJ829341 Tarves

[θrɔp mɪr]

Throopmuir 2011, ABInt37

p-n *Throopmuir*

Field closest to the farm of Throopmuir.

Tillygrain (1227) 1227 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Tillygrain c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Tillygrain*

Field at Tillygrain farm.

Tip Road Park (1318) 1318 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[tip ro:d park]

Tip Road Park 2009, ABInt13

Sc tip + SSE road + Sc park

Tipperty Side Hill (1005) 1005 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812 (d:NO717812)
Fordoun

[tiperte said hɪl]

Tipperty Side Hill 2011, ABInt60

p-n Tipperty + SSE side + SSE hill

Toch-Hill (723) 723 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[toɪx hɪl]

Toch-Hill 2011, ABInt47

p-n toch-hill

Todd Wid (1443) 1443 Tullo' of Benholm NO795702 Benholm

[tɒd wɪd]

Todd Wid 2011, ABInt54

Sc todd + Sc wid

Fox wood.

This field is next to small wood which is not named on OS maps.

Toll Belt (163) 163 Clyne NJ852217 New Machar

[tol bɛlt]

Toll Belt 2011, ABInt10

SSE toll + SSE belt

Used to be a toll house at the bottom of this piece of land.

Toll Park (922) 922 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[tol park]

Toll Park 2011, ABInt53

SSE toll + Sc park

There is a toll house on opposite side of the road that can be seen from this field.

Tom's Field (2020) 675 Oakhill (1807) NJ827278 Meldrum

[tɒmz fiəld]

Tom's Field 1807, OakhillMap1

p-n *Tom's + SSE field*

This location is now called The Commonty and Groaning Stone.

Tom's nook # (2015) 2015 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Tom's nook # 1774, InversSurvey1

p-n *Tom's + Sc neuk*

Tonlea East (2057) 1642 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[tɒnli ɪst]

Tonlea East 1863, KilbleanDiary2

p-n *Tonlea + SSE east*

This field is positioned to the east of an old farm called Tonley. See Tonley, Kilblean Farm.

Tonlea West (2056) 1641 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[tɒnli wɛst]

Tonlea West 1863, KilbleanDiary2

p-n *Tonlea + SSE west*

This field is positioned to the west of an old farm called Tonley. See Tonley, Kilblean Farm.

Tonley (434) 434 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[tɒnli]

Tonley 1969, KilbleanDiary3

p-n *Tonley*

The farm of Tonley is marked on the OS County Series 1:2500 (surveyed 1867, published 1870). The buildings are still shown on the on the 1st Revision (surveyed 1899, published 1901) although the farm name is not. Later maps do not mark the farm buildings or the name. This name was recorded in 1969 in a farming diary and is still used today.

Tony (1560) 1560 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[toni]

Tony 2011, ABInt52

The Tony 2011, ABInt52

Possibly a personal name.

Farmer does not know why this field is called Tony.

The Top Drome (719) 719 Pittgardner NO744764 Fordoun

[ðɪ tɒp drom]

The Top Drome 2011, ABInt47

SSE *the* + SSE *top* + SSE *drome*

This is the park above the old aerodrome left over from World War Two.

Top Fordale House (1563) 1563 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[tɒp fɔrdel hʌs]

Top Fordale House 2011, ABInt18

Fordie 2011, ABInt18

SSE *top* + p-n *Fordale House*

Field at the top, or in other words, field farthest from the farm house. This field-name can be shortened to Fordie, which is the diminutive form of the second element.

Top Half Portstown (1298) 1298 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[tɒp haf portstʌn]

Top Half Portstown 2009, ABInt11

SSE *top* + SSE *half* + p-n *Portstown*

This location used to be called Hillhead Park. It is in the top half of the farm, in the direction of Portstown.

Top Hill (154) 154 Craig of Garvock NO719680 Garvock

[tɒp hɪl]

Top Hill 2011, ABInt6

SSE top + SSE hill

Hill at the top, or furthest from the farm house.

This field can also be called The Craig.

Top of the Road (827) 827 South Byebush NJ776331 Meldrum

[tɒp ɔv ðɪ ro:d]

Top of the road 2011, ABInt51

SSE top + SSE of + SSE the + SSE road

Field at the end of the road.

The Top of the Road Field (926) 926 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ tɒp ɔv ðɪ ro:d fiəld]

The top of the road field 2011, ABInt53

SSE the + SSE top + SSE of + SSE the + SSE road + SSE field

Top Road (1259) 1259 Little Hillbrae (Hillies) NJ793231 Bourtie

[tɒp ro:d]

Top Road 2011, ABInt30

SSE top + SSE road

Field at the end of the road.

Top Tipperty Park (1007) 1007 Bogburn and Denside b:NO713812
(d:NO717812) Fordoun

[tɒp tɪpɜtə park]

Top Tipperty Park 2011, ABInt60

SSE top + p-n Tipperty + Sc park

Town Haugh Parks # (2259) 2259 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Town Haugh Parks 1789, FettercairnEsMap1
 Town Haugh Parks 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE town + Sc haugh + Sc parks

The Track (2046) 1426 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[ðɪ trak]

The Track 2011, ABInt3

SSE the + SSE track

This area of land is also known as Old Road. It refers to the farm road.

Tree (1049) 1049 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[tri]

Tree 2011, ABInt16

SSE tree

Tree Park (45) 45 Hillocks NJ834246 Udney

[tri park]

Tree Park 2009, ABInt23

SSE tree + Sc park

The Tree Park (704) 704 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ tri park]

The Tree Park 2011, ABInt45

SSE the + SSE tree + Sc park

There used to be a sycamore tree in the middle of this field. However, when the hydro laid pipes they cut through the middle of it.

Trees (1594) 1594 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[triz]

Trees 2011, ABInt36

SSE trees

Trees (1612) 1612 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[triz]

Trees 2011, ABInt61

SSE *trees*

Triangle (230) 230 East Braidstone NO744688 Garvock

[traɪaŋgl]

Triangle 2011, ABInt61

SSE *triangle*

The Triangle (327) 327 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ traɪaŋgl]

The Triangle 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *triangle*

The Triangle refers to the shape of the field. Similar names appear across different parts of the country. Other Scottish examples include The Triangle and Triangle Field and among the English examples are Triangle and Triangle Croft.

Triangle # (1733) 1733 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Triangle # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *triangle*

Triangle Park (1327) 1327 Dams of Craigie NJ917193 Belhelvie

[traɪaŋgl park]

Triangle Park 2009, ABInt13

SSE *triangle* + SSE *park*

Trout Bend # (1725) 1725 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Trout Bend # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *trout* + SSE *bend*

Field at a bend on the bank of the Urie Burn where there is an abundance of trout.

Tubeline Field (245) 245 Fallside NO814819 Glenbervie

[tjʊblaɪn fiəld]

Tubeline Field 2011, ABInt15

SSE *tubeline* + SSE *field*

Field with machinery for bale wrapping.

Tullo (1196) 1196 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Tullo c1970, BenholmEsMap1

Sc *tulloch*

Probably from the Sc *tulloch* meaning a mound or hillock (SND, s.v. *tulloch*, n1).

Turnpike Park (77) 77 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[tʌrnpaɪk park]

Turnpike Park 2009, ABInt5

SSE *turnpike* + Sc *park*

Turnpike Park is next to a main road and as Field states the ‘turnpike was of course the barrier or toll bar across the road, which prevented passage until the toll had been paid’ (Field, 1972: 239).

Twelve Acre (1434) 1434 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[twɛlv ekr]

Twelve Acre 2011, ABInt3

SSE *twelve* + SSE *acre*

The Twelve Acre (1489) 1489 Hill of Crimmond NJ823229 Keithhall and Kinkell

[ðɪ twɛlv ekr]

The Twelve Acre 2011, ABInt21

SSE *the* + SSE *twelve* + SSE *acre*

Twelve Tree Park (607) 607 Monykebock NJ875181 New Machar

[twɛlv tri park]

Twelve Tree Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE *twelve* + SSE *tree* + Sc *park*

The farmer claims that there used to be twelve trees in this field - one planted for each disciple. One was struck down in a storm because one of the disciples sinned and therefore there are only eleven trees now in the field.

Twenty Acre (1427) 1427 Bankhead NO814803 Arbuthnott

[twenti ekr]

Twenty Acre 2011, ABInt3

SSE *twenty* + SSE *acre*

The Twenty Acre (1626) 1626 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ twenti ekr]

The Twenty Acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *twenty* + SSE *acre*

Twenty Acre Field (550) 550 Melan Brae NJ720209 Inverurie

[twenti ekr fiəld]

Twenty Acre Field 2011, ABInt36

SSE *twenty* + SSE *acre* + SSE *field*

Twenty-four Acre (1084) 1084 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[twenti four ekr]

Twenty-four Acre 2011, ABInt16

SSE *twenty-four* + SSE *acre*

This must be a relatively modern name as this was two smaller fields known as Haugh Park and Bank Park until 1807.

The Twenty-four Acre (1624) 1624 Brucklaywaird NO825841 Dunnottar

[ðɪ twenti for ekr]

The Twenty-four Acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE *the* + SSE *twenty-four* + SSE *acre*

The Twenty-two Acre (317) 317 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ðɪ twenti tu ekr]

The Twenty-two Acre 2011, ABInt22

SSE the + SSE twenty-two + SSE acre

The Twenty-two Acre (402) 402 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ twenti tu ekr]

The Twenty-two Acre 2011, ABInt25

SSE the + SSE twenty-two + SSE acre

Twenty-two Acre (1081) 1081 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[twenti tu ekr]

Twenty-two Acre 2011, ABInt16

SSE twenty-two + SSE acre

This field was formerly split up into two smaller fields called Greens Park and Cottar Park.

Two (1565) 1565 Fordale House (Fourdies) NJ812267 Bourtie

[tu]

Two 2011, ABInt18

SSE two

Two and a half Acre Park (1425) 1425 Ardmurdo Farm NJ792187 Keithhall and Kinkell

[tu and a haf ekr park]

Two and a half Acre Park 2011, ABCorr2

SSE two and a half + SSE acre + Sc park

Two in One (1666) 1666 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[tu in wʌn]

Two in One 2011, ABInt33

SSE two + SSE in + SSE one

This location used to be two fields but they have now been combined into one. This location can also be referred to as Big Brae Parks.

Two Trees # (1721) 1721 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Two Trees # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *two* + SSE *trees*

Field with two trees in it.

U

The Umbrella (1448) 1448 Kemnay House NJ735153 Kemnay

[ðɪ ʌmbɹələ]

The Umbrella 2011, ABInt26

The Umbrella 1688, KemnayHousePlan

SSE *the* + SSE *umbrella*

There is a large beech tree in this field that looks like an umbrella.

Under Jessie's (2022) 695 Overton of Fetternear NJ716182 Chapel of Garioch

[ʌndɪr jɛsɛz]

Under Jessie's 2011, ABInt45

SSE *under* + pn *Jessie's*

Jessie lives in the house located above this field. This field can also be referred to as The Pump Park.

Under the hill (321) 321 Hillbrae NJ791235 Bourtie

[ʌndɜr ðɪ hɪl]

Under the hill 2011, ABInt22

SSE *under* + SSE *the* + SSE *hill*

Upper (1507) 1507 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ʌpɪr]

Upper 2011, ABInt12

SSE *upper*

Field located in the upper part of the farm, above the steading.

Upper Bank Shot (1748) 1748 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

Bank Shot 1802, BogMillPlan2
 Upper Bank Shot 1819, BogMill&CuttiesHillPlan1
 Bank Shot 1798, FettercairnEsMap1
 Bank Shot 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE upper + SSE bank + Sc shot

See Dam Shade†.

The Upper Drimmie (1511) 1511 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ ʌpɛr drɪmɪe]

The Upper Drimmie 2011, ABInt12

SSE the + SSE upper + p-n Drimmie

This is one of two fields that border the fields belonging to Drimmies farm. As this one is lower than the other, it is given this name. The other field is called The Upper Drimmie.

Upper Gateside (1036) 1036 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[ʊpɪr gət saɪd]

Upper Gateside 2011, ABInt16

SSE upper + p-n Gateside

This field was previously known as South Park.

Upper Knox (1228) 1228 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Upper Knox c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n Upper Knox

Field at the farm of Upper Knox.

Upper Laffets # (1998) 1998 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?)
 Monymusk

Upper Laffets # 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE upper + ? Pn laffets

There are two *laffats* (or *laffets*) fields - Upper and Nether.

Upper Ward (2038) 1301 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

Upper Ward 1845, CollyhillMap1

SSE upper + Sc ward

Piece of unenclosed land on the higher part.

The Urie Bank (1509) 1509 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ jʊri bank]

The Urie Bank 2011, ABInt12

SSE the + p-n Urie + SSE bank

The river urie borders this field.

V

View Field† (1520) 1520 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[vjʊ fiəld]

View Field† 2011, ABInt12

SSE view + SSE field

This land has now been sold for houses, although it's position does make it a good vantage point.

W

The Waird (911) 911 South Orrock NJ962191 Belhelvie

[ðɪ wɛrd]

The Waird 2011, ABInt53

SSE the + Sc waird

See Chapter Eight.

Waird # (1844) 1844 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Waird # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

Sc waird

See Chapter Eight.

War Memorial Field (1579) 1579 Chapel Yards NJ841159 Fintray

[war memorial fiəld]

War Memorial Field 2011, ABInt36

SSE *war memorial* + SSE *field*

There is a war memorial next to this field.

Ward Park # (2236) 2236 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Ward Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc *ward* + Sc *park*

The Warren (1562) 1562 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[ðɪ wɑrɪn]

The Warren 2011, ABInt52

SSE *the* + SSE *warren*

According to the farmer "the lairds fenced in this bits of ground and put down rabbits to farm rabbits but they got out and 'polluted the country side'" and rabbits are no longer bred there.

There are also a number of fields of this name in England; Mappowder Do, Baggrave Lei, Rotherfield Greys O. Field gives the meaning "'land set apart for the breeding of rabbits'" (1972: 247).

Warrens (1178) 1178 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Warrens c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *warrens*

Enclosure for rabbits.

The Waterbank (1504) 1504 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ wɑtr bɑnk]

The Waterbank 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + SSE *water* + SSE *bank*

This field is on the bank of the river Urie.

Waterside (1197) 1197 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Waterside c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE water + SSE side

This field is located next to the Burn of Benholm.

Weavers Land† (1112) 1112 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Weavers Land† 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE weavers (?) + SSE land

Land belonging to weavers (?)

This name could possibly refer to a surname or a crop which is grown that is used for weaving or even the shape. No interview or site visit could be conducted at this location.

The Wee Field (404) 404 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ wi: fiəld]

The Wee Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE the + Sc wee + SSE field

Wee Field (1233) 1233 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[wi: fiəld]

Wee Field 2011, ABInt14

Sc wee + SSE field

Wee Field at the croft (2074) 21 Chapelton NO733823 Glenbervie

[wi: fiəld at ðɪ kraʊt]

Wee Field at the croft 2011, ABInt8

Sc wee + SSE field + SSE at + SSE the + SSE croft

The Wee Fieldie (372) 372 Hospital Shields NO719672 Marykirk

[ðɪ wi: fiəldi]

The Wee Fieldie 2011, ABInt24

Wee Fieldie 2011, ABInt24

SSE the + Sc wee + SSE fieldie

The generic element appears in the diminutive form in this name. It can also be used without the definite article.

Wee Moor (1032) 1032 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[wi: mo:r]

Wee Moor 2011, ABInt16

Sc *wee* + SSE *moor*

Wee Park (83) 83 Braeside (Brasies) NJ837248 Udney

[wi: park]

Wee Park 2009, ABInt5

Sc *wee* + Sc *park*

Small enclosure.

The Wee Park Aside The Hoose (503) 503 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðɪ wi: park asaid ðɪ hu:s]

The Wee Park Aside The Hoose 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + Sc *wee* + Sc *park* + Sc *aside* + SSE *the* + Sc *hoose*

Wee Park Ben the Road at MacTerry (480) 480 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[wi: park bɛn ðɪ ro:d at maktɛrɛ]

Wee Park Ben the Road at MacTerry 2011, ABInt33

Sc *wee* + Sc *park* + Sc *ben* + SSE *the* + SSE *road* + SSE *at* + p-n *MacTerry*

Ben is the dialect word for *along*. Locals in this area know that this name means 'along the road from Mains of Pittrichie farm' because of the location of MacTerry.

The Wee Park Half Up the Road (493) 493 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðɪ wi: park haf up ðɪ ro:d]

The Wee Park Half Up the Road 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + Sc *wee* + Sc *park* + SSE *half* + SSE *up* + SSE *the* + SSE *road*

Wee Quarry (1042) 1042 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[wi: kware]

Wee Quarry 2011, ABInt16

Sc *wee* + SSE *quarry*

Field with a small quarry in it.

Weeklandst (1122) 1122 Castleton NO759788 Fordoun

Weeklandst 1900, CastletonDiary1

SSE *week* + SSE *lands*

Poor land.

There is only one English example of a field-name with the *week* element: Week Farm, Ringwood Ha, 'dairy farm' [OE *wīc*]. This explanation is not suitable for this location as there is no evidence of dairy farming.

The Well Field (1002) 1002 Whitefield NJ793274 Meldrum

[ðɪ wɛl fiəld]

The Well Field 2011, ABInt59

SSE *the* + SSE *well* + SSE *field*

Field with a well in it.

Well Field (1583) 1583 Chapel Yards NJ841159 Fintray

[wɛl fiəld]

Well Field 2011, ABInt36

SSE *well* + SSE *field*

Well Fold† (1650) 1650 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Well Fold† 1710, KilbleanDiary1

SSE *well* + Sc *fold*

Enclosure containing a well.

Well Park (1099) 1099 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[wɛl park]

Well Park 2011, ABInt16

SSE well + Sc park

This field is described on the historical Fettercairn estate plans as Part of Fasque Mains.

The Well Park (1469) 1469 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[ðɪ wɛl park]

The Well Park 2011, ABInt7

Well Park 2011, ABInt7

SSE the + SSE well + Sc park

Field with a well in it.

The Well Park (1508) 1508 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ wɛl park]

The Well Park 2011, ABInt12

SSE the + SSE well + Sc park

Field with a well in it.

Well Park (1670) 1670 Wellesley NJ877178 New Machar

[wɛl park]

Well Park 2011, ABInt38

SSE well + Sc park

Well Park† (2207) 2203 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Well Park 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE well + Sc park

This field later changed to become Craigmoston Mill Park.

Wellesley (602) 602 Wellesley NJ877178 New Machar

[wɛlɜːsli]

Wellesley 2011, ABInt38

p-n *Wellesley*

Field at Wellesley farm steading. The farmer owns a number of farms so it is necessary to distinguish by farm name. The variant name for this field is Front the House at Wellesley.

West Bank (1056) 1056 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[west bank]

West Bank 2011, ABInt16

SSE west + SSE bank

West Bank† (2181) 1055 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

West Bank 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

West Bank 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE west + SSE bank

This field is and its neighbour East Bank were collectively known as Bank of Gallowhillston. Currently, these fields have now been split into three: West Bank, Mid Bank and East Bank and they are still marked on the OS Explorer 2007 map as Bank of Gallowhillston.

West Bank† (2208) 2196 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

West Bank 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE west + SSE bank

This field-name changed to become Coldstream Park.

West Bog (1528) 1528 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[west bog]

West Bog 2011, ABInt40

SSE west + SSE bog

West Croft # (2212) 2212 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

West Croft 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

West Croft 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE west + SSE croft

West Garden Park (446) 446 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

West Garden Park 1969, KilbleanDiary3

SSE west + SSE garden + Sc park

This field was formerly called South Bean Hill.

West Hill (1558) 1558 South Mains of Barra NJ794258 Bourtie

[wɛst hɪl]

West Hill 2011, ABInt52

Hill 2011, ABInt52

West 2011, ABInt52

SSE west + SSE hill

West Longhill Park # (2206) 2206 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

West Longhill Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Long Hill 1798, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE west + SSE long + SSE hill + Sc park

West Park† (2256) 2256 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

West Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE west + Sc park

West Part (1168) 1168 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

West Part c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE west + SSE part

The most westerly field on the estate.

West Sauchie (1097) 1097 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[wɛst sɔxi]

West Sauchie 2011, ABInt16

SSE west + Sc sauchie

There is a small cluster of trees in the middle of three fields. Each contains the element sauchie meaning 'willow tree(s).' This field is described on the historical Fettercairn estate plans as Part of Fasque Mains.

West Tofts (1107) 1107 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[wɛst tɔfts]

West Tofts 2011, ABInt16
Tofts Park 1807, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE *west* + SSE *tofts*

toft: site of a homestead (and can also refer to the land attached to it). This field is located at the site of Fettercairn House. West Tofts and neighbouring field East Tofts used to be part of one larger field called Tofts Park.

West Washing House # (1735) 1735 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

West Washing House # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *west* + SSE *washing* + SSE *house*

This field is to the west of the washing house. *West* is added to distinguish it from the field next door called Washing House.

Wet Bogry Meadow Ground # (1815) 1815 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Wet Bogry meadow ground # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

description

Wet Bottom (1082) 1082 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[wɛt bɒtəm]

Wet Bottom 2011, ABInt16

SSE *wet* + SSE *bottom*

Field with wet ground at the bottom end.

This must be a relatively new name as the estate plans from 1789 and 1807 show that this field used to be several smaller ones called Hill Park, Short Newlands, Acre Bank Park, The Loch Ward and Lochside Park.

Wet Course Pasture Ground # (1782) 1782 Kirktown of Monymusk^ NJ685145 (approx) Monymusk

Wet Course Pasture Ground # 1774, KirktownofMSurvey1

description

Wet Course Uneven Pasture Ground # (2008) 2008 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Wet course uneven pasture ground # 1774, InversSurvey1

description

Wet Ground # (1829) 1829 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Wet ground # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE wet + SSE ground

Wet Ground # (1992) 1992 East Inver^ - Inver House(?) NJ698140 (?) Monymusk

Wet Ground # 1774, InversSurvey1

SSE wet + SSE ground

Wet Meadow Ground # (1812) 1812 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Wet meadow ground # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE wet + SSE meadow SSE ground

Wetland Intown # (1816) 1816 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Wetland Intown # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE wet + SSE land + SSE intown (?)

Wetlands Park† (2141) 1093 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Wetlands Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

SSE wet + SSE lands + Sc park

This field is now called Fordoun.

Wett Swampy Moor Ground # (1908) 1908 Pitmunie^ NJ663151 Monymusk

wett swampy moor ground # 1774, PitmunieSurvey1

Description

Whitefield (1531) 1531 Muirton NJ779267 Bourtie

[fatfield]

Whitefield 2011, ABInt40

p-n Whitefield

Location bordering fields of Whitefield farm.

Whitehill Farm (1177) 1177 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Whitehill Farm c1970, BenholmEsMap1

p-n *Whitehill Farm*

Field located at Whitehill Farm. This farm no longer exists although the field-name remains.

Wid (1304) 1304 Collyhill NJ771245 Bourtie

[wid]

Wid 2009, ABInt11

Sc *wid*

Wid (1604) 1604 Newmill NJ859161 Inverurie

[wid]

Wuid 2011, ABInt36

Sc *wid*

Wid (1609) 1609 Drumelzie NO713792 Fordoun

[wid]

Wuid 2011, ABInt14

Sc *wid*

The Wid (1667) 1667 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðI wid]

The Wood 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + Sc *wid*

Area of trees.

The Wid (1676) 1676 Wellesley NJ877178 New Machar

[ðI wid]

The Wid 2011, ABInt38

SSE *the* + Sc *wid*

Wooded enclosure.

Wid of Fallside (252) 252 Fallside NO814819 Glenbervie

[wɪd ɒv fɔlsaɪd]

Wood of Fallside 2011, ABInt15

Sc *wid* + SSE *of* + p-n *Fallside*

The Wid Park (486) 486 Mains of Pittrichie NJ865249 Udney

[ðɪ wɪd pɑ:k]

The Wuid Park 2011, ABInt33

SSE *the* + Sc *wid* + Sc *park*

Area of trees.

Wid Park (1479) 1479 Cairnfechel NJ863262 Udney

[wɪd pɑ:k]

Wuid Park 2011, ABInt7

Sc *wid* + Sc *park*

The Wide Open (156) 156 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[ðɪ wʌɪd ɒpɪn]

The Wide Open 2011, ABInt6

SSE *the* + p-n *Wide Open*

This field is named after The Wide Open Croft which used to be at this location.

Wide Park† (2171) 1062 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

Wide Park 1789, FettercairnEsMap1

Wide Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

SSE *wide* + Sc *park*

This field becomes wider at the top end. It is now known as Mid Below Road.

Widheid (1086) 1086 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[wɪd hɪd]

Widheid 2011, ABInt16

Woodhead Park 1807, FettercairnEsSurvey3

Sc wid + Sc heid

Field at the top of the wood.

The Widie Field (1704) 1704 Fingask NJ781271 Daviot

[ðɪ wɪdi fiəld]

The Widie Field 2011, ABInt17

SSE *the* + *Sc widie* + SSE *field*

Area of trees.

The specific element in this name is always used in the diminutive form.

Widside (161) 161 Burn of Balmakelly NO702681 Marykirk

[wɪd saɪd]

Wuidside 2011, ABInt6

Sc wid + SSE side

Field beside a wood.

Widside (456) 456 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[wɪd saɪd]

Wuidside 1863, KilbleanDiary2

Sc wid + SSE side

Field beside a wood.

Widside (1145) 1145 Cheyne NO845869 Fetteresso

[wɪd saɪd]

Woodside 2011, ABInt9

Sc wid + SSE side

Field beside a wood.

Wilderness (433) 433 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

[wɪldɪrnɪs]

Wilderness 1863, KilbleanDiary2

SSE wilderness

There are a number of parallel examples in England: Walton Db, Buckminster Lei, Cadeby Lei, Rufford Nt, Kiddington O, Middleton Stoney O, Hinstock Sa, Ockely Sr. Field gives the definition for these names as "barren or uncultivated land" (1972: 255) and it is likely that this can be applied to this location.

The Wilderness (642) 642 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ wɪldərnɪs]

The Wilderness 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + SSE wilderness

Field gives the definition for this name in England as "barren or uncultivated land" (1972: 255). In this instance the name was given because this is the field farthest from the farm steading.

The Wilderness (1452) 1452 Kemnay House NJ735153 Kemnay

[ðɪ wɪldərnɪs]

The Wilderness 2011, ABInt26

The Wilderness 1688, KemnayHousePlan

SSE the + SSE wilderness

There are a number of parallel examples in England: Walton Db, Buckminster Lei, Cadeby Lei, Rufford Nt, Kiddington O, Middleton Stoney O, Hinstock Sa, Ockely Sr. Field gives the definition for these names as "barren or uncultivated land" (1972: 255) and it is likely that this can be applied to this location.

Willbert (1369) 1369 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[wɪlbɜrt]

Willbert 2011, ABInt2

pn *Willbert*

Wilbert used to farm this field.

Willy Elrick Park (2110) 518 Meikle Tillyeve NJ899233 Udny

[wɪli ɛlɪɪk pɑrk]

Willy Elrick Park 2011, ABInt34

pn *Willy Elrick + Sc park*

The Windmill Park (1367) 1367 Ardfork NJ825267 Meldrum

[ðɪ wɪnmɪl pɑ:k]

The Windmill Park 2011, ABInt2

SSE *the* + SSE *windmill* + Sc *park*

Location of a windmill.

The previous name (or description) for this location was Gand Folding Ground.

The Winter Barley Field (392) 392 Keilburn NO732722 Garvock/ Laurencekirk

[ðɪ wɪntər bɑ:le fi:ld]

The Winter Barley Field 2011, ABInt25

SSE *the* + SSE *winter* + SSE *barley* + SSE *field*

This field can also be called Government Field.

The Winy Edge (1517) 1517 Conglass NJ752231 Chapel of Garioch

[ðɪ wɪni ɛdʒ]

The Windy Edge 2011, ABInt12

SSE *the* + Sc *winy* + SSE *edge*

Field exposed to the wind. It is located on the side of the hill.

Winywaas (2118) 2118 East Balharghty NJ762238 Bourtie

[wɪni wɑ:z]

Winywaas 2009, ABInt63

Sc *winy* + Sc *waas*

'Windy Walls'

Wood (1776) 1776 Benholm NO805694 Benholm

Wood c1970, BenholmEsMap1

SSE *wood*

XYZ

Yard (1751) 1751 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

[jard]

Yard 1802, BogMillPlan2

[Unclear on map] 2011,

SSE *yard*

Yard # (1823) 1823 Nether Mains^ NJ704148 Monymusk

Yard # 1774, NetherMainsSurvey1

SSE *yard*

Yard Park (1752) 1752 Bog Mill^ NO658732 Fettercairn

[jard park]

Yard Park 1802, BogMillPlan2

SSE *yard* + Sc *park*

Yellowlees # (1728) 1728 Westhall^ NJ674266 Oyne

Yellowlees # 1946, WesthallEsPlan1

SSE *yellow* + SSE *leys*

'land with a yellow soil' (Field, 1972: 264).

The Ythsie Parks (633) 633 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

[ðɪ ɪsi parks]

The Ythsie Parks 2011, ABInt42

SSE *the* + p-n *Ythsie* + Sc *parks*

This location used to be two fields and they were bought from the farm of South Ythsie.

Yules Fold† (1647) 1647 Kilblean NJ835284 Meldrum

Yules Fold† 1969, KilbleanDiary3

Yiels Fold† 1710, KilbleanDiary1

pn *yule's* + Sc *fold*

Black (1946) lists Yule as a surname, confirming its use in Aberdeen in 1391.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Participant Information Sheet

*Field-Names of North-East
Scotland*
Information for participants



The title of my PhD is Field-Names of the North-East of Scotland.

Taking part involves talking to me for around an hour about farming and the names of fields in your area. The conversation will be recorded so that I can concentrate on chatting with you rather than writing things down.

There has been little work done to record park names in Scotland and they are a valuable source of Scots language. The names can inform us about the different languages used in Scotland and give a unique insight into Doric and Scots.

These recordings will allow me to identify any words that do not appear in the Scots Dictionary and analyse the different languages that are represented within the names.

I am also interested in comparing the names from different parts of Scotland and England.

Hopefully your recordings will lead to a better understanding of this source of names.

Thank you.

Appendix 2 – Participant Consent Form

Field-Names of Aberdeenshire Informant Consent Form



I have read and understood the information sheet and this consent form. I have had an opportunity to ask questions about my participation.

I understand that I am under no obligation to take part in this study, and that I have the right to withdraw from this study at any stage before or during data collection, without giving any reason, and that withdrawal will not affect my current or future studies if I am a student at *University of Glasgow* (GU).

Please indicate your consent to be a research subject here by deleting “do not agree”:

- I agree / do not agree to participate in this study as detailed in the information sheet
- I agree / do not agree that audio recordings of my voice may be stored indefinitely and used for academic purposes (including analysis, research, academic conference presentations, and future applications for research funding).
- I would like my recordings to be treated as anonymous / non-anonymous. The purpose of non-anonymous recordings is so the researcher can acknowledge your help personally in any publications.

In addition to the consent above, please indicate whether you consent to any of the following:

- I agree / do not agree that anonymous recordings of my voice can be used in university teaching.
- I agree / do not agree that anonymous recordings of my voice can be broadcast to an audience on laboratory open days, or other public, non-professional talks and presentations.
- I agree / do not agree that I may be contacted after the experiment by researchers working at the University of Glasgow, who may be looking for participants in similar experiments.

Participant Details

Name: _____

Signatures: _____

Date:/...../...

Further information is available from:

Alison Burns (Phone : 07850601987 ; Email : a.burns.2@research.gla.ac.uk)

Appendix 3 – Participant Debrief Form

Field-Names of Aberdeenshire
Debriefing for participants



Thank you for taking part in my recordings!

The title of my PhD is Field-Names of Aberdeenshire.

There has been little work done to record park names in Scotland and they are a valuable source of Scots language. The names can inform us about the different languages used in Scotland and give a unique insight into Doric.

These recordings will allow me to identify any words that do not appear in the Scots Dictionary and analyse the different languages that are represented within the names.

I am also interested in comparing the names from Aberdeenshire to those found in other parts of Scotland and in England.

Hopefully your recordings will lead to a better understanding of this source of names.

If you have any further questions please contact me:

Email: a.burns.2@research.gla.ac.uk

Tel. 07850601987

Thank you.

Appendix 4 – Transcription Protocol

Transcription Protocol

1. Decision on information to be transcribed

Only information about or relating to the field-names will be transcribed. All other supplementary information will not be transcribed as the process would be too lengthy. Pauses, reported speech, names of people and institutions etc will only be recorded if they add information about the field-names

2. Field-Names

2.1. Names will be catalogued as a single unit in the database and single units will be hyphenated. This applies to all field-names and farm names. For example:

Top-field

Front-of-the-house-field

2.2. Decisions on coding

The following symbols will be used during transcription:

% = not sure.

†† = fieldname

\$ = translation from Scots into SSE or SE

£ = varies in name form eg. The Middle Field – The Middle; The Moore, The Moorie

- For names eg. The-Lady-Field

^ = hypothetical name

& = the name is completely changed.

+ = farm name

3. Personal Names

In recordings where participants wish to remain anonymous, personal names will be changed during the transcription process.

4. Decisions on language forms (for field-names)

4.1. Scottish Standard English: where SSE forms are used the traditional dictionary spelling will be used.

4.2. Scots: where Scots or dialect words are used these will be transcribed in Scots, not SSE. Spellings will be taken from the CSD, and failing this, the DSL. However, if a participant has stipulated a specific spelling, this over-rides the dictionary forms and the participant's spelling will be used. In cases where there are a number of different spelling variants, the most common one will be used, or if there is a spelling specific to north-east Scotland, then this will be used. In cases where both a Scots form and an SSE form are given, both forms will be transcribed and variants will be visible in the database.

4.3. Previously unrecorded words: in cases where there is no attested spelling, the form will be spelt as it sounds.

