The Use of Name Evidence in Lexicography:

Comparative Analysis of Onomastic Data for Historical and Contemporary Scots

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Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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October 2018

Abstract

Both personal and place names have been cited as potentially valuable resources for lexicography and, in recent years, lexicographers have given greater attention to onomastic evidence. However, there remains uncertainty over how relevant such material is with a key question being the extent to which the language of the onomasticon represents the everyday lexicon.

This thesis addresses the issue of how useful onomastic evidence is for lexicography through investigating its usage in Scots. Being relatively poorly documented in terms of literary records, the lexicography of Scots is ideally positioned to benefit from name evidence. The main body of the thesis comprises three case studies. The first examines bynames and surnames from the medieval period to the nineteenth century. A quantitative analysis is carried out of these names to establish the period of denotative bynaming in Scotland before presenting new lexicographical evidence found in the names. The next case study is focused on Kinross-shire field names from farms surveyed in the 1970s as well as the 1700s and 1800s. The analysis in this second study is more qualitative than in the first; both literal and figurative language in the field names is compared with the lexicon through the *Scottish Corpus of Text and Speech* (SCOTS). A number of Scottish field name elements and their contribution to Scots lexicography are also discussed in more detail. The final case study traces the development of street names in the west central belt of Scotland from the late eighteenth century through to the present day. The language of the street names is compared to the lexicon using SCOTS and both diachronic and geographic contrasts are noted.

In comparing the findings from these three case studies, it is found that the language used to coin names broadly reflects the lexicon in terms of both literal and figurative usages. Yet, there are contrasts in the evidential value of each type of name. Street names provide the least in terms of new evidence and often placed greater weight on connotative rather than denotative meaning. The field names study, though, does offer evidence for Scots lexis and semantics. Although they were the most ambiguous in terms of meaning, the bynames and surnames contained the highest quantity of lexicographical evidence, particularly for the pre-literary Scots period.

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Chapter 1. Introduction and research context

1.1. Introduction

Over the past decades, both personal names and place names have increasingly been utilised in English lexicography (e.g. Styles, n.d.; McClure, n.d.). This type of evidence has been shown to be highly valuable, offering, for example, instances of previously unattested words as well as antedatings and/or alternative meanings for existing dictionary entries. In comparison to English, the uptake of onomastic evidence in Scots lexicography has been more limited. Additionally, the major dictionaries of Scots, *A Dictionary of the Older Scots Tongue* (DOST) and *The Scottish National Dictionary* (SND), take a somewhat inconsistent approach in their treatment of name evidence. However, recent articles such as those by Grant (2011; 2012a; 2012b; 2013) and Scott (2003a; 2004; 2007; 2008) have demonstrated how beneficial onomastic material may be for Scots, particularly given the lack of written evidence for the period prior to 1375. The current thesis seeks to build on the work undertaken into names within Scots lexicography and further examine the types of information available in onomastic sources.

Although name evidence has begun to receive greater attention in lexicography, there remains uncertainty around the relationship between the onomasticon and lexicon. More particularly, it is unclear the extent to which the language used in names is representative of the everyday lexicon or belongs to a specialised onomastic register. The interaction between the lexicon and onomasticon is a central concern in how effective name evidence is for lexicography and therefore will form a key focus of the thesis.

In order to investigate the role of onomastics within Scots lexicography, three case studies will be undertaken. The first will consider bynames and surnames from across Scotland over roughly ten centuries. The second will examine field names from Kinross-shire collected during the 1970s as well as a smaller number gathered from late eighteenth and nineteenth-century estate plans. The final study will focus on street names from the west central belt, following their development from the late 1700s through to 2017. The methodologies for each of these studies

will be set out individually in their respective chapters. Throughout all three studies, the emphasis will be not only on what lexicographically relevant information is contained within these various types of names, but also on establishing the relationship between the lexicon and the type of name under investigation.

The main findings from each of these case studies will be brought together in chapter six. Here, a comparative analysis of the studies will be given with a discussion of how each study addresses the research questions. The conclusion in chapter seven will then consider the implications of these findings for Scots and address the issue of how useful name evidence is for lexicography.

1.2. Research Context

The initial focus of this section will be on the history and development of the Scots language and how its study may benefit from the use of onomastic material. The subsequent sections will then consider previous work on names and their role as lexical evidence. Firstly, an outline of the development of the use of onomastic evidence in both English and Scots lexicography will be given followed by an overview of the types of lexicographical information offered by names. The focus will then be narrowed to discussing more thoroughly previous studies on the three types of names which will form the basis of each of the case studies. It has been argued that the most prototypical types of names are those of people and places (see e.g. Van Langendonck and Van de Velde, 2016:33-34). Given their prototypicality, personal names and place names may provide insight into the typical relationship between the onomasticon and lexicon. The thesis therefore considers names belonging to these two main categories. With regards to personal names, bynames and surnames have been shown to provide key information for English lexicography but have thus far received limited attention in Scotland (see e.g. Clark, 1995; McClure 2010a and 2010b; Black, 1946). This sub-category of personal names is therefore the basis of the first case study. In terms of place names, much work in Scotland has been on settlement names. The attention of the current thesis, then, will be on two less studied types of place names: field names and street names.

Having a limited literary record, Scots is an ideal language through which to investigate the application of onomastic evidence in lexicography. Scots is typically divided into the following historical periods (Macafee and Aitken, 2002):

Table 2.1. The main periods in the history of Scots

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

The evidence available for, and attitudes towards, Scots have varied throughout these periods. The earliest literary record for Scots to have survived is *Brus* by John Barbour, dating from 1375 (Corbett, McClure and Stuart-Smith, 2003:8). Given the lack of evidence prior to this point, place names have been cited as a key way into the Scots lexicon during the pre-literary Scots period (Scott, 2004:213-216). Hence, onomastic material could provide vital insight into the earliest Scots period. Following the publication of *Brus,* Scots began to be increasingly used in literary and official works which were once the preserve of French and Latin (Corbett et al., 2003:8). However, the situation once again changed as the late sixteenth century saw English rise in prominence in Scottish texts (Corbett et al., 2003:12). Such was the dominance of English that by the Modern Scots period, Scots was frequently stigmatised in official and formal contexts (Jones, 1997:267-272; Corbett et al., 2003:14). In recent years, this situation has begun to reverse. For example, in 2000, Scots was legally recognised as a minority language by the UK government (Scott, 2008:87). Scots has also been formally included in the national curriculum (Scott, 2008:87-88; Niven, 2017). The twenty-first century has thus seen steps to formally recognise Scots. Despite these measures, due to the factors outlined above, the literary record for Scots has remained relatively small as, for example, compared to

English. Onomastic evidence could therefore also play a key role in researching later periods of Scots.

1.2.1. Onomastics in lexicography

In 1930, Mawer (1930:11) highlighted onomastic evidence as an important but hitherto neglected source for English lexicography. More recently, Grant (2016:572) has stated that '[h]istorically, lexicographers have tended to consider onomastic material beyond the scope of their dictionaries'. In the intervening years, however, name evidence has increasingly been recognised as a valuable resource for lexicography by lexicographers as well as name scholars. Styles (n.d.) for example, argues that 'place-names reach the parts other sources cannot reach' and McClure (n.d.) contends that early surnames are able to 'fill the gaps in the literary records' of even relatively mundane words.

This shift in attitude towards the use of names as lexicographical evidence is demonstrated in several entries updated for the third edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) which now take account of onomastic sources. Yet, unlike documentary evidence, onomastic material is confined to the etymological notes with other information such as notes on usage. As Simpson, Weiner and Durkin (2004:335) explain, this policy is due to much of the onomastic evidence lacking context and not being precisely dateable. Nevertheless, these revised entries exemplify the greater usage of name evidence in the OED. For example, the etymological notes for *kirk* now state that 'the element *kirk* is attested earlier [than the literary record] in several place names' (OED3 s.v. *kirk* n.). Similarly, the entry for *grey* now contains information about the adjective's occurrence in place names and surnames as part of its etymological notes (OED3 s.v. *grey* adj.).

With regards to the major dictionaries of Scots, Grant (2016:572) has remarked that DOST and SND have been 'unsystematic' in their treatment of name evidence. In some entries, as in the OED, name evidence is restricted to the etymological notes. The entry *gray,* for example, like its counterpart in the OED, notes that 'the earliest examples are in personal names' before instances from documentary evidence are listed under each sense of the adjective (DOST s.v. *Gray* a.). In other entries, onomastic material is given in the quotation sections but separated into a sense of its own. This is the case with *Mercer* n. where name

evidence is separated from the other senses and labelled 'early instances as a surname' with literary evidence then falling under either of the other two senses of 'a (?small) dealer or broker' or 'a trafficker, trader' (DOST s.v. *Mercer* n.). Whilst entries such as *gray* and *mercer* suggest that the Scots dictionaries treat name evidence as being somewhat secondary to documentary evidence, there are entries where onomastic material provides the main source for a word. For instance, the entry for *Unsainit* 'unblessed,? unbaptised; unholy' states that the word occurs 'chiefly as a nickname' with most examples listed being of *Thom Unsanit* (DOST s.v. *Unsainit,* ppl. adj.).

Recently, a more systematic approach to name evidence in Scots has been taken by the second edition of the *Concise Scots Dictionary* (CSD) which incorporates and condenses material from both DOST and SND. As a shorter version of DOST and SND, CSD2 does not give examples of usage within its entries. However, the date at which a word is first recorded in Scots is provided and, as stated in the introduction to the dictionary, it is not differentiated whether this date is taken from onomastic or literary evidence (CSD2: xxxvi). The CSD2 entry, *kirk,* for example, gives the late twelfth century as a start date (CSD2 s.v. *kirk* n.1). In the corresponding DOST entry, the etymological notes state that the earliest occurrences of the word are found in twelfth century place names with the documentary evidence then beginning in 1375. Thus, the separation sometimes seen between place name and literary evidence in DOST and SND entries is absent from CSD2. Yet, CSD2 does acknowledge when an entry is especially reliant on name evidence with the phrase 'frequently in place-names' as is the case with *kirk* above as well as *gait* 'a way, a path; a road; a street (in a town)' and *rig* 'a ridge of high ground, a long narrow hill, a hill-crest' (CSD2:xxxvi; CSD2 s.v. *kirk* n.1, *gait* n.3(1), *rig* n.1.1(1)).

As well as a more consistent approach to place name evidence, CSD2 also incorporates several new pieces of name evidence to adjust entries. Details regarding some of this name evidence are set out in a series of articles by Grant (2011, 2012a, 2012b, 2013). In the first article, evidence from place names such as *Flass* in Berwickshire and *Flosh* in Dumfriesshire antedates *flush* 'a pool, a marshy place' from the eighteenth to fourteenth century and expands its geographic

distribution to outwith the southwest (Grant, 2011). Subsequently, the entry for *flush* in CSD2 has been updated from its entry in SND to reflect this new evidence (CSD2 s.v. *flush* n.; SND s.v. *flush* n.) The word at the centre of the next article, *dod* 'a bare hill with a rounded top', also has its distribution widened and is antedated by over five centuries due to the presence of numerous hill names across Scotland (Grant 2012a). Additionally, information from these place names indicates that *dod* carries the further meaning of 'lower summit or distinct shoulder or boss of a hill' (Grant, 2012a). This expanded meaning, distribution and earlier date are all incorporated into CSD2's entry for *dod* (CSD2 s.v. *dod* n.4). Grant's (2012b) following study produces similar outcomes for *firth* 'a wood, or wooded country' with place name evidence antedating the word by around one and a half centuries. Further, once more, place names suggest a wider semantic range with Taylor (in Grant 2012b) suggesting that some instances of *firth* in Fife place names refer to 'scrubland, brushland.' Both these new pieces of evidence are reflected in the CSD2 *firth* entry (CSD2 s.v. *firth* n.2). Moreover, due to its appearance in place names, the 'only in poetry' note present in the DOST *firth* entry has been dropped in CSD2 (CSD2 s.v. *firth* n.2; DOST s.v. *firth* n.1). The final article employs name evidence to investigate the etymology of SND *buss* n.2 for which the only evidence given comes from reference works (Grant, 2013). Three senses for *buss* are given: 'masses of seaweed (tangles), growing on sunken rocks, and exposed at lower water', 'a ledge of rock covered in seaweed', and 'any small sea rock that is exposed at low tide' (SND s.v. *buss* n.2). It is suggested in the SND that all these rock senses may be an extension of *bush, busk* and *buss* all of which refer to bushes, shrubs, thickets and clumps of trees (SND s.v. *bush* n.1; *busk* n.; *buss* n.1). However, Grant (2013) proposes that *buss* is actually related to *boss* 'a bunch or tuft of grass, etc.; a projection; a round mass' (SND s.v. *boss* n.4). This alternative etymology is supported by numerous place names denoting rocky outcrops and small rocks which correspond with topographic features denoted by *boss* 'a bunch or tuft of grass, etc.; a projection; a round mass'. Consequently, in CSD2 the senses 'a rounded prominence' and 'a ledge of rock (covered in seaweed) projecting into the sea' are found in one entry (CSD2 s.v. *buss* n.2). A note is made, though, that this last sense of *buss* n.2 may have become confused with *buss* n.1 which contains the grass and bush senses of SND *bush, busk* and *buss* (CSD2 s.v. *buss* n.1). It can thus be seen

that evidence from both major and minor place names has impacted CSD2 in a variety of ways including significant antedatings, widened meanings and new etymologies.

However, whilst greater consideration is now being given to place name evidence in Scots lexicography, the situation with regards to evidence from bynames and surnames is largely unchanged from DOST and SND to CSD2. Where name evidence was in use in the earlier dictionaries, it has been carried through into CSD2 such as the entry for *gray* 'having a colour between black and white' which is dated from the late fourteenth century based on byname evidence (CSD2 s.v. *gray* adj.). However, byname and surname evidence which has been unearthed since the publication of DOST, such as that contained in Black (1946), has not been used to update entries in CSD2 (see further section 3.4.3). Moreover, whereas the introduction offers some brief information on the treatment of place names, personal name evidence is not addressed. There thus remains a degree of inconsistency in how Scots lexicography treats different types of onomastic material.

In addition to contrasts in their treatment of name evidence, Scots lexicography has been notably slower in its uptake of such evidence compared to the OED (Scott, 2003a, 2004). In 2003, when OED3 and its greater use of onomastic sources had been in progress for nearly a decade, Scott (2003a:27) lamented that such material was not more frequently employed in Scots, particularly considering its ability to shed light on the pre-literary Scots period. That the use of name evidence in Scots lags behind is partly a result of the slower development of Scottish name studies, restricting lexicographers' access to onomastic material (Scott, 2003a:24-25; Grant 2016:572). In recent years, however, this situation has begun to improve. For example, the Scots Words and Place-names project, finished in 2011, asked the public to share their knowledge on Scots words and place names (swap.nesc.gla.ac.uk). The responses then aided the creation of a glossary of Scots place name elements which fed into CSD2 (swap.nesc.gla.ac.uk). In addition, work has begun on the Survey of Scottish Place-Names with two counties, Fife and Kinross-shire, published so far (Taylor with Márkus, 2006-2012; Taylor, McNiven and Williamson, 2017). A further hindrance to the inclusion of onomastic evidence in

Scots lexicography highlighted by Scott (2008:15) is that elements recorded in Scottish place names are frequently considered in relation to English without assessing their significance for Scots. However, as the above work by Grant (2011, 2012a, 2012b, 2013) signals, greater attention has begun to be given to Scots elements.

1.2.2. Previous findings

As indicated above, names can inform various aspects of language valuable to lexicography. This section will offer examples of the types of evidence available through onomastic material. In particular, names have been demonstrated to provide instances of otherwise undocumented lexical items, antedate the literary records of already attested words, suggest additional senses or supplement the historic record of a word.

Both major and minor place names as well as bynames and surnames can offer evidence of a previously unattested word. Amongst English words evidenced through names is Old English *bors 'spiky or bristly plant' found in three major place names, Boasley, Boscombe and Borsle as well as the field name Boseley (Hough, 2003:52). Another field name, Leap Hedge, offers an instance of Old English *hliep 'leap' whilst the street name Bag Lane contains Middle English *bagge 'beggar' (Field, 1972:123; Hough, 2002a:157). Previously unknown Scots words have also been discovered through place names. For example, Priest Mill in West Lothian provides an instance of MSc *briest-mill 'a mill driven by a breast waterwheel' (Scott 2003b:281). Also in West Lothian, Dyland reveals MSc *day-land, dei-land 'land (on an estate) where dairy products are produced' and also evidences *dei 'dairy' (Scott, 2003b:298). The surveys of Fife and Kinross-shire place names have also returned previously unrecorded Scots lexical items such as *aikie, aiky 'covered with oak', *foggie 'untilled ground or grazing land abounding in moss', *miggie 'boggy, sweaty' and *skeith 'boundary' (Taylor with Márkus, 2012:278, 375, 442, 499-500; Taylor et al., 2017:640). Bynames and surnames, too, may provide instances of otherwise unattested words. In England, for example, *abbotesserjaunt 'abbot's servant' and *kirmetre 'fen surveyor' have been reported (Mills, 1968:249; Clark, 1995a:209). Durkin (2009:279) has demonstrated that names can also provide

evidence for figurative senses as *Stratford Atte Bowe* makes use of *bow* with the metonymic sense 'arched bridge'.

As shown in section 2.1, names may also antedate the literary record of a word. The field name, *Palmerwang* from 1223-1229, for example, antedates *palmer* 'destructive hairy caterpillar' by over three centuries, the second element being *wang* 'piece of meadowland' (Hough, 1998). Additionally, the street name *Beggargate* from 1243 contains an example of *baggere* 'a retailer or hawker in grain' around two hundred years before its literary record begins in 1467-1468 (Hough, 2002a:157). In Scots, *ewer* is antedated by eighty years through its presence in *Ewerland,* Midlothian, whilst *hoolet* 'owl' is antedated by over two centuries through *Howliston,* also Midlothian (Scott, 2003b:130-131, 185). With regards to bynames and surnames, *fishman* 'fish merchant' is antedated by around two centuries, from 1360 to 1163-1167 (Clark, 1995a:211). Also predated through byname and surname evidence are *boue-stringer* 'maker of bowstrings' which is antedated from 1316 to 1251 and *purchasour* 'one who acquires land or property by means other than inheritance, a buyer of land' which is antedated from c.1384 to 1262 (McClure, 2010a:216 and 221).

Names may also suggest previously unattested senses. This was demonstrated earlier through Grant's (2012a and 2012b) work into *dod* and *firth* respectively. Among other examples of place names indicating new senses of Scots words is *cavelling* 'land acquired by lot; a share' found in *Cavelling,* Roxburghshire (Scott, 2003b:110). In English, it has been argued that Old English *grǣg* is a term for 'wolf' based on its appearance in such place names as *Grazeley* and *Greywell* (Hough, 1995). The existence of Old English *grǣg* 'wolf' is further supported by literary evidence as the animal, not the colour, is the probable meaning of the first element in *grǣghama* which appears in the *Battle of Finnsburh* (Hough, 1995:362). The *Dictionary of Old English* (DOE) also includes *grǣg* 'the grey one, they grey wolf' on the basis of its appearance in the *Passion of Saint Edmund* (DOE s.v. 2.d.i.a.). Similarly, place name evidence suggests that rather than 'dragon', *draca* may sometimes mean 'drake', particularly when acting as the specific for a generic denoting water as in *Drakewell* (Hough, 1996).

This last example, of *draca* 'drake', also shows how names may be used to fill gaps in the historic record of a word. If the meaning 'drake' is accepted, *draca in* place names would provide an Old English etymon for Present Day English *drake*. In Scots, *Heriot,* Midlothian, recorded as *Hereget* in 1198, may provide the pre-literary Scots connection between Old English *here-geatu* 'tribute paid to a lord by his subject' and Middle Scots *hereʒeld* (Scott, 2003b:169-170). With regards to bynames and surnames, Löfvenberg (1942:xli) notes that three terms *knapp* 'top of a hill', *comb* 'valley' and *pleystow* 'place for play or sport', although not recorded between the Old English period and the sixteenth century, can be found in Middle English surnames. Likewise, McClure (n.d.) highlights that although *plot* 'a piece of land' is absent from the literary record from the Old English period to 1463, it is found in thirteenth century bynames.

1.2.3. Bynames and surnames

In Scotland, work on surnames, such as Black's (1946) dictionary, have tended to focus on the historical rather than linguistic aspects of naming. Black (1946 s.n. *Bull*; *Mossman*), for example, frequently offers details about a name's early bearers but not its etymology nor how it relates to the language more generally as is the case with *Bull* and *Mossman*. Work on Scottish surnames has also been conducted by Dorward (1992 and 1995) though on a much smaller scale, restricting his focus to the hundred (Dorward, 1992) and then the thousand most common names (Dorward, 1995). The most recent work to cover Scottish names is *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* (Hanks, Coates and McClure, 2016). This dictionary includes all surnames in the UK with more than one hundred present day bearers. With regards to names in Scotland, several etymologies not included in Black (1946) are provided. For example, *Draver* is suggested to be derived from Old Scots *draver* 'driver of a plough or vehicle' or 'driver of livestock' (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Draver*). Some etymologies are also revised such as that for *Cruickshank* which Black (1946 s.n. *Cruickshanks*) previously argued was likely not a nickname relating to bow leggedness when in its singular form but rather was a locative surname. However, Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Cruickshank*) explain the surname as being from Scots *cruik* '(something) bent' and *shank*(*e*) 'shank, leg' to refer to a crooked leg. Many entries from Reaney and Wilson's (1997) *A Dictionary of English Surnames* are also revised by Hanks et al. (2016). However, given the latter's

frequency requirements, Reaney and Wilson's (1997) dictionary includes names not in Hanks et al. (2016).

Whilst Scottish surnames have been well served by surname dictionaries, more thorough studies including less common names and covering the linguistic aspects of naming have not yet been carried out. Such studies have, however, been conducted in England and highlight some of the key benefits as well as potential issues in using bynames as lexicographical evidence. For example, Clark's (1995:207) study into King's Lynn bynames in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries unearths several 'lexicographical treasures'. Some of these insights into lexicography are mentioned in section 2.2 including the previously unknown *Kirmetre* 'fen-surveyor'. Further examples include the otherwise unrecorded *Candelwif* denoting a female candle maker and *Chesewoman* as the female equivalent to *Cheseman* 'cheese maker' (Clark, 1995:269). Examples of bynames as lexical evidence are also found in McClure's (2010b:217-218, 228) study of medieval occupational bynames in Nottingham such as the previously unrecorded *Coningerer* 'one who looks after a rabbit warren' and *Waterword* 'an official charged with responsibilities pertaining to the management of water, affairs of a waterway, etc.' as well as an antedating of *gardein* 'guard, guardian, warden' by over a century.

Yet, whilst demonstrating the value of bynames as a resource for lexicography, the above studies also underline some of the issues in using this type of evidence. For instance, one of the key issues identified by Clark (1995:259) is that the names collected often do not have exact dates and so cannot provide precise instances when a word was in use.

Moreover, in both Clark's (1995) and McClure's (2010a and 2010b) studies, it is not always possible to come to a firm interpretation of a byname due to the names frequently appearing without context. Amongst the illustrations offered by Clark (1995:263-264) of this issue is the name *Pipe* which could refer to either the instrument, a wine-measure or a bobbin. As a result of such ambiguities, Clark (1995:264) concludes that the '"meanings" proposed can seldom be more than guesses'. A similar point is raised by Durkin (2009:268) in his discussion of names and lexical etymology as whilst the everyday sense of a name or its component parts may be decipherable, the meaning it carries as a name can remain opaque.

An issue more specific to the interpretation of nickname-type bynames and surnames is the prevalence of irony. A clear display of this ironic naming is *Woodmouse*, a byname given to a man who rather than imitating the quiet nature of a mouse, is recorded as having forced a woman and her children from their home, stealing rolls of cloth and killing their dog (McClure, 2013:26). Indeed, the prominence of irony in nicknames, alongside their general opacity, leads both Jönsjö (1979:17) and Clark (1995a:264) to argue that any definitions for nickname-type bynames and surnames are tentative at best.

Outwith considerations of meaning, McClure (2010a:171-175) points out that once a byname has become hereditary and so ceased to be denotative, it becomes of limited use to lexicography. To establish when bynames stopped carrying denotative meaning, in his study of Nottingham bynames, McClure (2010a:171-175) advocates the use of grammatical particles; the presence of particles such as *of* and *the* in front of a name likely indicate that it was still denotative. The presence of aliases or doublets can also be indicative of denotative naming such as *William Aleyn* who is also recorded as *William Sumnour* (McClure 2010a:173). Through investigating these factors, McClure (2010a:175) is able to ascertain that occupational bynames from the fifteenth century had generally lost denotative meaning and therefore did not reflect current language usage.

In addition to suggesting whether or not a byname was denotative, McClure (2010a) also shows how grammatical particles can clarify some of the ambiguity created by a lack of context. For example, it is noted that the definite article before a name generally points towards it being an occupational byname or surname, whilst a preposition, or a preposition plus the definite article, is indicative of a toponymic or topographical name (McClure, 2010a:169; 2013:14). The grammar of a name can therefore prove key to interpretation. For instance, grammar may separate homonymous bynames or surnames such as *Hayrun* which could be a locative name from *Harome* in Yorkshire or a nickname-type derived from Old French *hairon* 'heron' (McClure, 2013:15). Yet, McClure (2010a:169-170) also adds that once the overall use of grammatical particles in bynames and surnames decreases, in the case of Nottingham during the mid-fourteenth to early fifteenth centuries, a name recorded alone cannot necessarily be discounted as

belonging to the occupational, toponymic or topographical categories. Additionally, not all grammatical features of a name aid in interpretation. More specifically, the bound morphemes –*er* and –*our* are a feature of both occupational names and nickname-type bynames and surnames. Consequently, names such as *Coucher* or *Couchour* could reasonably denote a 'bed-ridden person' or 'a couch or bed maker' (McClure, 2013:19-21).

As well as grammar, the spellings of a name can also aid in deciphering a potential meaning; through studying multiple different spellings of the same name found in documentary evidence, alternative and possibly more suitable meanings can be uncovered. For example, *le Gylor* has been stated by Reaney to be derived from Old French *guileour* denoting a 'deceiver, traitor' (McClure, 2013:25). However, the alternative spellings *Gillour* and *le Gelour* suggest the name originally had a short vowel not a long vowel as in *guileour* (McClure, 2013:25). A perhaps more plausible etymology for this name, then, is Middle English *giller* 'one who guts fish' or 'one who sells fish' (McClure, 2013:25). Hence, as McClure (2013:25) argues through *le Gylor* and its variants, studying all spellings available, a fuller account of a name's meaning can be given.

Onomastic factors may also play a role in deciphering the meaning of a byname or surname. For instance, the prevalence of analogical formations aids Mills' (1963:250) argument that *Boreman* denotes a 'swineherd' mirroring synonymous compounds like *Hoggeman* and *Swyneman*. Further, that the purpose of names is to effectively identify an individual leads Clark (1995:210) to argue that the meaning 'haycock maker' for *cockere* is 'too seasonal and too unspecialised' an occupation to distinguish an individual, favouring instead the interpretation 'brawler' from *cokken* 'to fight'. However, Fransson (1935) and Nicolaisen (1980a) offer a number of examples of specialised surnames such as *Blindseil* referring to the task of covering falcons' eyes for hawking. To explain the prevalence of specialised surnames, Fransson (1935:31) highlights that trades were more specific during the Middle English period than they became later. Yet, Fransson (1935:31) and then Hough (2003a:41) also make the point that occupational surnames may be derived from just one feature of the bearer's work. For instance, those named *Girdler* 'maker of girdles' likely carried out other pieces of metal work.

Alternatively, a name may be given which does not reflect the bearer's primary occupation as Fransson (1935:31) argues is the case with *Vershewere* 'one who makes verse inscriptions on stone'. Hence, it is plausible that a name has a highly specific interpretation.

In addition to the above linguistic and onomastic considerations, the social and economic history of the naming community may also be considered, a practice urged by Clark (1995) in her study of bynames in King's Lynn in which it is argued that such information can aid in the extrapolation of lexical evidence from names. For example, Clark (1995:268-269) links *Candelwif* with King's Lynn's wax trade, *Oylman* with the town's oil mills and **Kirmetre* 'fen-surveyor' with its geography. Similarly, McClure (1981:102) contends that when seeking to establish whether a name is of the nickname or locative type, it can be useful to account for the likelihood of migration from the place in question. For example, McClure (1981:102) contends that *Creuker* is not a nickname-type, as previously proposed, but rather locative from the Normandy place name *Crèvecoeur* given the number of Norman migrants and their descendants present in Northern England at the time contemporary with the name. McClure (1981:102) then argues that the absence of a preposition before *Creuker* could very probably relate to the general lack of knowledge among the English about *Crèvecoeur* and similar villages in Normandy, meaning that they did not consider *Creuker* to be locative and in need of a preposition. Therefore, the wider social and economic context of a name can offer valuable insight into its meaning.

As well as taking into account the community in which a name is found, prosopographical evidence can also prove important in interpretation. The value of this approach can be seen in the work of an early proponent of prosopographical evidence for name studies, Ekwall (McClure, 2010b:167). For instance, in his study of early personal names in London, Ekwall (1947:157) highlights *Lollere* as homonymous with Middle English *lollere* 'Lollard, a follower of John Wyclif or his ideas', itself derived from Middle Dutch *lollaerd* 'mumbler, mutterer.' Ekwall (1947:157) then notes that Dutch *lollaerd* came to denote individuals belonging to a Celtic or Alexian fraternity, Catholic lay organisations who tended to the sick. The possibility is thus put forward that Middle English *lollere* likewise may have been

applied to the pious (Ekwall, 1947:157). To support this assertion, Ekwall (1947:157) highlights a woman named Edyna who entered a nunnery following the death of her husband Alfred *Lollere*, a man Ekwall argues may be presumed to have been just as religious as his wife. More recently, McClure (2013:17-18) has argued that rather than being toponymic or topographical, *Crown* may, in at least one instance, be a nickname meaning 'mad in the head.' Evidence for this interpretation comes from a 1287 court record in which Joh' *Madythecroune* who was also known as Joh' *Croune* pledges for the possibly related Will' *Madythecroune* alias Will' *Croune* as the names of both men suggest that *Croune* became a metonym for *Madythecroune* (McClure, 2013:17-18). Prosopographical evidence also aided in deciphering *le Gylour* and its variants (discussed above) as an occupational term meaning 'one who guts fish' or 'one who sells fish' as William *le Gelour* is accused in 1313 of owing money for sail cloth (McClure, 2013:8). Additionally, prosopographical evidence can reveal links between names previously believed to be unrelated. For example, Reaney (1958 in McClure, 2013:10) takes *Mouth* to be a nickname-type name derived from Middle English *m(o)uth* 'mouth' or a topographical name from Middle English *muthe* itself from Old English *(ge)mȳ(eth)* 'junction of streams.' However, examining Nottinghamshire records, McClure (2013:10) finds that *Robert Mouth of Gedling* is also known as *Robert le Mogh of Gedling* suggesting that *mouth* was a variant of Middle English *mogh* 'kinsman by marriage, especially a son-in-law.' Prosopographical evidence, when available, can thus be vital to the interpretation of bynames and surnames.

Overall, the absence of clarifying context and precise dates can compromise any lexical evidence gathered from bynames and surnames. However, as discussed above, there are several steps which may mitigate these issues.

1.2.4. Place names

1.2.4.1. Relationship between place names and the lexicon

A key concern in the inclusion of toponymic evidence in lexicographical studies is the extent to which the vocabulary of place names represents an onomastic register rather than colloquial language (Hough, 2009a:30, 2010a:1-4, 2012:212; Grant, 2016:575). Central to this issue is Nicolaisen's (1995) proposal that prior to the

splitting of Northwest Germanic into West and North Germanic, there existed a bank of place name terms – a Northwest Germanic toponymy – that was related to, yet distinct from, the lexicon. This theory is founded on the many cognate place name elements present in Northwest Germanic languages (Nicolaisen, 1995). Further examples of a close relationship between the Germanic toponymies have since been reported such as Hough's (2000) finding that Old English *kill* may in certain instances be cognate with East Norse *kill* 'a wedge, wedge-shaped piece of land'. The existence of a Northwest Germanic toponymy is now largely accepted, potentially limiting the usefulness of toponymic evidence for lexicographical enquiries as place name elements did not necessarily belong to the ordinary lexicon (Hough, 2010:2).

Whilst the state of prehistoric toponymy is generally agreed upon, the situation with regards to later periods and whether the relationship between the onomasticon and lexicon is stable remains to be fully established. As in the prehistoric period, there are clear instances in which elements from the medieval period onwards act differently in the onomasticon as compared to the lexicon. For example, it has been proposed that some words may be used as place name generics whilst not entering the colloquial vocabulary. Hough (2010:10) notes that *gata* 'street' was borrowed from Old Norse for use as a street name generic in England and Scotland. The OED, as Hough (2010:11) highlights, gives its earliest evidence for *gata* 'a street' outwith street names as c.1470, suggesting that it was not borrowed directly from Old Norse but rather from the toponymicon. Thus, there may have been a period during which *gata* was a productive part of the toponymicon but not the lexicon. Other street name generics, such as *circus* 'a circular range of houses' do currently appear to be largely restricted to the onomasticon (Hough, 2012:16).

Even specifics, generally perceived as being closer to the lexicon than generics, have been shown to shift meanings when they appear in place names. For example, Hough (2009b) argues that *lady* in place names with topographical generics such as *Ladywell* ought generally to be interpreted as 'Virgin Mary' despite this never having been the primary meaning of *lady* within the lexicon. Additionally, although the literary record contains numerous colour compounds, both English and

Scottish place names have been found to largely feature only basic colour terms, offering an instance of an entire semantic category whose usage varies between the onomasticon and lexicon (Hough, 2006:186; Dunlop and Hough, 2014:313).

Nicolaisen (1980a) also observes that the isoglosses which determine lexical dialects do not consistently align with the isonyms which mark out onomastic dialects, a finding based on a number of river name generics present in the U.S. Whilst some of these generics like *lick* 'a small stream' and *bayou* 'marshy channels flowing from a stream or river' are current in the lexicons of the areas in which they are river-name elements, others such as *kil* 'stream or creek' appear only in an onomastic context although they are geographically restricted as generics (Nicolaisen, 1980a:37-38). Nicolaisen's (1980a) study raises the issue that regional variation within the toponymicon need not equate to variation in lexical dialects.

Yet despite the sometimes significant gaps between the vocabulary of place names and that of everyday language, it has been argued that the line between lexicon and onomasticon is unclear. More specifically, Hough (2009a:36; 2010:18) proposes that owing to their descriptive nature, place names are in constant interaction with the lexicon with each lending items to the other over time. Taylor with Márkus (2006-2012, v:147) meanwhile, highlight the existence of transparent names, those are names whose lexical meanings are clear to the name users, as indicative of the potential closeness between lexicon and toponymicon.

1.2.4.2. Field names

In Scotland, field names have been reported to be grounded in oral language rather than official written records (Burns, 2015:16, 60). Due to this factor, Burns (2015:186) found that names in her study of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire fields were liable to change, noting that, like everyday language, 'names are not static or set in stone'. An additional feature guiding change reported by Burns (2015) is that the field names collected were generally descriptive in nature. More specifically, Burns (2015:182) writes that 'many field-names have a dual function; they refer uniquely while the majority of them also provide meanings, or at least connotations'. Consequently, when the land described by a field name changes, the name is likely to follow suit so as to retain its descriptive function (Burns,

2015:109). This reliance on denotative naming is also reported by Taylor et al. (2017:68) in their survey of Kinross-shire place names as field names are described as being in 'that twilight zone between a proper noun and a common noun; they are names, but the meaning of the name itself can communicate something of the position, nature or function of the named object'. Together, Burns (2015) and Taylor et al. (2017) suggest the bond between lexicon and onomasticon to be particularly strong in field names. In light of this close connection, it may be expected that field names can offer key insights for lexicography.

Underlining the descriptive nature of field names are the semantic categories into which Burns (2015:115) sorts her corpus of names. Accounting for nearly half of all names, for instance, is the DIRECTIONAL category in which field names denote the location of the referent such as *Road Side* and *Back Field* (Burns, 2015:120-123). Other common descriptive categories include TOPOGRAPHICAL names (ten percent of the field names) with examples such as *The Pond Park* and *Den* and OWNERSHIP/ASSOCIATION WITH A PERSON/S (7.3 percent of the field names) such as *Rosie's Park* and *Minister's Glebe* (Burns, 2015:120-124).

Burns' (2015:178-179) study of Scottish field names also considers the language of the field names, classifying elements as Scottish Standard English, Scots, Gaelic or Old Norse. Overall, Scottish Standard English was found to be the most common language used with 63.1 percent of elements. The second most frequently used language was Scots, accounting for 24.8 percent of all elements. That Scots was found in a fairly significant number of field name elements suggests that field names are rather closely connected to the Scots lexicon.

With regards to the structure of field names, Burns (2015:177) finds that field names differ from other place names. In particular, the standard terminology of specifics and generics is not always readily applicable to the northeast field names, notably those composed of only a personal name like *Alex Farquhar* or where existing names act as generic elements such as *Next Stevens* (Burns, 2015:177). In Burns' (2015:174) data, generic elements formed from place names and personal names are the third and fifth most common generic elements respectively, suggesting it to be a relatively common occurrence.

Outwith Burns' (2015) thesis on field names in northeast Scotland, work on Scottish field names has consisted of relatively smaller-scale studies. For example, a re-examination of Midlothian and West Lothian field names collected by Dixon (1947) and Macdonald (1941) is the basis of Hough's (2001) article which provides insight into the etymologies of a number of names. More recently, Taylor et al. (2017:69) include several field names in their Kinross-shire place name survey although 'no systematic analysis' of these names is carried out.

More comprehensive work into field names has, however, been carried out in England with Field's (1972) *English Field Names: A Dictionary* and (1993) *A History of English Field Names*. The first of these works especially demonstrates the value of field names to lexicography; in addition to *hliep 'leap' mentioned in section 2.2, other words attested through field names include Middle English *barkarie 'sheepfold' found in *Barkers Field*, Old English *hoppet 'small enclosure' found in *Hoppits* and *Hoppit* as well as Old English *strīp 'a narrow piece of land' in *Stripe, Stripe Field* and *Stripes* (Field, 1972:13, 109, 222). Like Burns (2015), Field's (1972) work also reveals important aspects of field naming. For example, field names are sorted into twenty-six categories such as SIZE OF FIELD and DISTANCE FROM VILLAGE, revealing the semantic fields upon which the names most readily draw (Field, 1972:275-279).

1.2.4.3. Street names

Similar to bynames and surnames, large scale works on Scottish street names have often focused on the historical rather than linguistic aspects of naming as exemplified by the surveys of street names in St Andrews (Smart and Fraser, 1995), Ayr (Close, 2001) and Glasgow (Foreman, 2007). More linguistic concerns have, though, been addressed in smaller-scale studies. For example, Scott's (2008:85-86) article exploring the use of Scots in place names examines the shift from Scots to English in a number of St Andrews street names such as *Baxter Wynd* becoming *Baker's Lane* and *Mercatgait* being renamed *Market Street*. It is argued by Scott (2008:85-86) that, although Scots elements have clearly been replaced by English ones, the move towards English in street names may be part of 'an organic process of change' rather than a more deliberate and aggressive policy of Scots suppression in naming. Indeed, in a later study, Scott (2016:143), offers a number of examples

of street names with Scots elements, amongst them are *Auld Brig* 'Old Bridge' in Ayr and *The Vennel* 'narrow alley or lane between houses' in Edinburgh. Scott (2016:143-144) draws comparison between the presence of Scots elements in street names with work by Særheim (2012) who reports that street names in the Norwegian municipalities, Hå, Klepp and Time, contain elements from the local dialect as a means of the areas' cultures. Scott (2016:143-144) thus argues that, as in Norway, the local dialect is being reflected in the onomasticon, either consciously or subconsciously.

Moving outside of Scotland, surveys into English street names outline a number of characteristics of this type of name. Rosset and Daniels' (2001:118) survey into Woking street names, for example, finds a heavy reliance on a limited number of generics with the eight most common accounting for seventy-eight percent of all names. Further, it is reported that over half of names used a metonymic generic such as *Crescent* or *Hill,* indicating figurative language to be a key part of street naming (Rosset and Daniels, 2001:129-130). With regards to specifics, Rosset and Daniels (2001:130-134) create sixty semantic categories including AESTHETONYMS. AESTHETONYMS such as *Fairview Avenue* and *Roseberry Crescent* are defined as names which, although 'pleasant-sounding', do not describe the street (Rosset and Daniels, 2001:137-138). These names indicate that non-linguistic concerns may play an important role in street naming.

A similar survey into Kenilworth street names is carried out by Hilton (2001). However, the focus in this study is more directly on the changing types of specifics over the twentieth century. For instance, Hilton (2001:8, 10-13) reports that whilst specifics denoting human activity were the most frequent type in 1900, over the course of the twentieth century, streets named after people and places came to dominate. Hilton (2001:11) also includes a category of PROPITIOUS NAMES which are defined as those which connote ideas of status and security such as *Faircroft*. This category of specifics would appear to be comparable to Rosset and Daniels' (2001) AESTHETONYMS. Hilton (2001:11) explains that these types of names rose in prominence during the 1960s as a means of attracting potential home buyers, further suggesting that extralinguistic issues ought to be taken into account when studying street names.

The impact of non-linguistic factors in street naming is also explored by Ferguson (1988:386) who investigates the development of Parisian street names and argues that they can be thought of as 'significant cultural indicators'. For example, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Ferguson (1988:387-388) notes a shift away from naming streets after royalty and religious figures towards the 'modern elite' composed of writers, artists and academics, reflecting Paris' changing attitude towards authority.

The idea that street names are linked to culture is further explored by Oto-Peralías (2017a). Examining Spanish street names, Oto-Peralías (2017a) notes that those alluding to religion, such as those referencing saints, are more commonly found in regions reported to be highly religious. In a separate article, Oto-Peralías (2017b) applies the methodology used in Spain to British street names. Again, areas reported to be religious show a higher concentration of names containing words such as *church* (Oto-Peralías, 2017b). Attention then moves specifically to Scottish streets where areas with a high percentage of people identifying as Scottish only are less likely to have streets commemorating the UK such as those with *queen* or *royal* (Oto-Peralías, 2017b). Oto-Peralías' (2017a and 2017b) work thus indicates a strong connection between street naming and culture.

1.3. Research questions

The above discussion outlines the varied behaviour of different types of names, suggesting that they may offer different levels of lexicographical evidence. Moreover, it remains to be fully determined how the relationship between the language of place names and the lexicon has changed over time. The thesis will seek to assess how useful onomastic evidence is to lexicography, through the lens of Scots. This broad aim will be addressed through the following more specific questions:

1. What is the relationship between the onomasticon and lexicon in Scotland?

2. Does this relationship extend to figurative language?

3. How certain are the interpretations of different types of names?

4. How do naming processes impact on different types of names in Scotland?

5. How does grammar relate to denotative naming in Scotland?

6. Are certain types of Scottish names more valuable as lexicographical evidence than others?

In order to answer these questions, names of both people and places will be examined through three case studies. Each of these studies will focus on a type of name which has received limited attention in Scotland. Considering the scarcity of evidence for Scots before the late fourteenth century, the first case study will include names from this period by investigating bynames and surnames from the late tenth century through to the nineteenth century. The next two case studies will then turn attention to minor place names by considering field names and street names respectively. Field names will date from the eighteenth century and 1970s whilst the development of street names will be examined from the late 1700s through to the present day. It has been reported that specifics are closer to the everyday language than generics. Hough (2010:16), for example, states:

> It is generally considered that whereas generics may have been drawn from the toponymic register and provide evidence for onomastic dialects, qualifiers or 'specifics', were drawn more freely from the lexicon, and provide evidence for contemporary lexis.

Considering this contrast between specifics and generics, in both of the place name case studies, these two types of elements will be analysed and compared. Altogether, these three case studies will offer a cross-section of Scottish names both in terms of time and type.

Chapter 2. Case Study I: Bynames and surnames

3.1. Introduction

This case study analyses bynames and surnames found in early Scottish records from the period 854 to 1837. These sources are detailed in section 3.2 below. The initial focus of the study will be on determining when bynames ceased to be denotative and thus became of more limited use as lexicographical evidence. This will be assessed through investigating the morphemes present in the names, whether names have been translated and the presence of aliases and doublets. The second part of the case study will present the lexical evidence provided by the names collected, and close comparison will be made with the major dictionaries of Scots and English.

3.2. Sources

Names were drawn from five sets of records also used by Black (1946): the *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland* (ER), the *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer* (ALHT), *Registrum catarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh* (Egidii), the *Calendar of the Laing Charters* (Laing) and the *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland* (Bain). All records were accessed in digital formats.

The ER consists of twenty-three volumes covering the period from 1264 to 1600, all of which are written in Latin. The volumes contain financial records relating to the revenue and expenditure of the Scottish crown. The ER was originally published in print between 1878 and 1887 and became available digitally between 2010 and 2012.

The ALHT is another set of royal financial records. In this case, records are written in both Scots and Latin. Only the first eleven of the thirteen volumes have been made available digitally. These first eleven records are from 1473 to 1566 and were published over a forty-year period from 1877 to 1916, being digitised between 2004 and 2011.

Egidii is one volume containing documents from 1368 to 1587 relating to St. Giles Church in Edinburgh and largely consists of charters. Like the ER, this record is

written in Latin. It was published in print by the Bannatyne Club in 1859 and made available digitally in 2010.

The remaining two sets of records, Laing and Bain, are summaries of document and charter collections. The first is based on a collection of manuscripts curated by David Laing and consists of numerous charters, grants and letters from the period 854 through to 1837. It was published in one volume in 1899 with an electronic version becoming available in 2010. The second, Bain, was originally published in four volumes between 1881 and 1888 with electronic versions created in 2004. The volumes consist of summaries from records produced elsewhere relating to Scotland such as Papal Bulls and Assize Rolls. Both Laing and Bain are written in English.

All of the sources contained English indexes including persons recorded. Within the main body of the records, names appear in text. Illustrative extracts from each of the five sources used in the study are given below:

'Compotum Laurencii le Graunt, vicecomitis de Inverness […]' (ER v.1:19 (1266))

'Item, payit to Schir William Malvile that he laid doun at divers tymes to the Gray freris of Strivelin' (ALHT v.3:56 (1504-1505))

'Item de terra Cristini Maltmaker ex cono occidental iacente duo folidi ex elemofina' (Egidii:277 (1369))

'Letters by Walter of Hauwyk, appointing his beloved in Christ, Nicholas Bagot and William of Rypon, as his attorneys, to deliver sasine to Alan of Strother […] (Laing:14 (1359))

'Agnes de Bruis renders account of 2 marks of silver for her son' (Bain v.1:7 (1156))

As exemplified by the extracts from the ER and Egidii, in Latin records, first names are Latinised (e.g. *Laurencii* from *Laurence, Cristini* from Christian), whilst bynames and surnames are written in the vernacular. Within the two calendars of documents, Laing and Bain, names appear as they do in the records being summarised.

3.3. Denotative naming

3.3.1. Introduction

This section seeks to establish when bynames[1] lost denotative meaning in Scotland and thus became less reliable as lexical evidence as they can no longer be taken to exemplify the contemporary lexicon. An overview of general trends across all types of surnames will be given before a more detailed analysis of each surname category. Whether names have denotative value will be evaluated through the use of morphemes as well as the presence of aliases and doublets. Comparison will be drawn with findings reported by McClure (2010a and b) in his work on Nottingham bynames which examined the use of grammatical particles between 1303 and 1455 (see section 2.4).

3.3.2. Methodology

Names for this part of the study were taken from the ER and ALHT, covering the period 1264 to 1600. In total, around 18,000 occurrences were counted but these were spread between only 5,481 different names, so 18,000 tokens of 5,481 types. Although these two records provide key insight into medieval Scotland, including references to, amongst others, nobility, clerks, sheriffs, farmers and criminals, they often do not provide the same level of detail or coverage as the Nottingham Borough Court Rolls used by McClure (2010a and 2010b).

Following McClure (2010a:169-170), names were classified as being either syndetic or asyndetic. Syndetic names were those which contained a morpheme such as *-son* or *-er* with examples from the current sources including *Alexanderson* or *Hunter*. Meanwhile, syndetic names were those without morphemes such as a personal name, like *Alexander,* being used alone as relationship byname, or a word, like *Mylhouse,* being used as a locative or occupational byname. It was also recorded what morpheme a syndetic form contained, such as *-son* in *Alexanderson* above.

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[1] As in other works on surnames (e.g. Redmonds (1997); McKinley (1990); Hanks, Coates and McClure (2016)), *byname* is used here to refer to those denotative names which were added to an individual's personal name as a means of differentiation and which later developed into hereditary surnames. They do not include present day bynames.

Names were then categorised according to their original motivation i.e. whether they were locative (e.g. *Abergaldy, Stirling*), occupational (e.g. *Palfreyman, Swerdsleper*), nicknames (those which describe a characteristic of the bearer such as appearance, personality, ethnicity e.g. *Campbell, Fleming*) or relationship (e.g. *Jakiswif, Wilson*). This step was aided by *The Surnames of Scotland* (Black, 1946), *Dictionary of English Surnames* (Reaney, 1997), *A Dictionary of Yorkshire Surnames* (Redmonds, 2015) and *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* (Hanks, Coates and McClure, 2016). DOST also provided explanations for some names not in these sources such as *Halsbane* 'neck bone' which is recorded in the dictionary both as a word and as a nickname (DOST s.v. *halsbane* n.).

Although many of the names were recorded in one or more of the above sources, some were not, particularly those falling into the relationship category. For example, a group of names containing the Gaelic element *inghean* 'daughter', such as *Neyne Thomas* 'Thomas' daughter' (ER v.20:522), were absent from the Scottish and English dictionaries. Black (1946) does, though, offer an instance of a name with this element, *Enytiyr* 'the wright's daughter' (Black 1946 s.n. *Enytiyr*). The entry for *Enytiyr* contains only one example, *Janet Enytiyr,* recorded in 1527 and Black states that it 'is not a surname' (Black s.n. *Enytiyr*). That *Enytiyr* is not considered a surname by Black, highlights how the boundary between name and description is not always clear. In the present study, this boundary is particularly fuzzy when a byname is denotative and thus acts as both a description and identifier of the name bearer. The element, *inghean,* is also mentioned under the entry for *Nic* which is a contraction of *nighean mhic* 'daughter of the son of' as well as under *Nin* which is explained as a contraction of *nighean,* itself from *inghean* (Black s.n. *Nic; Nin*). Within the latter entry, variants of *inghean* such as *neyn* and *nyne* are listed.

Additionally, it could not always be determined to which category a particular name should be assigned. One such name was *Gray* which Black (1946 s.n. *Gray*) concludes is most probably from a town of the same name in France and cites early forms containing *de*. However, in the present study *Gray* typically occurs in its asyndetic form, even in early volumes where locative names more often than not

are preceded by *de* or *of* (see section 3.3.4). A second suggestion put forward by Black (1946) is that *Gray* is sometimes an Anglicisation of the Gaelic relationship name, *MacGlashen,* by MacGlashens who migrated to the Lowlands, though no further sources are are given (Black s.n. *MacGlashen*). Both Black (1946) and Hanks et al. (2016) record *MacGlashen* from the sixteenth century onwards and so instances of asyndetic *Gray* arising from the Gaelic patronymic would be expected to occur around or after this date (Black s.n. *MacGlashen;* Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *McGlashan*). However, in the current study, asyndetic *Gray* occurs in the Lowlands from a far earlier date. For example, *Johanni Gray* from Broxmouth is recorded in 1361 and *Patricio Gray* is recorded in Dundee in 1379 (ER v.2:60; ER v.3:20). Instead of being derived from *MacGlashen,* these earlier instances of asyndetic *Gray* may be nickname-type bynames for an individual with grey hair, a suggestion put forward for the name, *Gray,* by Hanks et al. (2016) who provide Scottish examples. In cases like *Gray* where name type is ambiguous, names were counted once in each of their potential categories so that, in its asyndetic form, *Gray* was included in the locative, relationship and nickname categories. Another such name was *Angus* which, without a particle (*de, of* or *filia*), could be classed as either a relationship name from the Gaelic personal name or as a locative name from the county in northeast Scotland. Instances where name type could not be clearly determined were infrequent. As such, including these names in more than one category had a very small effect on the final outcome; the average difference between name type categories when names are counted multiple times versus when names are counted only once was just 0.001.

3.3.3. Syndetic names in the *Exchequer Rolls* and *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*

This section examines the overall trends of syndetic and asyndetic forms across name categories in the ER and ALHT. The categorisation of names as either syndetic or asyndetic is set out in section 3.3.2 above.

Charts 3.1 and 3.2 show the percentages of syndetic forms in the ER and ALHT separately. Percentages are plotted on the middle year of the relevant volume (e.g. 1321 for the first volume of the ER which runs from 1264 to 1359).

Chart 3.1. Percentage of syndetic names in the ER
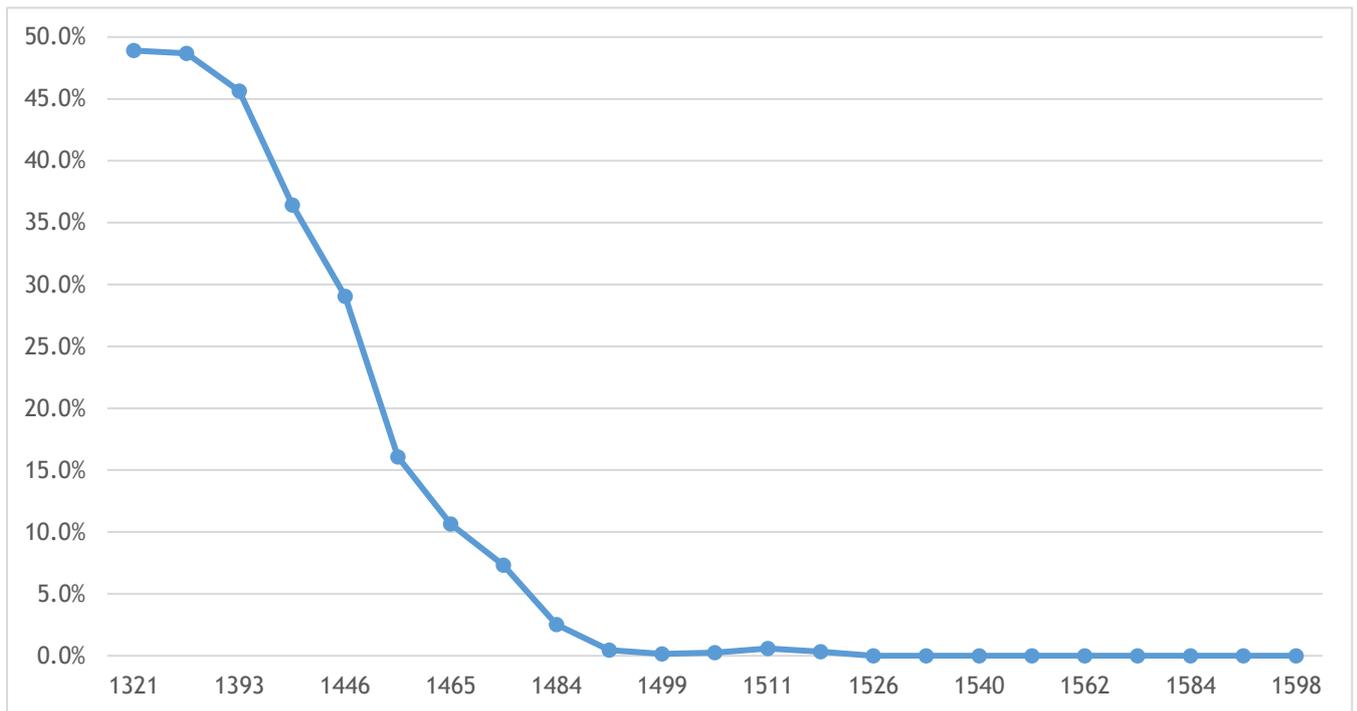
Chart 3.2. Percentage of syndetic names in the ALHT
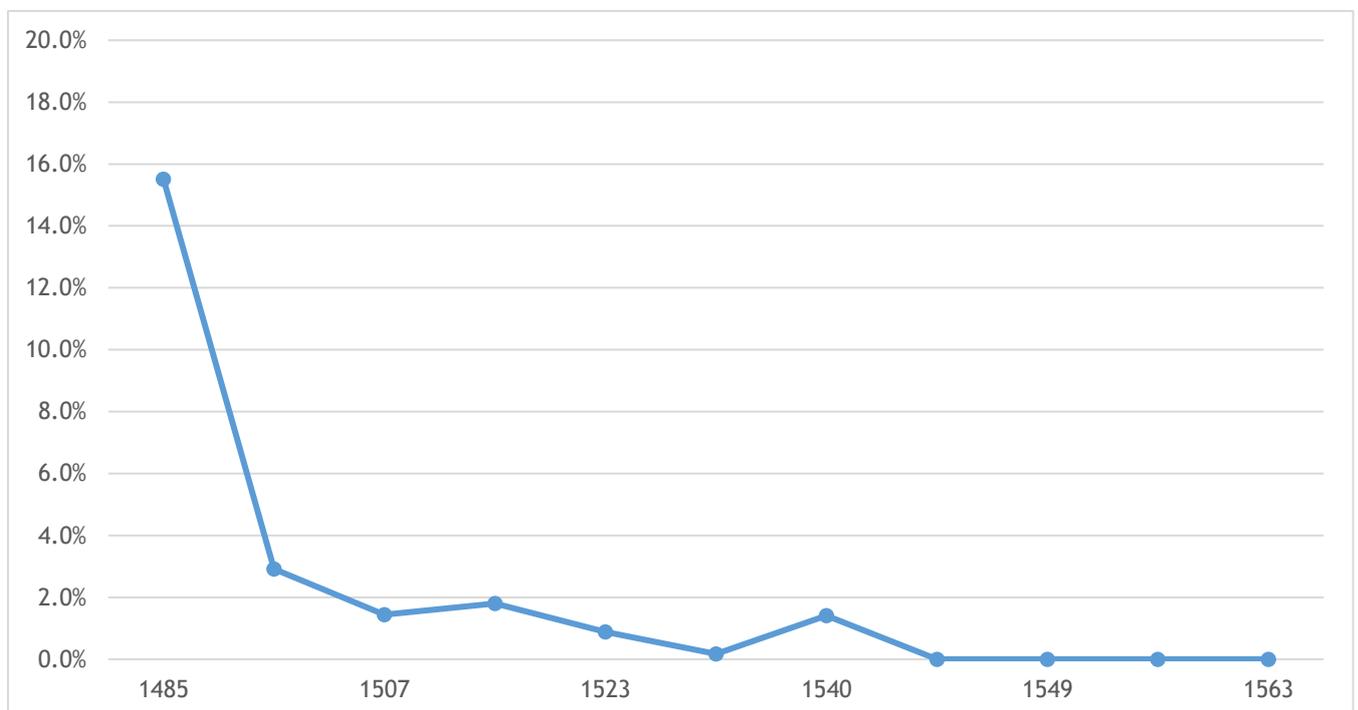
As charts 3.1 and 3.2 show, syndetic forms are in continual decline throughout all volumes of the ER and ALHT, excluding small increases in the seventh volume of the ALHT (1540) and the thirteenth volume of the ER (1511) of one percent and less than one percent respectively. This shift in form can be exemplified through the name *Abernathy*; in the ER, it is consistently recorded with the particle *de* until the sixth volume (1455 to 1460) when it begins to appear in its asyndetic form.

In neither set of records, though, are syndetic forms ever in the majority, with early percentages slightly below fifty percent in the ER and around only sixteen percent in the ALHT. This large discrepancy between the two records may be due to the ALHT starting at a later date than the ER, when syndetic forms were already falling out of use. In addition, prior to falling out of use during the sixteenth century, for several decades, particles were found in only around one percent of names in both the ALHT and ER.

The decline in syndetic forms in these records suggests that denotative naming was in steady decline from the mid-thirteenth century onwards, becoming virtually extinct by the late fifteenth century. This timeline for the loss of denotative naming is largely in line with what has previously been stated on the subject (McKinley, 1990:47; Hough, 2003:31).

3.3.4. Distribution of surname categories

Sections 3.3.4 to 3.3.7 below investigate the use of syndetic and asyndetic forms within the four categories of surnames: locative, relationship, occupational and nickname. Prior to this, the distributions of these categories across time in the ER and ALHT are displayed on charts 3.3 and 3.4.

Chart 3.3. Distribution of surname categories in the ER
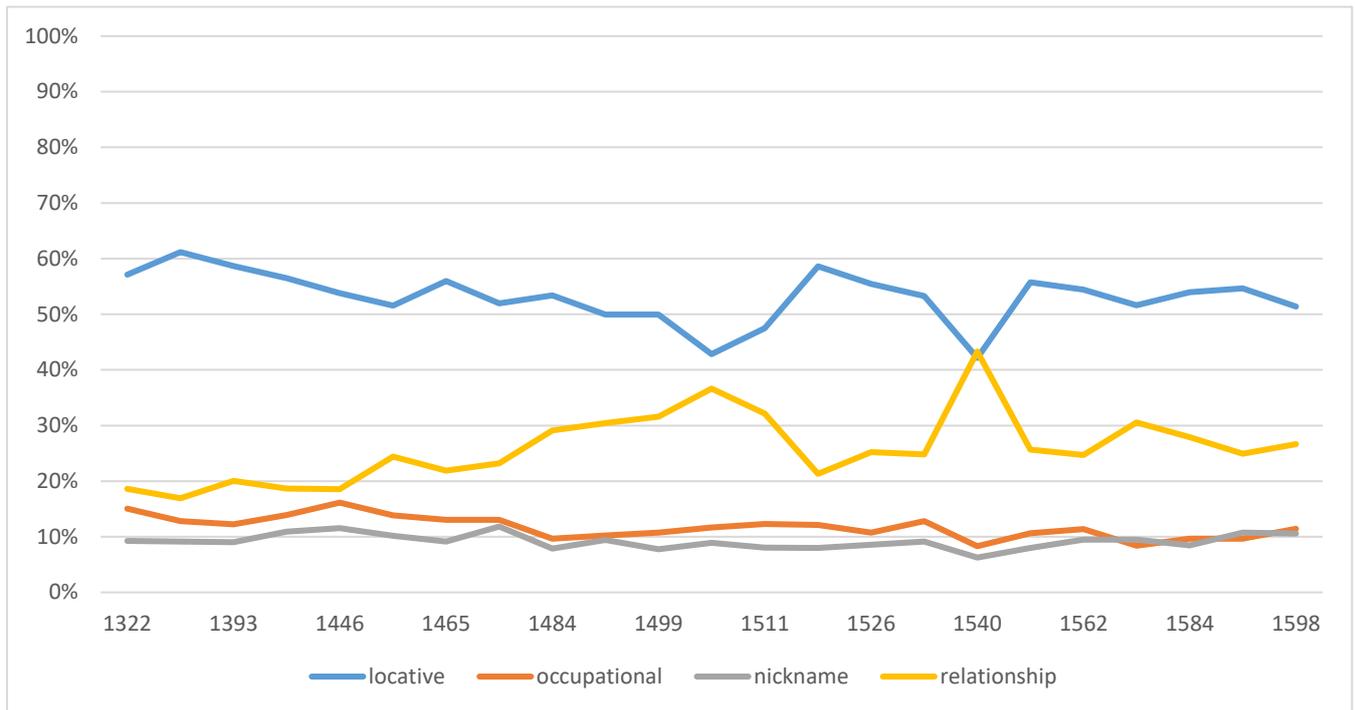
Chart 3.4. Distribution of surname categories in the ALHT
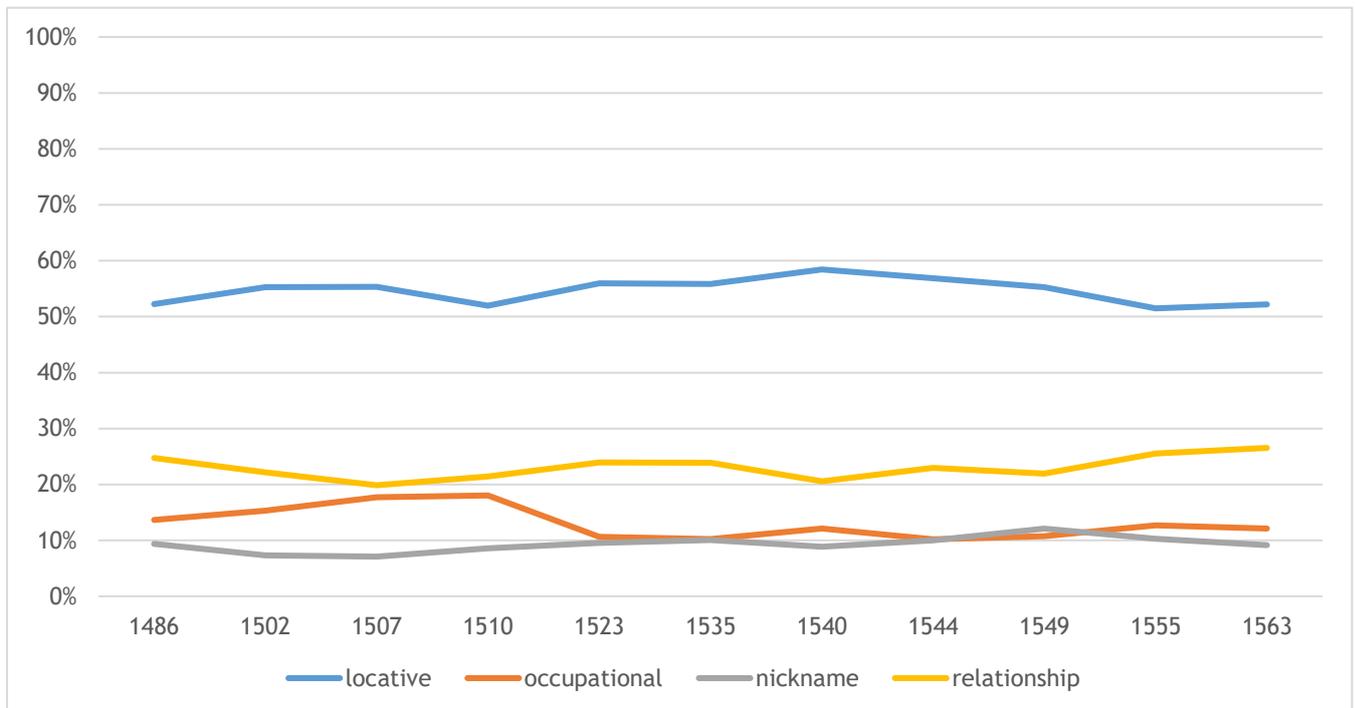
Aside from a sharp rise in the percentage of relationship names in 1504 and 1539 in the ER, the distribution of categories remains fairly stable over time in both sets of records. These two spikes in the ER are likely due to the dramatic increases of *Mac-* names at these points, a trend which does not seem to have been reported previously (see further chart 3.8). With the exception of these two spikes in relationship names, locative names consistently and clearly dominate in the ER and ALHT, accounting for fifty or more percent of all names collected in each volume. This high proportion of locative names contrasts with Nicolaisen's (1992:9) finding that around 2,500 of the more than 8,000 names in Black (1946), or around thirty percent, are locative. This difference can likely be attributed to the studies being focused on different aspects of surnaming; whilst Nicolaisen considered the names which make up the name-stock, and therefore recorded types, the present study counts each token as a means of examining what types of names are more frequently used.

3.3.5. Locative names

Charts 3.5 and 3.6 show the shifts in asyndetic and syndetic forms within the largest category of the study, locative names. Syndetic forms are indicated by the particular grammatical particles used in the respective volumes: *de, del* and *of*.

Chart 3.5. Asyndetic and syndetic forms in locative names in the ER
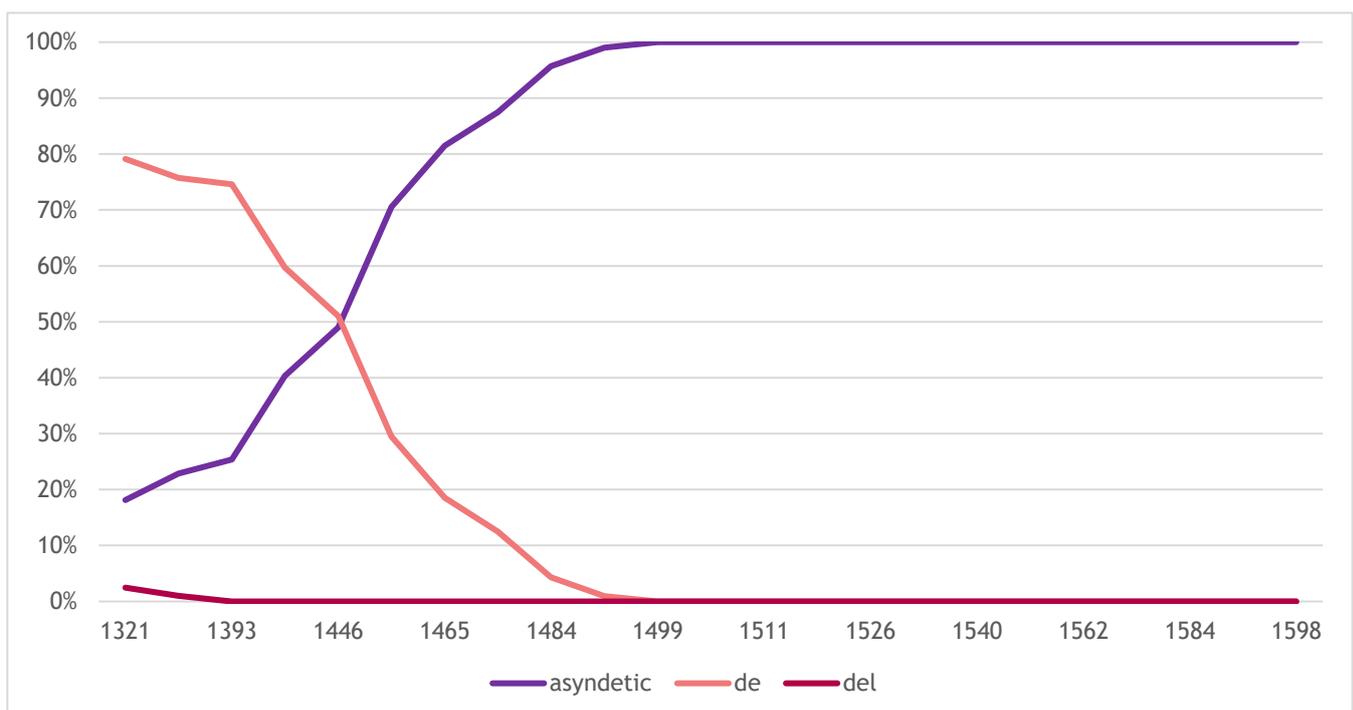
Chart 3.6. Asyndetic and syndetic forms in locative names in the ALHT
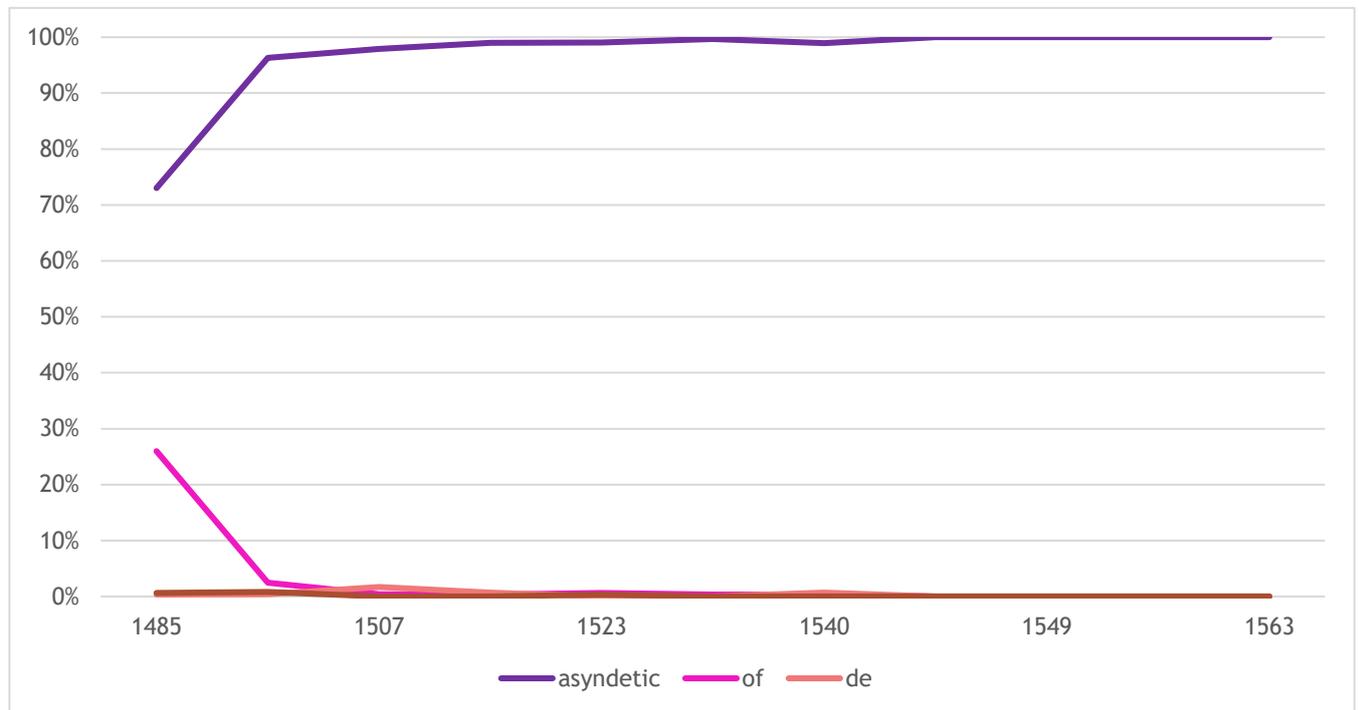
The decline of syndetic forms in this category is similar to the drop in grammatical particles seen in charts 3.1 and 3.2, likely due to locative names with *de* and *of* accounting for many instances of names with grammatical particles. As grammatical particles more or less disappear by the late fifteenth century, so asyndetic forms of locative names dominate. *Crawford*, for example, is recorded in the ER in its syndetic form with *de* until around the mid-fifteenth century when it begins to be found in its asyndetic form. Similarly, whilst the first volume of the ALHT (1473-1498) has *de Johnstoun*, by the second volume (1500-1504), this has become *Johnston*. The timing of this increase in asyndetic forms indicates that, with regards to locative names, denotative naming was in decline from the late thirteenth century onwards and had disappeared by the early sixteenth century. It has been suggested by Hammond (2019 pers. comm.) that *de* in locative names had lost denotative meaning by the late Middle Ages and was potentially used as a marker of nobility. As the current study includes only a small number of locative names with *de* during this period and limited prosopographical information, it cannot offer comment on this theory.

The dominance of asyndetic forms in the current Scottish records occurs slightly later than McClure (2010a:170) reports in the Nottingham Borough Court Records as he states that syndetic forms of locative names had completely vanished by the 1429-30 edition. Moreover, McClure (2010a:170) writes that in the 1370s forms with *de* 'suddenly' became the minority. By contrast, in the ER this decrease is more gradual with over half of names in these records being syndetic until around the mid-fifteenth century, further highlighting the later adoption of asyndetic forms in Scotland. This difference in the growth of asyndetic forms is likely a reflection of the later development of non-denotative naming in Scotland.

Finally, with regards to what syndetic forms are present, there is again a distinction between the Nottingham and Scottish names. Whilst McClure (2010a:169) finds instances of prepositions other than *de* and *of* such as *atte* and *bethe*, these appear in neither the ER nor the ALHT. Their absence in the Scottish records is perhaps due to the vast majority of locative names in the ER and ALHT being toponymic, that is from place names such as *Crawford,* rather than topographic, from descriptions of the name bearer's locations such as *Wood* for someone who lived near a wood (see Hanks et al., section 3.3.1.; Black s.n. *Wood*). The small number of topographic surnames is a feature of Scottish surnames which McKinley (1990:73) highlights and which the present study supports.

3.3.6. Relationship names

Charts 3.7 and 3.8 show the changing syndetic and asyndetic forms of relationship names in the ER and ALHT.

Chart 3.7. Asyndetic and syndetic forms in relationship names in the ER
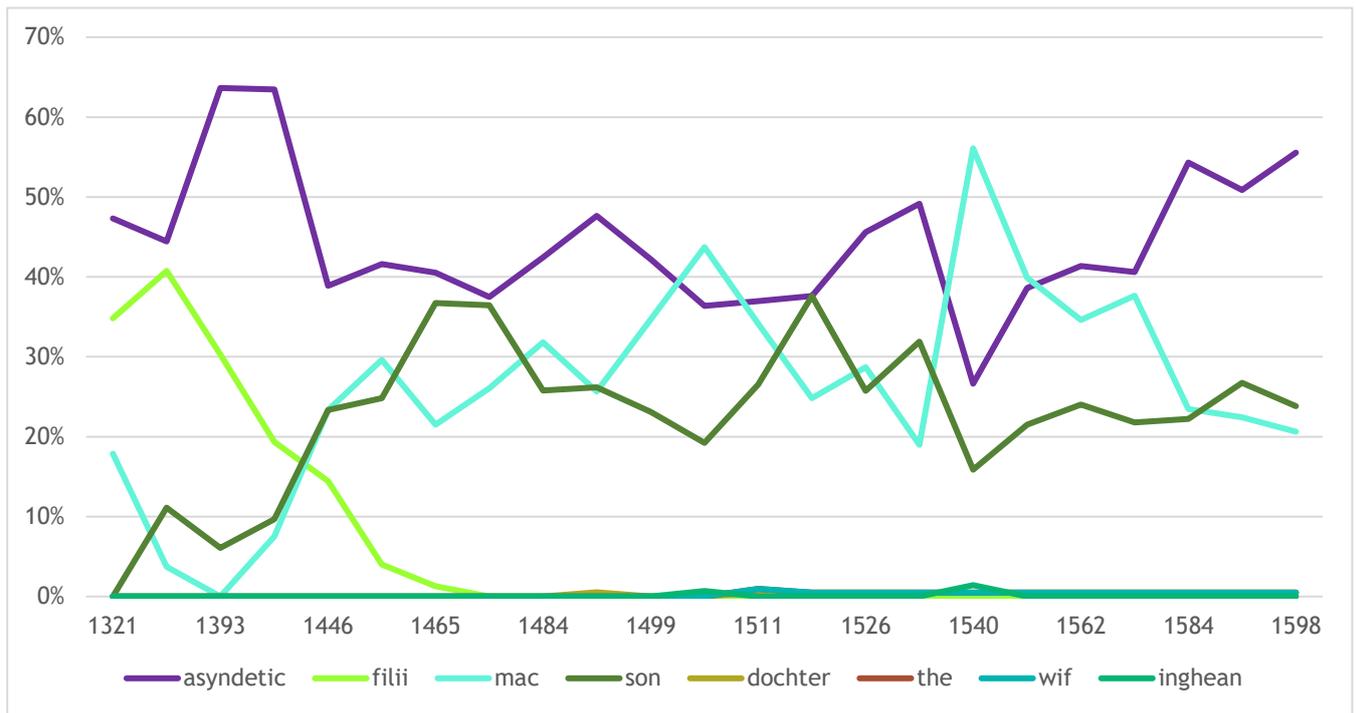
Chart 3.8. Asyndetic and syndetic forms in relationship names in the ALHT
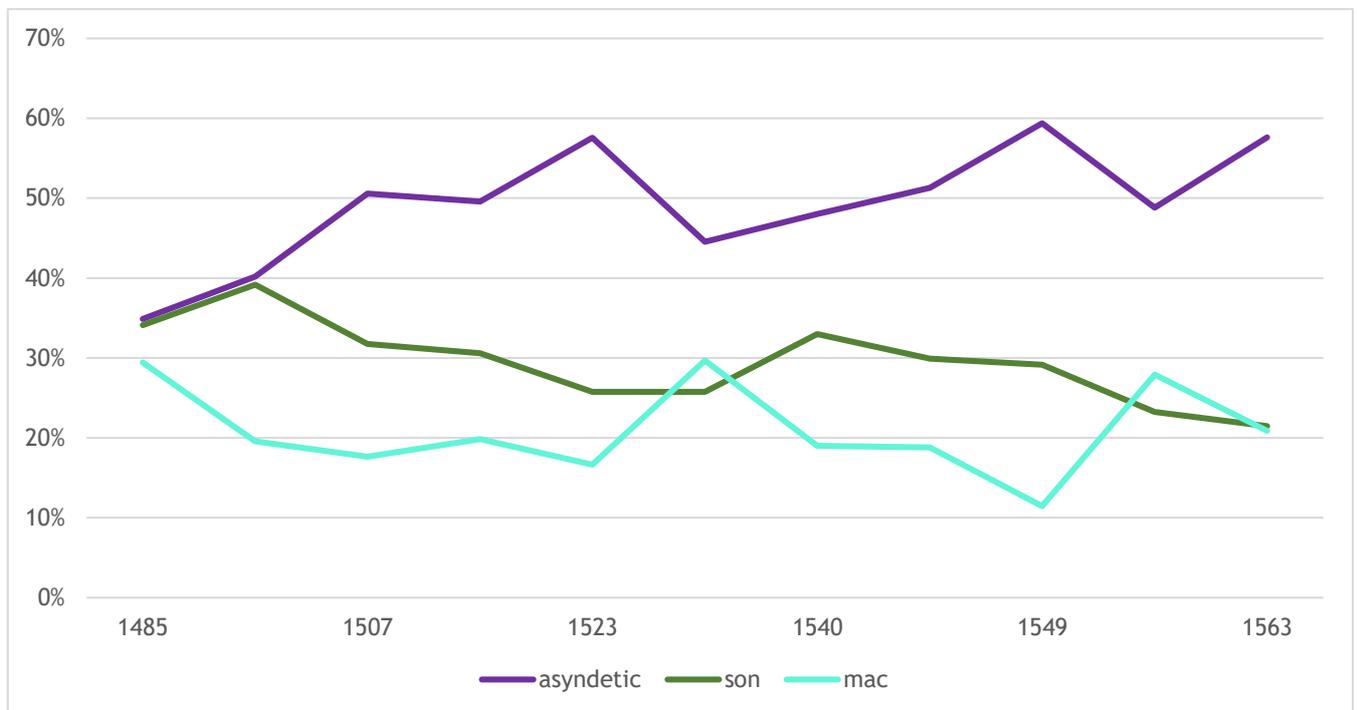
This category of names displayed the greatest variation both in terms of the number of different morphemes found and in terms of the percentages in which they are used. There is also notable variation between the two sets of records, with the ER containing five items not found in the ALHT: *filii, dochter, the, wif,* and *inghean.* The absence of the first of these, *filii*, in the ALHT is likely due to the time difference between the two sets of records as by the time the ALHT begins, *filii* has fallen out of use in the ER. The absence of the remaining four, meanwhile, may be due to their relative rarity (*wif* and *dochter* for instance occurs only twice) combined with the larger number of names recorded in the ER as compared to the ALHT.

With regards to these less common elements, there may be expected to be a geographic contrast in their distribution. More specifically, *inghean* would seem more likely to occur in Gaelic speaking areas whilst *dochter* would seem more likely to be restricted to the Scots speaking areas. To some extent, this does appear to be the case with all examples of *inghean* names being found in Highland areas. Additionally, one instance of *dochter, Marioun Johnisdochter,* occurs in Blackshaw, Dumfries (ER v.10:631 (1486-92)). However, the second example of *dochter,* in *Matilde Huchonsdochter,* is recorded in Inverness (ER v.13:660 (1509)). Although no names with *inghean* are recorded in the same volume as *Matilde Huchonsdochter,* they are in volume twelve as well as volumes seventeen and twenty, indicating that *dochter* and *inghean* may have coexisted as elements in the same areas. As the instances of each element are low in the current study, a more conclusive overview of their distribution cannot be determined.

As mentioned briefly above, one of the earliest trends in this category is the loss of Latin patronymics and matronymics containing the element *filii* as in *William filii Matildis* (ER v.1:304, 351) and *Finlay filii Eugenii* (ER v.5:455, 667) in the ER. This loss in Latin forms is complete by around the mid-fifteenth century, significantly later than in Nottingham as McClure (2010a:170) reports that the majority of names in this category were in English by 1350, suggesting the period during which relationship bynames became hereditary surnames was later in Scotland. In the Scottish context, however, it is possible that the decline of *filii* reflects linguistic rather than onomastic change as it occurs at the time during

which Scots began to replace Latin in official documents, though ER continued to be written in Latin (see e.g. Smith, 2012: 8-9). Yet, support for denotative name continuing later in Scotland than England is provided by other aspects of the names such as two 1512 names, *the Vedouissoun* ('the widow's son') and *the Vrychtsoun* ('the wright's son'), which take the definite article (ER v.13:598). Additionally, another group of names which may signal that denotative naming is still in use even in the sixteenth century are patronymics where the first element is an individual's full name (i.e. personal name and byname) and the second element is *-son*. One instance of such a name, *Alexandro Jhoncannochsone* 'son of John Cannoch', recorded in 1533 and 1534 (ER v.16:291, 344) is certainly denotative as the same individual is known in 1531 as *Alexandro de Insulis filio quondam Johannis Canoch* ('Alexander of the Islands, son of the late John Cannoch') (ER v.16:105). A similar set of names is found in 1577 when a number of women are listed as female heads of house and have bynames which contain *inghean* 'daughter' followed by a personal name and surname such as *Helenam Neyne Alexandrum McConnachie* and *Katherinam Neyne Donald Roy* (ER v.20:522-523). The presence of these names, alongside the fluctuations in names containing *Mac*, may suggest that denotative naming lasted even longer in Gaelic speaking areas. The current findings would thus lend support to McKinley's (1990:45) reporting that patronymic surnames (and matronymic in the case of *the Vedouissoun)*, were still being coined in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

However, whilst *filii* and *the* may signal that a name is denotative, it does not hold that all syndetic forms of relationship bynames are denotative. The morphemes which replaced *filii*, *-son* as in *Watson*, as well as Gaelic *Mac-* as in *Maccollin,* were incorporated into names to such an extent that they were retained once names lost their denotative meanings. In the case of relationship names, then, form is not necessarily indicative of whether or not a name is denotative.

One consistent feature of this category is the popularity of asyndetic forms such as *George*. In Nottingham, McClure (2010a:169-170) reports that such forms were in the minority. Moreover, McClure (2010a:169) highlights that asyndetic names in his data were very commonly formed from personal names like *Botild* which would not have been currently in use, suggesting that they had been created

some time before the records began. It is therefore argued by McClure (2010a:169) and separately by McKinley (1990:97) that asyndetic names are likely among the earliest relationship surnames coined and were hereditary rather than denotative. However, asyndetic names recorded in the ER and ALHT potentially suggest a different situation in Scotland as they are often formed using the same personal names as syndetic forms. For example, *Willelmi filii Martini* (1360) and *Waltero Martyne* (1364) are both recorded in the second volume of the ER (41, 128). To establish if these asyndetic names draw upon names which were contemporary at the time they were recorded, the *People of Medieval Scotland* database (PoMS) was used. PoMS gathers together all the available information on persons recorded in Scotland or related to Scotland between 1093 and 1314, making use of more than 8600 documents. Many of the personal names, including the fifty most common, are outlined by Hammond (2013:30-48). As his work focuses on an earlier phase of PoMS, covering the period 1093 to 1286, the database itself was used in instances where a name was not in Hammond's (2013:30-48) work. It was noted whether or not each of the asyndetic names collected in the current study was recorded by Hammond (2013:30-48) or in PoMS. Overall, forty percent of the asyndetic names were recorded including several of the most common personal names during the medieval period such as *Richard* (fourth most common) and *Adam* (fifth most common) (Hammond, 2013:33). Moreover, several of the unrecorded names are hypocoristic forms of personal names which are found in Hammond (2013:30-48) and PoMS such as *Davie* from *David, Ritchie* and *Dick* from *Richard, Rob* from *Robert* and *Watt* from *Walter*. McKinley (1990:98) has argued that many of the shortened personal names found in surnames may have arisen only in the thirteenth century. McKinley (1990:100) also highlights that the formal nature of medieval documents means that longer forms of personal names are generally recorded instead of the hypocoristic forms. Further, several of the hypocoristic forms in the current study are derived from the most common personal names during the medieval period, for example, *David, Richard, Robert* and *Walter* mentioned above are all in the top fifty (Hammond, 2013:33). Considering all these factors together, it seems reasonable to conclude that these hypocoristic forms were in use during the medieval period. If the hypocoristic forms are added to the names recorded by Hammond (2013:30-48) or in PoMS, the percentage of asyndetic names formed from

contemporary personal names rises to fifty-six. In Scotland, then, asyndetic relationship names appear to be commonly based on forenames contemporary to the medieval period.

Finally, as mentioned in section 3.3.2, of the names unrecorded by surname dictionaries, a large proportion belonged to the relationship category. Amongst these were a number of patronymics and metronymics with *inghean* or *mac* such as *Neynewin* (ER v.20:523) and *Macgillecalumbeg* (ER v.12:707) as well as patronymics with both *mac* and *son* such as *McIntyreson* (ER v.12:637). One explanation for the last set of names may be a clerk translating Gaelic *mac* into *son*.

3.3.7. Occupational names

Charts 3.9 and 3.10 trace the use of asyndetic and syndetic forms of occupational names throughout the course of the ER and ALHT.

Chart 3.9. Asyndetic and syndetic forms in occupational names in the ER
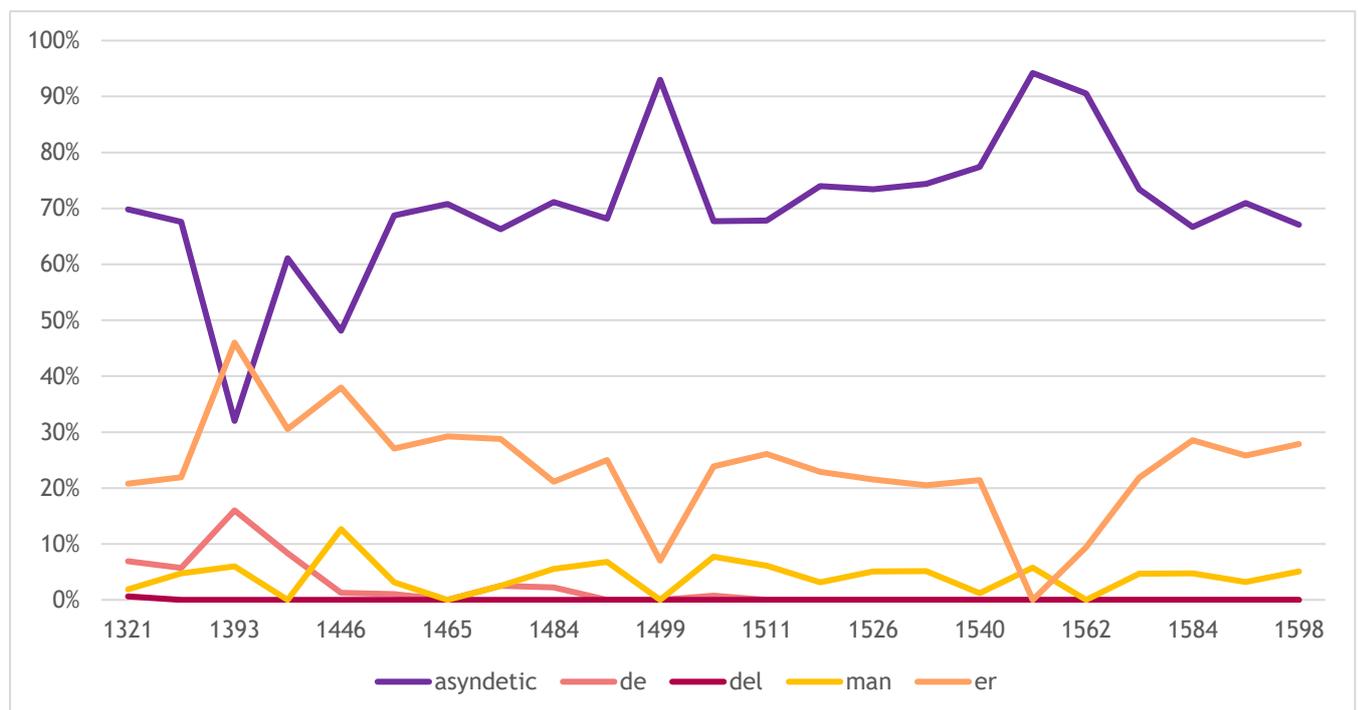
Chart 3.10. Asyndetic and syndetic forms in occupational names in the ALHT
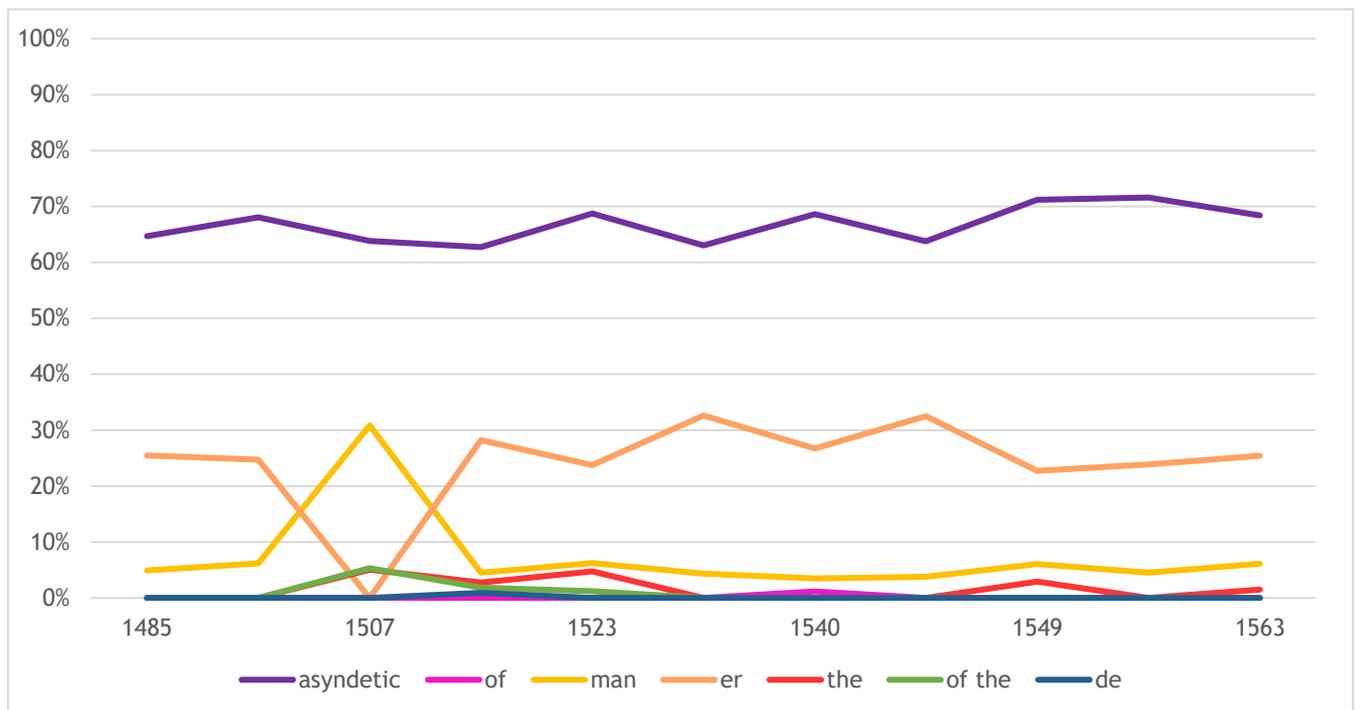
As can be seen from the two charts above, asyndetic names such as *Wricht* and *Smith* are consistently the most common except in the period 1379-1406 (ER v.3) when syndetic forms with *de* overtake. McClure (2010a:169), meanwhile, reports that in the Nottingham Court Rolls, occupational names are very frequently preceded by the definite article until the late fourteenth century when asyndetic forms become predominant. Although the definite article very rarely appears in the Scottish names, it continues to a later stage than in Nottingham. For instance, *Pieris the payntour* is recorded in 1505 and 1508 (ALHT v.3:173; ALHT v.4:138) whilst *Laurence the brusar* ('embroiderer') is recorded in 1506 (ALHT v.3:325). Further, occupational names with prepositions can also be found in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries including *Alanum de averia* 'of the aviary' [2] in 1487 and *Jame of the lardner* in 1512 (ER v.9:512; ALHT v.4:463). The on-going presence of these particles suggests that denotative naming in this category continued into the early sixteenth century. The syndetic occupational names also show that the particle *de* is used across categories and is not necessarily indicative of a locative name. Further, it is worth noting that *Pieris the payntour* also appears

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[2] Interestingly, his son is known as John *Alanson*, further supporting the use of denotative naming (see e.g. ER v.9:645)

with the asyndetic form of his name, that is *Pieris Payntour*, suggesting that some forms without particles may have been denotative even in the early 1500s (ALHT v.4:22).

Outwith asyndetic and syndetic forms, capitalisation could also be an indication as to whether or not an occupational byname is denotative. Although capitalisation was not fixed at this point (see e.g. Smith, 2005:127), Millward (1988:257) has noted that generally names as well as the first words of sentences were capitalised, capitalisation of other nouns being 'haphazard'. The introductions to ER and ALHT do not provide information on the particular capitalisation practice employed in these records. Thus, the distribution of capitals is to be regarded as indicative of, rather than a reliable guide to, contemporary practices. Overall, it appears that denotative names are recorded without capital letters. For instance, as well as *Pieris the payntour,* two 'clarschars' ('harpers'), *Alexander harper* and *Pate harper*, are recorded without capital letters (ALHT v.4:173, 190). By contrast, *Alexander Chamir* who is stated as being a painter and is recorded with a capitalised and non-denotative surname in the same record as the two harpers with non-capitalised, denotative names (ALHT v.4:387). Given that the edited volumes of ALHT have been described as 'meticulous' reproductions of the manuscripts, it seems unlikely that this capitalisation was a later editorial decision (Webster, 1976:133).

Additionally, language may also point towards a name being denotative. A number of names in the earlier volumes of the ER appear in Latin rather than English or Scots such as *aurifaber* 'goldsmith' and *eruginator* 'furbisher' (ER v.1, 2). Although Latin occupational names persisted until around the fifteenth century (as in *Alanum de averia*, above), they are in decline from around the mid-fourteenth century. As was the case in relationship names, this decline in Latin forms occurs during the period in which Scots rose in prominence in official documents and thus may be indicative of linguistic rather than onomastic changes. However, there is the possibility that the fall in Latin forms signals that occupational bynames have begun to become hereditary, and thus non-denotative, as they are no longer being translated. An instance of this is perhaps found in 1420 where *Ade Clerici* is

recorded alongside his son *David Clerk*, though the record does not make clear if the two shared an occupation:

'Compotum Johannis Mortimer et quondam Ade Clerici custumariorum burgi de Dunde, redditum apud Perth per dictum Johannem et David Clerk, filium et executorem dicti quondam Ade' (ER v.4:311).

In the case of occupational names, then, the grammatical form of a name does not necessarily signal denotative value. Consequently, factors other than whether a name is syndetic or asyndetic may need to be considered.

3.3.8. Nickname names

The two following charts show the use of syndetic and asyndetic forms of nickname-type names, the overall smallest category in both the ER and ALHT.

Chart 3.11. Asyndetic and syndetic forms in nickname names in the ER
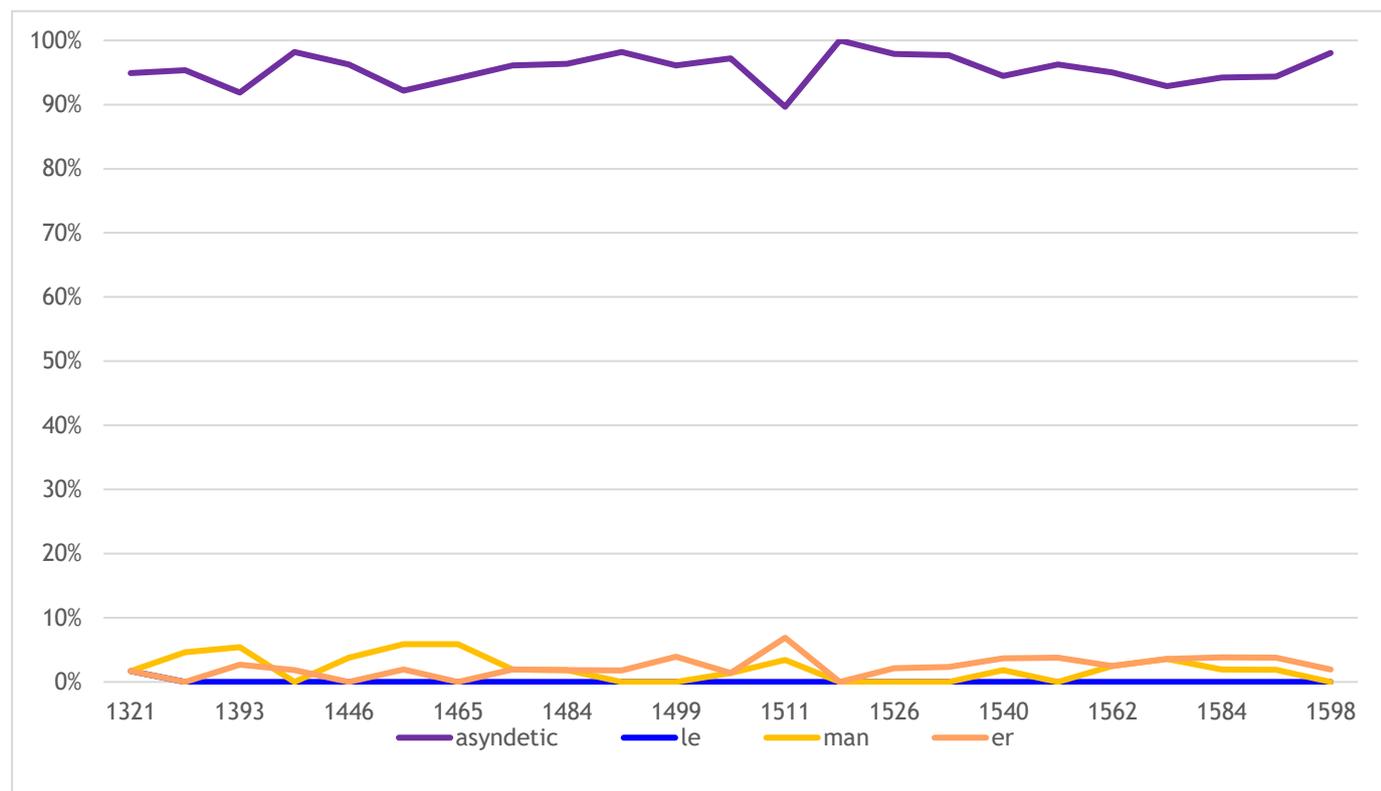
Chart 3.12. Asyndetic and syndetic forms in nickname names in the ALHT
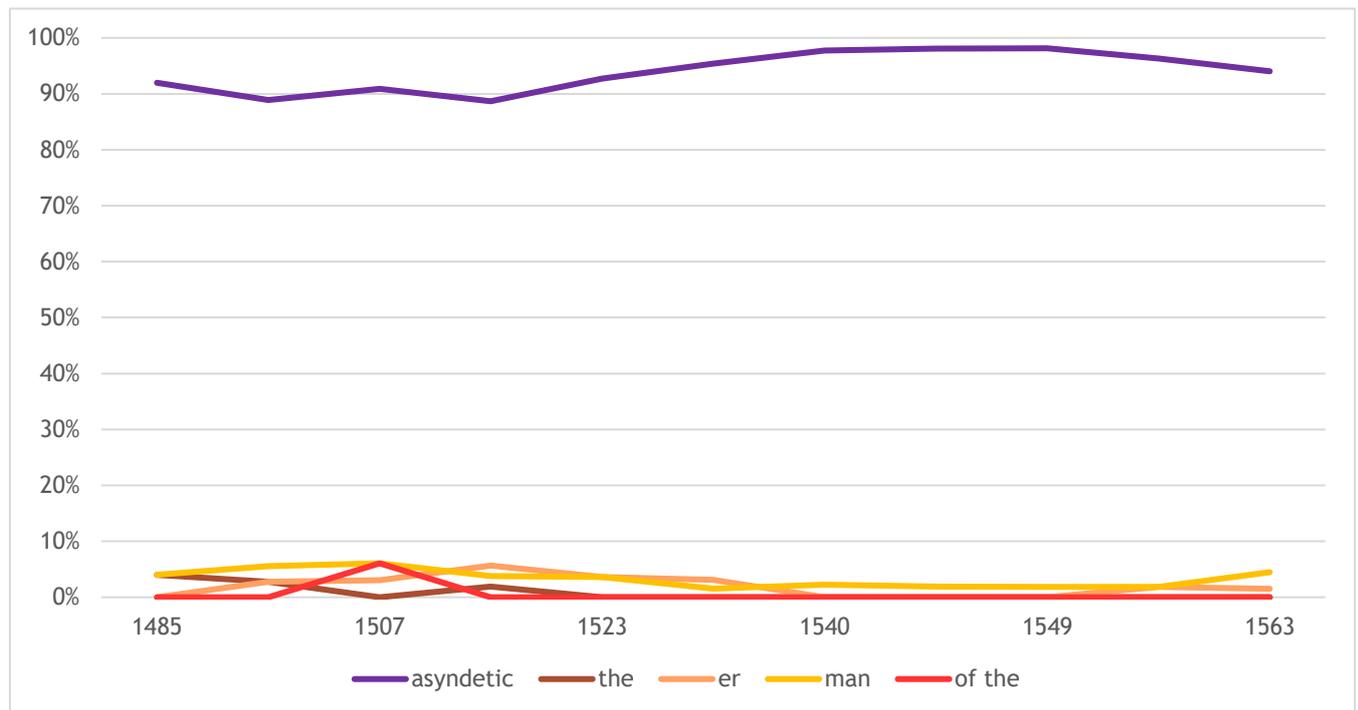
As charts 3.11 and 3.12 show, asyndetic forms are clearly the most common form of nickname-type bynames and surnames in both the ER and ALHT, always accounting for at least ninety percent. By contrast, in England, it has been reported that asyndetic forms came to dominate only from around the mid-fourteenth century (Franssen, 1935:16; McClure 2010a:169). In his work on Middle English occupational names, for example, Franssen (1935:16) notes that his decision to restrict the period of study between 1100 and 1350 was partly motivated by the fact that after this point, names are largely found without the definite article and have become hereditary. Analysing the names collected by Fransson (1935), McClure (2010a:169) finds that eighty percent were recorded with the definite article. Hence, in England, there appears to be some correlation between the form of an occupational name, specifically whether it takes the definite article, and its denotative value. However, another English study corresponds with the Scottish results; Probert (2014:62) reports that all nicknames in his sample of late eleventh century Bury St. Edmonds bynames were asyndetic. The early occurrence of asyndetic names in the current records, as well as in Probert's work, suggests that, like relationship and occupational names, such forms are not necessarily indicative of hereditariness.

Moreover, other than those with the definite article, syndetic forms of nickname-type names, again like relationship and occupational names, are not necessarily denotative as morphemes such as *-man* and *-er* have been retained to the modern day in hereditary names. The form of nickname-type bynames in the Scottish data is therefore not indicative of denotative meaning.

3.3.9. Aliases and doublets

Another important factor in determining the presence of denotative naming is the use of multiple names, either through aliases or doublets, as such practices may signal a degree of instability within the naming system (McClure, 2010a:173). In the present study, instances of individuals having multiple names are found into the sixteenth century.

The focus in the current thesis is on 'explicit' aliases, that is those which are marked by the presence of a term such as *alias* or *vulgariter,* rather than 'deduced' or 'implicit' aliases, whereby an individual is recorded under various names (Redmonds, 1997:19-20). In Yorkshire, Redmonds (1997:24) has noted that the bynames involved in an alias may be 'linked linguistically'. For example, the alias may be a spelling variant of the same name such as *John Squire vulgariter John Swyre* (Redmonds, 1997:24). This type of alias does not appear to be present in the Scottish corpus of bynames although a similar practice is found in some personal names. For instance, *Alexander alias Allestar Bane* has aliases which are the English and Gaelic versions of the same personal name (ER v.20 (1577)). Instead, the byname aliases in the current study either belong to two different surname categories, such as *Johanne Patersoun alias Striveling* (ALHT v.6) or are both patronymics, such as *Finlay McNab alias Philipsoun* (ER v.12).

The former type of aliases, where each name is drawn from a different category, is also reported by Redmonds (1997:17-25) as well as McClure (2010a:173), though they do not give exact numbers as to how frequently they occur. Such aliases are exemplified in the current study by individuals such as *Thomas Drummond alias Thom Unsanit* (1513) who has both a locative and a nickname-type byname or *Willelmo Jameson alias Sudirland* (1510) who has a relationship and a locative byname (ALHT v.4:417; ER v.13:268). The presence of

these aliases in the Scottish data may further indicate some level of denotative naming was still present even in the sixteenth century.

The second type of aliases, where both are patronymics, perhaps has more obscure origins. The bynames involved in one of these aliases never make use of the same personal name as demonstrated by *Johannis McLellan alias Dungaldsoun* (1502-4), *Jonete Duncansoun alias McGregour* (1557-8) and *Johanni Tallochsoun alias Robertsoun* (1564) (ALHT v.2; ER v.19; ALHT v.11). As different personal names are used, it cannot be that one byname is an Anglicisation or Gaelicisation of the other. One possibility is perhaps that, like aliases drawing on different name categories, one patronymic is hereditary and one is denotative. Another possibility is that such names signal illegitimacy with both Ewen (1938:414) and Redmonds (1997:105-108) reporting instances in which children of unwed parents were known by aliases incorporating both parents' surnames. For example, Redmonds (1997:105) notes that *William Gill alias Wilkinson* was recorded as the 'bastard child' of George Gill and Margaret Wilkinson.

A somewhat similar situation to the above aliases occurs in the doublet names present in the study where two patronymics are recorded in a row. Most commonly both names contain *Mac* elements such as *Ferquhar McAlister McRaunald* (1541) though sometimes they also appear with one name ending in *son* as in *Duncan Donaldson McKinze* (1533) (ER v.17; ALHT v.6). Double patronymics have also been reported by McKinley (1990:117) who highlights that they were restricted to the north of England and were recorded from the thirteenth century to around 1500. The current group of double patronymics not only occur later than those reported by McKinley (1990:117) but are also found far further north being recorded either in the Highlands (various locations), Inner Hebrides (Mull and Islay) or the northeast Lowlands (Perth, Forfar and Fife). The difference in time and place may suggest that the Scottish and English double patronymics developed separately to one another. However, it seems probable that they shared similar origins. McKinley (1990:117) notes that in northern England, these names reflect the genealogy of the bearer, denoting their father and grandfather. This could also be the case in the Scottish examples so that, for instance, the case of *Ferquhar McAlister McRaunald*, Ferquhar may be the son of Alister who in turn is the son of Raunald.

3.3.10. Conclusion

The decline in syndetic forms from the mid-thirteenth century onwards indicates that denotative bynaming was falling out of use during this period. By around the mid to late fifteenth century, the majority of bynames appear to have become hereditary. As a consequence, names from around this date and after may offer limited lexicographical evidence as they no longer exemplify current word usage. Yet, whilst the late fifteenth century may be considered as a general date by which bynames largely lost denotative meaning, through examining the forms within each category, noticeable differences in the extent to which names retained their meaningfulness can be found.

Firstly, locative names show a generally steady decrease in syndetic forms from the beginning of the records. Given that syndetic locative names contain a preposition which is lost once a name becomes hereditary, syndetic forms in this category are very likely to be denotative whilst asyndetic forms have probably lost such meaning. Consequently, locative names appear to have ceased to be denotative around the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century.

With regards to relationship names, syndetic forms with Latin *filii* suggests that, similar to locative names, denotative naming declined from around the mid-thirteenth century. However, unlike locative names, there are indications from syndetic forms with *the*, the instability of *Mac-* names and forms such as *Jhoncannochsone*, that bynames in this category carried on being coined into the mid-sixteenth century, albeit in decreased numbers.

Similarly, syndetic forms with the definite article, alongside those with prepositions, signal that some occupational bynames were still denotative into the sixteenth century. Like relationship names, though, there are also signs that point towards a decline in denotative naming as Latin forms of occupational bynames disappear from around the mid-fourteenth century. Thus, whilst a small number of denotative occupational and relationship names can be found in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, like locative names, hereditary naming in these categories rose significantly during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

By contrast, as far as nickname-type names are concerned, the form of name does not offer particular insight into when names in this category lost their denotative nature. Not only do asyndetic forms dominate from the outset, the most common syndetic forms make use of bound morphemes, such as *-man* and *-er*, which remain unchanged when meaning is lost. Due to the lack of syndetic forms of nickname-type bynames, it is difficult to decipher the stage at which names in this category lost denotative meaning. However, given that other types of names were denotative at least until the middle of the fifteenth century, it seems unlikely that nickname-type names would not follow roughly the same development. Indeed, the existence of sixteenth century aliases in which the second name is a nickname (e.g. *Thom Unsanit*) suggests that names in this category may in some instances have been denotative after other types of names became hereditary.

Overall, locative names were the first to lose denotative meaning and the most consistent in doing so. Although relationship and occupational names also become increasingly hereditary during the same period, there are a number of examples which show that some degree of denotative bynaming in these categories continued into the sixteenth century. Likewise, there are indications that at least some instances of nickname-type names were denotative even in the sixteenth century. The dates at which the different types of bynames lost denotative meaning reflects the order of their creation as locative names were the earliest type and thus became hereditary whilst the other types were still being coined (see e.g. Black 1946:xxv; McKinley 1990:45). With regards to names being used for lexicographical purposes, then, generally names from around the late fourteenth century may not necessarily reflect the contemporary lexicon. Yet, if there is some indication, such as the presence of the definite article, a name may still be considered to be denotative.

3.4. Lexical evidence

3.4.1. Introduction

The second part of this case study outlines the lexical evidence provided by the names collected. After setting out the methodology of this part of the study, an overview will be given of the current byname evidence in DOST. Attention will then

turn to names unrecorded in either Black (1946) or DOST which potentially offer new lexical evidence.

3.4.2. Methodology

For this part of the case study, names from the other three sources outlined in section 3.2., Laing, Egidii and Bain, were included alongside those from the ER and ALHT. As the focus here is the value of byname evidence to lexicography, only occupational, nickname-type and topographic names are included as these most readily exploit the lexicon.

Once names were recorded, it was established whether or not they appeared in Black (1946) and/or DOST. When names were absent from both of these sources, Reaney (1997), Redmonds (2015) and Hanks et al. (2016) were consulted as more recent sources for surnames and to check for a name's currency outwith Scotland.

3.4.3. Byname and surname evidence in DOST

As outlined in section 2.2, a number of DOST entries make use of name evidence, either within the quotations section or as a note following the definition. When byname evidence is included in an entry, it often provides the earliest instance of a word. For example, the first evidence for *Loksmith* comes from an occupational byname recorded in c.1200 with the literary record not beginning until 1501 (DOST s.v. *loksmith* n.). Bynames from other categories can also significantly antedate the literary evidence. The topographic name, *Shaw,* for instance, provides evidence for *shaw* 'a small wood; a copse; a grove; a thicket' from c.1284, notably earlier than the documentary evidence which begins in 1375 (DOST s.v. *shaw* n.). Similarly, the nickname-type byname, *Pacok,* offers the first example of *pacok* 'peacock', predating the literary evidence for this word by around a century from a.1400 to 1311 (DOST s.v. *pacok* n.1).

In other entries, bynames are featured as the primary evidence for a particular word. For example, three out of the four quotations for *bowmaker* are from bynames (DOST s.v. *bowmaker* n.). More noticeably, the only two quotations for *palefrayman* are from bynames (DOST s.v. *palefrayman* n.). Byname evidence

can thus play a key role in evidencing Older Scots, supplying 'valuable snippets of vocabulary which would otherwise be unknown' (Grant, 2016:583).

As Black's (1946) dictionary of Scottish surnames was published after DOST had been completed for the letters A through G, entries falling in the earlier part of alphabet did not have access to the evidence contained in Black (1946). Consequently, byname evidence in these entries is occasionally later than that found in Black (1946). The entry for *chapman,* for example, cites a byname from 1330 as the first occurrence (DOST s.v. *chapman* n.). Black (1946), though, notes the name as occurring from 1296 with *Ralph Chepman* (Black s.n. *chapman.*). Likewise, a name from 1324 is the first evidence presented in the entry for *baxter* although Black (1946) records the name from 1200-1240 with *Reginal Baxtar* (DOST s.v. *baxter* n.). Additionally, there are entries without byname evidence that was later supplied by Black (1946). For instance, *carpentar(e*) is first documented in DOST from a.1508 whereas *Carpentar* is recorded as a byname from the twelfth century (Black, 1946) (DOST s.v. *carpentar(e*) n.).

It has been stated by Grant (2016:574) that there are no current plans to extensively revise DOST. Yet, a more recent dictionary of Scots, CSD2 (2017), has since been published. As highlighted in section 2.2, this revised edition of CSD takes into consideration place name evidence not previously considered. With regards to byname evidence, though, the entries from DOST appear to have been carried over so that *chapman* (CSD2 s.v. *chapman* n.) and *baxter* (CSD2 s.v. *baxter* n.) for example, are assigned the same dates as in the earlier dictionary. Additionally, whilst name evidence has been identified as providing instances of otherwise unattested words, such as **dubber* 'repairer' and **beltmaker* (see Grant 2016:582-583), these have not been included as entries in CSD2 as terms attested only in names are generally not considered for inclusion in the dictionary.

3.4.4. New lexical evidence

This section presents names unrecorded by Black (1946) which offer new evidence for Scots. The evidence available through these names antedates existing entries in the Scots dictionaries, provides previously unattested senses of words already recorded or offers an instance of an otherwise unrecorded word. Not included in

this part of the study are names which, although unrecorded by Black (1946), do not provide new evidence for Scots lexicography. One such name was the nickname-type byname *Ersch,* recorded in 1492 through *Johanni Ersch* (ERv.10). This byname is from *ersch(e)* 'Irish; Highland, Gaelic', a word attested in DOST from 1487, some years prior to the name (DOST s.v. *ersch(e* adj.). Also not included was the name *Scheirthewynd* 'shear the wind' recorded in 1501 with *Johanni Scheirthewynd* (ER v.11). An almost identical name, *Scherewynd,* is recorded in King's Lynn by Clark (1995:270) and carries the meaning of 'quick'. In Scots, the component parts of *Scheirthewynd* are attested in DOST earlier than the 1501 byname; *schier* 'to cut though' is recorded from 1375, the definite article from 1312 and *wynd* from c.1420 (DOST s.v. *scher(e)* v.I.6.; *the* def.art.I.1; *wynd* n.1.1).

The names which do offer new evidence are listed below with their bearer(s), date, location if known and source followed by a discussion of their potential meaning and contribution to Scots lexicography. Some of the names were recorded at the date when denotative meaning can be presumed to have fallen out of practice and so cannot be taken as evidence that a word was currently in use. Nevertheless, they indicate that the word had previously been. Where such a name predates the dictionary entry, it can therefore provide an onomastic antedating.

Aydrunken: *Adam Aydrunken*, 1279, Tyne [place of death] (Bain v.2)

This byname is noted by Black (1946:lii) in a list of 'curious descriptions and names' as part of his introduction to the dictionary. It does not appear in the dictionary itself nor is any explanation of the name given. Additionally, the *Middle English Dictionary* (MED) provides an English instance of the name, *William Aydrunken,* recorded in the London Patent Rolls in 1315 (*MED* s.v. *ai* adv.5).

The first element is *ay* 'always, ever, continually, at all times' recorded in DOST from 1375 (DOST s.v. *ay* adv.). The second element is a variant of *drunkin* 'overcome by, or addicted to, drink', again recorded from 1375 in DOST (DOST s.v. *drunkin* a.). The name *Aydrunken,* then, is a nickname for a frequently intoxicated individual. A similar byname, *al fordruncan* 'wholly drunk', is recorded in England (Tengvik 1938 in Probert 2014:62). *Aydrunken* thus offers an antedating of both *ay* and *drunkin* in Scots.

Ayredy: *Johanni Ayredy,* **1312, Edinburgh (Bain v.3)**

In addition to the above Edinburgh instance, *Ayredy* is also recorded in northern England. The earliest of the English occurrences found is *William Ayredy* in Durham in 1324 (Prior's Free Court Roll in Durham University Library, 2014:103). A decade later, in 1334, is *Adam Ayredy* (*MED* s.v. *ai* adv.5). Two further instances of the name are recorded in Yorkshire with *Robertus Ayredy* in Timble between 1377 and 1381 and *William Ayredy* in the East Riding in 1381 (Anon., 1882:16; Lloyd, 1909:326). The first element of this name is *ay* 'always' as in *Aydrunken* above and provides further evidence that this word was in use prior to its current 1375 dating in DOST.

The second element of the name is recorded by both Black (1946) and Hanks et al. (2016). The former classes *Reddie* as a locative name from Reedie in Angus (Black s.n. *Reddie*). Given that the first element of *Ayredy* is an adverb, this place name cannot be the second element. Meanwhile, Hanks et al. (2016, s.n. *Reddy*) put forward two alternative explanations: either from Middle English *readi* 'prepared, prompt' or from Middle English *redi* 'ruddy' (Hanks et al., 2016). The first of these senses, *reddy* 'in a state of preparedness' is recorded in DOST from 1412 (DOST s.v. *reddy* adj., adv.). With regards to the second sense referencing complexion, DOST does contain an entry for *redy* 'red, ruddy' (DOST s.v. *redy,* adj.). However, only one quotation, from 1475, is given and it is noted that it may instead be an instance of *reddy* adv. 'in a state of preparedness', dating from 1375 (DOST s.v. *redy,* adj.; *reddy* adv. 1.b.). Although *redy* 'ruddy' is not well attested in Scots, a nickname-type byname and surname referencing the same reddish complexion is found in *Reid* (Black, 1946; Hanks et al., 2016).

In the case of Johanni Ayredy, the surrounding prosopographical information does not offer clarification on what sense of *redy* is being used in the name as the only further details offered about Ayredy is that he is a hobbler 'a light horseman or one who maintained the military's horses'. However, the use of *ay* in other bynames may provide guidance as *Aydrunken,* above, would suggest this element to more regularly compound with an adjective describing a characteristic rather than one denoting a physical attribute. This suggestion is supported by the list of names containing *ay* found in the MED including the synonymous *Ayprest* 'always ready,

prepared' as well as *Ayqued* 'always wicked, evil, sinful' or 'always miserly' and *Ayslegh* 'always wise, prudent' (MED s.v. *ai* adv.5; *prest* adj.1.; *quēd(e)* (adj.) a and c; *slegh* adj.1.a.). Taking these other bynames into consideration, the most plausible explanation for *Ayredy* is 'always ready, prepared', providing an antedating for both *ay* and *redy* in Scots.

Better: *Dauidi Better*, 1342, Roxburgh (ER v.1)

DOST records *better* 'more excellent, profitable etc.' from 1380 (DOST s.v. *better* adj.). However, considering the scarcity of bynames arising from comparative adjectives, it seems unlikely to be the source of *Better*.

The surname is recorded in England by Hanks et al. (2016) as a variant of *Bater* where it is identified as being either an occupational name or nickname. As an occupational name, it may denote a fighter or someone whose work involved grinding spices or beating cloth or metal (Hank et al., 2016, s.n. *Bater)*. In the latter case, it may a condensed form of other occupational names with *beter* such as *Coperbeter* 'coppersmith' or *Ledbeter* 'worker in lead' (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Bater; Coppersmith; Leadbetter*). The last of these examples is also recorded in Scotland with variants including *Leadbetter* (Hanks et al. 2016, s.n. *Leadbetter;* Black, 1946 s.n. *Leadbeater*). This occupational sense is unattested in Scots, albeit implied by surnames like *Leadbetter*. However, in 1342 when *Dauidi Better* is recorded, bynames were still often denotative and as such, it may be expected that his occupation would involve beating or smithery of some sort. Instead, though, Dauidi Better is recorded selling salmon to be sent to France, suggesting that he may not have been engaged in such a profession. It has been noted by Fransson (1935:31), however, that occupational names need not reference one's primary means of making money. It remains possible, therefore, that Dauidi Better was also involved in the sort of work denoted by *Better*.

In addition to the above senses of *Better,* Hanks et al. (2016, s.n. *Bater*) also noted that the surname can carry the meaning 'fighter', as an occupational term or as a nickname. This sense of *better* is not recorded in DOST, SND or CSD2, nor does *beater* appear. Yet, the root verb of *beater, beat,* is given an entry in DOST, dating

from 1375 with *bett* amongst its variants (DOST s.v. *bete* v.2). It is thus plausible that an agent noun was derived from the verb.

Overall, the exact meaning of *Better* in this instance remains ambiguous as both the occupational and nickname senses are plausible.

Bullet*: Donaldo Bullet,* 1499-1507, Ardmanoch, (ER v.12)

The surname *Bullett* is recorded in England where it has two possible origins: as a nickname from Old French *boule* 'round', denoting the shape of the bearer, or as a late development of *Bulled* 'bull head' (Hanks et al. 2016 s.n. *Bullett*). Given that *Bulled* is not recorded in Black (1946) and that *Donaldo Bullet* is not recorded particularly late, this latter explanation seems unlikely in the Scottish example.

The second option, that it is a nickname from Old French *boule* 'round', is possible given that other surnames in Scotland, such as *Grant,* have their origins in Old French via Norman French (Black, 1946 s.n. *Grant*; Hanks et al., 2016, s.n. *Bullett; Grant*).

However, *Bullet* may also be from *bullet* 'a bullet or ball' recorded in DOST from 1525, and, like French *boule,* may denote someone with a rotund figure (DOST s.v. *bullet* n.). A similar surname, *Ball,* is recorded by Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Ball*) and also by Black (1946 s.n. *Ball*) though the latter considers it to be a relationship name or a variant of *Bald.*

Whilst it seems most likely that *Bullet* was a nickname referring to the bearer's full figure, it remains unclear whether its origins lie in French *Boule* or Scots *bullet.*

Caid: *Margaret Caid(e),* 1509-21; 1531-36, Fife (ER v.15; ER v.16)

Cade is recorded by Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Cade*) as either a relationship name, from the personal name *Cada,* or a nickname. Due to the late date of the present example and the frequent use of asyndetic forms in both relationship and nickname type names, it is unclear what type of name *Caid* is.

With regards to nicknames, *Cade* is proposed to be from Middle English *cade* 'pet lamb' with Southern English dialects using *cad* to refer to the 'youngest or

smallest of a family of any kind, esp. pigs' (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Cade*). As might be expected, this sense of *cade* is not recorded by DOST and given that is prominent in Southern England it is an unlikely source for *Caid* in Fife.

A third suggestion for *Cade* put forward by Reaney (1997) and quoted by Hanks et al. (2016, s.n. *Cade*) is that the name is derived from Middle English *cade* 'cask, barrel' and refers to the bearer's shape or metonymically to their profession as a barrel maker (Hanks et al., 2016). A similar name, *Baril* 'barrel' is noted by Clark (1995:269) as referring either to an individual with a rounded figure or a someone who was involved in the making or trade of casks. In Scots, *cade* 'cask' is recorded from 1547 although only one quotation is given in the entry. (DOST s.v. *caid* n.) The name *Caid*(*e*) could thus offer an antedating for *cade* in Scots as well as supplementing the apparently small amount of documentary evidence.

It remains unclear which of the three above explanations is the most probable explanation for the Scottish instance of *Caid*.

Castelward: *Andreas Castelward,* Edinburgh 1369 (Egidii)

This is an occupational name from *castel-wart* 'a warder of a castle' (DOST s.v. *castel-wart* n.) In Scots and English, the name provides an antedating of around fifty years with the first literary record dating from the 1420s (OED 2 s.v. *castleward* n.1).

Chowe: *Jock Chowe,* 1548, unknown location, (ALHT v.9)

Chow is also recorded in England, where it is taken to be a nickname from the jackdaw (Hanks et al., 2016). In Scots, this sense of *chow* is unrecorded with *ka* the attested term for jackdaw (DOST s.v. *ka* n.). This word for jackdaw gave rise to the surname *Kay* in Scotland as well as northern England (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Kay*). Whilst *chowe* 'jackdaw' is unrecorded in Scots, there is a precedent for the bird name being used metaphorically as a nickname in Scotland.

However, there is a second possibility as *chow* is recorded in DOST from 1599 as denoting 'the game of shinty' (DOST s.v. *chow* n.). As a surname, *Chowe* may therefore signal a shinty player and provide an antedating for the Scots word.

Similar names referencing game players are recorded including *Card* for a card player and *Deas* for a dice player (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Card*; *Deas*).

Although *Chowe* can be considered a nickname, it remains ambiguous whether the jackdaw or shinty player is the most likely explanation with similar surnames providing support for both.

Coltebayn: *Johanni Coltebayn*, 1328, unknown location (ER v.1)

A variant of this name, *Coltbayn*, is recorded in Yorkshire by Redmonds (2015) under the name *Crookbane*. A similar set of names is also recorded by Hanks et al. (2016) in their entry for *Cockbain,* including *Coltbayn*. In both of these sources, the meaning of the *Coltbayn* is given as 'colt's legs' with Redmonds (2015) drawing comparisons with names such as *Crookbane* 'crooked leg' to conclude that the second element is 'leg', whilst Hanks et al. (2016) note that northern Middle English *bein* could mean both 'bone' and 'leg(s)', suggesting the latter to be the most 'natural in surnames'. In Scots, *bane,* of which *bayn* is a recorded variant, is attested from 1375 and has the meaning 'bone' but not 'leg(s)' (DOST s.v. *bane* n.). In light of the evidence from England, and logically, the second element of *Coltebayn* in the Scottish example seems likely to be **bane* 'leg' so that the name has the overall meaning of 'colt's leg' rather than 'colt's bone', providing a further sense of *bane* in Scots. Additionally, *Coltebayn* offers an antedating of *colt* in Scots as *colt* 'young horse' is not attested until 1424 (DOST s.v. *colt* n.1).

Cracban: *Petro Cracban*, 1329, unknown location (ER v.1)

This is potentially a nickname from *crak* 'to snap in two or in pieces; to break', attested from c.1420, and *bane* 'bone', attested from 1375 (DOST s.v. *crak* v.; *bane* n.). A very similar name, *Brisbane,* is recorded elsewhere in Scotland, drawing on Old French *brise* instead of *crak* (Black, 1946 s.n. *Brisbane*; Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Brisbane*). The word *brise* is derived from the verb *brisier* 'to break; shatter' (Hindley, Langley, Levy, 2000 s.v. *brisier* vt). The French element thus carries an almost identical meaning to Scots *crak*. The name, *Cracban,* may carry an identical meaning, referring to a particularly violent individual, and provide an antedating for both *crak* and *bane* in Scots.

Another possibility is that the name is derived from *crak* 'to make a sharp or loud report', recorded from 1513 (DOST s.v. *crak* v.3). The name, *Cracban,* may refer to someone who regularly cracks their bones or joints, making a sharp sound. A similar name, *Knuckles,* is recorded by Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Knuckles*) who explain it as a nickname for an individual who often cracked their knuckles.

However, given the striking similarities between *Brisbane* and *Cracbane,* as well as how significant the antedating of *crak* 'to make a sharp or loud report' would be, the first explanation put forward may be the most plausible.

Dogman: *Michaeli Dogman,* 1452, Cupar (ER v.5)

The first element of this name is potentially another surname, *Doig* with the second element being *man* 'servant' so that *Dogman* carries the meaning 'servant of the Doig family'. This use of a name and *man* 'servant' is seen in several other names including *Ademan* and *Jackman* (Black, 1946 s.n. *Ademan, Jackman*; Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Ademan, Jackman*). In Scots, *man* 'manservant' is not recorded until a1500 and so the name would provide an antedating (DOST s.v. *man* n.5.a.) However, the first element of these names appears to more frequently be a personal name as in *Ademan* and *Jackman* above, possibly casting doubt on this explanation.

A second possibility is that *Dogman* is related to the surname *Doig* which is derived from *Guille Dog* 'St Cadoc's servant' (Black s.n. *Doig*). The surname *Dogman* may potentially be a Scots equivalent to this name, drawing on *man* instead of Gaelic *Guille*. However, there do not appear to be parallels of other names formed from a saint's name and *man*.

A similar name to *Dogman, Doghere,* is recorded by Fransson (1935:62) who explains it as being derived from Old English *dāh* 'dough' and thus having the meaning 'a maker of dough, a baker'. Hanks et al. (2016, s.n. *Dower*) also include this occupational surname under *Dower* 'dough maker; baker', with early spellings including *Doghere*. In Scots, Old English *dāh* develops to *dauch,* recorded from 1562 with variants including *dagh* and *daugh* (DOST s.v. *dauch*). It is therefore plausible that the first element of *Dogman* refers to dough, antedating the DOST entry and providing an otherwise unattested occupational term **dogman* 'baker'.

Alternatively, *Dogman* may refer to the individual charged with caring for dogs. *Dogman* 'a man in charge of a dog or dogs; a dog leader, breeder' is recorded in OED3 from 1793, though not in Scots (OED3 s.v. *dogman* n.2). Although the name *Dogman* would be a very significant antedating of this word, references to people being put in charge of dogs are found in the same record as Michaeli Dogman and others. For example, in ER v.5 (686), payment is made to the dog grooms, whilst in ER v.6 (425, 578) mention is made of the keepers who care for the dogs kept for the chase. Moreover, parallel surnames to *Dogman* can be found including *Herdman* for a herdsman and *Kidman* for a goatherd (Black, 1946 s.n. *Herdman*; Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Herdman*; *Kidman*).

Finally, rather than being an occupational name, there is the possibility that *Dogman* is a nickname-type name, comparing the bearer to a dog in a similar manner to *Curr* 'cur, dog' and *Hound* 'hound, dog' (Black, 1946; Hanks et al., 2016). Additionally, a set of similar names are recorded in England by Reaney (1997) within the entry for *Dogshanks* as he lists a number of surnames following the formula dog + body part including *Doggeshanks* 'dog's shanks' itself and *Doggeskin* 'dog's skin'. In Scots, *dog* 'a dog, a hound' is recorded from c.1420 and *man* 'an adult male human being' from 1375 (DOST s.v. *dog* n.; *man* n.).

Once more, without further context, the interpretation of this byname remains open. Yet, given how significant an antedating *Dogman* 'a man in charge of a dog or dogs' would be as well as the lack of parallels for *Dogman* 'servant to the Doig family', the most likely explanations are perhaps *Dogman* 'man who resembles a dog' or *Dogman* 'baker'.

Dronar: *David Dronar*, 1531, Orkney and Shetland (ER v.16)

This name could be derived from the verb *drone* 'to talk tiresomely' and denote an excessive chatterer (DOST s.v. *drone* v.). Although the noun *droner* is not recorded in Scots, it is included in OED2 from a.1784 (OED2 s.v. *droner* n.b). Further, names with similar meanings are on record such as *Tytler* 'telltale, gossip' (Hanks et al., 2016). *Dronar* would thus provide an instance of an otherwise unattested noun in Scots denoting an endless talker.

On the other hand, *Dronar* could be an occupational name denoting a bagpiper based on *drone* 'a bagpipe', attested in Scots from 1502 (DOST s.v. *drone* n.). Again, although the noun *droner* is not attested in Scots, it does appear in the OED with the earliest evidence from a.1547 (OED2 s.v. *droner* n.a). Within the Scots dictionaries, the only word denoting this occupation appears to be *piper* found in the SND from 1701 (SND s.v. *piper* n.).[3] With regards to similar names, Hanks et al. (2016) report the English surname *Stiver* as occasionally being from Middle English *stivour* 'bagpiper'. This sense of *stivour*, though, is not recorded in Scots. *Dronar* could thus fill a gap in the lexicon.

Godbody, Gudbody: *Willelmi Godbody*, 1337 Tranent (Bain v.3) and *John Gudbody*, 1554 Haddington (Laing)

This surname is recorded in English as originating from a term for courteous address (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Goodbody*). As a term of address, this compound is unrecorded in Scots and is also absent from the OED although the former does record the similar epithets, *gudeman* and *gudewife* (DOST s.v. *gudeman* n.; *gudewife* n.). The surname therefore may provide an example of a compound found in both the Scots and English onomasticons despite being absent from both lexicons.

However, Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Goodbody*) also note that the surname may carry the more literal meaning of 'good body', denoting a good person. In this case, the first Scottish example from 1337 would provide an antedating of both *gude* 'of persons in respect of character or ability', first attested in 1375, and *body* 'a person, first attested in c.1375 (DOST s.v. *gude* adj.; *body* n.3). This name would thus be similar to *Truebody* from *true* 'faithful, loyal' and *body* 'body person', recorded in England by Hanks et al. (2016, s.n. *Truebody*).

Whether *Godbody* is being used in a literal sense to refer to a person of good character or as an epithet of courteous address remains unclear.

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[3] This was established using DSL's online search which, when a word does not feature as headword, highlights where it appears in the definition or quotation evidence of an entry.

Godknap: *Johannes Godknap*, **1335-1336, Edinburgh (Bain v.3)**

This name is also recorded in England within Reaney's (1997) entry for *Goodenough*. Here, it is proposed to be formed from *good* 'good' and *knap* 'boy, servant.' (Reaney, 1997 s.n. *Goodenough*). A comparable name, *Redknap,* denoting a red headed or ruddy-faced boy or servant, is also noted by Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Redknap*). As mentioned in relation to *Godbody, gude* 'of persons in respect of character or ability' is recorded in Scots from 1375 and thus *Godknap* provides an even earlier antedating and further evidence for its currency prior to the date attested in DOST.

With regards to the second element, *knap,* DOST notes *knape* 'a lad or man acting as an attendant; a man-servant, groom' from 1496 and 'a lad, fellow, chap' from the later date of a.1628 (DOST *knape* n.). In the instance of Johannes Godknap, the latter, more general, meaning of 'lad, fellow, chap' may be more likely as he is stated to be a shipmaster rather than a servant or attendant and in 1335-6, there is a strong chance that his name is denotative.

Goldhare: *Thome Goldhare,* **1362, Haddington (ER v.2)**

Goldhare may be a nickname for someone with blonde hair formed from *gold* 'made of, or connected with, gold', attested from 1456, and *hair* 'hair in the collective sense, esp. that on the head of a person' attested from 1380 (DOST s.v. *gold* n.2.attrib.; *hair* n.1). This explanation is supported by an identically structured name, *Yhalauhare,* recorded in Scots in 1426 and 1429 (DOST s.v. *ʒal(l)ow* adj. c.2). Furthermore, the comparison of hair colour with metals is also found in England through the surname *Silverlock* dating from 1221 (Hanks et al., 2016, s.n. *Silverlock*). Moreover, it has been demonstrated by Bramwell (2011:166) that having fair hair is a feature salient enough to be the origins of a byname. The name *Goldhare* thus provides an antedating of both *gold* and *hair* in Scots.

Hychyld: *Ricardi Hychyld,* **1360, Crail (ER v.2)**

This name is possibly a nickname derived from *hye* 'high, tall' and *child* 'a young boy or girl', both first attested in 1380 (DOST s.v. *hye* adj.; *child* n.). Support for this meaning comes from another surname, *Littlechild* 'small child' (Hanks et al.,

2016 s.n. *Littlechild*). The name *Hychyld* could therefore offer a potential antedating of its two elements in Scots.

Knarry: *Johannis Knarry*, 1584, Inverness (ER v.3)

Knarry is unrecorded in Scots although it is recorded in the OED as an adjective attested from c.1405 meaning 'having knars or knots; knotty' with the quotations suggesting it is applied to trees and wood (OED2 s.v. *knarry* adj.). The noun from which it is derived, *knar,* can be applied figuratively to humans to describe 'a knotted, thick-set fellow' and is evidenced in the OED from c.1405 (OED 2 s.v. *knar* n. †3). It is thus plausible that *knarry* could be used to denote a large man with the surname *Knarry* arising as a nickname-type byname and providing an instance of an otherwise unattested word in Scots. However, in Scots, *knar* 'a burly, stockily-built person' is not attested until the twentieth century (SND *knar* n.) and this may be evidence against such a conclusion.

Alternatively, an element similar to *Knarry, knar* 'a rugged rock or stone' is recorded in place names and there is a possibility that the surname reflects a lost place name.

Again, this particular surname remains without a clear explanation.

Laverekedaunce*: Roberto Laverekedaunce*, 1303-4, unknown location (Bain v.4)

This name would appear to be formed from *lavereke* 'lark', attested from c.1450-2 in Scots and *daunce* 'dance' attested from a.1500 (DOST s.v. *lark* n.; *dans* n.). Although its elements are apparently transparent, its meaning is more obscure. The first element of this name, *lavereke,* is recorded independently by Black (1946) and Hanks et al. (2016) who posit that it is a nickname from the lark. The current name perhaps also draws on the characteristics of a lark, possibly denoting an especially graceful individual. Although the exact meaning of the compound, *laverekedaunce,* is somewhat obscure, it nevertheless offers an antedating of both its elements, *lavereke* and *daunce*, in Scots.

Leuedyman: *Alan Leuedyman*, 1278-9, unknown location (Bain v.2)

This surname is also recorded in England where it is taken to mean 'the lady's servant' derived from Middle English *lavedi, levedi, ladi* 'lady' and *man* 'man' (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Ladyman*). Early instances of the name show spellings similar to *Leuedyman* such as *(le) Lauediman,* recorded in 1202 and *le Levedyman*, in 1313 (Hanks et al. 2016 s.n. *Ladyman*). In Scotland, this explanation also seems the most logical. However, the details given about Alan Leuedyman leave it ambiguous as to the precise meaning of *lady* in his name; either 'the consort or spouse of a man of rank, as king, baron or knight', attested from a1500 or 'A woman having authority or property: a female ruler or landowner; a female occupant of a throne, barony', attested from 1380 (DOST s.v. *lady* n.1, 2). In terms of the second element, *man* 'a manservant' is recorded from a.1500 in Scots (DOST s.v. *man* n.5.a.). The name *Leuedyman* thus offers the earliest antedating of *man* in this study. It also antedates either of the potential senses of *lady*.

Maltmaker: *Cristinus Maltmaker*, 1369, Edinburgh (Egidii)

This name is from *malt-makar* 'one who makes malt, a malster' and is synonymous with *Maltman* recorded by Black (1946) (DOST s.v. *malt-makar* n.). The first evidence for *malt-makar* in DOST is from volume one of *The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland 1124-1707* and is undated (DOST s.v. *malt-makar* n.). Notes relating to the quotation state that '[u]ndated quotations from vol. I belong to the 15th century,?after c1425 or, in some cases, to the 16th. century' (DOST s.v. *malt-makar* n.). Further, *malt-makar* is not recorded in CSD2. As there is not currently a more precise date than the fifteenth century for the first attestation of *maltmaker* in Scots, the surname provides an antedating and a more exact date.

Medicinare: *Jacobo medicinare*, 1453, Forbes (ER v.5)

That *medicinare* begins with a lowercase 'm' could indicate that it is a description rather than a name. However, within the same entry detailing expenses paid by Jacobo medicinare, other individuals are identified with a capitalised first name and surname such as *Ricardo Forbas* and *Alexandre Yong* (ER v.5). It would thus not be in keeping with the style of the record for *Jacobo medicinare* to be identified by

a description rather than a name. Moreover, as mentioned in section 3.3.6, non-capitalised bynames appear elsewhere and may be indicative of denotative naming. Altogether, the above points towards *medicinare* being a name rather than a description. In either case, it provides a slight antedating for *medicinar*(*e*) 'a physician: a practitioner of medicine; also applied to a lay person skilled in medicine' which is otherwise first recorded in Scots in 1456 (DOST s.v. *medicinar*(*e*) n.).

Pakar: Eugenii Pakar, 1369, Edinburgh (Egidii)

This is an occupational byname from *pakkar* 'one who packs goods or merchandise for transportation. One whose trade or (regular) employment is the packing of goods or merchandise, such as a cooper' (DOST s.v. *pakkar* n.1). Due to lack of prosopographical details, it is unknown whether Eugenii Pakar was employed in such work. The first evidence for this term in DOST already comes from a name, *Thome pakar* recorded in 1398-1400, with documentary evidence not beginning until 1479 (DOST s.v. *pakkar* n.1). *Eugenii Pakar* further predates the first record of this word in Scots and adds further evidence of its currency prior to the late fifteenth century.

Pulete; Pulte: *Richard Pulete*, 1310-11, unknown location (Bain v.3); *Patrick Pulte*, Ayr, 1460 (ER v.6)

This surname is perhaps *pullet* 'a young fowl, a chicken' which is attested in DOST from 1513 with only one quotation. Whilst it is not well attested in the Scots dictionaries, OED3 notes that *Pulete* 'a young domestic hen' is first recorded as a surname with *Sauare le Pulete* in 1251 (OED 3 s.v. *pullet* n.). As a name, it may refer metonymically to one who dealt with poultry. In the first of the Scottish instances, Richard Pulete is recorded as receiving payment for lard and it is thus plausible that his work involved trading meat, including poultry. Moreover, in the same record, the surname *Puleter* 'poultry dealer' appears, indicating that this occupation was indeed being practised at the time (see *Puleter* immediately below). In the second example from Ayr, the bearer is not involved in such a trade, being described as a monk. However, by the time *Patrick Pulte* is recorded in 1460,

names are often hereditary and thus it is likely not relevant that he was not engaged in the occupation suggested by his name.

Alternatively, the name may be a nickname-type byname comparing the bearer to a fowl or chicken in the same manner as the surname *Fowll* recorded by Black (1946 s.n. *Fowll*) and as the surname *Fowle* by Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Fowle*) with the latter also recording *Chicken* (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Chicken*).

In the first record of this name with *Richard Pulete,* the occupational sense seems the most plausible. The second instance is more ambiguous and may instead be a nickname. Yet, as either an occupational name or a nickname, the surname *Pulete* is an antedating of *pullet* in Scots.

Puleter: *Walter Puleter*, 1310-11, unknown location (Bain v.3)

This surname is also recorded by Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Poulter*) who explain it as being an occupational name from Middle English *pulter(e)*, *pultar* 'poulterer, one who deals in poultry'. In Scots, *pultere* 'a poulterer, a household officer who attended to the provision of poultry' is recorded from c.1370, with the only quotation given being from a name, *Johanne Pultere* (DOST s.v. *pultere,* n.). The present surname therefore antedates the term in Scots and provides an additional instance of its currency. Although Walter Puleter is on record as being paid for fish, it is unknown if his business also involved poultry and so it is uncertain whether the name is denotative or not, though the date of recording would favour it being so. Regardless of denotative value, *Puleter* provides an antedating of *pulter* in Scots.

Quenisman: *Thome Quenisman*, 1330, Stirling (ER v.1)

The first element of this name is recorded elsewhere as being a relationship name either as a reduced form of Scottish *McQueen* or, in England, from the personal name *Quene* or *Quneill* (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Queen*). *Quenisman* could thus carry the meaning of 'servant to the family *McQueen* or to an individual named *Quene* or *Quneill*' in a similar manner to names like *Jackman*. The surname would thus provide a further instance of *man* 'a manservant' being used prior to a.1500 in Scots (DOST s.v. *man* n.5.a.; see further *Dogman, Leudyman* above). As Thome

Quenisman is recorded as being the provost of Stirling, his name would not appear to be denotative should this be the origin of *Quenisman.*

Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Queen*) also suggest that in some instances *Queen* is a nickname from *quene* 'woman; harlot; crone'. Given that *queen* also carries negative associations in Scots, with DOST noting it to carry connotations 'of low social standing or mild disparagement' it is perhaps unlikely to have given rise to the surname *Quenisman* which would thus carry the meaning of 'servant to a wench' (DOST s.v. *queen* n.2).

One final possibility is that *Quenisman* is comparable to *Kingsman,* a surname recorded by Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Kingsman*) and denoting 'one who had commended his services to the king and not to some baron'. Quenisman could thus refer to an individual in the service of the queen, providing an antedating for *queen* 'a queen' in Scots which is otherwise first recorded in c.1420 (DOST s.v. *queen* n.1).

Although the first element of *Quenisman* is somewhat ambiguous, its second element does offer an additional antedating of *man* 'manservant' in Scots.

Quhelehouse: *Willelmi Quhelehouse*, 1451, unknown location (ER v.5)

Hanks et al. (2016) record the surname *Wheelhouse* in England as denoting either someone who lived near a wheelhouse or worked at one. *Quhelehouse* would appear to be the Scots equivalent of this name. In Scots, <quh> is often found where English has <wh> as *quhite* 'white' and *quhisper* 'whisper' (DOST s.v. *quhite* adj.; *quhisper* v.). The use of <quh> extends to place names as demonstrated by Scott (2003:25) who cites older forms of *Whitebaulks* such as *Quhitbalkis.* The lack of prosopographical evidence and the possibility that the surname is not denotative mean that it remains uncertain whether *Quhelehouse* is locative or occupational in this case. As a compound, *quhelehouse* is unrecorded in Scots. Its component parts are, however, attested, with *quhele* 'wheel' evidenced from 1375 and *house* 'building, or part of one, resembling a dwelling-house, but used for some other purpose' from 1464 (DOST s.v. *quhele* n.; *hose* n.2). The surname *quhelehouse* therefore provides an instance of an unattested compound as well as an antedating for *house* in Scots.

Quhitecape: *Johannes Quhitecape*, 1447, Edinburgh (Egidii)

This surname is perhaps a bahuvrihi compound denoting a characteristic of the bearer, comparable to *Grenehod* '(with the) green hood' recorded by Clark (2001:576) as a byname for someone who frequently wore a green hood. In the Scottish instance, the compound would appear to be formed from *quhite* 'white', attested from 1147-52 and either *cape* 'an ecclesiastical cope', attested from c.1420 or *cap* 'cap', attested from a.1500 (DOST s.v. *quhite* adj.; *cape* n.; *cap* n.1). The surname *Quhitecape* could therefore denote an individual who regularly wore a white cape or a white cap. In light of the English example, the latter would be more plausible as it would suggest headdress is a salient feature. Finally, *Quhitecape* can be contrasted with *Quhelehouse* above as whilst both compounds, the former was likely created as a description for use as a byname whilst the latter probably existed in the lexicon and was applied as a byname.

Roper: *Hary [sic] Roper* 1507, 1508, unknown location, (ALHT v.4)

This surname is also recorded in England where it is derived from Middle English *roper*(*e*) 'maker or seller of rope' (Hanks et al. 2016 s.n. *Roper*). This sense of *roper* is not attested in Scots although its root *rope* is recorded from 1375 (DOST s.v. *rape* n.). Moreover, there does not appear to be a term in SND or DOST to denote a rope maker or seller. This was established by using the dictionary's online search facility which, when searching a term which is not present as a headword, will return results where the search term features in the entry as a definition or quotation. There is thus the possibility that the surname offers an instance of an otherwise unattested occupational term in Scots.

However, *roper* is recorded in Scots with a different occupational sense as 'one who sells goods by roup or auction' from 1560 (DOST s.v. *rouper* n.2). That *roper* is recorded as denoting a separate occupation in Scotland may cast doubt on *roper* 'maker or seller of rope' as there is the possibility of confusion between the two occupational terms. Therefore, rather than an unattested word, the surname *Roper* in Scotland may instead offer earlier evidence of an attested word. In the case of *Hary Roper,* the late date as well as his employment in the royal wardrobe

would suggest that the name is non-denotative and so which term is being employed remains unclear.

One final possibility is that the surname *Roper* is not an occupational term but rather a nickname from *rouper* 'one who makes a raucous or harsh sound', attested from a1585 (DOST s.v. *rouper* n.1). A somewhat similar name, *Blower,* is recorded by Black (1946 s.n. *Blower*) and Hanks et al. (2016 s.n. *Blower*). Like Black (1946), Hanks et al. (2016) note that it is an occupational name for someone who blew a bellows or a horn but also add that it may be a nickname for 'a loud or boastful person'.

Again, the dating and lack of prosopographical evidence surrounding Hary Roper make it uncertain whether this nickname would be appropriate.

Scaf(f): *Thome dicto Scaf(f)* 1328-1330 (five occurrences); *Thome Scaf* 1329, unknown location, (ER v.1)

In Scots, *scaff* is recorded from 1374 as 'a light boat; a skiff' (DOST s.v. *scaff* n.). There is thus the possibility that the surname *Scaff* refers to a boat and perhaps denotes one who sailed such as vessel or built one. A similar name, *Coble* from *cobel* 'rowing boat', is recorded in England where it refers to 'an oarsman or a boat builder' (Hanks et al., 2016). However, *Thome dicto Scaf(f)* is recorded as being a clerk and not a boat builder or sailor. Considering the time period as well as the inclusion of *dicto* 'called', it is likely that his name was denotative, potentially casting doubt on it being derived from *scaff* 'a light boat; a skiff'.

A second possibility is that *scaff* shares its origins with *Scaife* which is derived from a northern English dialect word *scafe* 'crooked, awry, awkward, wild' (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Scaife*; Redmonds, 2016 s.n. *Scafe, Scafe*). This dialectal word is not attested in Scots or the OED. It is, however, attested in Wright's (1905) English dialect dictionary although *scaff* is not recorded as a variant. With regards to the spelling difference, possibly representing a more open vowel, a number of words containing <ai> have variants with <a> in Scots. For example, *maid* 'a young girl, damsel' is also recorded as *mad* and *said* 'the aforesaid, the previously mentioned' is also found as *sad* (DOST s.v. *maid* n.; *said* ppl. adj.). The surname *Scaff* could therefore be evidence of *scaif* 'crooked, awry, awkward, wild' in Scots.

A southern Scottish location would favour such an interpretation. Such information is, however, in this case not available.

Suetblude: *Johannis Suetblude,* 1369, Edinburgh (Egidii)

This surname is also recorded in England by Reaney (1997) as *Sweetblood* glossed as 'sweet blood'. Additionally, a similar name, *Trueblood,* is also recorded by Hanks et al. (2016) in England where it is a nickname denoting a 'loyal person'. *Suetblude* also seems likely to be a nickname, denoting a pleasant person with its first element being *swet*(*e*) 'pleasant, agreeable, appealing to the feelings, understanding or intellect; morally sound or benign, godly' first attested in Scots in c1400 (DOST s.v. *swet*(*e*) adj. 6.a.). The second element, *blude,* seems likely to be *blood* 'mental or emotional disposition; temperament; (also) temporary state of mind or feeling; mood, temper', attested in the OED from Old English (OED3 s.v. *blood* III.11.). This figurative sense of *blood* is not attested in Scots. The name *Suetblude* thus provides an antedating for *swet*(*e*) as well as an unattested sense of *blude* in Scots.

3.4.5. Conclusion

Overall, around five percent of topographic, occupational and nickname-type names in the current study provided lexicographical evidence not previously recorded.

However, the second part of this case study has also highlighted the sometimes problematic nature of using byname evidence in lexicography. Lack of prosopographical information, especially, meant that the precise origins of some bynames remained doubtful. This was the case, for example, with *Ayredy* as well as *Dronar* and *Roper*.

Yet, as the names above demonstrate, bynames have the potential to provide significant evidence for Scots lexicography. This evidence can come in the form of antedatings of words already attested in the literary record as exemplified by *Aydrunken, Leuedyman* and *Maltmaker*. Moreover, the bynames from this study may also offer instances of words which are not attested in Scots. Particularly fruitful were nicknames such as *Aydrunken* above as well as *Ayredy* and occupational names like *Maltmaker* and *Castelward*. As topographic names (e.g. *Quhelehouse*) are not a

prominent category of Scottish surnames, it is unsurprising that they do not provide the same amount of evidence as nicknames and occupational names.

Chapter 4. Case Study II: Field names

4.1. Introduction

It has been argued that 'the lexical meaning of the [field] name elements is critical to the use of the name' as they often convey important information about the land (Burns, 2015:108). Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that Scottish field names are liable to change and are grounded in oral language rather than in official written records (Burns, 2015:16). Considering the instability of these names as well as their reported reliance on lexical meaning, it seems likely that field names will be representative of contemporary language and therefore potentially useful as lexicographical evidence. This case study, then, will investigate field names from Kinross-shire, a small and largely rural county in east Scotland comprised of just five parishes: Cleish, Fossoway, Kinross, Orwell and Portmoak. After giving an overview of how the field names were collected and analysed, attention will turn to the semantics of the field names. In particular, the types of elements present in the field names will be detailed and their usage compared to corresponding words in everyday language. There will also be an examination of the figurative language in the names.

4.2. Source

Field names for this study were taken from a survey conducted by the Kinross-shire Antiquarian Society (now the Kinross-shire Historical Society) during the 1970s with assistance from the Scottish Place-Name Survey based at the University of Edinburgh. Although all five of the parishes were included in the survey, only one, Portmoak, was completed owing to time constraints. The majority of field names were collected from the tenants or owners of the farms being surveyed. However, use was also made of estate plans from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Additionally, maps provided mid-twentieth-century field names for a few farms which were no longer worked or, in one instance, in which field names were no longer in use. In total, 1632 field names were collected. Most of these names, 1245, were from the mid-twentieth century and 1970s with the remaining 387 dating from the 1700s and 1800s.

The survey is currently held in paper records at the Kinross Marshall Museum. These records vary in terms of how much detail is given, as exemplified by the two sample records shown in figures 4.1 and 4.2, from Carsehall and Sunnyside Farm respectively. The record from Carsehall offers information on the informant and location of the farm before listing the field names as well as two other microtoponyms on the farm, *Wateringholm Quarry* and *Pow Burn*. Meanwhile, Sunnyside Farm has one of the fuller records from the survey, providing the same information as that for Carsehall but additionally including the recorder's name as well as notes relating to a number of the field names. This extra information can often shed light on the origins of a name. *Drier Field,* for example, is explained as being named from the grain drier once located on the field whilst *Dipping Field* is named after the process of sheep dipping.

Figure 4.1. Record for Carsehall
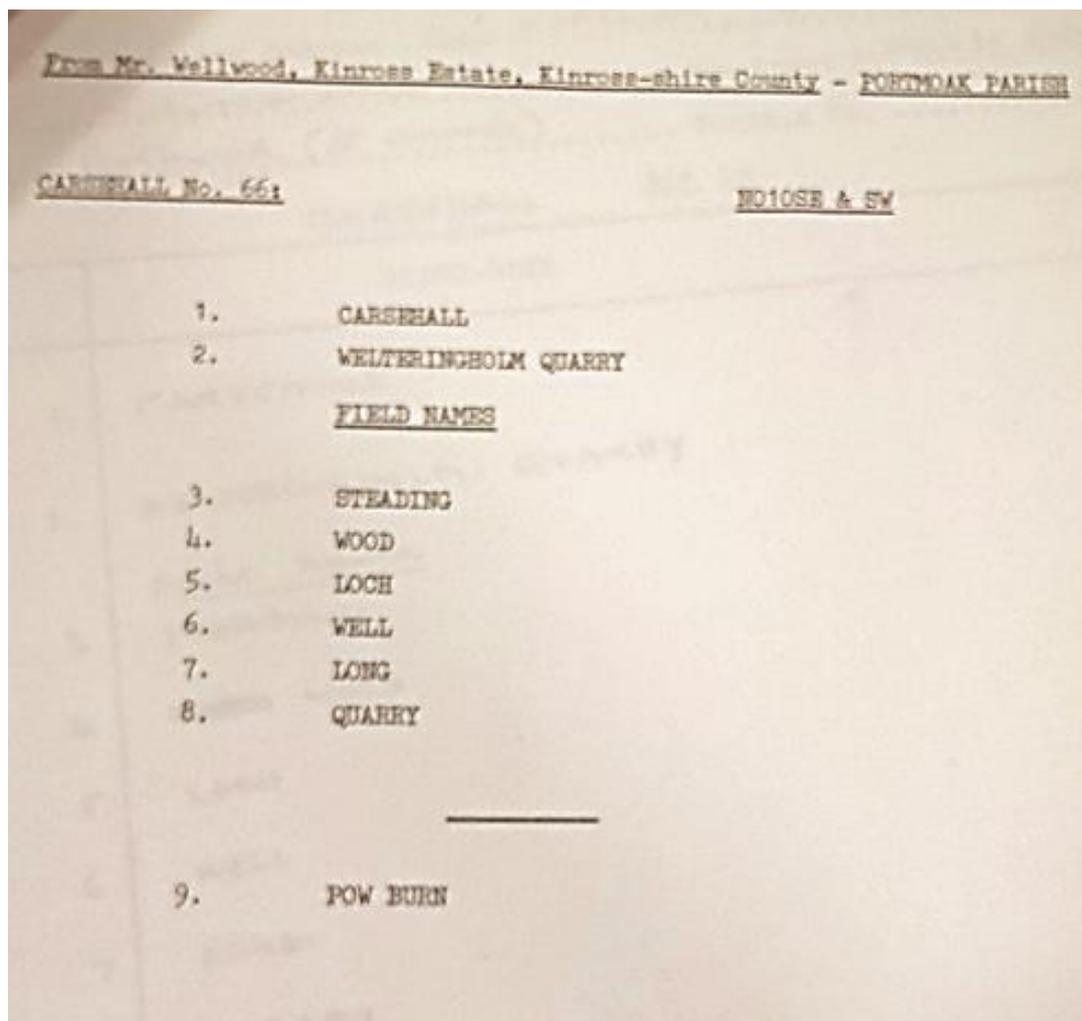
Figure 4.2. Record for Sunnyside Farm

FS1979/57

SCHOOL OF SCOTTISH STUDIES
PLACE-NAME SURVEY

PLACE-NAME LIST

Informant's Name and Address Robert Meiklem, Sunnyside Farm, Blairadam.

County Kinross-shire .... Map Sheet No. NT19NW

Parish Cleish .... Section No. No. 85

Collector: Mrs. M. Smith, Maryburgh (FFS/55)

NAME Ref. No.	PLACE-NAME
	SUNNYSIDE FARM N° 85 marked in blue on Ordnance Survey map Field No. 1 — The Beeches (there used to be a line of beeches along one side of field by the road) " No. 2 — Dichindad " No. 3 — Dipping Field (sheep dipping) " No. 4 — Cottar House. The N. of this field used to be boggy and tree-covered – now all part of field, drained. " No. 5 — North Farm " No. 6 — Drier Field *** " No. 7 — Normans Field (2 sisters lived there) " No. 8 — Cleish Road " No. 9 — The Barns " No. 10 — The West Barns " No. 11 — South Bowhouse " No. 12 — North Bowhouse " No. 13 — Second West " No. 14 — Aikie " No. 15 — Second East " No. 16 — Fruix " No. 17 — Fruix South *** so called because of the large old-fashioned grain dryer which was sited in this field. It had wires on which the whole sheaves were laid to dry.

4.3. Analysis

Each field name was classified as being either a simplex or a compound. Although previous work has highlighted the problematic nature of applying the specific + generic structure to field names (see e.g. Burns, 2015:177-178), the large majority of names in the current study do conform to this pattern. Taking this factor into consideration, alongside the purpose of the study being to investigate the lexicographical applications of field names, it was decided to employ the standard practice of categorising place names as simplexes or as compounds composed of specifics and generics.

Guidance regarding the definitions of the terms *compound* and *simplex* is given by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) in their *Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names* (2002). The UNGEGN (2002:11, 18, 26) takes a 'geographic name' (or toponym) to be a proper noun denoting a topographic feature which in turn is defined as 'a portion of the surface of Earth or any other planet or satellite that has recognizable identity'. The terminology set out by the UNGEGN should thus be applicable to field names.

Firstly, compound names are stated to be those containing both a generic element and a specific element (UNGEGN 2002:18). The 'generic element' is a 'common noun that describes a topographic feature in terms of its characteristics and not by its proper name' with the UNGEGN (2002:16) giving examples such as *mountain, sierra* Spanish 'mountain range' and *gang* Sc. 'a pasture'. The generic element is considered the defining part of the name. The 'specific element', meanwhile, 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' (UNGEGN 2002:24). The UNGEGN (2002:24) offers the following examples with the specific underlined: *Port Elizabeth*; *Rio Negro*; *Cape of Good Hope*.

This terminology regarding compound names can be applied to the present corpus of field names. Most commonly, compound field names contain a single word specific which may follow the generic as in the UNGEGN examples (e.g. *Hill West*) but far more frequently precedes the generic (e.g. *Pylon Field*). Longer specifics which incorporate 'other linguistic elements' are also found in the field names.

Once more, the specific can either follow the generic (e.g. *Field opposite the cottage*) or precede it (*Between the Woods Field*). Compound field names were the most common structure in the corpus, accounting for around eighty-four percent of all names.

Also present in a number of field names were affixes. In some instances, these affixes serve to distinguish two otherwise identical names as they do in other types of place names (Bölcskei, 2010:102-103; Hough, 2016b:88). In Pittendreich, for example, *North Muirheads* and *South Muirheads* are disambiguated by affixes, as are *Earl Haig Field* and *North Earl Haig Field* in Tillyrie. Yet, in several other cases, the farms do not contain names similar to those with affixes although it is possible that such names were lost by the time of recording. In these cases, the affixes nevertheless serve to provide additional information about the field by modifying the whole name. These types of affixes can be exemplified by *Upper Browheads* in Kinnesswood Run Rigs and *East Bank Tillyochie* in Balado, with *Tillyochie* the name of a neighbouring farm. Overall, affixes in the field names, and other place names, can be considered to perform a relatively similar function to specifics as both types of elements qualify another element, be it a generic or a whole name and, indeed, affixes can be referred to as 'secondary specifiers' (Bölcskei, 2010:104). Taking these similar functions into consideration, as well as remembering that the primary purpose of the current study is to investigate the relationship between names and the lexicon, affixes were regarded as specifics. The treatment of affixes in this study contrasts with previous studies in which they have been considered as a distinct type of place name element (Bölcskei, 2010; Hough, 2016b:88-89). As the main consideration here, however, is the lexical meaning of elements, it is irrelevant whether a qualifying element is an affix or a specific in the more conventional sense.

In addition to compounds, names could be simplexes, that is they did not have a clear generic. The UNGEGN (2002:19) states that simplexes are 'single-word toponym[s]'. Typically, simplexes have been reported to be formed from generic elements (Hough, 2016b:88). A number of the simplex field names do use generic elements such as *Bank* and *Moss*. Yet, in its definition of simplex toponyms, UNGEGN (2002:19) notes that they normally contain 'a specific component only'. In

the current study, several of the simplexes do appear to be independent specific elements such as *Top* and *Long*. Additionally, there were field names which were formed from multiple words, none of which could be classed as a generic such as *East of Steading* and *Lower East Whistlemount*.[4] Whilst the UNGEGN asserts that a simplex name should be a single word, that specific elements are permitted to have more than one word indicates that in the UNGEGN's terminology, multiple words may constitute a single element. Therefore, in the current study, simplex names could be one or more words long.

As mentioned at the outset of this section, it has previously been noted that the compound structure of specific and generic cannot always be readily applied to field names. In the current corpus, there were a small number which demonstrated this issue. These names were composed of what appeared to be two separate field names joined by either *and* (e.g. *Reid Heugh and Drumfold*) or *including* (e.g. *Broom Park incl. Knows*). As has been reported (Burns, 2015:104-105; Taylor et al., 2017:68), field names are highly changeable partly due to fields themselves being altered. These names, then, may be the result of two once separate fields being joined together. As such, each name was considered separately so that *Reid Heugh and Drumfold,* for example, was split into *Reid Heugh* and *Drumfold*.

In addition to classifying the structure of the field names, it was recorded if a name contained the definite article. Further, elements which contained markedly Scots items such as *brae* in *Whinny Brae* were also noted. Whether an item could be considered as being Scots was guided by its being stated as such by OED, or, if it was not recorded by this dictionary, by being included in DSL.

Finally, a few of the field names contain Gaelic elements such as *East Rummores* which is proposed to be derived from *ruighe mòr* 'big slope or shielding' (Taylor et al., 2017:141). These were discounted from the study. In some instances, an element could be considered Gaelic or Scots such as *drum* which could have developed in field names directly from Gaelic *druim* 'back, ridge', or have been used in place names once it had been borrowed into Scots with the meaning 'a smooth elongated hill or ridge' (OED 3 s.v. *drum* n.2). In the majority of cases, *drum* appeared with SSE or Scots elements and followed the Germanic specific +

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[4] *Whistlemount* is the name of the farm on which the field is located.

generic structure as in *Drum Plantation, Drumpark* and *West Drums.* In these instances, *drum* was considered to be Scots in origin.

4.4. Overall trends

This section will outline some of the key features found in both older and more recent field names as well as across simplexes and compounds. These features are: how field names are coined, fields with multiple names, and the frequency of the definite article.

4.4.1. Field naming and 'convenience names'

In the record for one farm, Cairnfold and Tethyknowe, thirteen of the fifteen field names are marked as being 'convenience names' used by the farmer, with the remaining two being 'original names'. The two older names in this case are *Drove Field* and *Drover's Rest* whilst the convenience names are: *Burn Field, Cottage Field, Dump Field, Fox Field, Longpoint Field, Roadside Field, Sheila's Field, Tethyknowe Field, Wee Field,* two fields known as *Barnhill Fields* and one known by the alternative names *Far Field* or *Silage Field* (see further section 4.4.2). Somewhat similar to this set of names are a group of names in Easter Balgedie which are noted to be 'those which the farmer would have given [the fields] if he had got round to it'. These seven names are: *Black Moss, Front Bank, Loch, Long Bank, Marsh, Mid Bank* and *North Bank.* Together, the names of Cairnfold and Tethyknowe and those of Easter Balgedie highlight the *ad hoc* nature of field naming with farmers coining transparent and descriptive names for everyday usage. These names also underline the largely unofficial nature of field names, a feature of field names reported elsewhere (e.g. Burns, 2015:108; Taylor et al., 2017:68).

The two 'original names' in Cairnfold and Tethyknowe also demonstrate another aspect of field naming; the continued use of older names. A similar situation is found in Grahamstone, where a number of names are marked as being older names which have been retained including *The Moss* and *The House Field,* whilst several others are noted as being new including *The Corner Field* and *The Tractor Shed Field.* Likewise, in another farm, Briglands, three field names, *East Park, West Park* and *Woodlands,* are recorded both in nineteenth-century estate plans and then again in the twentieth-century survey. The presence of older names

is also suggested by the appearance of *fauld,* an outdated farming term, in field names collected during the 1970s such as *Broxfauld* in East Brackley and *Hanging Fauld* in Cleish Mill (see further section 4.5.1). Further, evidence of an older name continuing in use can be identified through the Ordnance Survey Name Books. These records contain details about place names as well as buildings surveyed for the Ordnance Survey first edition maps during the mid-1800s. For example, *Kebbuck Moss,* a field name collected in the 1970s from Flockhouse, is recorded from 1853-55 (OS1/13/4/46). Additionally, as in other types of place names, descriptive names are retained after the feature which they denote has gone. For example, the pear trees which gave rise to the name *Pear Tree Field* in Springfield were gone by the time the farm was surveyed in the 1970s. Likewise, *Red House Field* in East Netherton no longer has a red house on it due to a road being built. The continued use of older names means that the date at which a field name is recorded cannot be taken to be the date at which it was coined. The problematic dating of these names can impede efforts to compare them with contemporary language usages.

4.4.2. Name changes and multiple names

Field names from four farms, Briglands, Carsegour and Ard Gairney, Findatie, and Kinneston, were collected in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as well as during the 1970s. These four farms therefore offer insight into how field names have changed over time. In only one case, Briglands, are names from the earlier sources still recorded in the 1970s survey, though even here such names are in the minority (three out of nine are retained). That nearly all of the earlier field names from these four farms are replaced indicates the dynamic nature of field naming. These changes also perhaps highlight how field names regularly function as descriptions as the name may change as the land does. For example, *Wood Park* in Briglands becomes *Railway Park* following the building of the railway, whilst *Meadow* in Findatie becomes *Pylon Field* due to the building of a pylon. Similarly, field names using *fold* and its variants are also replaced as the infield-outfield system of farming to which it refers is lost (Burns, 2015:76, 153). In Carsegour and Ard Gairney, for example, *New Folds* becomes *Bottom Drum Brae* and in Findatie, *Blackfold* becomes *Lochside.* Whilst the motivations behind these name changes are apparent, in other cases the reasoning is less clear as they do not seem to relate to

changes in the fields themselves. For instance, *Hill Centre* in Kinneston was once *Black Bank* and *West Park* in Briglands was *Linn Park*. One explanation, suggested by the 'convenience names' and those in Easter Balgedie, is that farmers rename fields once they take them over, possibly drawing upon features which are particularly salient to them.

In addition to names shifting over time, there are eleven fields across nine farms which have two names at the same time used interchangeably. These are listed below:

> *Lomondville/South Park* (Butterwell Farm); *The Midden Field/The Meadow* (East Brackley); *Pylon Field/Level Crossing Field*; *Field over the road/Cottage Field*; *Monument Field/Rose Field* (Gairneybridge Farm); *The Common/Plantation* (Pittendreich); *Chapel Field/Graveyard* (Portmoak Farm); *Howgate Hill/The Brae* (Scotlandwell); *North Earl Haig Field/7 Acre Field* (Tillyrie); *Bonarty Hill/The Hill* (West Brackly); *Commonty/Peat Potts* (Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss).

As can be seen, the alternative names sometimes draw on the same or similar features of the field as in *Howgate Hill/The Brae, Bonarty Hill/The Hill* and *Chapel Field/Graveyard.* In the second of these, *Bonarty Hill/The Hill*, it is possible that the second name is simply a shortened version for easier everyday use. More typically, the two alternative names draw on different aspects and suggest that the fields can be construed in multiple ways. For example, *Field over the road* describes the location of the field whilst *Cottage Field* focuses on its contents. Meanwhile, *Rose Field* references the use of the land to cultivate roses whilst *Monument Fields* signals that in the same space there is a monument. These instances underline the flexibility of the field naming system and its reliance on denotative meaning, perhaps in a similar manner to the aliases and doublets of the personal names case study where instability in the naming system could be suggested by individuals bearing more than one name such as *Johanne Patersoun alias Striveling* (ALHT v.6) (see section 3.3.9).

4.4.3. The definite article

Amongst the Kinross-shire field names, the definite article more commonly occurs with simplex names than with compound names. Yet, even here definite articles are fairly infrequent, occurring in thirty-two percent of newer simplexes and only eight percent of earlier simplexes. This pattern contrasts with previous work on the definite article in other Scottish toponyms which proposes that simplex forms consistently take the definite article (Drummond (2014:93) (see further section 5.6.3). The occurrence of simplex forms without the definite article in the current study is partly due to the fact that some simplexes would be ungrammatical should the definite article be added; they may be prepositional phrases such as *Back of House,* adjectives like *Heathery*, or place names like *Fruix*. Yet, a number of simplexes composed of single nouns, such as *Carse,* which could take the definite article, do not. Burns (2015:94) reports that in her data, the definite article was often optional and occurrences of the same name with and without it were recorded. It is therefore possible that names like *Carse* in the present corpus may in other circumstances occur with the definite article, due either to its varied usage by the community or to the recorder's choice. With regards to compound field names, the definite article is even more scarce, occurring in just five percent of new names and 0.33 percent of earlier names.

In neither simplex nor compound field names does the definite article appear to be linked to denotative meaning. Instead, names with and without the definite article can have lexical and descriptive meaning as exemplified by *The Piggery, The Rough Ground, Knowe* and *Stackyard Field,* all of which are denotative. The lack of correspondence between grammar and denotative meaning contrasts with the findings of Case Study One on personal names. That meaning and the definite article are not linked in the field names also contrasts with other types of place names which have been shown to use the definite article as an indicator of lexical value. In their discussion of transparent major place names, for example, Taylor and Márkus (2006-2012, v:147) cite early forms with the definite article as possible evidence for a name still functioning with lexical meaning. Similarly, in her discussion of place name evidence for the word *flash,* Grant (2011) notes that

'name formations incorporating the definite article, such as *'The Flash'* and *'The Flosh'*, appear to imply a degree of lexical use'.

4.5. Semantics of names

4.5.1. Generic elements

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 below show the generics occurring in more than one percent of compound names in the older field names and those from the 1970s.

Table 4.1. Generics occurring in more than one percent of earlier field names (pre-1970s)

Generic	Frequency	Percentage of all generics
park	40	13%
fold(s)/fald(s)/fauld(s)	36	12%
hill	16	5%
bank	14	5%
field(s)	14	5%
gang	14	5%
meadow(s)	10	3%
acre(s)	8	3%
bog(g)	8	3%
deals	8	3%
TOTAL	168	57%

Table 4.2. Generics occurring in more than one percent of newer names (1970s on)

Generic	Frequency	Percentage of all generics
field	410	45%
park	118	13%
hill	41	5%
bank	36	4%
acre(s)	29	3%
wood	19	2%
moss	17	2%
carse	15	2%
TOTAL	685	76%

One of the clearest contrasts between the earlier and later names is that the former are more diverse than the latter; the ten generics shown in table 4.1 account for just under sixty percent of all generics whereas the eight generics in table 4.2 account for nearly eighty percent of all generics. This difference is largely attributable to the dramatic growth of *field* which rises from five to forty-five percent. The motivation behind the rise of this generic is uncertain; it is not, for example, an addition to the onomasticon or lexicon in the twentieth century. Further, although some generics, such as *fold* and *deals* (discussed below), decrease in use or become obsolete as field name elements, they were never numerous enough to fully account for the forty percent increase in *field*.

Other changes in generics appear to be related to shifts in farming practices. As mentioned, *fold* is related to the now obsolete system of outfield-infield farming, denoting a section of the outfield (Burns, 2015:76, 153). It is thus unsurprising that it drops in popularity over time, occurring in just ten of the 1970s names. The move away from this system of farming towards enclosure is also reflected in the complete loss of two other generics not shown in table 4.1: *outfield* (one occurrence in earlier names) and *ward* 'an enclosed piece of land used primarily for pasture' (three occurrences in earlier names). Together, these generics stress the importance of description in field names as no longer relevant elements decrease in usage or disappear entirely. Another indication of the

importance of meaning in generics is that several of the most repeated generics offer information about the fields they name such as *hill* in *The Hill Behind the House* and *bank* in *Rough Bank,* each of which describes the topography of the fields it names.

Additionally, the loss of the generic, *deals,* from the earlier period likely reflects the loss of the word itself in the lexicon as the SND marks *deal* 'a portion or piece of land; a field' as being obsolete (SND s.v. *deal, dail(l), deal* n.1 and v.). Another potentially obsolete term is *gang* 'a pasture'. In both the SND and OED3, this sense of *gang* is not marked as obsolete although the most recent evidence cited for it is from 1954 and 1912 respectively. Further, it does not appear as an element in the field names collected by Burns (2015). Given that the related *gang* 'the right of pasturing' is obsolete, it is possible that the senses used in generics has also largely fallen out of use (SND s.v. *gang* v., n.3, OED 3 s.v. *gang,* n.4.c). Hence, not only do field name generics interact with land usage, they also appear to be closely connected to the lexicon.

4.5.2. Generics in the Scottish Corpus of Texts and Speech (SCOTS)

In order to assess the extent to which the field name generics aligned with the lexicon, the frequencies in SCOTS of three of the most common 1970s generic elements were investigated. As well as highlighting whether any senses are significantly more common in field names, this part of the study will also allow for a comparison between the spoken and written lexicon.

4.5.2.1. Methodology

SCOTS is composed of Scots, Scottish English and Scottish Gaelic. It contains over four and a half million words with twenty-three percent being spoken language and the rest written. Although it covers 1945 to 2011, most data dates from the later part of this period with spoken data especially likely to have been recorded in the twenty-first century (https://www.scottishcorpus.ac.uk/corpus-details).

Generics were selected for this part of the study as they occur at higher frequencies than specifics which, as will be outlined in section 4.5.3 are not often repeated and so would give very low frequencies to be compared to SCOTS. The

generics chosen were three of the most common: *field, park* and *bank.* Although *hill* was slightly more frequent than *bank,* it is not particularly polysemous and was therefore not included in the study as there is little scope for it to have different senses in the field names and BNC. Senses for the generics were taken from the OED3.

4.5.2.2. Results

Table 4.3 below shows the frequencies of every sense found in the field names corpus and SCOTS for all three of the generics. The sense present in the field names is marked in bold. The last column shows the difference between the senses in the spoken and written sections of SCOTS to allow for a clear comparison.

Table 4.3. Frequency of generic senses in field names and SCOTS

OED Sense (all from third edition)	Field names per 1000 words	Spoken per 1000	Written per 1000	Spoken minus written
Field				
Field n.1.I.2.a: 'A piece of land which is used [....] for a particular purpose […] predominantly agriculture'	**155**	**0.00338**	**0.00162**	**0.00177**
Field n.1.I.6.a 'The ground on which a battle is fought; a battlefield'	0	0.00019	0.00000	0.00019
Field n.1.I.10.a 'An enclosed or marked-out area of (usually grass-covered) ground, for playing a game, as cricket, baseball, football'	0	0.00000	0.00017	-0.00017
Field n.1.II.12.c 'A particular branch of study or area of expertise or competence; a subject'	0	0.00097	0.00049	0.00048
Field n.1.II.13 'In the context of work or research: the world or environment outside the study, office, laboratory, headquarters, etc.; the sphere of direct or practical participation in work or research.'	0	0.00000	0.00006	-0.00006
Field n.1.II.14.a 'The extent of a scene which can be seen from a particular position'	0	0.00454	0.00003	0.00451

Park				
Park 4.a 'Military. The area reserved for the artillery, vehicles, stores, etc., in an encampment. Now usually with modifying word, as artillery park'	0	0.00000	0.00006	-0.00006
Park n.2.a 'an enclosed piece of ground for pasture or cultivation; a field, a paddock. Now regional (chiefly Sc.)'	**44**	**0.00000**	**0.00061**	**-0.00061**
Park n.3.a 'A large public garden or area of land used for recreation'	0	0.00367	0.00049	0.00318
Park n.3.c 'An extensive area of land set apart as public property, to be kept in its natural state for the benefit of the public and the preservation of wildlife'	0	0.00019	0.00000	0.00019
Park n.3.d 'Sport. A sports ground'	0	0.00010	0.00012	-0.00002
Park n.3.f 'With modifying word: an area of land, often on the outskirts of a town, devoted to a particular activity or set of related pursuits.'	0	0.00010	0.00006	0.00004
Park n.4.b 'An open space, building, or underground accommodation for motor vehicles to be left in'	0	0.00048	0.00020	0.00028
Bank				
Bank n.1.I.1 'A raised shelf or ridge of ground; a long, high mound with steeply sloping sides; one side or slope of such a ridge or mound'	**19**	**0.00048**	**0.00035**	**0.00014**
Bank n.5.b 'A large or dense mass of cloud, mist, or fog, esp. one seen from a distance, stretching above the horizon'	0	0.00000	0.00003	-0.00003
Bank n.1.II.9.a 'The sloping, vertical, or overhanging edge of a river or other watercourse; (also more broadly) the land running immediately alongside a river or other watercourse'	**28**	**0.00077**	**0.00035**	**0.00043**

Bank n.3.I.2.a 'An institution that invests money deposited by customers or subscribers, typically pays interest on deposits, and usually offers a range of other financial services, including making payments when required by customers, making loans at interest, and exchanging currency; a building occupied by such an institution'	0	0.00145	0.00038	0.00107
Bank n.3.III.6.a. 'A stock or repository of something immaterial, esp. one which may be called upon when required. In early use frequently in figurative contexts with reference to the financial senses'	0	0.00010	0.00003	0.00007

4.5.2.3. Discussion

A far greater variety of senses is found in SCOTS than in the field names. Given that SCOTS deals with a far broader range of subjects than the field names, this result is to be expected. This contrast between the two corpora potentially highlights the difficulties in comparing onomastic language with the everyday lexicon as the latter will invariably be more diverse.

One aspect which can be effectively compared, however, is the contrast between the spoken and written language. In two instances, *field* and *bank,* generic senses are also found in both sections of SCOTS and, in both cases, the field name sense is more common in the spoken section than the written. At least semantically, then, the Kinross-shire field names appear to be more closely aligned with speech than with the written word. This finding underlines previous work which stresses how field names are grounded in oral language rather than in official records (Burns, 2015:16). Further, place names more widely have been considered to be representative of speech or at least of a colloquial register rather than the written, literary one (e.g. Hough, 2003:42).

In contrast to *field* and *bank, park* appears with its field name sense only in the written section of SCOTS. The instances of *park* are attributable to just two authors, Alexander Fenton and Alex Smith whose writings date from 1994 to 2005

and who both write in broad Scots. The inclusion of the Scots sense of *park* is thus perhaps a reflection of these two authors' practices and a larger corpus may be more indicative of its wider usage.

4.5.3. Specific elements

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 display those specifics which were recorded in more than one percent of the earlier and later compound field names. Given that the purpose of the study is to investigate the links between field names and the lexicon, place names and personal names were treated as types of specifics as individual occurrences of onomastic specifics would not contribute to the analysis.

Table 4.4. Specifics occurring in more than one percent of earlier field names (pre 1970s)

Specific	Frequency	Percentage of all specifics
place name	18	6%
personal name	18	6%
south	15	5%
east	12	4%
west	12	4%
number	6	2%
black	6	2%
long	6	2%
back	5	2%
fore	5	2%

Table 4.5. Specifics occurring in more than one percent of later field names (1970s on)

Specific	Frequency	Percentage of all specifics
place name	84	9%
personal name	52	6%
west	26	3%
east	23	3%
number	22	2%
house	18	2%
middle	15	2%
quarry	15	2%
north	15	2%
wee	14	2%

As shown in the tables above, outwith specifics drawing on other types of names, the most common qualifying elements are lexical items which describe the location, use or size of the field they name such as *Middle Field, Quarry Park* and *19 Acre*. As the tables also illustrate, these specifics are typically single words, either nouns or adjectives. The current corpus of field names also contains longer specifics. Amongst these fuller specifics, are noun phrases offering more information about the field such as *Duck Pond Field* and *White House Field*. Specifics can also be prepositional phrases, either pre-qualifying the generic, like *Half-Way-Down-The-Knock Field,* or post qualifying it, like *Field Opposite the Cottage*. These longer, phrasal specifics were also recorded by Burns (2015: 288, 289) with her examples including *The Field Behind the Hoose* and *The Field Next Halls* [sic]. These extended specifics often sound more like descriptions than place names which are more typically noun plus noun or adjective plus noun. The use of phrasal specifics may stress the importance of denotative value in the field names and signal their close connection to everyday language.

A sizeable number of specifics are cardinal directions. As in other studies, the most common distinction is between east and west (Taylor and Márkus, v:363; Taylor et al., 2017:662). Previous work on names in Kinross-shire has reported that *easter* is a more common cardinal direction term than *east* (Taylor et al.,

2017:661-662). In the current data, this term is far less frequent than *east*; *easter* occurs only three times in the earlier names and is completely absent from later ones. The reason behind this contrast between names within the same county is uncertain. As the Kinross-shire survey focuses mainly on major place names, the difference with the current corpus could signal a contrast between these major place names and the field names. Supporting this is that Burns (2015) records instances of *east* but not *easter* in her survey of northeast Scottish field names.

Another prominent aspect of the specifics in this study is the use of names, both personal and place. Like lexical specifics, these onomastic specifics may convey meaningful information about the field. For example, names of adjacent farms may signal the field's position, as is the case with *Coldon Field* in Gairneybank which is next to Coldon Farm. Personal names also convey information about the field such as ownership or occupation such as *Norman's Field* in Lochran Farm which takes its specific from the surname of the family living there. That even onomastic specifics are embedded with descriptive meaning emphasises how field names typically behave as descriptions.

However, whilst specifics are typically meaningful, their descriptions are not always straightforward. For example, *Peter's Park* in West Feal would, in the light of other specifics, appear to reference a man in some way associated with the field. Notes made on the farm's record, though, reveal that Peter was instead a horse who was used to work the field. *Horse Park* in Craigton is named after a horse drowned in the quarry. Such instances show the necessity of placing the names in the context of the individual farm. Yet they also reveal how closely connected the field names are to the history of the fields themselves.

4.5.4. Simplex elements

Tables 4.6 and 4.7 show the only simplexes to be repeated in the earlier names and the later names.

Table 4.6. Simplexes repeated in the earlier field names

Simplex	Frequency	Percentage of all simplexes
place names	3	4%
croft	2	2%
heads	2	2%
heathers	2	2%
heugh	2	2%
south of moss	2	2%

Table 4.7. Simplexes repeated in the later names

Simplex	Frequency	Percentage of all simplexes
place name	47	13%
meadow(s)	12	3%
paddock	9	3%
moss	9	3%
steading	8	2%
quarry	6	2%
stackyard	5	1%
personal name	4	1%
haugh	4	1%
marl	4	1%
hill	3	1%
long	3	1%
woodland	3	1%

A frequent feature of both the old and new simplex names is the use of place names. As is the case with onomastic specifics, these place names often carry meaning. For example, *Touchie* in Ledlanet and Craigow Mill is taken from the name of a neighbouring farm and signals the location of the field. There are also two instances of place names, *Jamaica* and *America,* presumably being used

metaphorically (see further section 4.5.6). In one instance, *Spion Kop,* the motivation for the place name simplex is uncertain; it could potentially be related to the Battle of Spion Kop or the hill itself on which the battle was fought.[5]

With regards to lexical simplexes, like generics and specifics, these are typically descriptive referring to the topography of the field, such as *Hill,* its function, such as *Croft,* its size, such as *Long,* or its location, such as *South of moss.* The last two of these exemplify a key feature of simplexes in the current study whereby adjectives, like *long* and *front,* and prepositional phrases, like *south of moss* and *back of house,* are used without a modified noun acting as generic. Similar structures are also reported by Burns (2015:201, 299) including *Back of the Wid* and *Front of Hoose.*

4.5.5. Scots elements

Around forty-six percent of older and twenty-seven percent of newer names contain elements which are chiefly Scots. The reason behind Scots elements almost halving in use between the late 1700s and early 1800s to the 1970s is unclear; only a minority of elements, such as *fauld,* lose relevance due to changes in either farming practices or in the lexicon. Indeed, as will be seen, several elements, like *park* and *brae,* are found in both time periods. It is possible that the decline in Scots elements reflects the decreasing status of Scots during this period, with earlier half of the twentieth century, in particular, being an era in which the variety came to be seen as 'uneducated' (Corbett et al., 2003:14). To provide an indication of the type of elements which are recorded, tables 4.8 and 4.9 detail the Scots elements which are repeated.

Table 4.8. Scots elements occurring more than once in earlier field names

Element	Frequency	Type of element
park	45	generic (45)
gang	16	generic (14), simplex (2)
fald/fauld/	15	generic (15)
haugh/heugh	10	generic (5), simplex (5)
carse	10	generic (5), specific (5)

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[5] Spion Kop, a battle of the Second Boer War, was fought on the hill of Spioenkop in 1900.

drum	9	generic (5), specific (4)
loch	7	specific (5), simplex (2)
knowe	7	generic (4), specific (2), simplex (1)
muir	7	generic (6), simplex (1)
loan	6	generic (2), specific (1), simplex (3)
brae	6	generic (6)
burn	3	specific (2), simplex (1)
peat potts	3	simplex (3)
lang	2	specifics (2)
rigg	2	generic (2)

Table 4.9. Scots elements occurring more than once in later field names

Element	Frequency	Type of element
park	118	generic (118)
wee	18	specific (18)
brae	17	generic (12), specific (3), simplex (3)
know(e)	14	generic (13), simplex (1)
Loch	12	specific (5), simplex (7)
drum(s)	10	generic (4), specific (5), simplex (1)
fald/fauld	10	generic (10)
birnie	9	simplex (2), specific (7)
muir	8	generic (4), specific (4)
mains	6	generic (3), specific (2), simplex (1)
rig(g)	4	generic (2), specific (2)
coup	4	specific (4)
march	4	generic (2), specific (2)
seggie/seggy	3	specific (3)
bucht	2	specific (2)
cog	2	specific (2)
cairn	2	specific (2)
knock	2	specific (2)

As can be seen, Scots elements typically reference topographical features related to the fields such as *drum* and *loch*. As would be expected, Scots terms relating to farming also feature such as *cog* 'a wooden vessel [...] used in milking cows' (SND s.v. *cog* n.1.1.) and *peat pot* 'a hole from which peats have been cut' (OED 3 s.v. *peat pot* n.1). So, like elements shared with English, Scots elements are descriptive in nature.

Moreover, although less common than elements shared with English, Scots elements are found in a number of different farms, in both specifics and generics and across time, suggesting them to be an integral part of field naming.

4.5.6. Figurative uses of language

Figurative language is found in both earlier names and those recorded in the 1970s. Two types of figurative language were identified in the field names: metaphor and metonymy.

In the current thesis, a cognitive semantics approach is taken to metaphor rather than a literal language one (see Saeed, 2009: 360-361). This approach considers the conceptual mapping of source and target domains behind metaphors (see e.g. Lakoff and Johnson, 1980; Saeed 2009:360-361). Consequently, those metaphors which may have once been considered 'dead' as a result of being conventionalised are not regarded as such due to the systematic conceptual mapping behind such metaphors still being in use or 'alive' (see e.g. Lakoff, 1987; Allan 2014).

Metaphorical names are found in two percent of earlier names as well as one percent of newer names. Although they occur at a similar rate, there are contrasts in the type of metaphors recorded in the two time periods, with those in the 1970s showing greater variety, although this could be due to the later names being more numerous.

In the earlier names, all nine metaphors draw on LANDSCAPE IS A BODY. This metaphor has been previously cited as a dominant metaphor for landscape (Porteous, 1986; Hough, 2016c:17). In the current corpus, all but one draw on BODY PARTS: *Carsehead, Murderer's Throat, Wester Glenhead, Easter Glenhead, Moor*

Head Park, Meadow Head, Fore Brae Head and *Shoulder Park*. The currency of this metaphor in the lexicon can be established through the online *Metaphor Map of English*. This resource traces metaphorical connections between the semantic categories of the *Historical Thesaurus of English* from Old English to Present Day English. The screenshot given in figure 4.3 shows a strong metaphorical connection between body parts and landscape dating from the first half of the thirteenth century onwards, with the arrow showing BODY PARTS as the source and LANDSCAPE, HIGH AND LOW as the target. Although the *Metaphor Map of English* also shows connections made in Old English, following OED policy, only those which continued in use after 1150 are included. The *Metaphor Map of Old English* concentrates on the metaphorical links made in Old English which do not necessarily continue in use. The second screenshot, shown in figure 4.4., is from the *Metaphor Map of Old English*. As both metaphor maps are based on the *Historical Thesaurus of English*, which in turn is based on the OED, if a word has more than one metaphorical sense and thus entry in the OED, it may appear in the metaphor map multiple times. For example, in figure 4.4. below *heofod* 'head' appears twice in the *Metaphor Map of Old English* with the first referring to the *head* 'uppermost part' and the second to *head* 'the top or summit of a hill or mountain' (OED3 s.v. *head,* n.1.I.1.c; n.1.40).

Figure 4.3. *Metaphor Map of English*: connection between Body parts and Landscape, high and low land

Figure 4.4. *Metaphor Map of Old English*: connection between Body parts and Landscape, high and low land
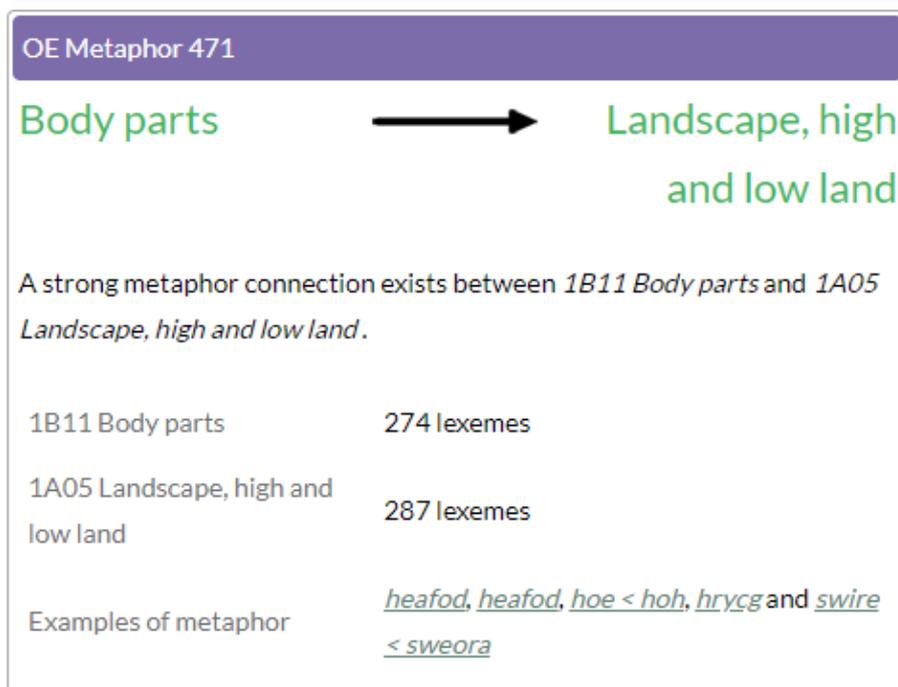
The one other metaphor in the earlier names, found in *Camel Drum*, references an animal body, comparing the shape of a hill to the hump of a camel. As previously, the LANDSCAPE IS AN ANIMAL BODY metaphor has a strong presence in the lexicon in Present Day English, as shown in figure 4.5 (see also Hough, 2016c:15).

Figure 4.5. *Metaphor Map of English*: connection between Animal bodies and Landscape, high and low land
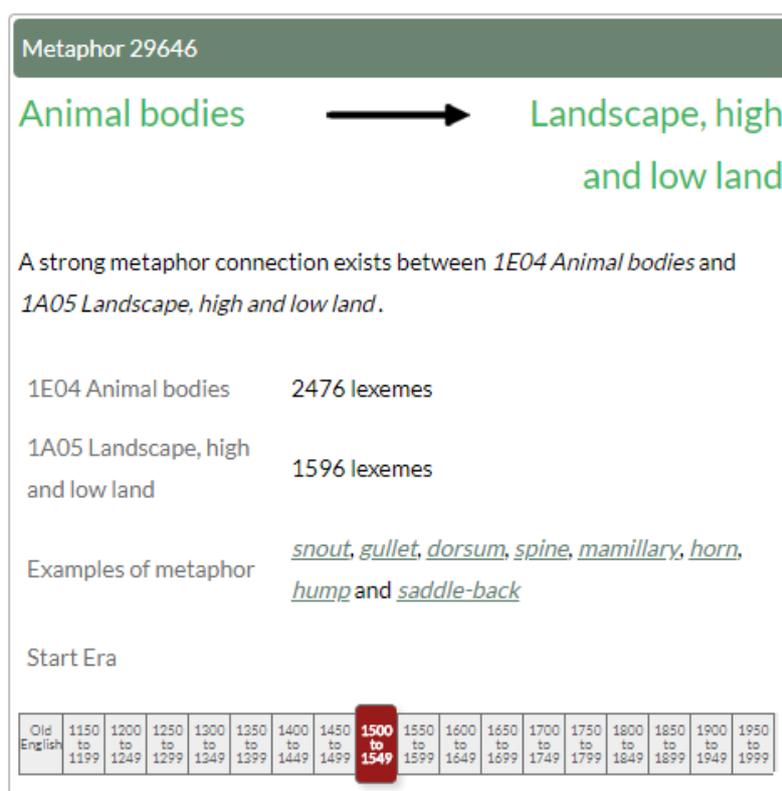
Yet, not only do the field names draw on a metaphor frequently found in the lexicon, they also appear to do so for similar reasons. With the exception of *Camel Drum* [6] and the opaque *Murderer's Throat,* all of the field names use the LANDSCAPE IS BODY metaphor to convey the position of the land. Describing the position of land in terms of this metaphor is also prominent in everyday language (Hough, 2016c:19). Like *Camel Drum,* the LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphor is also exploited to describe the shape of land (Hough, 2016c:19).

The LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphor is found twice in the 1970s field names. The first of these, *Fishtail Field,* draws on animal bodies to describe shape, as did *Camel Drum.* The second, *Haired Leys* uses the image of hair to convey the grassy or bushy texture of the land. Again, this particular metaphor is found in the *Metaphor Map of English* as shown in figure 4.6, where it can be seen to be bidirectional. Employing the LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphor to denote the texture of land is a practice also found in the lexicon as exemplified by Old English *feax* 'hair' used for a 'shrub/bush' (Hough, 2016c:19).

Figure 4.6. Metaphor Map of Old English: connection between Hair and Wild and fertile land

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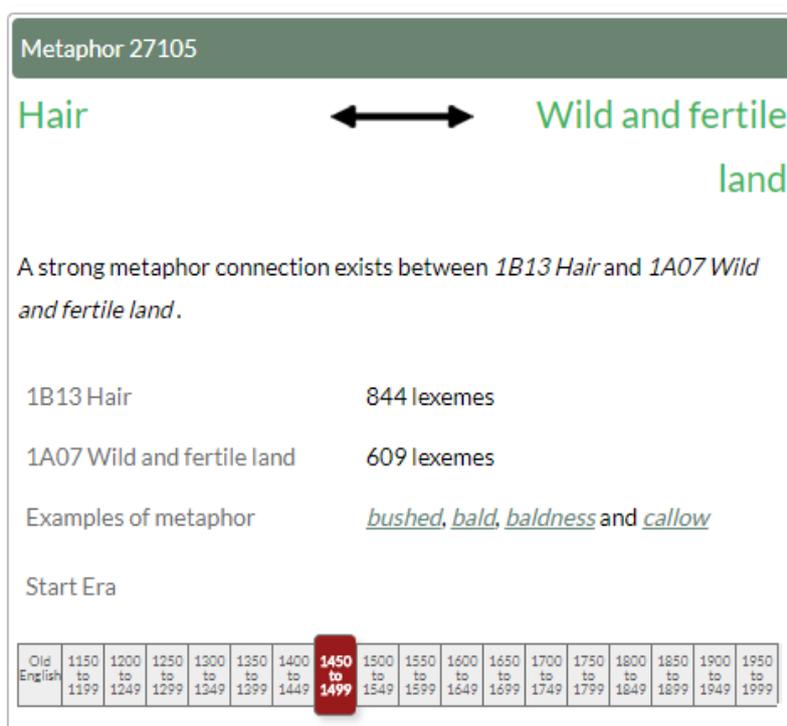
[6] No earlier spellings of this field name were available in the records. However, other field names on the same farm contain Scots and SSE elements, suggesting that, in this instance, *drum* is not from Gaelic *druim* 'back, ridge'.

In addition to the BODY IS A LANDSCAPE metaphor, the 1970s names also exemplify five other metaphors, one of which, LANDSCAPE IS A CLOTHED BODY, is closely related. This metaphor is found once, in the name *Peaket Hat Field*. This metaphor is also found in the field names collected by Burns (2015:128, 244) with *Cocked Hat*. Further, Burns (2015:128) notes that the metaphor, particularly when drawing on headgear, is found in other types of place names such as *Shepherd's Hat* in the Sound of Mull. Like the BODY IS A LANDSCAPE metaphor, the LANDSCAPE IS A CLOTHED BODY metaphor is part of the lexicon as demonstrated by figure 4.7 from the *Metaphor Map of English,* where clothing is the source domain, and figure 4.8 from the *Metaphor Map of Old English,* where clothing is the target domain.

Figure 4.7. *Metaphor Map of English:* connection between Clothing and Landscape, high and low land
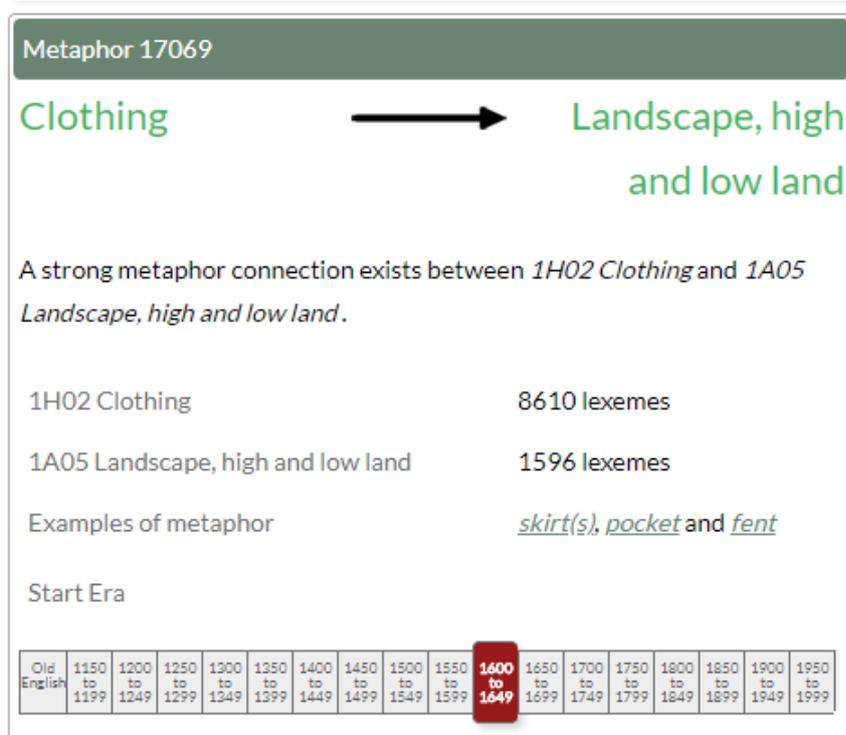
Figure 4.8. *Metaphor Map of Old English:* connection between Clothing and Landscape, high and low land
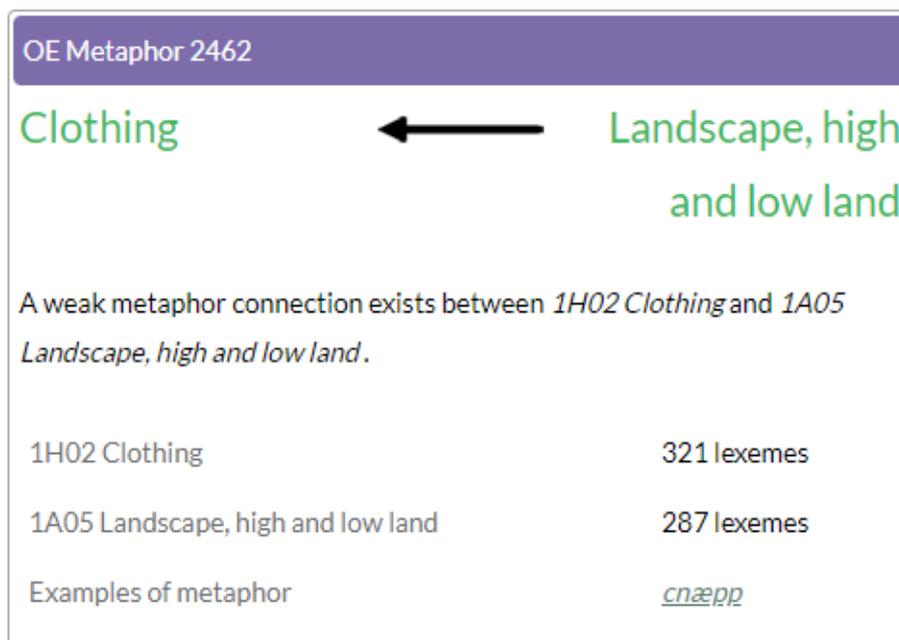
Moving away from the LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphor, the newer names also provide an instance of LANDSCAPE IS FOOD with *Kebbuck Moss* drawing on *kebbuck* 'a large round-shaped cheese'. As mentioned in section 4.4.1, this name is also found in an Ordnance Survey Name Book where it is noted that the name is derived from similarities in the shape of the land and cheese (OS1/13/4/46). Once more this metaphor is evidenced in the lexicon as shown in figure 4.9. Moreover, examples of the metaphor reported elsewhere are based on the shape of land such as *sugar loaf* which refers to a 'high conical hill' (Hough, 2016c:22). One of the examples in figure 4.9, *pan,* indicates potential differences between the lexicon and onomasticon; in the lexicon *pan* can be used metaphorically to refer to 'a hollow or depression in the ground' (OED3 s.v. *pan* n.1.7.a). However, in place names, *pan* frequently refers to salt pans as in *Salt Pan Bay* and *Pan Rocks.* The example of *pan* indicates that metaphorical language in the onomasticon and lexicon may not always align.

Figure 4.9. *Metaphor Map of English:* connection between Food and eating and Landscape, high and low land
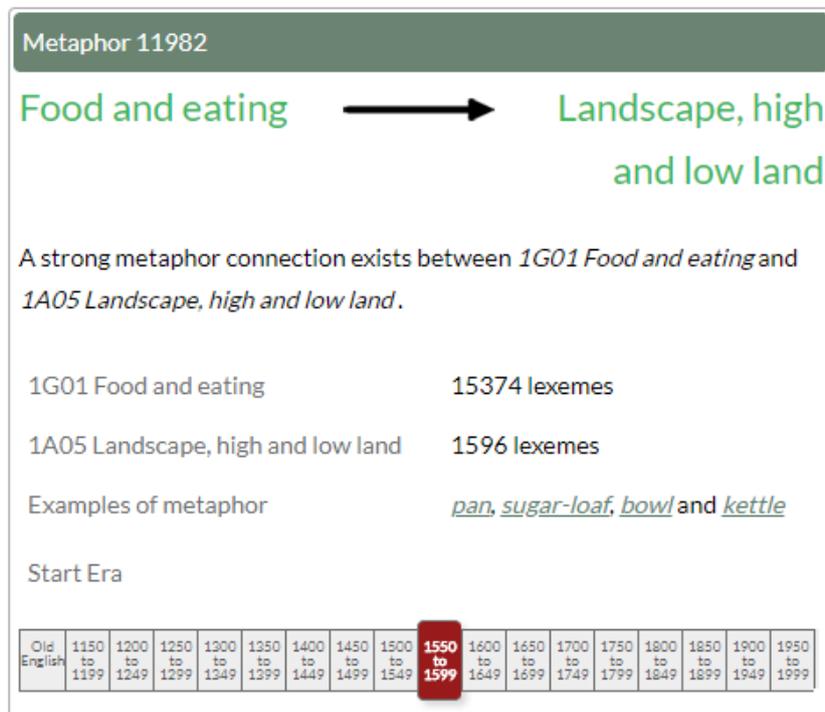
Two other metaphorical names, *L Field* and *Y-Wood,* are also motivated by shape, in this case making a comparison with a letter form. These metaphorical uses of *L* and *Y* are recorded by the OED and reveal that once again the field names draw on metaphors which are also part of the lexicon (OED 2 s.v. *L* n.2; OED 2 s.v. *Y* n.3).

The majority of metaphorical names thus draw on connections well established in the lexicon and for the same reasons. The onomasticon can therefore be seen to exploit figurative language in a similar manner to the lexicon.

One possible exception to this general finding, however, are the final two metaphorical names, *Jamaica* and *America,* which use onomastic items rather than lexical to signal that a field is far away. The metaphor, DISTANCE IS A FARAWAY COUNTRY, is not found in the *Metaphor Map of English*. Yet, the OED does provide an instance of its use in the lexicon with *Timbuktu* 'used as the type of the most distant place imaginable' (OED 2 s.v. *Timbuctoo* n.). Although Burns (2015) did not report this metaphor in her field names, it has been recorded in England by Field (1972:275) whose examples also include an *America*. The use of distant place names to convey

the location of a field perhaps represents a metaphor more commonly found in the onomasticon than in the lexicon.

Lastly, as mentioned in the outset of this section, only two percent of earlier and one percent of newer names are metaphorical. The sparsity of metaphor in the field names stands in stark contrast to other types of names where metaphor is commonplace (see e.g. Taylor and Márkus, 2006-2012, v:187-188; Hough, 2016c:13-14), setting this type of name apart from other areas of the toponymicon.

More frequent than metaphor in the later names is metonymy, defined as 'identifying a referent by something associated with it' (Saeed, 2009:365). Metonymy occurs in six percent of field names from the 1970s and two percent of the earlier field names. In both periods, metonymy draws on a feature of the field to refer to the whole. Commonly, this is a building located on the field (e.g. *The Clubhouse,* Portmoak Farm; *Hut,* Burleigh Farm), plants and trees (e.g. *Green Tree* Grahamstone; *Heathers,* Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss) or a topographic feature (e.g. *Dam,* Kinneston Farm; *Pond,* Tarnhill and Ledlanet). Due to the nature of these metonymic field names, there is the possibility that they could be descriptions rather than field names. However, lists of field names in the records are frequently headed by the title 'field names' and/or separated from other microtoponyms such as burn names located on the same farm (see for example figure 4.1).

A key contrast between metaphorical names and metonymic names is that whereas the former appear to be largely grounded in metaphors also evidenced in the lexicon, instances of words such as *marsh* to refer metonymically to a field are not recorded by the OED or DSL as their number would make recording each metonymic instance impractical.

Like metaphorical names, and non-figurative names, metonymic field names often appear to be coined as descriptions. For example, *East Target* and *West Target* in Lochran Farm are both home to rifle ranges. Underlining metonymy as a productive method for creating descriptive field names is that amongst the names which the farmer of Easter Balgedie stated he would have given his fields 'if he had got round to it', are two metonymic field names: *Marsh* and *Loch.*

Similar to other names in the corpus, metonymic field names occasionally continue after the feature for which they were named has disappeared. For instance, *The Raws* in the West Mains of Kirkness took its name from a row of houses located on the field. These houses have since been demolished but the metonymic name remains. It can therefore be seen that, like non-figurative field names, metonymic names can to some extent become fixed in place and lose descriptive value.

4.5.7. Element analysis

Four elements were selected for further study: the generics *fauld* and *doors,* and the specifics *whinny* and *bombhole.* Each of these elements serves to demonstrate an important aspect of field names in the context of lexicography.

4.5.7.1. Fauld

Fauld is found as a generic in the following field names recorded in 1979: *Back Faulds, Backfaulds, Broxfauld, Dullofaulds, Halton Fauld, Lathero Faulds, North Cogfauld* and *South Cogfauld.* This element and its variants *fald* and *fold* also occur in thirty-three older names collected from maps dated between 1760 and c.1900. The SND notes that *fauld* may be the Scots version of English *fold,* 'a pen' for animals (SND s.v. *fauld* n.2.,v.2; OED 2 s.v. *fold* n.2). Alternatively, *fauld* can refer to 'the part of the outfield which was manured by folding cattle upon it", a sense marked as being obsolete with the last quotation dating from 1871 (SND s.v. fauld n.2.,v.2). Meanwhile, the OED states that *fauld* may be the Scots variant of the more general *fold* n.1 'the surface of the earth; the ground' (OED 2 s.v. *fold* n.1) Given the context of *fauld* in the current study, the SND's definitions seem the most probable. These are also the meanings attributed to *fauld* by Burns (2015:153).

With regards to determining which of the two SND definitions is relevant in each name, Scott (2004:136-137) argues that, if present, the specific may provide guidance. When the specific references a plant, either cultivated or wild, which likely grows on a field, the sense is more likely to be 'the part of the outfield which was manured by folding cattle upon it' (Scott, 2004:136-137). Among the Kinross-shire examples, then, *Wheat Fauld,* recorded in 1809, and *Rye Fauld,*

recorded in 1810, likely represent this meaning. On the other hand, *fauld* 'pen' is more probable when the specific is a domesticated animal (Scott, 2004:136-137). One instance of such a name in the Kinross-shire corpus is *Ewe Fauld*, found in a map dating from 1837. More recently, two names recorded in the 1970s, *North Cogfauld* and *South Cogfauld*[7], allude to farm animals with *cog* being a 'wooden vessel […] used in milking cows', suggesting it was where cows were milked (SND *cog* n.1.1). That *cog* is chiefly Scottish in usage may increase the likelihood that the second element is Scots as well (OED 2 s.v. *cogue, cog* n.1).

Although the specifics of the Kinross-shire examples sometimes offer clues to the precise meaning of *fauld,* in many instances, such as *Backfaulds*, *Lathero Faulds* and *Halton Faulds,* it is unclear which sense is being drawn on.

In SCOTS, *fauld* occurs at a rate of just 0.00083 per 1000 occurrences in the written section and does not appear at all in the spoken. The variant *fold* is recorded with the sense 'pen' just once in the written section and, like *fauld,* is not found in the spoken. The third variant *fald* does not appear in either section. The results from SCOTS underline field names as source of vocabulary not attested or rarely attested in other types of language. However, the case of *fauld* also highlights a potential issue in using this type of evidence in lexicography as it is not always possible to pinpoint meaning.

4.5.7.2. Doors

Doors appears in two names from 1970s, *Burtes Doors* and *Mens Doors*, as well as two older names, *Pore Doors,* recorded in 1836 and *Fairy Doors,* recorded in 1796. The last of these names is also listed by Taylor et al. (2017:490) who state that it refers to 'an exposed face of sedimentary rock which resembles a low, wide entrance into the hill-side', though *doors* does not appear in the element glossary. The name *Fairy Doors* can be seen in a plan of Kinnesswood Eastside Lands, shown in figure 4.10. It would appear that dotted lines indicate a path (circled in blue) and

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[7] *Cogfauld* is recorded in Kinross-shire between 1853-1855 as the name of 'a small dwelling house byer [sic] and croft' (OS1/13/4/42; see also Taylor et al, 2017:142). It is possible that *North Cogfauld* and *South Cogfauld* are derived from this earlier name.

that *Fairy Doors* (circled in pink) names that path. An alternative explanation for *Fairy Doors,* then, may be that it names a path through the field.

Figure 4.10. *Fairy Doors* in Kinnesswood Eastside Lands, 1796
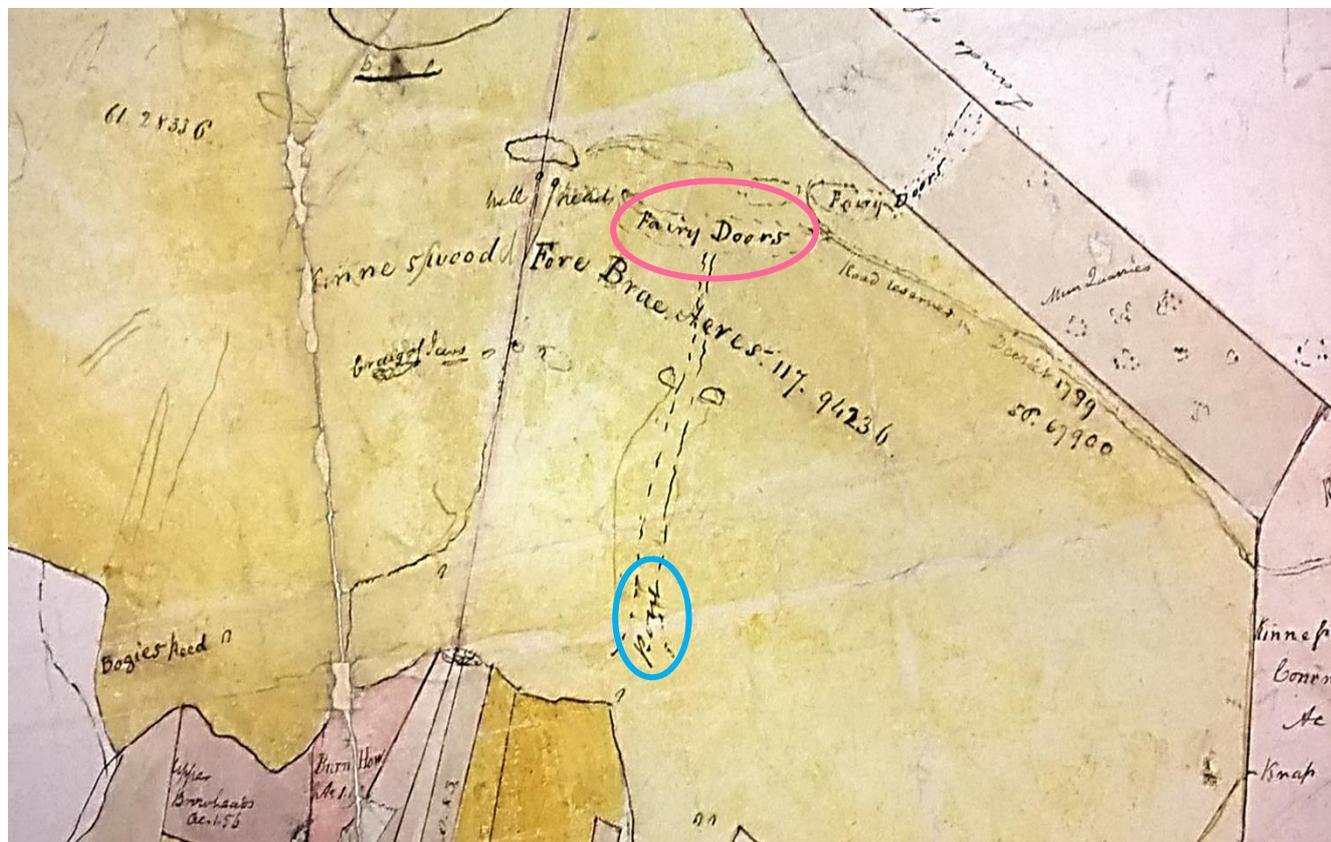
The example of *Fairy Doors,* naming a path in Kinnesswood Eastside Lands, implies that *doors* is being used with the meaning 'passage'. A similar element is reported in neighbouring Fife by Taylor and Márkus (2006-2012, v:356) who note that the second element of the names *Monduras* and *Lindores* may be from Gaelic *doras* 'doorway, door' referring to an 'opening' or 'a pass through the hills' as is the case with *Fairy Doors.* The lack of Gaelic elements in the farms containing *doors* in Kinross-shire suggests that *doras* was not borrowed into Scots. Nevertheless, the Gaelic instances provide a potential parallel which, alongside the illustration of *Fairy Doors,* supports the element *doors* meaning 'passage'.

This sense of *door* is not included in the SND, likely due to their policy of not including senses shared with English. It does appear in the OED entry for *door* n.4 'transf. anything resembling a door in its motion or use; a lid, valve; an opening, a

passage'. Yet, only one of the four supporting quotations makes use of *door* 'passage': R. Hooke *Micrographia* 46 'How those Atoms come to be hindred from running all out, when a dore or passage in their Pores is made', dated 1665. The entry has not yet been revised for the third edition which is incorporating more onomastic evidence. The field names could therefore provide additional evidence for this sense.

4.5.7.3. Whinny

Whinny occurs twice in field names recorded in the late 1700s: *Whinnyknow* and *Whinn Pasture.* It is also recorded nine times in the 1970s names: *Whinny Park, Whinny Brae, Whinnyknowes* (x2)*, Whinhillocks, Whinnies, Whin, Whins Field* and *The Whins.* The OED and SND both contain entries for *whinny* 'covered with whins', the latter stating that it only occurs in place names (OED 2 s.v. *whinny* adj.1; SND s.v. *whin* n.2 2(12) *whinnie* (i) adj.). This is also the definition given by Field (1972:253) in English field names with instances such as *Whinny Meadow* supporting this conclusion. In Scotland, Scott (2004:595) states that the first element in *Whinny Hall* in Dalmeny also refers to furze. Further, a number of records in the Ordnance Survey Name Books feature this element denoting areas where the plant grows across the country. For example, *Whinny Rigg* in Dumfriesshire is described as 'a slightly elevated ridge, overgrown with whins' whilst *Whinny Knowe* in Angus is 'a small elevation upon the side of Balshando Hill which is covered rather thickly with furze' (OS1/10/11/28; OS1/14/66/15). Consequently, it seems likely that amongst the Kinross-shire field names, at least some instances of *whinny* reference the plant.

In the Kinross-shire names, as well as in work by Scott (2004:595) and Burns (2015:311), *whinny* and *whin(s)* are the only terms recorded as denoting this plant. In contrast are findings from England where *whinny* and *whin*, derived from Old Norse (ON) *hvin*, are largely restricted to areas which were settled by the Scandinavians. Outwith these areas, *furze* and *gorse* (and their related adjectives, *furzy* and *gorsy*) are the preferred elements (Cox, 1987-1988; Cameron, 2008). Discussing Rutland, Cox (1987-1988:5) argues that the relative scarcity of *whinny* and *whin* in the county reveals that the area 'kept its English integrity'. In Kinross-shire, and indeed elsewhere in Scotland, terms derived from ON *hvin* appear

to be the only terms in place names to denote the furze plant. There thus seems to be clear distinction between English and Scottish names.

Although *whinny* 'gorsy, furzy' seems likely to be the element in the Kinross-shire names, an alternative meaning may be plausible in one or more instances. The OED, though not the SND, also contains the entry *whinny* adj.2 'of the nature of or containing whin or whinstone'. Further, Taylor and Márkus (2006-2012, v:529) define *whinny* as 'associated with or made of whinstone i.e. basalt' as found in *Whinnystane,* Dalgety. The specific *whinny* in Kinross-shire, then, may reference the rock rather than a plant. This is particularly likely in the case of *Whinny Brae* which is located on Broom Farm in Blairingone, a 'village which is first and foremost known for its mines' with whinstone among the minerals present (Fossoway community website, accessed 17/9/18). If, at least in some instances, the current examples of *whinny* refer to whinstone, it may indicate that the 1970s field names were coined far earlier than they were recorded; Taylor and Márkus' (2006-2012, i:259) example of *Whinnystane* is recorded only in 1753 before being lost and the OED's last quotation for *whinny* 'whinstone' is from 1864, though the entry has not yet been updated (OED 2 s.v. *whinny,* adj.). Alternatively, the 1970s field names could indicate that *whinny* 'whinstone' has continued in use longer than suggested by *Whinnystane* and the OED examples.

In BNC, neither *whinny* as an adjective referencing gorse nor whinstone is recorded. Instead, *whinny* occurs only as a noun denoting the neigh of horses (OED 2 s.v. *whinny* n.1). The example of *whinny* therefore underlines field names as a source of additional evidence for items of vocabulary which, although attested, are not readily found in other areas of language. This is especially true for the potential occurrence of *whinny* 'whinstone' which, whilst recorded by the OED, has only one supporting quotation.

4.5.7.4. Bombhole

Bombhole occurs twice in the field names corpus; as a specific in *Bombhole Field* in Mawmill Farm and as a simplex, *The Bomb Hole,* in Mains of Blairingone. A note made on the record for *Bombhole Field* explains that the field was named after a bomb dropped on it during World War II. Neither *bombhole, bomb hole* nor

bomb-hole appear in the OED, SND, SCOTS or BNC, suggesting that the element may be a compound coined specially for the field names. However, an online search reveals other instances of *bombhole* being used to describe a 'crater created by a bomb'. For instance, a book of World War I sketches held by the University of Victoria contains a drawing entitled *Bomb Hole* (spcoll.library.unvic.ca). The word is also found on various web pages including as a clue for *crater* in crosswords (e.g. the crossword solver, accessed 17/9/18). Additionally, *bomb hole* is noted as a term in mountain biking for 'dips in the ground that look like the crater left after a bomb goes off' (bikerader.com/gear/article/beginners-guide-to-mountain-biking-part5-27713). These various examples of *bombhole* indicate it to be a compound used in a variety of contexts and not restricted to naming. The Kinross-shire names *Bombhole Field* and *The Bomb Hole* thus provide further evidence for a word which could be included in future editions of English and Scots dictionaries.

4.6. Conclusion

Throughout both time periods included in the Kinross-shire survey, field names generally act as useful descriptions of the land, conveying information such as its use, size or condition. Consequently, these names frequently show a close connection to the lexicon in terms of semantics with both literal and figurative field names largely paralleling everyday language.

Yet, whilst the links between the field names and the lexicon can easily be seen, contrasts between the former and other types of names are apparent. Metaphor, for example, a feature prominent in major place names, is very infrequently recorded in the field names. Also functioning differently in the field names are the definite article and directional terms.

Finally, the more detailed studies in section 4.8 of four field name elements demonstrate some of the challenges in using this type of evidence for lexicography. In particular, lack of context can create ambiguity around the precise meaning of a word. Yet section 4.8 also showed some of the benefits field names can offer by providing additional evidence for words rarely or, in the case of *bombhole,* not yet, attested in dictionaries.

4.8. Field name data

Table 4.14 below lists the field names used in the second case study to give a full account of the data. The field numbers are those assigned in the records (see figure 4.2). In some instances, records did not include field numbers and so field names were numbered alphabetically. Where numbers do not begin at one or there is a gap in the sequence (e.g. 1, 2, 4), this is a result of the farm and/or features such as burns being numbered first, before the list of field names begins or appear in the midst of the lists (see figure 4.1). The name forms have been kept consistent with the records and so the same name may appear differently, such as *10 Acre* in Orwell Farm and *10-acre* in Wester Coldrain.

Table 4.14 Field name data

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
1	Knowe	Annacroich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	West Drums	Annacroich	west	n/a	drums	no	1970s
3	East Drums	Annacroich	east	n/a	drums	no	1970s
4	Caul	Annacroich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	East Moss	Annacroich	east	n/a	moss	no	1970s
6	Clay Holes	Annacroich	clay	n/a	holes	no	1970s
7	West Bank	Annacroich	west	n/a	bank	no	1970s
8	Cow Park	Annacroich	cow	n/a	park	no	1970s
9	Red Bank	Annacroich	red	n/a	bank	no	1970s
10	Horse Park	Annacroich	horse	n/a	park	no	1970s
11	Sandy Hole	Annacroich	sandy	n/a	hole	no	1970s
12	Hay Field	Annacroich	hay	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	West Meadow	Annacroich	west	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
14	Mid Meadow	Annacroich	mid	n/a	meadow	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
15	East Meadow	Annacroich	east	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
1	House Park	Arlary Farm	house	n/a	park	no	1970s
2	The Meadow	Arlary Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Broomhall Park	Arlary Farm	place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
4	Pea Leys	Arlary Farm	pea	n/a	leys	no	1970s
5	North Pea Layers	Arlary Farm	north pea	n/a	layers	no	1970s
6	South Pea Layers	Arlary Farm	south pea	n/a	layers	no	1970s
7	Tit Lands	Arlary Farm	tit	n/a	lands	no	1970s
8	Haired Leys	Arlary Farm	haired	n/a	leys	no	1970s
9	North Breaky	Arlary Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	South Breaky	Arlary Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Maw Park	Arlary Farm	place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
12	Rough Myers Park	Arlary Farm	rough myers	n/a	park	no	1970s
13	Burn Park	Arlary Farm	burn	n/a	park	no	1970s
14	Arlary Myres	Arlary Farm	place name	n/a	myres	no	1970s
4	The Reed	Arnot Mill Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Stackyard Field	Arnot Mill Farm	stackyard	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Tulyhouden Field	Arnot Mill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Cottar House Field	Arnot Mill Farm	cottar house	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Half-Way-Down-The-Knock Field	Arnot Mill Farm	half-way-down-the-knock	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Kate Kelty Field	Arnot Mill Farm	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Little Arnot Fields	Arnot Mill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Little Arnot Fields	Arnot Mill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	Back o' the Keeper's Field	Arnot Mill Farm	back o' the keeper's	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Pylon Field	Athron Hall	pylon	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
4	Dam Field	Athron Hall	dam	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Cottage Field	Athron Hall	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Paddock	Athron Hall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Golf Course	Athron Hall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Sewers' Field	Athron Hall	sewers'	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Horse Shoe Park	Athron Hall	horse shoe	n/a	park	no	1970s
1	Tillyochie Mains	Balado	place name	n/a	mains	no	1970s
2	Middle Balado Farm	Balado	middle place name	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	House Park	Balado	house	n/a	park	no	1970s
4	Balado Park	Balado	place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
5	Mid Flat	Balado	mid	n/a	flat	no	1970s
6	South Flat	Balado	south	n/a	flat	no	1970s
7	The 28 Acre	Balado	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
8	The Bridge Field	Balado	bridge	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	North Flat	Balado	north	n/a	flat	no	1970s
11	Pony Park	Balado	pond	n/a	park	no	1970s
12	Whinhillocks	Balado	whin	n/a	hillocks	no	1970s
13	The Meadows	Balado	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	East Bank Tillyochie	Balado	east	place name	bank	no	1970s
15	Steading Park Tillyochie	Balado	steading	place name	park	no	1970s
16	The House Park Tillyochie	Balado	house	place name	park	no	1970s
17	East Back Park	Balado	east back	n/a	park	no	1970s
18	West Back Park	Balado	west back	n/a	park	no	1970s
20	East Park Neuk	Balado	east park	n/a	neuk	no	1970s
21	West Park Neuk	Balado	west park	n/a	neuk	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
22	West Bank	Balado	west	n/a	bank	no	1970s
23	West Forebank	Balado	west fore	n/a	bank	no	1970s
24	Mid Bank	Balado	mid	n/a	bank	no	1970s
25	Smiddy Park	Balado	smiddy	n/a	park	no	1970s
26	The Strip Field	Balado	strip	n/a	field	no	1970s
27	The Cottage Field	Balado	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
28	The Nursery Field	Balado	nursery	n/a	field	no	1970s
29	The Quarry Field	Balado	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
32	The Six Acre	Balado	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
33	The Dipper Field	Balado	dipper	n/a	field	no	1970s
34	West Dipper Field	Balado	west dipper	n/a	field	no	1970s
35	The Rashie Field	Balado	rashie	n/a	field	no	1970s
36	East Station	Balado	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
37	Pownean	Balado	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
38	East Carse	Balado	east	n/a	carse	no	1970s
39	West Carse	Balado	west	n/a	carse	no	1970s
40	North Carse	Balado	north	n/a	carse	no	1970s
41	West Station Park	Balado	west station	n/a	park	no	1970s
42	The Moss	Balado	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
43	Gelly Knowes	Balado	place name	n/a	knowes	no	1970s
44	The Well Park	Balado	well	n/a	park	no	1970s
45	West Gelly Knowes	Balado	west place name	n/a	knowes	no	1970s
46	The Pond Field	Balado	pond	n/a	field	no	1970s
47	The Snipe Bog	Balado	snipe	n/a	bog	no	1970s
1	Heathery Ford	Baleave	heathery	n/a	ford	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
2	Paisley Muir Park	Baleave	place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
3	Queich Park	Baleave	place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
4	Stackyard Park	Baleave	stackyard	n/a	park	no	1970s
5	Garden Park	Baleave	garden	n/a	park	no	1970s
6	Station Park	Baleave	station	n/a	park	no	1970s
7	Road Park	Baleave	road	n/a	park	no	1970s
8	Middle Park	Baleave	middle	n/a	park	no	1970s
9	Whinny Park	Baleave	whinny	n/a	park	no	1970s
10	Dam Park	Baleave	dam	n/a	park	no	1970s
11	Old Road Park	Baleave	old road	n/a	park	no	1970s
12	Horse Park	Baleave	horse	n/a	park	no	1970s
13	Drungie Park	Baleave	place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
14	Drungie Wood	Baleave	place name	n/a	wood	no	1970s
1	Loch Field	Balnethill Farm	Loch	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Goose Knows	Balnethill Farm	goose	n/a	knows	no	1970s
3	Bogs	Balnethill Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Bank	Balnethill Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	House Park	Balnethill Farm	house	n/a	park	no	1970s
6	Quarry Park	Balnethill Farm	quarry	n/a	park	no	1970s
7	Tarry Knowe	Balnethill Farm	tarry	n/a	knowe	no	1970s
8	Mid-Shed	Balnethill Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Glebe	Balnethill Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Lathero Faulds	Balnethill Farm	place name	n/a	faulds	no	1970s
1	Drumly Moon Park	Berrybrae	place name	n/a	park	no	1820
2	Croft Park	Berrybrae	croft	n/a	park	no	1820

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
3	Houses Yards and Loan	Berrybrae	houses	n/a	yards and loan	no	1820
4	Wester Glenhead Park	Berrybrae	wester glenhead	n/a	park	no	1820
5	Easter Glenhead Park	Berrybrae	easter glenhead	n/a	park	no	1820
6	Easter Blairs Park	Berrybrae	easter blairs	n/a	park	no	1820
7	Wester Blairs Park	Berrybrae	wester blairs	n/a	park	no	1820
8	Aithrens [sic]	Berrybrae	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1820
9	Aitken Fauld	Berrybrae	personal name	n/a	fauld	no	1820
10	Warry Dales	Berrybrae	warry	n/a	dales	no	1820
11	White Faulds	Berrybrae	white	n/a	fauld	no	1820
12	Cairney and Pasture on Burn Bank	Berrybrae	n/a	on burn bank	cairney and pasture	no	1820
13	Berry Brae Plantation	Berrybrae	berry brae	n/a	plantation	no	1820
1	Kiery Meadow	Blairadam	place name	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
2	Rirum	Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Squires Park	Blairadam	squires	n/a	park	no	1970s
4	The Hill Behind the House	Blairadam	n/a	behind the house	hill	no	1970s
5	The Beeches	Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	the Golf Course	Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Avenue Park	Blairadam	avenue	n/a	park	no	1970s
7	The Shents	Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Back Faulds	Blairadam	back	n/a	faulds	no	1970s
1	Mill Hill	Blairfordel	mill	n/a	hill	no	1970s
2	Garmond Knowe	Blairfordel	place name	n/a	knowe	no	1970s
3	Middle Meadow	Blairfordel	middle	n/a	meadow	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
4	Middle Meadow	Blairfordel	middle	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
5	East Meadow	Blairfordel	east	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
6	Stackyard	Blairfordel	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Lodge Park	Blairfordel	Lodge	n/a	park	no	1970s
8	Maryburgh	Blairfordel	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Middleton	Blairfordel	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Watering Stane	Blairfordel	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Standhill	Blairfordel	stand	n/a	hill	yes	1970s
12	Carse	Blairfordel	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	Smiddy Park	Blairfordel	smiddy	n/a	park	no	1970s
14	Pit Field	Blairfordel	Pit	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	Benarty Road Field	Blairfordel	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Bothy Field	Blairnathort	bothy	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Wee Field	Blairnathort	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Blairfield	Blairnathort	blair	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Front of House	Blairnathort	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Perth Road Field	Blairnathort	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Mawbank	Blairnathort	place name	n/a	bank	no	1970s
9	Quarry Park	Blairnathort	quarry	n/a	park	no	1970s
9	6 Acre	Blairnathort	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
10	Dipper Park	Blairnathort	dipper	n/a	park	no	1970s
11	Bank	Blairnathort	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	17 Acre	Blairnathort	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
13	18 Acre	Blairnathort	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
14	Upper Birnie Hill	Blairnathort	upper birnie	n/a	hill	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
15	Lower Birnie Hill	Blairnathort	lower birnie	n/a	hill	no	1970s
1	Glebe	Boreland	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	The Meadow	Boreland	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	East Shotts	Boreland	east	n/a	shotts	no	1970s
4	West Shotts	Boreland	west	n/a	shotts	no	1970s
5	Bridgend Park	Boreland	place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
6	Boreland Carse	Boreland	place name	n/a	carse	no	1970s
7	East Hatten	Boreland	east	n/a	hatten	no	1970s
8	West Hatten	Boreland	west	n/a	hatten	no	1970s
9	Mains Park	Boreland	mains	n/a	park	no	1970s
10	Mains Carse	Boreland	mains	n/a	carse	no	1970s
11	Low Carse	Boreland	low	n/a	carse	no	1970s
12	East Gallowhill	Boreland	east gallow	n/a	hill	no	1970s
13	West Gallowhill	Boreland	west gallow	n/a	hill	no	1970s
1	Linn Park	Briglands	place name	n/a	park	no	1832
2	Linn Park	Briglands	place name	n/a	park	no	1832
3	Linn Park	Briglands	place name	n/a	park	no	1832
4	Quarry Park	Briglands	quarry	n/a	park	no	1832
5	Carse Parks	Briglands	carse	n/a	parks	no	1832
6	East Carse Park	Briglands	east carse	n/a	park	no	1832
7	West Carse Park	Briglands	west	n/a	park	no	1832
8	Wood Park	Briglands	wood	n/a	park	no	1832
9	Linn Park	Briglands	place name	n/a	park	no	1832
10	West Park	Briglands	west	n/a	park	no	1832
11	Barn Yard Park	Briglands	barn yard	n/a	park	no	1832

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
13	East Park	Briglands	east	n/a	park	no	1832
13	Garden Park	Briglands	garden	n/a	park	no	1832
14	South Pond Park	Briglands	south pond	n/a	park	no	1832
15	Shellin Hill Park	Briglands	shellin hill	n/a	park	no	1832
1	Woodland	Briglands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1917
2	Linn Park	Briglands	place name	n/a	park	no	1917
3	Linn Park	Briglands	place name	n/a	park	no	1917
4	Haugh Park	Briglands	haugh	n/a	park	no	1917
5	Seggyhaugh Park	Briglands	seggyhaugh	n/a	park	no	1917
6	Carse Park	Briglands	carse	n/a	park	no	1917
7	Carse Park	Briglands	carse	n/a	park	no	1917
7	Carse Park	Briglands	carse	n/a	park	no	1917
8	Railway Park	Briglands	railway	n/a	park	no	1917
9	West Park	Briglands	west	n/a	park	no	1917
10	Windmill Park	Briglands	windmill	n/a	park	no	1917
11	Barnyard Park	Briglands	barnyard	n/a	park	no	1917
12	House Park	Briglands	house	n/a	park	no	1917
13	East Park	Briglands	east	n/a	park	no	1917
13	Pond Park	Briglands	pond	n/a	park	no	1917
14	South Park	Briglands	South	n/a	park	no	1917
15	Woodland	Briglands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1917
1	Ladies' Mile Wood	Briglands	Ladies' Mile	n/a	wood	no	1991
2	New Woodland	Briglands	new	n/a	woodland	no	1991
4	The Haugh	Briglands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1991
5	The Haugh	Briglands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1991

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
10	Windmill Field	Briglands	windmill	n/a	field	no	1991
11	Paddock	Briglands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1991
12	Woodland	Briglands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1991
15	Shiel Wood	Briglands	shiel	n/a	wood	no	1991
1	Back Field	Broom Farm	back	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Front Field	Broom Farm	front	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Wee Field	Broom Farm	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Wee Wood	Broom Farm	wee	n/a	wood	no	1970s
4	Crab Apple Strip	Broom Farm	crab apple	n/a	strip	no	1970s
5	Whinny Brae	Broom Farm	whinny	n/a	brae	no	1970s
6	L Field	Broom Farm	L	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Beech Hedge	Broom Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Silage Pit	Broom Farm	silage	n/a	pit	no	1970s
9	Front Hedge	Broom Farm	front	n/a	hedge	no	1970s
10	Across Road	Broom Farm	across	n/a	road	yes	1970s
11	Middle Bank	Broom Farm	middle	n/a	bank	no	1970s
12	Easterton Brae	Broom Farm	place name	n/a	brae	no	1970s
13	Muirmill	Broom Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	Broom Moor	Broom Farm	broom	n/a	moor	no	1970s
15	Broom Plantation	Broom Farm	broom	n/a	plantation	no	1970s
16	The Moor	Broom Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Station Field	Brunthill Farm	station	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Doctors	Burleigh Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Two Tree Park	Burleigh Farm	two tree	n/a	park	no	1970s
3	Two Tree Park	Burleigh Farm	two tree	n/a	park	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
5	Castle	Burleigh Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Cottage Field	Burleigh Farm	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Swamp	Burleigh Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Golf Course	Burleigh Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Hut	Burleigh Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	West Mains	Burleigh Farm	west	n/a	mains	no	1970s
12	East Mains	Burleigh Farm	east	n/a	mains	no	1970s
13	Burleigh Sands	Burleigh Farm	place name	n/a	sands	no	1970s
1	House Field	Butterwell Farm	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	St. Margaret's Field	Butterwell Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Station Field	Butterwell Farm	station	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Cuthill Field	Butterwell Farm	cuthill	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Lomondville	Butterwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	South Park	Butterwell Farm	South	n/a	park	no	1970s
6	Dam Field	Butterwell Farm	dam	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Middle Field	Butterwell Farm	middle	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Quarry Field	Butterwell Farm	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Dump Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	dump	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Barnhill Fields	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	place name	n/a	fields	no	1970s
3	Barnhill Fields	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	place name	n/a	fields	no	1970s
4	Sheila's Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Roadside Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	roadside	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
6	Fox Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	fox	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Longpoint Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	longpoint	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Drove Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	drove	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Cottage Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Tethyknowe Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Far Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	far	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Silage Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	silage	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Wee Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Burn Field	Cairnfold and Tethyknowe	burn	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Fifteen Riggs	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	number	n/a	riggs	no	1800
9	New Folds	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	new	n/a	folds	no	1800
10	Wet and Mairsh Parts of Drum	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	wet and mairsh parts	n/a	drum	no	1800
12	Back of New Folds	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1800
20	Hochie Butts	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	hochie	n/a	butts	no	1800
21	How Fold	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	how	n/a	folds	no	1800
22	Howie Bank	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	howie	n/a	bank	no	1800
23	High Folds	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	high	n/a	folds	no	1800

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
24	Millford Acres	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	place name	n/a	acres	no	1800
25	Purse Butts	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	purse	n/a	butts	no	1800
26	Seven Riggs	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	number	n/a	riggs	no	1800
27	Sprety Bank	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	sprety	n/a	bank	no	1800
28	Wellstrand	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1800
29	Wet Knowes	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	wet	n/a	knowes	no	1800
1	East Drum Brae Field	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	east drum brae	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Crawfords Field	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Hatchbank Field	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	hatchbank	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Stackyard Field	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	stackyard	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Annacroich Field	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	House Field	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	horse	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Quarry Field	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Drive Field	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	drive	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Bottom Drum Brae	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	bottom drum	n/a	brae	no	1970s
10	West Drum Brae	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	west drum	n/a	brae	no	1970s
11	Carsegour	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
12	Carsegour	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	Carsegour	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	Moss Park	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	moss	n/a	park	no	1970s
15	East Bog Road	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	Middle Bog Road	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
17	West Bog Road	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
18	Drum Plantation	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	drum	n/a	plantation	no	1970s
19	Pirliemuir Plantation	Carsegour and Ard Gairney	place name	n/a	plantation	no	1970s
1	Steading	Carsehall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Wood	Carsehall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Loch	Carsehall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Well	Carsehall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Long	Carsehall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Quarry	Carsehall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Wateringholm Quarry	Carsehall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Mossy Field	Castle Beg	mossy	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Top Castlebeg	Castle Beg	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Middle Field	Castle Beg	middle	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Hill Field	Castle Beg	hill	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Below the Steading	Castle Beg	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Below the Steading	Castle Beg	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
7	Barnhill	Castle Beg	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Barnhill	Castle Beg	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Cow Field	Castle Beg	cow	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Kelston Strip	Cavelstone	place name	n/a	strip	no	1970s
2	Signal Box Field	Cavelstone	signal box	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Cottage Field	Cavelstone	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Horse Trough	Cavelstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Sheep Wash	Cavelstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Back o' Hoose Field	Channel of Pittendreich	back o' hoose	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Ram Field	Channel of Pittendreich	ram	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Lochside Field	Channel of Pittendreich	Lochside	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Below Wood Field	Channel of Pittendreich	below wood	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Across Road Field	Channel of Pittendreich	across road	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Front of Pittendreich Field	Channel of Pittendreich	front of Pittendreich	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Barley Field	Channel of Pittendreich	barley	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Wee Field	Channel of Pittendreich	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Wee Field	Channel of Pittendreich	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Long Field	Channel of Pittendreich	long	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Meadows	Channel of Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Meadows	Channel of Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	Back o' Wood Field	Channel of Pittendreich	back o' wood	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	Top Barrymore Field	Channel of Pittendreich	top and personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	Above Barrymore Field	Channel of Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	Wee Barrymore Field	Channel of Pittendreich	wee personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
17	Big Barrymore Field	Channel of Pittendreich	big personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
18	Bend of the Road Field	Channel of Pittendreich	bend of the road	n/a	field	no	1970s
19	Tank Field	Channel of Pittendreich	tank	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Paddy's Point	Classlochie	personal name	n/a	point	no	1973
2	Ditch	Classlochie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1973
1	Moss	Claysyke	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1836
2	South of Moss	Claysyke	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1836
3	South of Moss	Claysyke	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1836
4	East of Steading	Claysyke	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1836
5	Pore Doors	Claysyke	pore	n/a	doors	no	1836
6	West of Steading	Claysyke	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1836
7	West of Steading	Claysyke	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1836
8	West of Turnpike Road	Claysyke	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1836
9	South of Turnpike Road	Claysyke	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1836
1	Steading Park	Cleish Grass Parks	steading	n/a	park	no	1886
2	Bowbank	Cleish Grass Parks	bow	n/a	bank	no	1886
3	East Seedyhill	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
4	West Seedyhill	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
5	East Hiltonwell	Cleish Grass Parks	east	n/a	hiltonwell	no	1886
6	West Hiltonwell	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
8	South Broomfold	Cleish Grass Parks	south broom	n/a	fold	no	1886
9	North Broomfold	Cleish Grass Parks	north broom	n/a	fold	no	1886
11	West Roughfold	Cleish Grass Parks	west rough	n/a	fold	no	1886
12	East Roughfold	Cleish Grass Parks	east rough	n/a	fold	no	1886
13	Mid Seedyhill	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
14	Low Carse	Cleish Grass Parks	low	n/a	carse	no	1886

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
15	East Gallowhill	Cleish Grass Parks	east gallow	n/a	hill	no	1886
16	West Gallowhill	Cleish Grass Parks	east gallow	n/a	hill	no	1886
17	Nether Seedyhill	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
18	Stevens [sic] Park	Cleish Grass Parks	personal	n/a	park	no	1886
19	Ness	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
20	Cleish Bog	Cleish Grass Parks	place name	n/a	bog	no	1886
21	Georgeton Bog	Cleish Grass Parks	place name	n/a	bog	no	1886
22	East Meadows	Cleish Grass Parks	east	n/a	meadows	no	1886
23	Mid Meadows	Cleish Grass Parks	mid	n/a	meadows	no	1886
24	West Meadows	Cleish Grass Parks	west	n/a	meadows	no	1886
25	Bransfold	Cleish Grass Parks	personal name	n/a	fold	no	1886
26	Shanks Park	Cleish Grass Parks	personal name	n/a	park	no	1886
27	Hensflat	Cleish Grass Parks	hens	n/a	flat	no	1886
28	West Torry	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
29	East Torry	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
30	Castle Park	Cleish Grass Parks	castle	n/a	park	no	1886
31	Pow Plantation	Cleish Grass Parks	pow	n/a	plantation	no	1886
32	Roughfauld Wood	Cleish Grass Parks	roughfauld	n/a	wood	no	1886
33	Seedy Hill	Cleish Grass Parks	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1886
34	Murryhill Plantation	Cleish Grass Parks	place name	n/a	plantation	no	1886
35	Torry Plantation	Cleish Grass Parks	place name	n/a	plantation	no	1886
36	Blackhill Plantation	Cleish Grass Parks	blackhill	n/a	plantation	no	1886
3	Cammock Park	Cleish Mill	place name	n/a	park	no	1801
4	West Gairnyside	Cleish Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1801
5	East Gairnyside	Cleish Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1801

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
6	West Carse	Cleish Mill	west	n/a	carse	no	1801
7	Mid Carse	Cleish Mill	mid	n/a	carse	no	1801
8	East Carse	Cleish Mill	east	n/a	carse	no	1801
9	Croft	Cleish Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1801
10	Houses Yards	Cleish Mill	houses	n/a	yards	no	1801
11	Carse Bank	Cleish Mill	carse	n/a	bank	no	1801
12	Watergate bank	Cleish Mill	watergate	n/a	bank	no	1801
2	The Mair	Cleish Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1900
3	Hanging Fauld	Cleish Mill	hanging	n/a	fauld	no	1900
4	Hends Fauld	Cleish Mill	hends	n/a	fauld	no	1900
5	Pond Park	Cleish Mill	pond	n/a	park	no	1900
2	Whinnies	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	North Bank	Craigton	north	n/a	bank	no	1970s
4	East Bank	Craigton	east	n/a	bank	no	1970s
5	Marsh	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	East Babs	Craigton	east	n/a	babs	no	1970s
7	West Bank	Craigton	west	n/a	bank	no	1970s
8	Whinstone	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	South Bank	Craigton	south	n/a	bank	no	1970s
10	Bowood	Craigton	bo	n/a	wood	no	1970s
11	Bottom of 16/12 (e.g. Bottom of West Babs, Bottom of East Bent)	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	West Babs	Craigton	west	n/a	babs	no	1970s
13	Horse Park	Craigton	horse	n/a	park	no	1970s
14	East Craigton	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
15	Quarry Park	Craigton	quarry	n/a	park	no	1970s
16	East Bent	Craigton	east	n/a	bent	no	1970s
17	North Craigton	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
18	Stackyard	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
19	West Craigton	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
20	Smithy	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
21	Gravel Park	Craigton	gravel	n/a	park	no	1970s
22	North Bent	Craigton	north	n/a	bent	no	1970s
23	Colonel	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
24	Gravel Park	Craigton	gravel	n/a	park	no	1970s
25	Coldrain	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
26	Coldrain	Craigton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Sand Bank	Devonshaw	sand	n/a	bank	no	1970s
2	Lynn Bank	Devonshaw	place name	n/a	bank	no	1970s
4	Netherton Paddock	Devonshaw	place name	n/a	paddock	no	1970s
5	Round Trievers	Devonshaw	round	n/a	trievers	no	1970s
6	Arndean	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Steading	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Lower Paddock	Devonshaw	lower	n/a	paddock	no	1970s
9	Netherton	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Garden	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	House Field	Devonshaw	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	West Drive	Devonshaw	west	n/a	drive	no	1970s
13	Mid Drive	Devonshaw	mid	n/a	drive	no	1970s
14	17 Acres	Devonshaw	number	n/a	acres	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
15	Netherton	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	Gartwhinzean	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
17	Pericles	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
18	Stony Kingdom	Devonshaw	stony	n/a	kingdom	no	1970s
19	Moss	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
20	West Whistlemount	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
21	Whistlemount	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
22	Lower West Whistlemount	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
23	Mid Craigs	Devonshaw	mid	n/a	craigs	no	1970s
24	East Craigs	Devonshaw	east	n/a	craigs	no	1970s
27	Heathery	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
28	Quarry	Devonshaw	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
29	Top Craigs	Devonshaw	top	n/a	craigs	no	1970s
30	Top Craigs	Devonshaw	top	n/a	craigs	no	1970s
31	Top Craigs	Devonshaw	top	n/a	craigs	no	1970s
A	Peter's Wood (Bracken Wood)	Devonshaw	personal name	n/a	wood	no	1970s
B	North Bank	Devonshaw	north	n/a	bank	no	1970s
C	Viaduct Wood	Devonshaw	viaduct	n/a	wood	no	1970s
D	Gairney Wood	Devonshaw	place name	n/a	wood	no	1970s
E	Quarry Wood	Devonshaw	quarry	n/a	wood	no	1970s
1	Backfaulds	Dullomuir Farm	back	n/a	faulds	no	1970s
2	Malcolm's field	Dullomuir Farm	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Squires Park	Dullomuir Farm	squires	n/a	park	no	1970s
4	Bailey's field	Dullomuir Farm	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Cole and Smith's Park	Dullomuir Farm	personal name	n/a	park	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
6	Dullofaulds	Dullomuir Farm	dullo	n/a	faulds	no	1970s
7	Dullofaulds	Dullomuir Farm	dullo	n/a	faulds	no	1970s
8	Wood End	Dullomuir Farm	wood	n/a	end	no	1970s
9	Wood End	Dullomuir Farm	wood	n/a	end	no	1970s
10	Wood End	Dullomuir Farm	wood	n/a	end	no	1970s
11	Dullomuix Farmhouse and grounds	Dullomuir Farm	place name	n/a	farmhouse and grounds	no	1970s
2	Hillfield	East Bowhouse Farm	hill	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Greenhead Road End Field	East Bowhouse Farm	place name end	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Pond Field	East Bowhouse Farm	pond	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Bothy Field	East Bowhouse Farm	bothy	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Thrashy Field	East Bowhouse Farm	thrashy	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Stackyard Field	East Bowhouse Farm	stackyard	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	The Moss	East Bowhouse Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	The Marl	East Bowhouse Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	The Marl	East Bowhouse Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	The Poor House Fields	East Bowhouse Farm	poor house	n/a	fields	no	1970s
1	The Meadow	East Brackley	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Kirkhills	East Brackley	Kirk	n/a	hills	no	1970s
4	The Meadow	East Brackley	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	West Carse	East Brackley	west	n/a	carse	no	1970s
6	The Steading Field	East Brackley	steading	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	The Midden Field	East Brackley	midden	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Waterybutts	East Brackley	watery	n/a	butts	no	1970s
9	West Moss	East Brackley	west	n/a	moss	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
10	Beyond the Cottages	East Brackley	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Doyle	East Brackley	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Horse Park	East Brackley	horse	n/a	park	no	1970s
13	The Paddock	East Brackley	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	House Park	East Brackley	house	n/a	park	no	1970s
15	Den Park	East Brackley	den	n/a	park	no	1970s
16	Broxfauld	East Brackley	brox	n/a	fauld	no	1970s
17	Mens Doors	East Brackley	mens	n/a	doors	no	1970s
18	The Strip Field	East Brackley	strip	n/a	field	no	1970s
19	Hillpark	East Brackley	hill	n/a	park	no	1970s
20	Hill Pasture	East Brackley	hill	n/a	pasture	no	1970s
21	Waterbutts Plantation	East Brackley	waterbutts	n/a	plantation	no	1970s
22	Wilderness Plantation	East Brackley	wilderness	n/a	plantation	no	1970s
23	The White House Field	East Brackley	white house	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Bankhead	East Netherton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Bankhead	East Netherton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Bankhead	East Netherton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Cottage Field	East Netherton	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Quarry Field	East Netherton	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Mawbank	East Netherton	place name	n/a	bank	no	1970s
7	Mawbank	East Netherton	place name	n/a	bank	no	1970s
8	The Haugh	East Netherton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	House Field	East Netherton	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	The Back	East Netherton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Steading	East Netherton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
12	Peter Campbell Field	East Netherton	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Engine Sheds	East Netherton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	Steading	East Netherton	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	Red House Field	East Netherton	red house	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Fergus Knowe	Easter Balado	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Strip Wood	Easter Balado	strip	n/a	wood	no	1970s
3	Dungie Field	Easter Balado	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Spring	Easter Balado	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Simpson's Field	Easter Balado	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Drumpark	Easter Balgedie (1)	drum	n/a	park	no	1970s
2	12-acre	Easter Balgedie (1)	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
3	Three-cornered	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	10-acre	Easter Balgedie (1)	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
5	11-acre	Easter Balgedie (1)	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
6	Loch field	Easter Balgedie (1)	loch	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Lodge	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Quarry	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Hill	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Long	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	The Hill	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Back of the hill	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Paddock	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	The Common	Easter Balgedie (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Hill	Easter Balgedie (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Old Wood	Easter Balgedie (2)	old	n/a	wood	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
4	North bank	Easter Balgedie (2)	north	n/a	bank	no	1970s
5	Quarry	Easter Balgedie (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Wateringholm	Easter Balgedie (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Steading	Easter Balgedie (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	House Park	Easter Balgedie (2)	house	n/a	park	no	1970s
9	Mid bank	Easter Balgedie (2)	mid	n/a	bank	no	1970s
10	Black Moss	Easter Balgedie (2)	black	n/a	moss	no	1970s
11	Front bank	Easter Balgedie (2)	front	n/a	bank	no	1970s
12	Long bank	Easter Balgedie (2)	long	n/a	bank	no	1970s
13	Loch	Easter Balgedie (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	Marsh	Easter Balgedie (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Open Cast	Easter Downiesdrum	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Brickworks Field	Easter Downiesdrum	brickworks	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Broom Field	Easter Downiesdrum	broom	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Broom Field	Easter Downiesdrum	broom	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Moss Field	Easter Downiesdrum	moss	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Church Field	Easter Downiesdrum	church	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Windyridge	Easter Downiesdrum	windy	n/a	ridge	no	1970s
2	House Field	Findatie Farm	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	East Bog	Findatie Farm	east	n/a	bog	no	1970s
4	West Bog	Findatie Farm	west	n/a	bog	no	1970s
5	Triangle Field	Findatie Farm	triangle	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Twenty Two Acre Field	Findatie Farm	number acre	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Cottage House Field	Findatie Farm	cottage house	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Pylon Field	Findatie Farm	pylon	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
9	Burn Field	Findatie Farm	burn	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Gulley Field	Findatie Farm	gulley	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Between the Woods Field	Findatie Farm	between the woods	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Steep Field	Findatie Farm	steep	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Twenty One Acre Field	Findatie Farm	number acre	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	Lochside	Findatie Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Cars Land	Finnety (Findatie)	cars	n/a	land	no	1760
2	Green Cars	Finnety (Findatie)	green	n/a	cars	no	1760
3	Broom	Finnety (Findatie)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1760
4	Lim Kilns	Finnety (Findatie)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1760
5	Longfald	Finnety (Findatie)	long	n/a	fald	no	1760
6	Whineyknow Park	Finnety (Findatie)	whineyknow	n/a	park	no	1760
7	Brigfald	Finnety (Findatie)	brig	n/a	fald	no	1760
8	Meadew	Finnety (Findatie)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1760
9	Know Deals	Finnety (Findatie)	know	n/a	deals	no	1760
10	Risk	Finnety (Findatie)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1760
11	Lecker Ston [sic]	Finnety (Findatie)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1760
12	Cottfald	Finnety (Findatie)	cott	n/a	fald	no	1760
13	Wilson Burgh	Finnety (Findatie)	personal name	n/a	burgh	no	1760
14	Blakfald	Finnety (Findatie)	Blak	n/a	fald	no	1760
15	Highfald	Finnety (Findatie)	high	n/a	fald	no	1760
1	Jock's Park	Flockhouse	personal name	n/a	park	no	1973
2	Castle Park	Flockhouse	castle	n/a	park	no	1973
3	Gate Park	Flockhouse	gate	n/a	park	no	1973
4	Windy Knowe	Flockhouse	windy	n/a	knowe	no	1973

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
5	Banbricks	Flockhouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1973
6	Cowden Hill	Flockhouse	place name	n/a	hill	no	1973
7	Ryebog	Flockhouse	rye	n/a	bog	no	1973
8	Dowhill Muir	Flockhouse	place name	n/a	muir	no	1973
9	Glenwick	Flockhouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1973
10	Kebbuck Moss	Flockhouse	kebbuck	n/a	moss	no	1973
12	Kirkhill Common	Flockhouse	place name	n/a	common	no	1973
13	Dowie's Walls	Flockhouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1973
14	Ruives Brae	Flockhouse	place name	n/a	brae	no	1973
1	Meadow	Fruix Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1943
2	Kiln	Fruix Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1943
3	Croft	Fruix Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1943
3	Little Park	Fruix Farm	little	n/a	park	no	1943
4	Camp	Fruix Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1943
5	Gate	Fruix Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1943
6	Lime	Fruix Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1943
6	Sauter	Fruix Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1943
7	Sandy Hillock	Fruix Farm	sandy	n/a	hillock	no	1943
8	Bog	Fruix Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1943
9	North Bruntlands	Fruix Farm	north brunt	n/a	lands	no	1943
9	South Bruntlands	Fruix Farm	south brunt	n/a	lands	no	1943
9	South Bruntlands	Fruix Farm	south brunt	n/a	lands	no	1943
1	Hawthornvale	Gairneybank	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Braeside	Gairneybank	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Hatchbank 6 acre	Gairneybank	hatchbank number	n/a	acre	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
4	Motorway Field	Gairneybank	motorway	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Milk Bar Field	Gairneybank	milk bar	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Ball Field	Gairneybank	ball	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	North Steading	Gairneybank	north	n/a	steading	no	1970s
8	Burn Field	Gairneybank	burn	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Railway Field	Gairneybank	railway	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Coldon Field	Gairneybank	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Birchwood	Gairneybridge Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Red Moss	Gairneybridge Farm	red	n/a	moss	no	1970s
3	Red Moss	Gairneybridge Farm	red	n/a	moss	no	1970s
4	Level Crossing Field	Gairneybridge Farm	level crossing	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Pylon Field	Gairneybridge Farm	pylon	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Fish Tail Field	Gairneybridge Farm	fish tail	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Cottage Field	Gairneybridge Farm	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Field over the road	Gairneybridge Farm	n/a	over the road	field	no	1970s
7	Old Mill Ring	Gairneybridge Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Monument Field	Gairneybridge Farm	monument	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Rose Field	Gairneybridge Farm	rose	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	The Wood	Gairneybridge Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	The Well	Gairneybridge Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Coup Field	Gairneybridge Farm	coup	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Road Field	Gallowhill Farm	road	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Kieppet Knowes	Gallowhill Farm	kieppet	n/a	knowes	no	1970s
3	Turfhills Wood Field	Gallowhill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Stackyard Field	Gallowhill Farm	stackyard	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
6	Gallowhill	Gallowhill Farm	gallow	n/a	hill	no	1970s
7	Wood Field	Gallowhill Farm	wood	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Aerodrome Field	Gallowhill Farm	aerodrome	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Drome Field	Gallowhill Farm	drome	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Tank field	Glenlomond Hospital Farm	tank	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Steading field	Glenlomond Hospital Farm	steading	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Cow's field	Glenlomond Hospital Farm	cow's	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Hospital field	Glenlomond Hospital Farm	hospital	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Playing field	Glenlomond Hospital Farm	playing	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Middle Field	Glenvale Farm	middle	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Top Field	Glenvale Farm	top	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Kinnesswood Moor Plantation	Glenvale Farm	place name	n/a	plantation	no	1970s
5	Common	Glenvale Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Barley Field	Grahamstone	barley	n/a	field	no	1839
2	Gangs	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1839
3	House Field	Grahamstone	house	n/a	field	no	1839
4	Limekilns Field	Grahamstone	limekilns	n/a	field	no	1839
5	North Heathers	Grahamstone	north	n/a	heathers	no	1839
6	North Loch Field	Grahamstone	north loch	n/a	field	no	1839
7	Peat Potts	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	no	1839
8	Rye Field	Grahamstone	rye	n/a	field	no	1839
9	South Heathers	Grahamstone	south	n/a	heathers	no	1839
10	South Loch Field	Grahamstone	south loch	n/a	field	no	1839

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
11	South Moss	Grahamstone	south	n/a	field	no	1839
12	Wheat Field	Grahamstone	wheat	n/a	field	no	1839
1	The Lochside	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1938
1	The Rough Ground	Grahamstone	rough	n/a	ground	no	1970s
2	The Black Wood	Grahamstone	black	n/a	wood	no	1970s
3	The Lochside Rough Ground	Grahamstone	lochside rough	n/a	ground	no	1970s
4	The Gangs	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	The Peat Pots	Grahamstone	peat	n/a	pots	yes	1970s
5	The Tractor Shed Field	Grahamstone	tractor shed	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Speculation	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	North Green Myres	Grahamstone	north	n/a	(green) myres	no	1970s
7	The (Right) Lochside	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	South Green Myres	Grahamstone	south green	n/a	myres	no	1970s
8	The (Left) Lochside	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	The Gliding Club Field	Grahamstone	gliding club	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	The Front of the House Field	Grahamstone	front of house	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	The House Field	Grahamstone	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	The Tree Field	Grahamstone	tree	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	The Corner Field	Grahamstone	corner	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	The Moss	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	The South Heather Field	Grahamstone	south heather	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	Barclays Park Field	Grahamstone	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	Wellburn	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	The Portmoakfield	Grahamstone	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
22	Klondyke	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
24	Yellow Sands	Grahamstone	yellow	n/a	sands	no	1970s
25	Green Tree	Grahamstone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Eadie's Field	Greenhead Farm	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Policy Park	Greenhead Farm	policy	n/a	park	no	1970s
7	Near Bank	Greenhead Farm	near	n/a	bank	no	1970s
8	Far Bank	Greenhead Farm	far	n/a	bank	no	1970s
9	Quarry Field	Greenhead Farm	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Roundel Field	Greenhead Farm	roundel	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Black's Wood Field	Greenhead Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Black's Wood	Greenhead Farm	personal name	n/a	wood	no	1970s
14	Rat Cottage Fields	Greenhead Farm	rat cottage	n/a	fields	no	1970s
15	Rat Cottage Fields	Greenhead Farm	rat cottage	n/a	fields	no	1970s
16	Long Field	Greenhead Farm	long	n/a	field	no	1970s
17	Kinneston March Field	Greenhead Farm	place name march	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Middleton	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Top	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Netherton	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Dam	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Drier	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Patricks	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Holton	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Garage	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Garden	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Long	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Road	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
12	Quarry	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	Front	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	Hatton Burn	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	Distillery	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	Backfaulds Road	Hattonburn Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Cow's Park	Heatheryford	cow's	n/a	park	no	1930s
2	Fank Field	Heatheryford	fank	n/a	field	no	1930s
2	Far Away Field	Heatheryford	far away	n/a	field	no	1930s
3	Pond Field	Heatheryford	pond	n/a	field	no	1930s
4	Stackyard field	Heatheryford	stackyard	n/a	field	no	1930s
1	School Field	Hillside	school	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Big Field	Hillside	big	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Flat Field	Hillside	flat	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Quarry Field	Hillside	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Craigwell	Hillside	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	House Field	Hillside	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Steading	Hillside	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Stackyard	Hillside	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Waste Ground	Holton Farm	waste	n/a	ground	no	1970s
2	Back of House	Holton Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Front of House	Holton Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Shepherd's Field	Holton Farm	shepherd's	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Piggery Field	Holton Farm	piggery	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Dam Field	Holton Farm	dam	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Cow Park	Holton Farm	cow	n/a	park	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
7	19 Acre	Holton Farm	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
8	Top Tin Shed Field	Holton Farm	top tin shed	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Bottom Tin Shed Field	Holton Farm	bottom tin shed	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Cully	Holton Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	4 Acre	Holton Farm	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
10	8 Acre	Holton Farm	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
10	20 Acre	Holton Farm	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
11	White Gate Field	Holton Farm	white gate	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Bucht Field	Holton Farm	bucht	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Middle Field	Holton Farm	middle	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	Top Glenfarg	Holton Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	Bottom Glenfarg	Holton Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	Holton Hill	Holton Farm	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
1	West Clay	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	west	n/a	clay	no	1970s
2	Stackyard	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Beeches Park	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	beeches	n/a	park	no	1970s
4	Oak Park.	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	oak	n/a	park	no	1970s
6	East Clay	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	east	n/a	clay	no	1970s
7	Boar Island	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Horse Park	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	horse	n/a	park	no	1970s
10	Target Park	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	target	n/a	park	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
11	Moss Park	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	n/a	n/a	park	no	1970s
18	Meadows	Home Farm, Kinross Estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	The Marsh	Howfold	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Field Opposite the Cottage	Howfold	n/a	opposite the cottage	field	no	1970s
3	Horses Field	Howfold	horses	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Cubicle House Field	Howfold	cubicle house	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Wee Field	Howfold	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Cairnfold Field	Howfold	cairnfold	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Top Cairnfold Field	Howfold	top cairnfold	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Tethyknowe Field	Howfold	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Left Middle Field	Howfold	left middle	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Middle Field	Howfold	middle	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Right Middle Field	Howfold	right middle	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Field Over the Burn	Howfold	n/a	over the burn	field	no	1970s
13	Right Back Field	Howfold	right back	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	Left Back Field	Howfold	left back	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	Corner Field	Howfold	corner	n/a	field	no	1970s
16	New Field	Howfold	new	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Kinnesswood and Wood Common Brae	Kilmagadwood Farm	place name and wood common	n/a	brae	no	1796
10	Knap	Kilmagadwood Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1796
11	Red Height	Kilmagadwood Farm	red	n/a	height	no	1796
1	Woodmarch	Kilmagadwood Farm	wood	n/a	march	no	1970s
2	Cottage Field	Kilmagadwood Farm	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
3	Steading Field	Kilmagadwood Farm	steading	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	The Glebe	Kilmagadwood Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	The Bottom Field	Kilmagadwood Farm	bottom	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Second Bottom Field	Kilmagadwood Farm	second bottom	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Third Bottom Field	Kilmagadwood Farm	third bottom	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Fourth Bottom Field	Kilmagadwood Farm	fourth bottom	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Steading Park	Kinnesswood Farm	steading	n/a	park	no	1970s
2	Hotel Park	Kinnesswood Farm	hotel	n/a	park	no	1970s
3	Three Trees	Kinnesswood Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Golf Course	Kinnesswood Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Bafield	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	ba	n/a	field	no	1796
2	Bonsie's how	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	how	no	1796
3	Broad gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	broad	n/a	gang	no	1796
4	Broad gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	broad	n/a	gang	no	1796
5	Brooms	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1796
6	Burn how	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	burn	n/a	how	no	1796
7	Camel drum	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	camel	n/a	drum	no	1796
8	Cupar drum	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	drum	no	1796
9	Divot how	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	divot	n/a	how	no	1796
10	Drum how	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	drum	n/a	how	no	1796

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
11	East and west land	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east and west	n/a	land	no	1796
12	East backdyke	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east back	n/a	dyke	no	1796
13	East butts	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east	n/a	butts	no	1796
14	East butts	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east	n/a	butts	no	1796
15	East drum	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east	n/a	drum	no	1796
16	East gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east	n/a	gang	no	1796
17	East loanside	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1796
18	East meadow	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east	n/a	meadow	no	1796
19	East meadow	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east	n/a	meadow	no	1796
20	East peatley	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	east peat	n/a	ley	no	1796
21	Hempslaack drum	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	hempslaack	n/a	drum	no	1796
22	Henrys dales	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	dales	no	1796
23	Henrys gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1796
24	Henrys gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1796
25	John's park	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	park	no	1796
26	Johns gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1796
27	Johns gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1796

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
28	Lang how	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	lang	n/a	how	no	1796
29	Loan head	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	n/a	head	loan	no	1796
30	Midd backdyke	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	midd back	n/a	dyke	no	1796
31	Midd gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	midd	n/a	gang	no	1796
32	Midd gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	midd	n/a	gang	no	1796
33	Midd butts	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	midd	n/a	butts	no	1796
34	Midd butts	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	midd	n/a	butts	no	1796
35	Midd peat ley	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	midd peat	n/a	ley	no	1796
36	Nether wood march	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	nether wood	n/a	march	no	1796
37	Nether wood march	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	nether wood	n/a	march	no	1796
38	Short how	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	short	n/a	how	no	1796
39	South of the road	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1796
40	Town end acres	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	town end	n/a	acres	no	1796
41	Upper back dykes	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	upper back	n/a	dykes	no	1796
42	Upper browheads	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	upper	heads	brow	no	1796
43	Upper wood march	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	upper wood	n/a	march	no	1796
44	West backdyke	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	west back	n/a	dyke	no	1796

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
45	West butts	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	west	n/a	butts	no	1796
46	West butts	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	west	n/a	butts	no	1796
47	West gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	west	n/a	gang	no	1796
48	West gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	west	n/a	gang	no	1796
49	West Loanside	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1796
50	West meadow	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	west	n/a	meadow	no	1796
51	West meadow	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	west	n/a	meadow	no	1796
52	West peat ley	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	west peat	n/a	ley	no	1796
53	Williams gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1796
54	Williams gang	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1796
55	Williams land	Kinnesswood Run Rigs - Eastside Lands	personal name	n/a	land	no	1796
1	The Loans	Kinnesswood Westside	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1738
2	The Backside	Kinnesswood Westside	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1738
3	Damfolds	Kinnesswood Westside	dam	n/a	folds	no	1738
4	Schythies Deals	Kinnesswood Westside	schythies	n/a	deals	no	1738
5	The Risk	Kinnesswood Westside	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1738
6	The Pease Land	Kinnesswood Westside	pease	n/a	land	no	1738
7	The Knapix	Kinnesswood Westside	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1738
8	The Butts	Kinnesswood Westside	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1738
9	Broad Meadows	Kinnesswood Westside	broad	n/a	meadows	no	1738

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
10	Green Myres	Kinnesswood Westside	green	n/a	myres	no	1738
15	Ballos Acres	Kinnesswood Westside	place name	n/a	acres	no	1798
16	How Gate	Kinnesswood Westside	how	n/a	gate	no	1798
17	Officer's Acre	Kinnesswood Westside	officer's	n/a	acre	no	1798
18	James Park	Kinnesswood Westside	personal name	n/a	park	no	1798
19	Upper Knapix	Kinnesswood Westside	upper	n/a	knapix	no	1798
20	Lochbank (Common)	Kinnesswood Westside	loch	n/a	bank	no	1798
1	Hill West	Kinneston Farm	n/a	west	hill	no	1970s
2	Hill Centre	Kinneston Farm	n/a	centre	hill	no	1970s
3	Hill East	Kinneston Farm	n/a	east	hill	no	1970s
4	Dam	Kinneston Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Bothy	Kinneston Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Scotlandwell	Kinneston Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Cottage	Kinneston Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	House	Kinneston Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Bore West	Kinneston Farm	n/a	west	bore	no	1970s
10	Bore Field	Kinneston Farm	bore	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Hut West	Kinneston Farm	n/a	west	hut	no	1970s
12	Hut East	Kinneston Farm	n/a	east	hut	no	1970s
13	Marl Fields	Kinneston Farm	marl	n/a	fields	no	1970s
14	Marl Fields	Kinneston Farm	marl	n/a	fields	no	1970s
15	The Recede	Kinneston Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	The Whins	Kinneston Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Back Burn	Kinnestone Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1802
2	Black Bank	Kinnestone Farm	black	n/a	bank	no	1802

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
3	Fore Braes	Kinnestone Farm	fore	n/a	braes	no	1802
4	Hogs Faulds	Kinnestone Farm	hogs	n/a	faulds	no	1802
5	Inner Hill	Kinnestone Farm	inner	n/a	hill	no	1802
6	Manduff Muir	Kinnestone Farm	place name	n/a	muir	no	1802
7	Old Loan	Kinnestone Farm	old	n/a	loan	no	1802
8	Outer Hill	Kinnestone Farm	outer	n/a	hill	no	1802
9	Red Knight	Kinnestone Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1802
4	The Steading	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Roundel East	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Roundel West	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	The Lodge Field	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	lodge	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Touchie	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	The Lodge Field	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	lodge	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	The Lodge Field	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	lodge	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	The Loch	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
17	Top Touchie	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
19	Turf Muir Planation	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	turf muir	n/a	plantation	no	1970s
20	The Green Hill	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	green	n/a	hill	no	1970s
21	The Green Hill	Ledlanet and Craigow Mill	green	n/a	hill	no	1970s
1	Garrons and Nine Butts	Lethangie	number	n/a	butts	no	1795

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
1	Garrons and Nine Butts	Lethangie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
1	East Side of Yards	Lethangie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
2	Witch Knowe and Haughs	Lethangie	witch	n/a	knowe	no	1795
2	Witch Knowe and Haughs	Lethangie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
3	Murderer's Throat and Low Haughs	Lethangie	murderer's	n/a	throat	no	1795
3	Murderer's Throat and Low Haughs	Lethangie	low	n/a	haughs	no	1795
4	Long Ward	Lethangie	long	n/a	ward	no	1795
5	West Folds	Lethangie	west	n/a	folds	no	1795
6	Long Ward	Lethangie	long	n/a	ward	no	1795
7	Knappocks	Lethangie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
7	Wet Butts	Lethangie	wet	n/a	butts	no	1795
8	Barley Fold	Lethangie	barley	n/a	fold	no	1795
9	Wester Rye Fold	Lethangie	west rye	n/a	fold	no	1795
10	Easter Rye Fold	Lethangie	easter rye	n/a	fold	no	1795
10	Clayhill Fold	Lethangie	clayhill	n/a	fold	no	1795
11	Lochside	Lethangie	loch	n/a	side	no	1795
11	Greens	Lethangie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
12	Westerer Ward	Lethangie	westerer	n/a	ward	no	1795
13	Ward Meadows	Lethangie	ward	n/a	meadows	no	1795
14	Witch Knowe	Lethangie	witch	n/a	knowe	no	1795
1	Levenmouth Plantations	Levenmouth Farm	place name	n/a	plantations	no	1970s
2	Bucht's Meadow	Levenmouth Farm	bucht's	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
3	Pirkie's Point	Levenmouth Farm	personal name	n/a	point	no	1970s
4	The Paddocks	Levenmouth Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	East Coup Field	Levenmouth Farm	east coup	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
6	West Coup Field	Levenmouth Farm	west coup	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Coup Wood	Levenmouth Farm	coup	n/a	wood	no	1970s
8	Back o' Yairds	Levenmouth Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	The Meadows	Levenmouth Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	House Field	Lochend Farm	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	The Six Acres	Lochend Farm	number	n/a	acres	no	1970s
3	The Split Marl	Lochend Farm	split	n/a	marl	no	1970s
4	Waste Land	Lochend Farm	waste	n/a	land	no	1970s
5	Top Seven Acres	Lochend Farm	top number	n/a	acres	no	1970s
6	The Barrel Parks	Lochend Farm	barrel	n/a	parks	no	1970s
7	The Cottage Field	Lochend Farm	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Portmoak Field	Lochend Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	The Paddock	Lochend Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Red House Fields	Lochend Farm	red house	n/a	fields	no	1970s
1	South Kinnaird	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	North Kinnaird	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Paranwell	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Top Paranwell	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	East Target	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	West Target	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	In Front of East Lochran	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
8	Behind East Lochran	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Small Station Field	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	small station	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	The Roundel	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	The Paddock	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Wee Kinnaird	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	West Wee Kinnaird	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	Dichindad	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	The Bog	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	The Craigery	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
17	Noman's Field	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
18	North Bank	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	north	n/a	bank	no	1970s
19	Field Opposite the Stack Yard	Lochran Farm, Blairadam	n/a	opposite the stack yard	field	no	1970s
9	Boghall	Mains of Blairingone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Maddy Moss	Mains of Blairingone	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
13	Cowden Knowe	Mains of Blairingone	place name	n/a	knowe	no	1970s
14	King's Seat	Mains of Blairingone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	Palace Brae	Mains of Blairingone	palace	n/a	brae	no	1970s
16	Fairy Hill	Mains of Blairingone	fairy	n/a	hill	no	1970s
17	The Oak Tree Field	Mains of Blairingone	oak tree	n/a	field	no	1970s
18	Mains	Mains of Blairingone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
19	Railway Field	Mains of Blairingone	railway	n/a	field	no	1970s
20	The Quarry	Mains of Blairingone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
21	The Manse Field	Mains of Blairingone	manse	n/a	field	no	1970s
22	The North Hill	Mains of Blairingone	north	n/a	hill	yes	1970s
23	Sand Pit	Mains of Blairingone	sand	n/a	pit	no	1970s
24	The Nursery	Mains of Blairingone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
25	The Bomb Hole	Mains of Blairingone	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
26	The South Hill	Mains of Blairingone	south	n/a	hill	no	1970s
27	The South Hill	Mains of Blairingone	south	n/a	hill	no	1970s
28	School Field	Mains of Blairingone	school	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	North West Buckles	Manorleys	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1809
2	North East Buckles	Manorleys	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1809
3	South West Buckles	Manorleys	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1809
4	South East Buckles	Manorleys	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1809
5	Rough Fauld	Manorleys	rough	n/a	fauld	no	1809
6	Shade	Manorleys	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1809
7	Wheat Fauld	Manorleys	wheat	n/a	fauld	no	1809
8	Wheat Fauld Meadow	Manorleys	place name	n/a	meadow	no	1809
9	Planting	Manorleys	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1809
10	Acre Bogg	Manorleys	acre	n/a	bogg	no	1809
11	Bank	Manorleys	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1809
12	Six Dals	Manorleys	number	n/a	dals	no	1809
13	Eight Dales	Manorleys	number	n/a	dales	no	1809
15	Long Bogg Leys	Manorleys	long bogg	n/a	leys	no	1809
16	North West Bogg	Manorleys	north west	n/a	bogg	no	1809

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
17	North East Bogg	Manorleys	north east	n/a	bogg	no	1809
18	Long Bogg	Manorleys	long	n/a	bogg	no	1809
19	South West Bogg	Manorleys	south west	n/a	bogg	no	1809
20	South East Bogg	Manorleys	south east	n/a	bogg	no	1809
2	Field at Dairy	Mawcarse	n/a	at dairy	field	no	1924
3	Field next Arlary	Mawcarse	n/a	next place name	field	no	1924
4	Field front of Campbells	Mawcarse	n/a	front of place name	field	no	1924
5	Field front of Cottages	Mawcarse	n/a	front of cottages	field	no	1924
6	Field next Blairfield Road	Mawcarse	n/a	next place name	field	no	1924
7	Woodfield	Mawcarse	wood	n/a	field	no	1924
8	Big Muir Field	Mawcarse	big muir	n/a	field	no	1924
9	West Muir Field	Mawcarse	west muir	n/a	field	no	1924
10	Stackyard Field	Mawcarse	stackyard	n/a	field	no	1924
11	Square Field	Mawcarse	square	n/a	field	no	1924
12	Carse below Square Field	Mawcarse	n/a	below place name	carse	no	1924
13	Cattle Creep field	Mawcarse	cattle creep	n/a	field	no	1924
14	East Carse	Mawcarse	east	n/a	carse	no	1924
15	West Carse	Mawcarse	west	n/a	carse	no	1924
16	Blairfield	Mawcarse	blair	n/a	field	no	1924
17	Field next to Perth Road	Mawcarse	n/a	next to place name	field	no	1924
18	Front of Blairfield House	Mawcarse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1924
19	Reservoir Field	Mawcarse	reservoir	n/a	field	no	1924
20	Front of McIntyres	Mawcarse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1924

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
21	Quarry Park	Mawcarse	quarry	n/a	park	no	1924
22	The Bents	Mawcarse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1924
1	Field front of Mawcarse House	Mawcarse	n/a	front of place name	field	no	1970s
1	Fossoway Road Field	Mawmill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1959
2	Fossoway Road Field	Mawmill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1959
2	Fossoway Road Field	Mawmill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1959
3	Cross Roads Field	Mawmill Farm	cross roads	n/a	field	no	1959
4	Threapmuir Field	Mawmill Farm	threapmuir	n/a	field	no	1959
5	Bombhole Field	Mawmill Farm	bombhole	n/a	field	no	1959
6	Mill Lane Field	Mawmill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1959
7	House Field	Mawmill Farm	house	n/a	field	no	1959
8	Lodge Field	Mawmill Farm	lodge	n/a	field	no	1959
9	Whins Field	Mawmill Farm	whins	n/a	field	no	1959
10	Cottages Field	Mawmill Farm	cottages	n/a	field	no	1959
13	Cleish Field	Mawmill Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1959
1	Cook's Field	Meikle Seggie	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Tillyrie Field	Meikle Seggie	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Tillyrie Field	Meikle Seggie	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	House Field	Meikle Seggie	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	12 Acre	Meikle Seggie	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
6	Scrapy Braes	Meikle Seggie	scrapy	n/a	braes	no	1970s
7	18 Acres	Meikle Seggie	number	n/a	acres	no	1970s
8	Upper Wallies/Wallochies	Meikle Seggie	n/a	n/a	wallies	no	1970s
9	Lower Wallies/Wallochies	Meikle Seggie	lower	n/a	wallies	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
10	First Field	Meikle Seggie	first	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	11 Acres	Meikle Seggie	number	n/a	acres	no	1970s
12	Nine Acres	Meikle Seggie	number	n/a	acres	no	1970s
13	6 acres	Meikle Seggie	number	n/a	acres	no	1970s
13	Rock Heads	Meikle Seggie	rock	n/a	heads	no	1970s
14	Seggie Bank	Meikle Seggie	seggie	n/a	bank	no	1970s
15	12 Acres	Meikle Seggie	number	n/a	acres	no	1970s
16	The Strip	Meikle Seggie	n/a	n/a	none	yes	1970s
17	The Field	Meikle Seggie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
18	The Hill	Meikle Seggie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	The Marl	Middle Bowhouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Elm Tree	Middle Bowhouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Stackyard (now divided into two)	Middle Bowhouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Pond Field	Middle Coldrain	pond	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Pond Field	Middle Coldrain	pond	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Windmill Field	Middle Coldrain	windmill	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Wood Field	Middle Coldrain	wood	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Stackyard Field	Middle Coldrain	stackyard	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Quarry Park	Middle Coldrain	quarry	n/a	park	no	1970s
7	West Coldrain Park	Middle Coldrain	west place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
8	West Coldrain Park	Middle Coldrain	west place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
9	Mawmill Field	Middle Coldrain	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Wee Field	Middle Coldrain	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	East Hill	Middleton Farm	east	n/a	hill	no	1970s
2	Hill Park	Middleton Farm	hill	n/a	park	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
3	Spion Kop	Middleton Farm	place name	n/a	n/a	n/a	1970s
4	Shepherd's Park	Middleton Farm	shepherd's	n/a	park	no	1970s
5	The Banks	Middleton Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Thomson's Brae	Middleton Farm	personal name	n/a	brae	no	1970s
7	Run Yetts	Middleton Farm	run	n/a	yetts	no	1970s
8	Birniehill Park	Middleton Farm	birniehill	n/a	park	no	1970s
9	Middle Park	Middleton Farm	middle	n/a	park	no	1970s
10	Horse Park	Middleton Farm	horse	n/a	park	no	1970s
11	The Tank Park	Middleton Farm	tank	n/a	park	no	1970s
12	The Goose Dub	Middleton Farm	goose	n/a	dub	no	1970s
13	Ladies' Park	Middleton Farm	ladies'	n/a	park	no	1970s
14	Derek's Park	Middleton Farm	personal name	n/a	park	no	1970s
15	The Paddock	Middleton Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	The Drum	Middleton Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
17	Joan's Park	Middleton Farm	personal name	n/a	park	no	1970s
18	Lower Burn Sheuch	Middleton Farm	lower burn	n/a	sheuch	no	1970s
19	Upper Burn Sheuch	Middleton Farm	upper burn	n/a	sheuch	no	1970s
20	Cows' Park	Middleton Farm	cows'	n/a	park	no	1970s
21	Thomson's Park	Middleton Farm	personal name	n/a	park	no	1970s
22	Henin's Park	Middleton Farm	personal name	n/a	park	no	1970s
23	March Field	Middleton Farm	march	n/a	field	no	1970s
24	Valley Field	Middleton Farm	valley	n/a	field	no	1970s
25	Spring Park	Middleton Farm	spring	n/a	park	no	1970s
26	West Hill	Middleton Farm	west	n/a	hill	no	1970s
1	Lambing Park	Moreland Farm	lambing	n/a	park	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
1	Ewan's Hill	Moreland Farm	personal name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
2	40 Acre	Moreland Farm	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
4	Hay Field	Moreland Farm	hay	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Back Field	Moreland Farm	back	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Thistle Field	Moreland Farm	thistle	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Moreland Hill	Moreland Farm	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
8	Hill (Moreland Hill)	Moreland Farm	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
9	Moreland Hill	Moreland Farm	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
1	Wee Field	Netherhall Farm	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	North Smiddy	Netherhall Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	The Haugh	Netherhall Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Bank Field	Netherhall Farm	bank	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	South Smiddy	Netherhall Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Meadowside	Netherhall Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Garden Field	Netherhall Farm	garden	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Tillybowans/Tillybowns	Netherhall Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Tillybowans/Tillybowns	Netherhall Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Orwell Poor Lands	Netherhall Farm	place name poor	n/a	lands	no	1970s
14	Hilly Field	Netherhall Farm	hilly	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	The Wallochy	Netherhall Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	Dole Park	Netherhall Farm	dole	n/a	park	no	1970s
1	Back Birnie Hill	Newhill	back birnie	n/a	hill	no	1970s
2	Back Birnie Hill	Newhill	back birnie	n/a	hill	no	1970s
3	Birniehill	Newhill	birnie	n/a	hill	no	1970s
4	Birniehill	Newhill	birnie	n/a	hill	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
5	Newhill Big Field	Newhill	place name big	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	East Den	Newhill	east	n/a	den	no	1970s
7	Den	Newhill	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	West Den	Newhill	west	n/a	den	no	1970s
9	Newhill Big Field	Newhill	place name big	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Newhill Big Field	Newhill	place name big	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Newhill Big Field	Newhill	place name big	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Top Hill	Newhill	top	n/a	hill	no	1970s
1	Station Field	Newlands	station	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Barrowmore Field	Newlands	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Plantation Field	Newlands	plantation	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Farm Field	Newlands	farm	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Paddock	Newlands	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Quarry Field	Newlands	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	Top Field	Newlands	top	n/a	field	no	1970s
16	Butterfield Quarry Field	Newlands	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Barr's March	Orwell Farm	personal name	n/a	march	no	1970s
2	Second Old Road	Orwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	First Old Road	Orwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Old Road End	Orwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Standing Stones	Orwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Front of Cottage	Orwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Loch Side	Orwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Pump Field	Orwell Farm	pump	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Greig Hill	Orwell Farm	personal name	n/a	hill	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
11	Stackyard	Orwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Bell's Brae	Orwell Farm	personal name	n/a	brae	no	1970s
13	10 Acre	Orwell Farm	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
15	Well Field	Orwell Farm	well	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	The Bank	Paphle Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Burtes Doors	Paphle Farm	personal name	n/a	doors	no	1970s
3	Two Trees	Paphle Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Above Gardens	Paphle Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Wee Meadow	Paphle Farm	wee	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
6	South Cogfauld	Paphle Farm	south cog	n/a	fauld	no	1970s
7	North Cogfauld	Paphle Farm	north cog	n/a	fauld	no	1970s
8	Isobels Park	Paphle Farm	personal name	n/a	park	no	1970s
9	Murray Knowe	Paphle Farm	personal name	n/a	knowe	no	1970s
10	Broomha(ll)	Paphle Farm	n/a	n/a	hall	no	1970s
11	Douglas Towers	Paphle Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Shield Hill	Paphle Farm	shield	n/a	hill	no	1970s
1	West Floors	Parks of Aldie	west	n/a	floors	no	1970s
2	West Floors	Parks of Aldie	west	n/a	floors	no	1970s
3	East Floors	Parks of Aldie	east	n/a	floors	no	1970s
4	Top Field	Parks of Aldie	top	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Mid Strip	Parks of Aldie	mid	n/a	strip	no	1970s
6	Beeches	Parks of Aldie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Hill	Parks of Aldie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Complete Wood	Parks of Aldie	complete	n/a	wood	no	1970s
9	North Balgarricks	Parks of Aldie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
10	South Balgarricks	Parks of Aldie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	East Netherton	Parks of Aldie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Burn Field	Parks of Aldie	burn	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Green Bank	Parks of Aldie	green	n/a	bank	no	1970s
14	Cow Park	Parks of Aldie	cow	n/a	park	no	1970s
15	Castle Field	Parks of Aldie	castle	n/a	field	no	1970s
16	Castle West	Parks of Aldie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
17	Wester Aldie	Parks of Aldie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
18	Bottom Flat Wood	Parks of Aldie	bottom	n/a	wood	no	1970s
19	12 Acre Flat	Parks of Aldie	number acre	n/a	flat	no	1970s
20	20 Acre Flat	Parks of Aldie	number acre	n/a	flat	no	1970s
21	18 Acre Flat	Parks of Aldie	number acre	n/a	flat	no	1970s
22	20 Acre Flat	Parks of Aldie	number acre	n/a	flat	no	1970s
23	30 Acre Flat	Parks of Aldie	number acre	n/a	flat	no	1970s
1	Monk's Grave	Pitfar	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Pheasantry	Pitfar	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Long Dykes	Pitfar	long	n/a	dykes	no	1970s
4	West Fore Bank	Pitfar	west fore	n/a	bank	no	1970s
5	Mid Fore Bank	Pitfar	mid fore	n/a	bank	no	1970s
6	East Fore Bank	Pitfar	east fore	n/a	bank	no	1970s
7	East Moss	Pitfar	east	n/a	moss	no	1970s
8	Moss	Pitfar	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Moss	Pitfar	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Saline	Pitfar	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Dam Butts	Pittendreich	dam	n/a	butts	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
4	Nethermuir	Pittendreich	nether	n/a	muir	no	1970s
5	Netherbirnie	Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Steading	Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Little Park	Pittendreich	little	n/a	park	no	1970s
8	Cow Park	Pittendreich	cow	n/a	park	no	1970s
9	North Muirheads	Pittendreich	north	heads	muir	no	1970s
9	South Muirheads	Pittendreich	south	heads	muir	no	1970s
10	Collier Well	Pittendreich	collier	n/a	well	no	1970s
11	Plantation	Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	The Common	Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Over Birnie Bottom	Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	Brooms Upper part	Pittendreich	n/a	upper part	brooms	no	1970s
13	Brooms Lower Part	Pittendreich	n/a	lower part	brooms	no	1970s
14	Lime Kiln	Pittendreich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	Horns Land	Pittendreich	horns	n/a	land	no	1970s
3	Chapel Field	Portmoak Farm	chapel	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Graveyard	Portmoak Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Bothy Field	Portmoak Farm	bothy	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	The Runway	Portmoak Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	The Clubhouse	Portmoak Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	The Rough Ground	Portmoak Farm	rough	n/a	ground	no	1970s
3	Brydies Land	Portmoak Moss	personal name	n/a	land	no	1800s
8	Wood Lands	Portmoak Moss	wood	n/a	lands	no	1800s
19	Peat Pots	Portmoak Moss	n/a	n/a	n/a	no	1800s
24	Hoy's Neuk	Portmoak Moss	personal name	n/a	neuk	no	1800s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
29	Black Hag	Portmoak Moss	black	n/a	hag	no	1800s
30	Loch Bank	Portmoak Moss	loch	n/a	bank	no	1800s
21	Heathers	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Commonty)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1800s
22	Heads	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Commonty)	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1800s
9	John Dun's Pasture	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Run Rigs)	personal name	n/a	pasture	no	1800s
10	West Gang, Skinner's	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Run Rigs)	personal name and west	n/a	gang	no	1800s
11	Broad Gang, Bain's	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Run Rigs)	personal name and broad	n/a	gang	no	1800s
12	John's Gang	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Run Rigs)	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1800s
13	William's Gang	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Run Rigs)	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1800s
15	Henry's Gang	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Run Rigs)	personal name	n/a	gang	no	1800s
16	Mid Gang	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Run Rigs)	mid	n/a	gang	no	1800s
17	East Gang	Portmoak Moss (Kinnesswood Run Rigs)	east	n/a	gang	no	1800s
1	Back Side	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785
2	Blackfold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	black	n/a	fold	no	1785
3	Broad Mire meadow	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	broad mire	n/a	meadow	no	1785
4	Broomfold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	broom	n/a	fold	no	1785
5	Candles	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
6	Common	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785
7	Croft German	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	german	croft	no	1785
8	Dirly muir common	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	place name	n/a	common	no	1785
9	Drumfold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	drum	n/a	fold	no	1785
10	East Dales	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	east	n/a	dales	no	1785
11	East Drumfold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	east drum	n/a	fold	no	1785
12	East Fogie Fold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	east fogie	n/a	fold	no	1785
13	East Mossie Fold and Ward	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	east mossie	n/a	fold	no	1785
14	East Mossie Fold and Ward	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785
15	Four ridges	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	number	n/a	ridges	no	1785
16	Haughing	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785
17	Heugh	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785
18	Hill of Lethans	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	place name	hill	no	1785
20	Littlemuir	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	little	n/a	muir	no	1785
21	Long Bank	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	long	n/a	bank	no	1785
22	Meadow	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785
23	Moss of Hadden	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	of name	moss	no	1785

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
24	Mossie Fold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	mossie	n/a	fold	no	1785
25	Muir	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785
26	Muirhead	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	head	muir	no	1785
27	Reid Heugh and Drumfold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	reid	n/a	heugh	no	1785
28	Reid Heugh and Drumfold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	drum	n/a	fold	no	1785
29	Runhully	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	hully	run	no	1785
30	Runridge	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	run	n/a	ridge	no	1785
31	Short Bank	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	short	n/a	bank	no	1785
32	Six ridges	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	number	n/a	ridges	no	1785
33	Well Fold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	well	n/a	fold	no	1785
34	West Croft	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1785
35	West Dales	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	west	n/a	dales	no	1785
36	West Fogie Fold	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	west fogie	n/a	fold	no	1785
37	West Outfields	Runridge and Rundale of Dalqueich	west	n/a	outfields	no	1785
1	Kirkgate Field	Sandport Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1968
2	Wee Field	Sandport Farm	wee	n/a	field	no	1968
3	Nethergate Field	Sandport Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1968
4	Cow Field	Sandport Farm	cow	n/a	field	no	1968
2	Howgate Hill	Scotlandwell	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
2	The Brae	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	The Causeway	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Sandy Loan	Scotlandwell	sandy	n/a	loan	no	1970s
8	The Well	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Wash House	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	The Green	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	The Shrubbery	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Old School and playground	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	The Croft	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	The Neuk	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	Football Field	Scotlandwell	football	n/a	field	no	1970s
16	Curling Pond Field	Scotlandwell	curling pond	n/a	field	no	1970s
17	Bottom Wellburn	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
18	Muddle Field	Scotlandwell	muddle	n/a	field	no	1970s
19	Jamaica	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
20	Fairley's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
21	Fairley's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
22	Balneathill Field	Scotlandwell	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
23	Scott's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
24	Malcolm's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
25	Malcolm's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
26	Forgan's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
27	Young's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
28	Ritchie's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s
29	Twaddle's Moss	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	moss	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
30	Duck Pond Field	Scotlandwell	duck pond	n/a	field	no	1970s
31	Stack Yard Field	Scotlandwell	stack yard	n/a	field	no	1970s
32	Birks Field	Scotlandwell	birks	n/a	field	no	1970s
33	Butts Far Field	Scotlandwell	butts far	n/a	field	no	1970s
34	Chapel Field	Scotlandwell	chapel	n/a	field	no	1970s
35	Graveyard	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
36	The Birks	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
37	The Butts	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
38	Bankfoot Housing Estate	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
39	Bellowscroft	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	croft	no	1970s
40	High Rig	Scotlandwell	high	n/a	rig	no	1970s
43	Macdonald's Field	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
49	Forgan's Rig	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	rig	no	1970s
50	Smith's Acres	Scotlandwell	personal name	n/a	acres	no	1970s
59	Wellburn	Scotlandwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Bleaching Green	Scotlandwell Commonty	bleaching	n/a	green	no	1822
3	Croft	Scotlandwell Commonty	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1822
4	Briary Acre	Scotlandwell Commonty	briary	n/a	acre	no	1822
5	West Floors	Scotlandwell Commonty	west	n/a	floors	no	1822
6	East Floors	Scotlandwell Commonty	east	n/a	floors	no	1822
7	Faulds	Scotlandwell Commonty	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1822
8	Birks	Scotlandwell Commonty	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1822

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
9	Smithy Acre	Scotlandwell Commonty	smithy	n/a	acre	no	1822
10	Lochend	Scotlandwell Commonty	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1822
11	Peathill	Scotlandwell Commonty	peat	n/a	hill	no	1822
1	Knaggour	Seggie Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Whinnyknowes	Seggie Bank	whinny	n/a	knowes	no	1970s
3	Whinnyknowes	Seggie Bank	whinny	n/a	knowes	no	1970s
5	Geordie Falls	Seggie Bank	personal name	n/a	falls	no	1970s
7	Windy Walls	Seggie Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	The Tonguies	Seggie Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
17	Horse Park	Seggie Bank	horse	n/a	park	no	1970s
1	Nether Garrow Park	Shanwell	nether garrow	n/a	park	no	1831
2	Langlands Park	Shanwell	place name	n/a	park	no	1831
3	House Park and pleasure ground	Shanwell	house	n/a	park	no	1831
3	House Park and pleasure ground	Shanwell	pleasure	n/a	ground	no	1831
4	Garden	Shanwell	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1831
5	Middle Garrow Park	Shanwell	middle garrow	n/a	park	no	1831
6	Upper Garrow Park	Shanwell	upper garrow	n/a	park	no	1831
7	Hole Dale Park	Shanwell	hole dale	n/a	park	no	1831
8	Moor Head Park	Shanwell	moor head	n/a	park	no	1831
9	Cnappock Burn Park	Shanwell	place name	n/a	park	no	1831
1	Top Field	Shanwell Farm	top	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Hurlers	Shanwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Lodge Field	Shanwell Farm	lodge	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
4	Smiddy Field	Shanwell Farm	smiddy	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Old Walls	Shanwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	20 acre (forresters')	Shanwell Farm	forresters' number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
7	The Piggery	Shanwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Front Dirley	Shanwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Back Dirley	Shanwell Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Front Field	Shanwell Farm	front	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Stank Field	Shanwell Farm	stank	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Straw Field	Spring Hall	straw	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Back Field	Spring Hall	back	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Front Field	Spring Hall	front	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Plantation Field	Spring Hall	plantation	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	The Funnel	Spring Hall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Upper Pens' Field	Spring Hall	upper pens'	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Lower Pens' Field	Spring Hall	lower pens'	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Back Hill	Spring Hall	back	n/a	hill	no	1970s
8	Front Hill	Spring Hall	front	n/a	hill	no	1970s
9	Hill Park	Spring Hall	hill	n/a	park	no	1970s
10	Quarry Field	Spring Hall	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Triangle Field	Spring Hall	triangle	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Redford Field	Spring Hall	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Middleton Fields	Spring Hall	place name	n/a	fields	no	1970s
14	Middleton Fields	Spring Hall	place name	n/a	fields	no	1970s
15	Newhill Fields	Spring Hall	place name	n/a	fields	no	1970s
1	Gallowhill Field	Springfield Farm	gallowhill	n/a	field	no	1968

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
2	Railway Field	Springfield Farm	railway	n/a	field	no	1968
3	Pear Tree Field	Springfield Farm	pear tree	n/a	field	no	1968
4	Roadside Field	Springfield Farm	roadside	n/a	field	no	1968
5	Cottage Field	Springfield Farm	cottage	n/a	field	no	1968
6	Cow Field	Springfield Farm	cow	n/a	field	no	1968
7	Middle Field	Springfield Farm	middle	n/a	field	no	1968
8	Bog Field	Springfield Farm	bog	n/a	field	no	1968
9	Middle Field	Springfield Farm	middle	n/a	field	no	1968
1	The Beeches	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Dichindad [sic]	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Dipping Field	Sunnyside Farm	dipping	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Cottar House	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	North Farm	Sunnyside Farm	north	n/a	farm	no	1970s
6	Drier Field	Sunnyside Farm	drier	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Normans Field	Sunnyside Farm	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Cleish Road	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	The Barns	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	The West Barns	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	South Bowhouse	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	North Bowhouse	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	Second West	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	Aikie [sic]	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	Second East	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	Fruix	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
17	Fruix South	Sunnyside Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
1	Burleigh	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Cottage	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Railway	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Burn	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Sand Field	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	sand	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Road	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Bridge	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Orwell	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Sand Field	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	sand	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Whin	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
11	Pond	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Loch	Tar(n)hill and Lothries	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Knowencreich and Meadowland incl. Bog Meadow	Thomanean	meadow	n/a	land	no	1795
1	Knowencreich and Meadowland incl. Bog Meadow	Thomanean	n/a	creich	know	no	1795
2	Back Park incl. Meadow Moss	Thomanean	Back	n/a	park	no	1795
3	Back Park incl. Meadow Moss	Thomanean	meadow	n/a	moss	no	1795
4	Clash	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
5	Haugh	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
6	North Bank	Thomanean	north	n/a	bank	no	1795
7	Haugh	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
8	Fat Haugh	Thomanean	fat	n/a	haugh	no	1795
9	Houses and Yards	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
10	Pasture	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
11	Bog	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
12	South Bank incl. Bog	Thomanean	south	n/a	bank	no	1795
13	Haugh	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
14	Well Shed	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
15	Broom Park incl. Knows	Thomanean	broom	n/a	park	no	1795
16	Broom Park incl. Knows	Thomanean	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1795
17	Blackfolds Newfolds Low Field incl. Whinn Pasture and Bog	Thomanean	Backfolds Newfolds Low	n/a	field	no	1795
18	Blackfolds Newfolds Low Field incl. Whinn Pasture and Bog	Thomanean	Whinn	n/a	pasture and bog	no	1795
19	South Field	Thomanean	south	n/a	field	no	1795
20	Gallow Hill	Thomanean	gallow	n/a	hill	no	1795
1	Mill Field	Tillyochie	mill	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Back Field	Tillyochie	back	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Quarry Field	Tillyochie	quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Cow Field	Tillyochie	cow	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Far Field	Tillyochie	far	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Pylon Field	Tillyochie	pylon	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	Drier Field	Tillyochie	drier	n/a	field	no	1970s
16	West Neuk Field	Tillyochie	west neuk	n/a	field	no	1970s
17	Balado Field	Tillyochie	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
18	Burnbrae Field	Tillyochie	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
20	House Field	Tillyochie	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
21	Big House Field	Tillyochie	big house	n/a	field	no	1970s
22	East Neuk Field	Tillyochie	east neuk	n/a	field	no	1970s
23	Bottom Field	Tillyochie	bottom	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	7 Acre Field	Tillyrie	number acre	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
1	North Earl Haig Field	Tillyrie	north personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	North Red House Field	Tillyrie	north red house	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Old quarry field	Tillyrie	old quarry	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Tank field	Tillyrie	tank	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Clair-Airm field	Tillyrie	clair-airm	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Peaket Hat field	Tillyrie	peaket hat	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Sprattis Muir field	Tillyrie	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	High Bank field	Tillyrie	high bank	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	3 Lies field	Tillyrie	3 lies	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	North Athron Hall field	Tillyrie	north place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	South Athron Hall field	Tillyrie	south place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Long rigs field	Tillyrie	long rigs	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Earl Haigh field	Tillyrie	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	Dipper field	Tillyrie	dipper	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	Horse park	Tillyrie	horse	n/a	park	no	1970s
16	Glen field	Tillyrie	Glen	n/a	field	no	1970s
17	Colt's field	Tillyrie	colt's	n/a	field	no	1970s
18	Cottage Park	Tillyrie	cottage	n/a	park	no	1970s
19	Dairy field	Tillyrie	dairy	n/a	field	no	1970s
20	Tilly Hendry field	Tillyrie	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
21	Holton field	Tillyrie	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
22	Carlin's field	Tillyrie	carlin's	n/a	field	no	1970s
23	Drumlie Moon	Tillyrie	place name	n/a	moon	no	1970s
24	Hostel field	Tillyrie	hostel	n/a	field	no	1970s
25	Middle Bank field	Tillyrie	middle bank	n/a	field	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
26	South Red House field	Tillyrie	south red house	n/a	field	no	1970s
27	Millgate field	Tillyrie	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
28	9-acre field	Tillyrie	number acre	n/a	field	no	1970s
29	Mucket land	Tillyrie	mucket	n/a	land	no	1970s
30	Seggie field	Tillyrie	seggie	n/a	field	no	1970s
31	Y-wood	Tillyrie	y	n/a	wood	no	1970s
32	Carleith Hill	Tillyrie	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
33	Tillyrie Hill	Tillyrie	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
34	40-acre field	Tillyrie	number acre	n/a	field	no	1970s
35	Berry Brae	Tillyrie	berry	n/a	brae	no	1970s
2	Top Field	Tulliebole	top	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Penney's Field	Tulliebole	personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Garden	Tulliebole	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Water Meadow	Tulliebole	water	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
6	Water Meadow	Tulliebole	water	n/a	meadow	no	1970s
7	Valve Field	Tulliebole	Valve	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Blackdub	Tulliebole	black	n/a	dub	no	1970s
9	Wester Bog	Tulliebole	wester	n/a	bog	no	1970s
10	Park Field	Tulliebole	park	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	East Bog	Tulliebole	east	n/a	bog	no	1970s
14	Middle Bog	Tulliebole	middle	n/a	bog	no	1970s
11	Duncan's Corner	Vane Farm	personal name	n/a	corner	no	1970s
12	Vane Hill	Vane Farm	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
13	Carden Field	Vane Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	Tween Woods Below	Vane Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
15	Tween Woods Above	Vane Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
16	Bungalow Field	Vane Farm	bungalow	n/a	field	no	1970s
17	Vane Field	Vane Farm	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
18	Belowvane	Vane Farm	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
19	Loch Shore Field	Vane Farm	loch shore	n/a	field	no	1970s
20	Hedge Field	Vane Farm	hedge	n/a	field	no	1970s
21	Vane Meadows	Vane Farm	place name	n/a	meadows	no	1970s
22	Carden Point	Vane Farm	place name	n/a	point	no	1970s
1	Ryefauld	West Balgedie	rye	n/a	fauld	no	1810
2	Heugh	West Balgedie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1810
3	Meadow Head	West Balgedie	n/a	head	meadow	no	1810
4	Bank acres	West Balgedie	bank	n/a	acres	no	1810
5	Wards acres	West Balgedie	wards	n/a	acres	no	1810
6	Carsehead	West Balgedie	n/a	head	carse	no	1810
7	Long Carse	West Balgedie	long	n/a	carse	no	1810
8	Lochbank	West Balgedie	Loch	n/a	bank	no	1810
1	Wee Field	West Bowhouse	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Wee Field	West Bowhouse	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Steep Brae	West Bowhouse	steep	n/a	brae	no	1970s
4	Front Field	West Bowhouse	front	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Clay Field	West Bowhouse	clay	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	Three-cornered field	West Bowhouse	three cornered	n/a	field	no	1970s
7	Three-Cornered Field	West Bowhouse	three cornered	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Hedge Field	West Bowhouse	hedge	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Twelve Acre	West Bowhouse	twelve	n/a	acre	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
10	Nine Acre	West Bowhouse	nine	n/a	acre	no	1970s
11	The Marl	West Bowhouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Binn Fields	West Brackly	binn	n/a	fields	no	1970s
2	Bonarty Hill	West Brackly	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s
2	The Hill	West Brackly	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Hillend	West Brackly	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
4	Paranwell	West Brackly	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	The Cow Field	West Brackly	cow	n/a	field	no	1970s
6	The Paddock	West Brackly	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	The Hill Field	West Brackly	hill	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Black Knowes	West Brackly	Black	n/a	knowes	no	1970s
9	Fishtail Field	West Brackly	Fishtail	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	The Dyle Brae	West Brackly	dyle	n/a	brae	no	1970s
11	The 30 acre field	West Brackly	number acre	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	East Brackly	West Brackly	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
13	Steading Field	West Brackly	steading	n/a	field	no	1970s
14	The House Field	West Brackly	house	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	The West Field	West Brackly	west	n/a	field	no	1970s
16	The Cottage Field	West Brackly	cottage	n/a	field	no	1970s
17	Auld Kilgour's Field	West Brackly	auld and personal name	n/a	field	no	1970s
18	The 3-cornered field	West Brackly	3 cornered	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	The Brackens	West Feal	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Peter's Park	West Feal	personal name	n/a	park	no	1970s
7	Front Bank	West Feal	front	n/a	bank	no	1970s
8	Rough Bank	West Feal	rough	n/a	bank	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
9	The Meadows	West Feal	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Middle Bank	West Feal	middle	n/a	bank	no	1970s
11	Faraway Bank	West Feal	faraway	n/a	bank	no	1970s
12	Drumain Steading	West Feal	place name	n/a	steading	no	1970s
1	Gallow Hill	West Mains of Kirkness	gallow	n/a	hill	no	1970s
2	The Pond Field	West Mains of Kirkness	pond	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	East Bow	West Mains of Kirkness	east	n/a	bow	no	1970s
4	West Bow	West Mains of Kirkness	west	n/a	bow	no	1970s
5	The High Greens	West Mains of Kirkness	high	n/a	greens	no	1970s
6	The Greens	West Mains of Kirkness	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
8	Righead	West Mains of Kirkness	n/a	head	rig	no	1970s
9	High Dole	West Mains of Kirkness	high	n/a	dole	no	1970s
10	Low Dole	West Mains of Kirkness	low	n/a	dole	no	1970s
11	The Raws	West Mains of Kirkness	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
12	Navitie Park	West Mains of Kirkness	place name	n/a	park	no	1970s
13	The Braes	West Mains of Kirkness	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	The Cardownies	West Mains of Kirkness	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
15	South Case	West Mains of Kirkness	south	n/a	carse	no	1970s
16	Mid Carse	West Mains of Kirkness	mid	n/a	carse	no	1970s
17	West Carse	West Mains of Kirkness	west	n/a	carse	no	1970s
18	North Carse	West Mains of Kirkness	north	n/a	carse	no	1970s
19	Kirkness Marl	West Mains of Kirkness	place name	n/a	marl	no	1970s
20	Balbedie Marl	West Mains of Kirkness	place name	n/a	marl	no	1970s
21	West Field	West Mains of Kirkness	west	n/a	field	no	1970s
22	Kirkness Wood	West Mains of Kirkness	place name	n/a	wood	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
2	Toll Field	Wester Balgedie	toll	n/a	field	no	1795
5	Back Brae	Wester Balgedie	back	n/a	brae	no	1795
6	Fore Brae Head	Wester Balgedie	fore	head	brae	no	1795
13	Black Muir	Wester Balgedie	Black	n/a	muir	no	1810
14	Lang Muir	Wester Balgedie	Lang	n/a	muir	no	1810
15	Trouchy How	Wester Balgedie	trouchy	n/a	how	no	1810
16	The Heuch	Wester Balgedie	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1810
5	Back Hill	Wester Balgedie	back	n/a	hill	no	1837
6	Fore Hill	Wester Balgedie	fore	n/a	hill	no	1837
7	Sheding Green	Wester Balgedie	sheding	n/a	green	no	1837
8	Newlands	Wester Balgedie	new	n/a	lands	no	1837
9	Shoulder Park	Wester Balgedie	shoulder	n/a	park	no	1837
10	Upper Carrey	Wester Balgedie	upper	n/a	carrey	no	1837
11	Middle Carrey	Wester Balgedie	middle	n/a	carrey	no	1837
12	Ewe Fauld	Wester Balgedie	ewe	n/a	fauld	no	1837
2	Toll Field	Wester Balgedie	toll	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Fore Braehead	Wester Balgedie Commonty (part)	fore	head	brae	no	1795
2	Back Brae	Wester Balgedie Commonty (part)	back	n/a	brae	no	1795
7	Kippit Hill	Wester Balgedie Commonty (part)	Kippit	n/a	hill	no	1795
8	Well Craig	Wester Balgedie Commonty (part)	well	n/a	craig	no	1795
9	Blue Brae	Wester Balgedie Commonty (part)	Blue	n/a	brae	no	1795
1	Fore Hill	Wester Balgedie Commonty (part)	fore	n/a	hill	no	1837

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
2	Back Hill	Wester Balgedie Commonty (part)	back	n/a	hill	no	1837
1	Pipe Line Park	Wester Coldrain	pipe line	n/a	park	no	1970s
2	10 Acre	Wester Coldrain	number	n/a	acre	no	1970s
3	Old Road Field	Wester Coldrain	old road	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Behind the Cottages	Wester Coldrain	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	Point Field	Wester Coldrain	point	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Turnip Field	Wester Coldrain	turnip	n/a	field	no	1970s
9	Pipe Line Field	Wester Coldrain	pipe line	n/a	field	no	1970s
10	Wee Road Field	Wester Coldrain	wee road	n/a	field	no	1970s
11	Three Cornered Field	Wester Coldrain	three corners	n/a	field	no	1970s
12	Front of House Field	Wester Coldrain	front of house	n/a	field	no	1970s
13	Wee Field	Wester Coldrain	wee	n/a	field	no	1970s
15	Long Park	Wester Coldrain	long	n/a	park	no	1970s
16	America	Wester Coldrain	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
1	Boghall	Wester Downiesdrum	bog	n/a	hall	no	1970s
2	Ladies Hall	Wester Downiesdrum	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Blashie Field	Wester Downiesdrum	blashie	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	View Field	Wester Downiesdrum	view	n/a	field	no	1970s
5	Back of House	Wester Downiesdrum	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	Broom Field	Wester Downiesdrum	broom	n/a	field	no	1970s
1	Meadows	Westercleish	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
2	Burn Field	Westercleish	burn	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Big Field	Westercleish	big	n/a	field	no	1970s
4	Cleish Hill	Westercleish	place name	n/a	hill	no	1970s

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
12	Tillypenny	Westhall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
14	The Meadows	Westhall	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Knock Wood	Whistlebrae and Craigomeigle	knock	n/a	wood	no	1970s
20	West Whistlemount	Whistlemount	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1896
21	Whistlemount	Whistlemount	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1896
22	Lower West Whistlemount	Whistlemount	n/a	n/a	n/a	x	1896
23	Lower East Whistlemount	Whistlemount	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1896
24	Lodge Park	Whistlemount	lodge	n/a	park	no	1896
24	Field Above Lodge Park	Whistlemount	n/a	above place name	field	no	1896
30	Craigend	Whistlemount	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1896
31	East of Whistlemount	Whistlemount	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1896
1	Kirk Field	Whitegates	kirk	n/a	field	no	1970s
2	Kirk Field	Whitegates	kirk	n/a	field	no	1970s
3	Charley's Hope	Whitegates	personal name	n/a	hope	no	1970s
4	The Moss	Whitegates	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
5	The Moss	Whitegates	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
6	The Moss	Whitegates	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
7	Arndean Field	Whitegates	place name	n/a	field	no	1970s
8	Whitegates	Whitegates	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
9	Whitegates	Whitegates	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
10	Whitegates	Whitegates	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1970s
3	Kilmagadwood	Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss	place name	n/a	wood	no	1830
4	Portmoak [sic] Glebe	Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss	place name	n/a	glebe	no	1830

Field no.	Field Name	Farm	Pre-qualifying specific	Post-qualifying specific	Generic	Simplex	Year
7	Gangs	Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1830
8	Commonty	Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1830
8	Peat Potts [sic]	Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss	n/a	n/a	n/a	no	1830
11	Heathers	Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1830
12	Heads	Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	1830
13	Black Hag	Whole Commonty of Portmoak Moss	black	n/a	hag	no	1830

Chapter 5. Case Study III: Street names

5.1. Introduction

It has been stated that street names are currently a highly productive part of the toponymicon (Hough, 2016a:5). Furthermore, Scots elements are found in streets throughout Scotland. Given this factor and their productivity, it may be presumed that street names would provide useful evidence of the present-day Scottish lexicon. The current study will seek to assess whether this is the case by considering street names coined for several recently built housing developments in the west central belt. The study will also examine the street names of five areas over the last two centuries: Glasgow city centre, the Gorbals, Drumchapel, Bearsden, and Baillieston. This diachronic dimension will allow for an insight into how the relationship between the lexicon and street names has evolved. General backgrounds of the areas studied and an overview of street naming procedures will be given. The methodology will then be outlined followed by a discussion of three overall features of street naming: name changes, group naming and the definite article. Generics and specifics will then be considered in terms of changes over time as well as variations by place. Finally, the use of figurative language in the names will be addressed.

5.2. Background of areas studied

The following sections provide information about each of the areas from which street names were collected. The five areas studied diachronically will be discussed first with an outline of how each has developed. Focus will then turn to the newer developments which are based in twelve different areas and were built over the last decade (2007-2017). The inclusion of these newer developments will allow for a fuller picture of how street names have developed and continue to do so up to the present day. They also allow for an examination of current street naming policies (see section 5.3). Although all the areas studied are located within the broad area of the west central belt, they vary in terms of centrality and nature. Some areas, like Glasgow city centre, the Gorbals and Partick, are urban and central whilst others, like Bearsden and Baillieston, are suburban towns which have expanded

mainly as a result of large-scale planned housing developments, both social and private.

5.2.2. Areas studied diachronically

5.2.2.1. Glasgow city centre

The city centre today is bounded by the M8 to the north and west and the River Clyde to the south with the Saltmarket, High Street and Castle Street forming its eastern boundary. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the city underwent great development as the tobacco trade, and, later, the textile industry boomed drawing wealth and people into the city (Maver, 2014:83-84, 170-172). The industrial and trading past of the city is reflected in many of its street names. *Buchanan Street*, for instance, commemorates the tobacco merchant, Andrew Buchanan whilst *Jamaica Street* highlights the city's trading connections within the British Empire. The city centre continued to grow into the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

5.2.2.2. The Gorbals

The Gorbals is located on the south side of the Clyde, roughly opposite Glasgow city centre. Like the city centre, the growth of industry led to the area's expansion over the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (McCall, 2015). The Gorbals experienced further change following World War II as slum clearances saw the demolition of dilapidated tenements and the construction of high rise flats (McCall, 2015). Over the last decade or so, these high rises have been gradually pulled down as part of a regeneration program which has also resulted in new streets being created and some existing streets being redesigned and renamed.

5.2.2.3. Drumchapel

Drumchapel is located in the far northwest of Glasgow and originated as a small village, having only sixteen streets in 1938. This original settlement is now known as *Old Drumchapel*, with *New Drumchapel* being used to refer to the expansive social housing development established in the 1950s to manage Glasgow's housing shortage (Maver, 2014:264-265). The mid-twentieth century was therefore a time of

great change for the area with close to one hundred new street names being coined. Like the Gorbals, recent years have seen further developments, though in the case of Drumchapel on a far smaller scale. Drumchapel is the only one of the five areas studied diachronically to have no street name changes.

5.2.2.4. Bearsden

Bearsden lies to the northwest of Glasgow, bordering Drumchapel. The town began as a hamlet of large villas and mansions (East Dunbartonshire Council, 2006). The establishment of Bearsden railway station in 1863 transformed this hamlet into a wealthy commuter town for Glasgow and in 1913, Scotland's first garden suburb, Westerton, was built within Bearsden (East Dunbartonshire Council, 2006). As in the Gorbals and Drumchapel, further expansion took place during the mid-twentieth century as several private housing estates were constructed. The town continues to grow with further smaller developments built in recent years.

5.2.2.5. Baillieston

Baillieston is a suburban area located in the east of Glasgow. Like Drumchapel and Bearsden, it began as a village, in this instance one focused on the mining industry (OS1/21/49/64; Groome, 1882:108). The area grew gradually over the course of the 1900s due to several residential developments. It continued to expand into the 2000s and through to the present day with three new developments completed in 2017 alone.

5.2.3. Recent housing developments

5.2.3.1. Anniesland – off Netherton Road

Anniesland is situated in the west end of Glasgow. The new development included in this study was built in 2008 off an existing road and comprises seven residential streets.

5.2.3.2. Bishopton – Dargavel Village

Bishopton is a village about twelve miles from Glasgow. The focus here was on Dargavel Village, a development begun in 2013 and scheduled for completion in

2025. As well as several homes, it will include a school and shops. To date, twenty-three streets have been completed and named.

5.2.3.3. Cambuslang – Newton Farm and unnamed development

Cambuslang is a town to the southeast of Glasgow. Two developments from this area were considered: an unnamed development from 2007 and Newton Farm built in 2017. The earlier site has twelve residential streets. The later development is built on the former site of Newton Farm and has twenty-five streets. Like Dargavel Village in Bishopton, this newer development includes a school as well as several houses.

5.2.3.4. Carntyne – Eastfields and unnamed development

Carntyne is an area in northwest Glasgow. Again, two developments took place over the last decade. The first was built in 2007 and comprises eight streets whilst the second was built in 2016 and has seven streets.

5.2.3.5. Dalmarnock – Commonwealth Village

Dalmarnock is an area to the east of Glasgow city centre. The development considered here originated as the athletes' village for the 2014 Commonwealth Games hosted by Glasgow. It has since become a regular residential area and is comprised of seventeen streets.

5.2.3.6. Hamilton – Earnock Glen

Hamilton is the largest town in South Lanarkshire. The development included in this study was built in 2015 on the site of the now demolished Earnock High School and has four streets.

5.2.3.7. Newton Mearns – Templar Heights, Mearns Green and Hillfield Brae

Newton Mearns is a suburban town about seven miles southwest of Glasgow. Two developments were constructed in 2014: Templar Heights which has six streets and Mearns Green which has four. A third development, Hillfield Brae, was completed in 2015 and comprises fourteen streets.

5.2.3.8. Parkhead – Belvidere Village

Parkhead is an area in the east end of Glasgow. Belvidere Village was built in 2012 on the site of the former Belvidere hospital and has six streets.

5.2.3.9. Partick – Glasgow Harbour

Partick is located in the west end of Glasgow. The development considered from this area was built in 2010 and lies on the banks of the Clyde, on the site of the now closed Meadowside shipyard. It has four streets.

5.2.3.10. Renfrew – Ferry Village

Renfrew is a town west of Glasgow, on the south side of the Clyde. Ferry Village is located close to Braehead Shopping Centre and comprises eighteen streets. It was built between 2012 and 2016.

5.2.3.11. Stepps – Frankfield Loch

Stepps is a town about five miles northeast of Glasgow. The development here, Frankfield Loch, was completed in 2013 and has six streets.

5.2.3.12. Uddingston – Sunnymead

Uddingston is a town located roughly seven miles from Glasgow. Sunnymead is a small residential development built in 2013 and has six streets.

5.3. Street naming in Scotland

In Scotland, the power of street naming is devolved to the council in whose jurisdiction the street name is located. Names submitted by developers for new builds must therefore be approved by the relevant council board. The areas examined in the present study come under the authority of seven different councils. Glasgow City Council is responsible for the majority of areas in the study, covering Anniesland, Carntyne, Cowglen, the city centre, the Gorbals, Dalmarnock, Drumchapel, Parkhead and Partick. The remaining areas are spread between five councils: Bearsden falls under East Dunbartonshire Council; Dumbarton under West

Dunbartonshire Council; Cambuslang, East Kilbride, Hamilton and Uddingston under South Lanarkshire; Chapelhall and Stepps under North Lanarkshire Council; Newton Mearns under East Renfrewshire Council and Renfrew under Renfrewshire Council.

Each of these councils offers varying levels of guidance regarding street naming. The most minimal approaches are taken by East Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and East Dunbartonshire. East Renfrewshire states simply that: '[w]e are happy to consider requests for street names from developers. Proposals for new street names will be sent to the local area Councillors for consideration prior to approval' (East Renfrewshire Council, accessed 07/12/17). South Lanarkshire adopts a similar approach but adds the caveat that street names must not be duplicated (South Lanarkshire Council, accessed 07/12/17). Likewise, East Dunbartonshire takes a fairly open approach to street naming with its only regulations stating that streets should not be named after living persons and that full personal names should be avoided as should punctuation (East Dunbartonshire Council, accessed 07/12/17).

The remaining four councils, Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire offer more detailed outlines for street naming within their respective areas. Each of these councils makes a distinction between specifics and generics, although not using this terminology. Glasgow City and West Dunbartonshire both refer to 'suffix[es]' whilst North Lanarkshire distinguishes a set of 'special considerations for street name endings' (Glasgow City Council; West Dunbartonshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, Renfrewshire Council, all accessed 07/12/17). The concern for each of these councils is that the meaning of generics should be applicable to the streets they name. For example, *crescent* ought to be reserved for crescent-shaped streets whilst *avenue* should denote a wide, tree-lined street. Both Glasgow City Council and West Dunbartonshire Council use the phrase 'appropriate suffix' when outlining such policies whilst North Lanarkshire Council writes that generics which 'have specific meanings should reflect the streets they name' (Glasgow City Council; West Dunbartonshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, all accessed 07/12/17). Similarly, Renfrewshire notes that 'the second part of the street name (for example 'Street' as in 'Cotton Street') should reflect the nature of the development' (Renfrewshire Council, accessed

07/12/17). Thus, the meaning of generics seems to play a key role in street naming for each of these three councils.

Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire Councils also show similarities regarding specifics. Particularly, all four state that the background and/or historical names of the area where new streets are built will be taken into account (Glasgow City Council; West Dunbartonshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, Renfrewshire Council, all accessed 07/12/17). North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire, which both offer the fullest guidelines, also state a preference for specifics which connect somehow with the local area, for instance referencing local wildlife and flora or commemorating a notable local figure (West Dunbartonshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, both accessed 07/12/17). West Dunbartonshire, however, goes further to state that they avoid 'those names which are capable of deliberate misinterpretation or with adverse connotations' (West Dunbartonshire Council, accessed 07/12/17). Additionally, like East Dunbartonshire, both these councils also prefer not to name streets using an individual's full name or after persons still living (West Dunbartonshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, both accessed 07/12/17). They also exclude punctuation such as apostrophes to indicate possession (West Dunbartonshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, both accessed 07/12/17). For reasons of practicality, like South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and North Lanarkshire Councils do not duplicate names with North Lanarkshire also avoiding names which sound similar (West Dunbartonshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, both accessed 07/12/17). West Dunbartonshire, meanwhile, aims to select names which are easily pronounced and spelt (West Dunbartonshire Council, accessed 07/12/17). Finally, North Lanarkshire is the only council to acknowledge that it aims to 'give consideration to Gaelic and Scots origins of place names' (North Lanarkshire Council, accessed 07/12/17).

Whilst Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire councils take a broadly similar approach to specifics in many respects, there is divergence among the three as to how they regard group naming. North Lanarkshire explicitly states its opposition to the practice of reusing the same specific with different generics, noting that 'in general, we try to avoid [...] the

same name being repeated, but with different endings (for example, Well Street, Well Lane, Well Road and so on) (North Lanarkshire Council, accessed 07/12/17). By contrast, Glasgow City Council would appear to support this type of group naming, stating that 'wherever possible, an existing name with appropriate suffix (e.g. Court, Gardens, Terrace) will be used' (Glasgow City Council, accessed 07/12/17). The position of West Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire on repeating specifics falls somewhere between North Lanarkshire's and Glasgow City's stances as they prefer that the naming strategy be reserved for streets which are geographically close together (Renfrewshire Council, West Dunbartonshire Council, both accessed 07/12/17). In addition to the group naming tactic of repeating specifics, one council, West Dunbartonshire, also addresses the method of naming streets according to a particular semantic category. The council's guidelines note that names should 'follow the current theme within an existing area wherever possible. […] If it is not possible to use an existing theme or the development involves new street names, a new theme will be considered' (West Dunbartonshire Council, accessed 07/12/17). So, whilst it may not be enthusiastic about the repetition of specifics, West Dunbartonshire does appear to promote group naming in which street names are coined with reference to a given semantic category.

In summary, the devolution of street naming responsibility to local councils has led to notable variety in the amount of guidance offered, ranging from the few lines set out by East Renfrewshire council to the several regulations put in place by North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire councils. Moreover, there is disagreement between councils as to what is acceptable practice, particularly with regards to group naming as discussed above. However, there are a number of commonalities between councils including the desire to reference the local area through specifics and to have generics accurately describe the streets they name.

5.4. Data Collection

Street names from five areas – Glasgow city centre, the Gorbals, Drumchapel, Bearsden and Baillieston – were collected using maps dating from the late 1700s onwards into the 1950s. Google Maps was then used to gather names coined in the later twentieth and then twenty-first centuries. When these names belonged to newer developments, estate agent advertisements could often provide dates. For

instance, street names within a Baillieston development called Lowlands were dated through advertisements by the developer, Persimmon. In other cases, council planning records offered rough dates. For example, Glasgow City Council issued a building warrant for a new build off Foswell Drive in Drumchapel in mid-2000. Including the most recent developments, these five areas had a total of 1231 names. When collecting names from each of these five areas, only newly coined ones were recorded including instances where existing streets have undergone a name change.

In addition to those five areas studied diachronically, street names were also collected from housing developments built between 2007 and 2017 to give a clearer overview of present day street naming. These newer names were collected using developers' plans as well as Google Maps for instances where names were not included on the original plans. As detailed in section 5.2.3., these developments ranged in size from just a few streets to twenty-five, with the average number being eight. Overall, 198 recently coined street names were recorded.

Once the names from both older and newer streets had been collected, they were grouped into periods of fifty years: 1750-1799; 1800-1849; 1850-1899; 1900-1949; 1950-1999 and 2000-2017, to allow for snapshots of the street names over time. The number of names collected per period is shown in table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1. Number of street names collected per time periods

Period	No. of names collected	Areas
1750-1799	50	Glasgow city centre
1800-1849	137	Glasgow city centre; Baillieston; Bearsden; Drumchapel; the Gorbals
1850-1899	94	Glasgow city centre; Baillieston; Bearsden; Drumchapel; the Gorbals
1900-1949	315	Glasgow city centre; Baillieston; Bearsden; Drumchapel; the Gorbals
1950-1999	497	Glasgow city centre; Baillieston; Bearsden; Drumchapel; the Gorbals
2000-2017	300	Glasgow city centre; Baillieston; Bearsden; Drumchapel; the Gorbals; Anniesland; Bishopton; Cambuslang; Carntyne; Chapelhall; Cowglen; Dalmarnock; Dumbarton; East Kilbride; Hamilton; Newton Mearns; Parkhead; Partick; Renfrew; Stepps; Uddingston

5.5. Analysis

All street names, except six, contained both a generic and at least one qualifying element. Three of those which did not follow this structure were instances of names transferred wholesale without a generic being added. In all three cases, the sources of these transferred names can be seen in earlier maps: *Mannofield* and *Westend* in Bearsden as well as *Laigh Crosshill* in Baillieston are all named from houses located near to where the respective streets were built. In the case of the last two names, *Westend* and *Laigh Crosshill*, information from the Ordnance Survey Name Books from the mid nineteenth century confirms these as house names (OS1/9/14/90; OS1/21/49/63). In many other street names, place names have been transferred but become specifics with a generic added. For example, *Balvie Avenue* in Drumchapel takes its specific from a farm and the specific in *Chesters Road* in Bearsden is transferred from a house name (OS1/9/14/23; Dumbartonshire Sheet XXIII.SE (includes: New Kilpatrick (1899)). The motivation for *Westend, Mannofield*

and *Laigh Crosshill* not being adapted to the typical street name structure is unclear.

The remaining three street names without a specific plus generic structure are *The Crescent* and *The Poplars*, both located in Bearsden, and *Saltmarket* in Glasgow city centre. In the last example, *Saltmarket,* it is possible that the generic has been lost; in a map from the late eighteenth century (McArthur, 1778) the name appears as *Saltmarket Street*, a form also cited by MacIntosh (1902) in his *Origins and History of Glasgow Street Names*. However, both of these sources also add *street* onto *Bridgegate, Candleriggs, Rottenraw* and *Trongate,* names which would appear to have generics already (*gate, riggs* and *raw* respectively) (McArthur, 1778; MacIntosh, 1902). The form *Saltmarket Street* may therefore be erroneous.

Street names containing only one element aside from the definite article are also reported in Woking by Rosset and Daniels (2001:138-140). The Woking instances, such as *The Grove,* are first discussed under a section detailing the use of natural features as specifics and are described as being 'specificless generics or genericless specifics, depending on the point of view' (Rosset and Daniels, 2001:138). In a later section, these names are discussed again under the heading 'isolated specifics' and are stated to be a relatively recent trend, dating from the late nineteenth century (Rosset and Daniels, 2001:139-140). In the current study, street names such as *The Crescent* are classified as simplexes. This decision is in keeping with the terminology used in the Case Study II which in turn is adapted from that set out by UNGEGN (2002). In this terminology, *simplex* is used to denote toponyms without a clear generic or specific (see further section 4.3).

Turning to those street names which did contain multiple elements, specifics always precede generics as seen in *Westerton Avenue* in Bearsden and *Yementry Court* in Cambuslang. Several names also contain affixes which modify existing street names such as *South Frederick Street* in Glasgow. In most of instances, these affixes are cardinal directions. They can either be prefixed to a street name, as in *South Frederick Street* above, or postfixed as in *Camstradden Drive East.* As has been reported in English settlement names, these cardinal direction affixes overwhelmingly act as prefixes rather than postfixes (Hough, 2016b:89). Outwith cardinal directions, *old,* though not *new,* is found as an affix in four street names

including *Old Rutherglen Road* in the Gorbals. In one instance, *upper* appears as an affix in *Upper Glenburn Road,* Bearsden which was formerly known as *Glenburn Road West*. Bölcskei (2010:102-104) notes that in major place names, affixes serve to differentiate multiple places with the same name, allowing them to function effectively as identifiers. This function is also sometimes present in the street names as they may be used to distinguish streets with otherwise identical names which are in close proximity, such as *Glenburn Road* and *Upper Glenburn Road* in Bearsden. More commonly, though, affixes name different sections of the same street such as *North Hanover Street* and *South Hanover Street* in Glasgow. As in Case Study II (see section 4.3), it can be seen that affixes function like specifics with both serving to qualify another element. As in the previous study, then, affixes are considered as specifics.

Moving on to discuss specifics in more detail, these could be lexical items or names, either personal or place. With regards to personal names, although a number of councils state their opposition to using full names in street names, examples of this practice can be found, including *Thomas Tunnock Grove* in Uddingston and *Norman MacLeod Crescent* in Bearsden. From the present corpus of street names, the use of an individual's full name appears to be a relatively recent phenomenon; the earliest example is *Nelson Mandela Place* in Glasgow city centre which dates from 1986 with most other instances being found in developments in the 2010s. More commonly, only a surname is used as a specific as in *Dickson's Brae* in Baillieston and *Buchanan Street* in Glasgow city centre. Instances of only a first name being used are also found such as *Alice Street* in the Gorbals and *Iain Drive* in Bearsden. Often, these streets were named after monarchs such as *George Square* in Glasgow city centre named for King George III (Foreman, 2007:77). In such cases, the motivation of using only a first name, the name by which the monarch would be known, is clear. In other instances, though, such as *Alice Street* and *Iain Drive* above, the reasoning behind the use of a first name rather than a surname, as is the more usual practice, is uncertain. Finally, saints' names are also used as street name specifics such as *St Valentine Terrace* in the Gorbals and *St Mungo Street* in Glasgow city centre.

In terms of specifics drawn from place names, a number of different types were identified. These were: countries such as *Portugal Street* in the Gorbals and *Jamaica Street* in Glasgow city centre; towns and cities such as *Drumchapel Road* in Drumchapel and *Edinburgh Road* in Baillieston; islands such as *Tiree Gardens* in Bearsden and *Jura Terrace* in Cambuslang; houses, estates and farms such as *Holm Crescent* in Newton Mearns and *Methlan Park Gardens* in Dumbarton; named topographic features such as hills, mountains and rivers as in *Clyde Street* in the Gorbals and *Culvain Avenue* in Bearsden; and buildings which were formerly located on the site of the street such as *Belvidere Avenue* in Parkhead (after Belvidere hospital) and *Ritz Place* in the Gorbals (after the Ritz Cinema). In the current study, specifics which were drawn from existing streets, including those recycled from lost street names, were considered to be place names. Examples of such names include *Elmfoot Grove* in the Gorbals which was based on *Elmfoot Street*, a street lost during the regeneration of the area and *Horseshoe Lane* which leads off *Horseshoe Road* in Bearsden.

Generally, it was possible to determine whether a personal or place name was being used as a specific. For example, in a number of instances, the individual after whom a street was named was known such as *Buchanan Street,* named after the tobacco merchant and Lord Provost, Andrew Buchanan (see e.g. McIntosh, 1902). Similarly, the place after which a street was named could also often be identified such as *Belvidere* named after the former Belvidere Hospital, the site of which the development was built on. In other cases, group naming acted as a guide to whether a personal or place name was being employed as a specific. For example, the first element of *Hamilton Gate* in Dalmarnock may be either a surname or a place name. As the street is located in the former Commonwealth Village alongside a number of unambiguous place name specifics such as *Vancouver Walk, Melbourne Place* and *Gold Coast Lane,* it is probable that *Hamilton* in this particular street name is a place name from another Commonwealth country, fitting with the theme of the development. Similarly, the first elements of *Annan Drive* and *Conon Avenue* were ruled out as surnames due to them being coined as part of a group of names drawing on Scottish river names as specifics such as *Tweed Drive* and *Doon Crescent*. However, it was not always immediately clear in areas where street names coined contemporaneously were drawn from both place names and

personal names as locative surnames could be mistaken for place names and vice versa. One such area was the Gorbals where *Buchan Street* was recorded alongside names drawing on Scottish place names such as *Inverkip Street* and *Carnoustie Street* as well as streets with surname specifics such as *Herbertson Street* and *Gilmour Street*. When, as in the case of *Buchan Street*, it could not be determined what type of name was being used, these streets were considered as having undetermined names as specifics.

As well as names, specifics could also be taken from the lexicon. Such elements were in the minority with only a quarter of street names having lexical specifics. Specifics composed of lexical items were allocated to one of twenty-two categories. The categories were based somewhat on the sixty categories used for Woking street name specifics by Rosset and Daniels (2001:130-141) and the seven used for Kenilworth street names by Hilton (2001:8-12). As these studies included those specifics which drew upon the onomasticon, categories had to be adapted for the current study which only considers specifics taken from the lexicon. Hence, sub-categories in Hilton's (2001:8-12) study sometimes became main categories in the present study. For example, some of the Scottish street names include terms relating to farming and these were classed together under AGRICULTURE which was a sub-category under HUMAN ACTIVITY in Hilton (2001:8). Additionally, some categories used in these previous works were not applicable to the Scottish names such as FOLKLORE AND SUPERNATURAL and FOOD AND DRINK (Rosset and Daniels, 2001:134). On the other hand, the categories put forward in these studies did not encompass all the specifics in the current study and it was necessary to add new ones. For instance, there were street names referencing education and these were categorised together under EDUCATION. In some cases, the *Historical Thesaurus of English* provided guidance on categorisation. The *Historical Thesaurus of English* was also used to identify categories which may be collapsed together in order to reduce the sixty categories established by Rosset and Daniels (2001). For instance, PLANTS was determined to be an overarching category to cover the TREES, WOODLANDS, PLANTS AND CROPS and FLOWERS categories set out by Rosset and Daniels (2001:131-133).

When sorting specifics, it became apparent that some could be considered as fitting in more than one category. For example, *Braefoot* in *Braefoot Lane*, could

belong to either the NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY category or the POSITION category. In such cases, it had to be decided how the street was being construed; in essence what was the more salient aspect of the specific. With regards to *Braefoot*, it was determined that the street's main construal was its position, being at the bottom of a brae. The specific was therefore assigned to the POSITION category. Specifics categorised under BUILDINGS could potentially be classified differently, according to their purpose. For example, *Mosque* in *Mosque Avenue* could be seen as belonging to RELIGION. However, all these names are derived from the presence of a particular building: *Mosque Avenue*, for instance, is home to the Glasgow Central Mosque. Moreover, analysing such specifics as *mosque* in terms of their purpose would eliminate BUILDINGS which has been a prominent category in other street name studies (e.g. Hilton, 2001: 8; Rosset and Daniels, 2001:131).

Further, in some street names, a cardinal direction would precede or follow a street name with another onomastic specific or an existing street name, such as *North Frederick Street* or *Glenburn Road West* In such instances, the cardinal direction was counted as a lexical specific.

Table 5.2 below displays the twenty-two categories with examples of each as well as the number of specifics belonging to each category. The categories are ordered by frequency.

Table 5.2. Street name specific categories

Category	Example	Frequency
PLANTS	*Buttercup Place* (Newton Mearns), *Pear Tree Drive* (Stepps)	54
CARDINAL DIRECTION	*North View* (Bearsden), *South Terrace* (Glasgow city centre)	52
NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY	*Loch Road* (Stepps), *Southdeen Avenue* (Drumchapel)	43
POSITION	*Back Wynd* (Glasgow city centre), *Waterside Street* (the Gorbals)	29
AGRICULTURE	*Pendicle Road* (Bearsden), *Wheatsheaf Wynd* (Cambuslang)	26
TRADE AND INDUSTRY	*Investment Way* (Cowglen), *Ropework Lane* (Glasgow city centre)	23

ANIMALS	*Goose Dubbs* (Glasgow city centre), *Lapwing Crescent* (Renfrew)	21
BUILDING	*Church Street* (Baillieston), *Grammar School Wynd* (Glasgow city centre)	18
ROYALTY AND ARISTOCRACY	*Jubilee Gardens* (Bearsden), *King Street* (Glasgow city centre and the Gorbals)	14
MISCELLANEOUS	*Love Loan* (Glasgow city centre), *Switchback Road* (Bearsden)	12
INFRASTRUCTURE	*Bridgegate* (Glasgow city centre), *Station Road* (Baillieston and Bearsden)	9
AGE	*Old Calrig Way* (Newton Mearns), *Old Wynd* (the Gorbals)	9
SIZE	*Long Row* (Baillieston), *Narrow Street* (the Gorbals)	8
IMPORTANCE	*High Street* (Glasgow city centre and the Gorbals), *Main Street* (Baillieston and the Gorbals)	6
RELIGION	*Blackfriars Street* (Glasgow city centre), *Canon Lane* (Glasgow city centre)	7
SPORTS AND RECREATION	*Golf Drive* (Drumchapel), *Sportsfield Road* (Hamilton)	6
GOVERNANCE	*Provost Way* (the Gorbals), *Union Place* (Glasgow city centre)	5
EDUCATION	*Scholars Wynd* (Hamilton), *Teacher Street* (Hamilton)	3
HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT	*Roman Road* (Bearsden), *The Antonine Road* (Drumchapel)	3
SHAPE	*Crescent Road* (Bearsden), *Horse Shoe Road* (Bearsden)	2
COLOUR	*Whitehurst* (Bearsden)	1

With regards to generics, these could be divided into two types: those which denoted thoroughfares, such as *street, road* and *path,* and those which did not, such as *brae, bank* and *grove*. Those generic elements which did not denote a type of thoroughfare typically referred metonymically to an aspect of the street they named (see further section 5.9).

Lastly, with regards to both specifics and generics, elements which are predominantly Scots were separated from those shared with English. The status of elements was determined by their entries in the OED; those, like *gate* 'a way, road, or path' which were marked as 'now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*', were taken to be Scots (OED 2 s.v. *gate* n.2.I.1.a.). As all the elements considered were found in the OED, unlike in the case of field names, SND did not need to be consulted as it does not contain words shared with English.

5.6. Overall trends

The three following sections discuss street name changes, group naming and the definite article, features which are found throughout the street name corpus.

5.6.1. Street name changes

A small number of the street names in the current study, around five percent, changed over time. Names in the two most central areas, Glasgow city centre and the Gorbals, were the most liable to change, although Bearsden saw four changes. The difference between areas may be due to how they developed; three of the areas studied diachronically, Bearsden, Baillieston and Drumchapel, owe many of their names to planned, often themed, developments built from the mid-twentieth century onwards. By contrast, Glasgow city centre and the Gorbals grew more gradually and, until recently in the Gorbals, without much planned, marketed development. Street name changes are found from 1792 into the twenty-first century, although later street name changes are confined to the Gorbals, aligning with its regeneration.

In just one instance, a name change appeared to be an Anglicisation of a Scots street name: *Bell's Wynd* in Glasgow city centre becomes *Bell's Street* in 1807. The case of *Bell's Wynd* potentially mirrors the street name changes which took place in St. Andrews (Scott, 2008:85-86, see further section 2.5.3). However, there are more instances of the reverse process whereby Scots elements are introduced in the new name such as *Naburn Street* and *Spring Lane* in the Gorbals which become *Naburn Gate* and *Spring Wynd* in the twenty-first century. It is possible that these name changes reflect attitude changes towards Scots (see further section 5.7.1).

Turning to the reasons behind name changes, in the case of the Gorbals, practicality appears to have been the motivation behind early renamings. Until the early nineteenth century, some names were shared between the Gorbals and Glasgow city centre across the river such as *Queen Street* and *High Street*. Given the two areas' close proximity, it is unsurprising that these names were changed so as to avoid any confusion, with *Queen Street* becoming *Commerce Street* and *High Street* becoming *Main Street*, the latter noticeably maintaining its semantic meaning.

Remaining with the Gorbals, a set of name changes has also taken place recently as part of the regeneration program in which specifics have been maintained but generics that were originally *street* have been changed to a variety of elements. For example, *Alice Street* has become *Alice Terrace* and *Fauldhouse Street* has become *Fauldhouse Way*. These street name changes are perhaps due to a drive to remarket the Gorbals in a more positive light, drawing on more attractive, or, as Hilton (2001:8) puts it, 'upmarket', generics. The desire to make streets sound more attractive could also be behind *The Crescent* in Bearsden becoming *Horse Shoe Road* in the early twentieth century.

In a few instances, street names are renamed to commemorate notable individuals, such *Cotton Street* which became *Cochrane Street* after the tobacco merchant and Lord Provost, Andrew Cochrane (Foreman, 2007:47-50). In at least one instance, such a change has been politically motivated; *George's Place* in Glasgow city centre was renamed *Nelson Mandela Place* in 1986 to show the city's opposition to apartheid.

Although street name changes in the current study were not particularly common, the motivations behind them do highlight important aspects of street naming. The examples of Gorbals street names which changed to avoid duplication with nearby Glasgow names stress the practical function of street names. Other name changes, however, may speak to the value of connotative meaning in street names.

5.6.2. Group naming

Særheim (2007) highlights group naming as a feature of Norwegian street naming from the mid-twentieth century onwards. Two types of this naming are identified: thematic group naming, where street names within an area contain elements drawn from a particular semantic category, and the repeated use of one specific with varying generics. Both of these naming strategies are found in the Scottish data. With regards to thematic naming, motivation behind the choice of theme is sometimes apparent. For example, all the streets within the former Commonwealth Village in Dalmarnock were given Commonwealth cities as their specifics, including *Kuala Lumpur Lane, Melbourne Place* and *Cardiff Court*. In the Newton Farm development in Cambuslang, specifics draw on agricultural terms such as *Wheatsheaf Wynd, Bale Avenue* and *Plough Court*, with names also drawn from animals associated with farming such as *Collie Wynd*. In the majority of instances, however, the reasons behind a thematic choice remain obscure and may be result from developers seeking to choose words with positive connotations so as to create a pleasant-sounding group of street names. For instance, the Hillfield Brae development in Newton Mearns uses specifics drawing on plants, particularly flowers with names including *Clover Place, Primrose Avenue, Violet Place* and *Birchview Grove*. These thematic names, alongside name changes potentially motivated by aesthetic reasons, highlight street names as marketing tools for developers, a feature not seen in the other types of names covered in this thesis.

The second type of group naming, in which one specific is used in multiple street names, is also found in the present study. A particularly notable example is the Belvidere Village development in Parkhead which has six streets sharing only two specifics: *Belvidere* found in *Belvidere Avenue, Belvidere Gate* and *Belvidere Terrace*; and *Springbank,* found in *Springbank Court, Springbank Crescent* and *Springbank Gardens*. This type of group naming is sometimes combined with thematic naming. For example, the Ferry Village development in Renfrew frequently draws on specifics denoting birds as well as natural topographic features. However, it also repeats specifics as exemplified by *Lapwing Crescent* and *Lapwing Road; Whimbrel Way* and *Whimbrel Wynd* and *Mulberry Road* and *Mulberry Square*.

Despite councils' differing attitudes towards group naming, it is fairly common in the current corpus of street names, with around thirty percent belonging to this type. As in Norway, this strategy of naming seems to have begun in the mid-twentieth century and is typical of planned housing developments. The shift towards group naming is exemplified by Bearsden. The earliest names in this area, dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, are not themed and often draw on nearby house names such as *Westend* and *Chesters Road* or describe features of the streets they name such as *The Crescent, Kirk Road* and *Station Road.* The expansion of Bearsden in the mid-1900s through a series of housing developments coincides with the emergence of group naming. For instance, branching off *Coronation Way* are a number of streets based on royal residences such as *Balmoral Drive* and *Birkhall Drive* whilst elsewhere, another group of names is based on Scottish Rivers, amongst them *Tay Road, Spey Road* and *Forth Road*. Names reliant on the same specific are also found such as *Roman Avenue, Roman Gardens* and *Roman Drive*, all of which take their specific from the older *Roman Road* off which they branch. The preference for group naming becomes even more apparent in twenty-first century developments as the percentage of street names coined as part of a group rises to seventy percent.

5.6.3. The definite article

The definite article officially occurs three times in the street name corpus: *The Crescent* and *The Poplars* in Bearsden, and *The Antonine Road* in Drumchapel. Additionally, although it is not recorded on maps as such, *Saltmarket* regularly appears as *the Saltmarket*. Evidence of its usage can be seen online; of the first ten results produced by googling "saltmarket Glasgow", three have the form *the Saltmarket*; the street's Wikipedia entry and two blogs devoted to the city (Saltmarket Wikipedia page, accessed 20/4/18; Moore, 2010; Jones, 2011). The form, *the Saltmarket,* is also found in more formal contexts including on the Scottish courts website which notes that the original Glasgow High Court 'is situated in the Saltmarket' (Scottish courts and tribunals website, accessed 20/4/18). The disparity between forms appearing on maps and those appearing in more local usage perhaps mirrors instances of major place names having different forms in official versus spoken usage. Drummond (2014:93) cites two villages, *Plains* and

Caldercruix, which are known in the vernacular with simplex forms using the definite article, *The Plains* and *The Cruix.* A further parallel is found with Burns' (2015:94) finding that field names may be alternate between taking the definite article and not (see section 4.4.3). The example of *Saltmarket* and *the Saltmarket* may indicate that the inconsistency between official written records and local usage is also present in street names.

In one instance, *The Antonine Road,* a definite article may have been added to avoid confusion as neighbouring Bearsden has *Antonine Road,* a street name coined around the same time as *The Antonine Road.* The three other instances of the definite article could potentially be due to each of the names having descriptive and lexical meanings; *The Crescent* is a crescent-shaped street, *The Poplars* is lined with poplar trees at its entrance and *the Saltmarket* was once the site of a saltmarket. These street names would seem to suggest that the definite article signals that a street name conveys descriptive information. However, several other descriptive street names do not contain the definite article, including *Broad Close* in Glasgow city centre and *Narrow Street* in the Gorbals. These instances highlight that, in fact, descriptive meaning does not regularly entail use of the definite article. Unlike personal names (see section 3.3), then, grammatical particles in street names are of limited use when determining whether a name has descriptive meaning. Although this finding also diverges from other types of place names, it does align with the field names in Case Study II (see section 4.4.3).

Instead of being related to meaning, the definite article appears to be more strongly correlated to the structure of the street name with three out of four instances occurring with simplex names. Further, the one example in which the definite article is attached to a compound name, *The Antonine Road,* is likely a result of avoiding duplication and may be considered an exception to the general principle that only simplex street names take the definite article.

This connection between the definite article and simplex name forms in Scottish onomastics has been highlighted by Drummond (2014:93) as being a 'long-standing Scots onomastic pattern'. This pattern is exemplified by the major place names mentioned above as well as housing estates such as *The Pines* and parks such as *The Meadows* in Edinburgh (Drummond, 2014:93). Although the

sample is small, the current study suggests that in street names as well, simplex names invariably take the definite article. The consistent use of the definite article with simplexes in the present corpus of street names contrasts with findings in Woking where Rosset and Daniels (2001:139) report that such names can occur with or without the definite article. Indeed, the majority of simplex names in Woking (sixty-five out of 104) do not take the definite article. The difference between the Woking findings and the current study may lend further support to the definite article plus simplex structure being a particular feature of Scottish names (Drummond, 2014:93).

It is posited by Drummond (2014:93) that simplex names lack a qualifier or have lost their qualifier and thus use the definite article to signal their 'unattached status'. With regards to the street names, at least one simplex, *The Crescent,* makes use of an element which typically functions as a generic as *crescent* occurs only as such elsewhere in the corpus. *The Crescent,* then, may be considered as lacking a qualifier or, using Rosset and Daniels' (2001:138) terminology, to be a 'specificless generic'. The other two street name simplexes, however, may be more characteristic of specifics than generics. Firstly, tree species, such as in *The Poplars,* are only recorded as specifics as in *Ash Road* and *Oak Crescent.* Elements similar to *the Saltmarket* which reference places of trade or industry, like tree species, function as specifics such as *Market Street* and *Ropework Lane.* Additionally, as mentioned, earlier works on the city add the generic *street* to *Saltmarket,* further suggesting it to be a specific-type element. In two instances, then, *The Poplars* and *The Saltmarket,* the definite article would seem to be attaching to a specific-type element rather than a generic-type element, suggesting a contrast with the use of the definite article in other types of simplex place names. In the current street names, then, it is not a matter of point of view as to whether simplexes are 'specificless generics or genericless specifics' as suggested by Rosset and Daniels (2001:138); there are clear examples of both types of elements being used as simplexes.

5.7. Generics

In total, thirty-eight different generics were used across all street names in the corpus. These are displayed in table 5.3 below alongside their overall frequency in

the corpus. The changes in generics over time will be addressed first, followed by a discussion of the differences in generics through space. In both these cases, generics shared with English as well as those predominantly found in Scots will be included. Finally, the frequency of the nine most common generics in SCOTS will be analysed.

Table 5.3. Street name generics and their overall frequencies

Generic	Frequency	Language
Street	388	SSE
Road	191	SSE
Drive	145	SSE
Place	120	SSE
Avenue	117	SSE
Crescent	80	SSE
Lane	76	SSE
Gardens	60	SSE
Court	46	SSE
Terrace	33	SSE
Wynd	21	Scots
Way	20	SSE
Grove	16	SSE
Gate	14	Scots
Square	10	SSE
Row	7	SSE
Walk	7	SSE
Close	5	SSE
Loan	5	Scots
View	5	SSE
Park	4	SSE
Path	3	SSE
Bank	2	SSE
Brae	2	Scots

Circle	2	SSE
Circus	1	SSE
Dubbs	1	Scots
Head	1	SSE
Heights	1	SSE
Hurst	1	SSE
Law	1	Scots
Lea	1	SSE
Lee	1	SSE
Mount	1	SSE
Quadrant	1	SSE
Quay	1	SSE
Rigg	1	Scots
Side	1	SSE

5.7.1. Generics over time

Charts 5.1 to 5.5 below display the percentage of each generic at the fifty-year periods outlined in section 5.4, as well as Scots generics. The generics are split into those accounting for more than twenty percent at a given point in time (chart 5.1), those accounting for more five percent but less than twenty (chart 5.2), those accounting for more than one percent but less than five (chart 5.3), those accounting for less than one percent (chart 5.4) and those found predominantly in Scots (chart 5.5).

Chart 5.1. Street name generics accounting for more than twenty percent
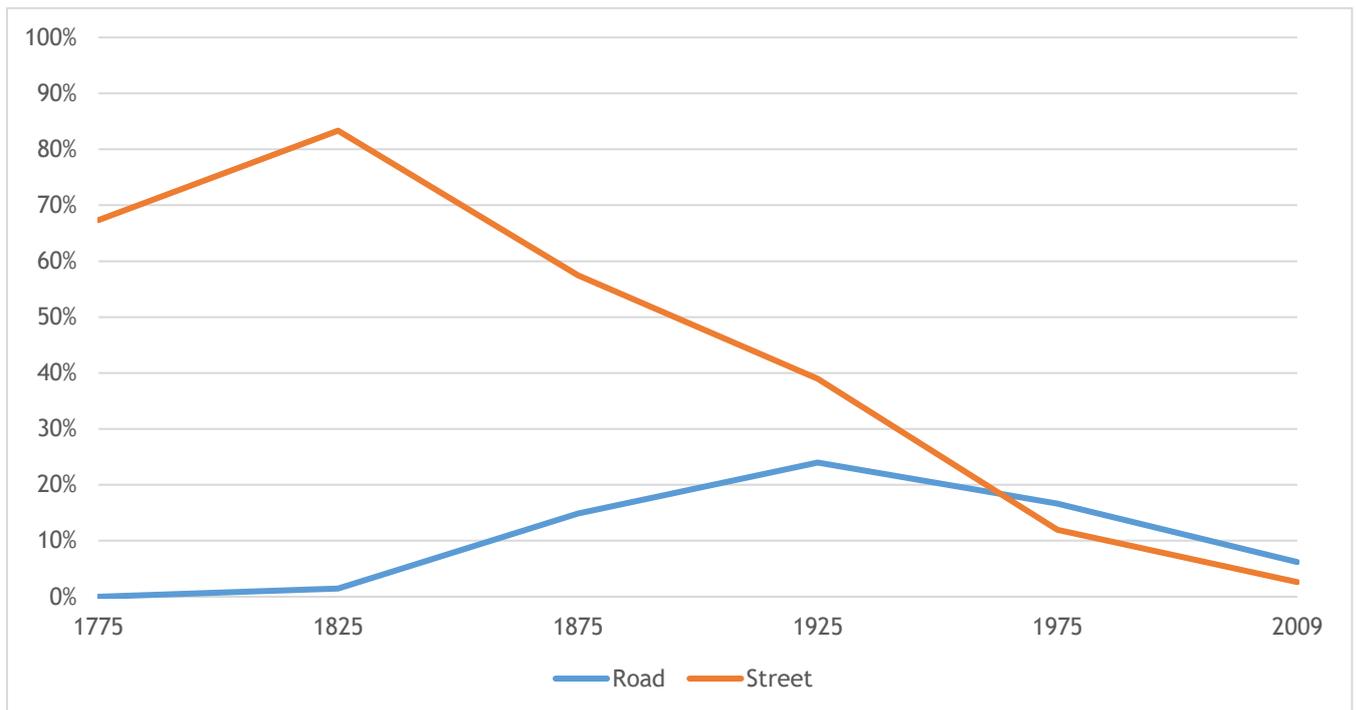
Chart 5.2. Street name generics accounting for more than five percent but less than twenty percent
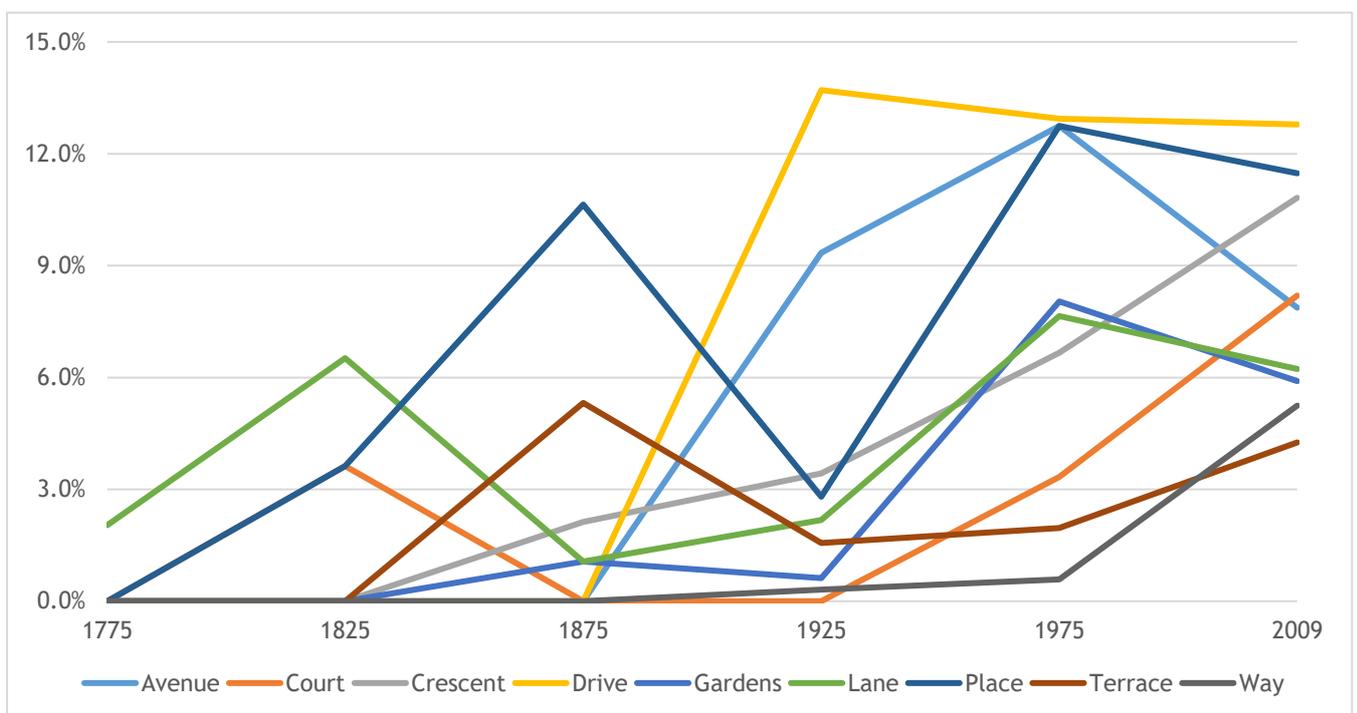
Chart 5.3. Street name generics accounting for more than one percent but less than five percent
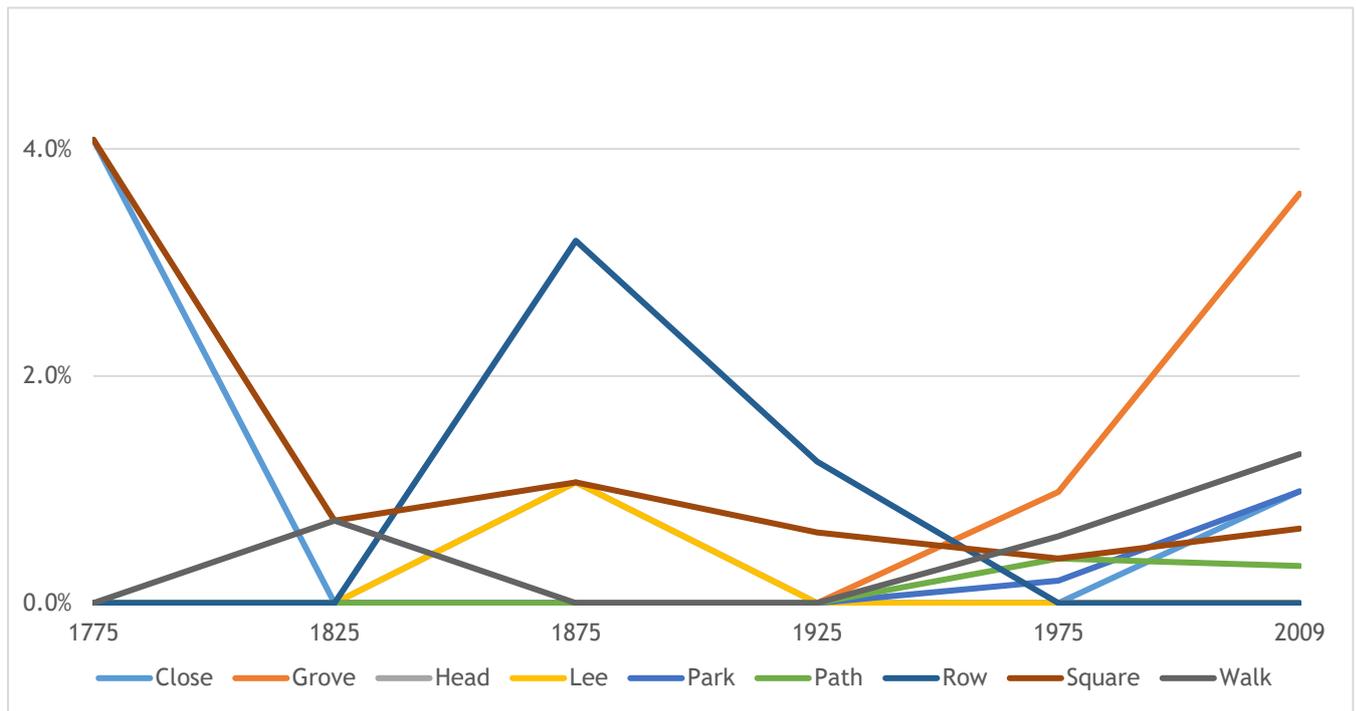
Chart 5.4. Street name generics accounting for less than one percent
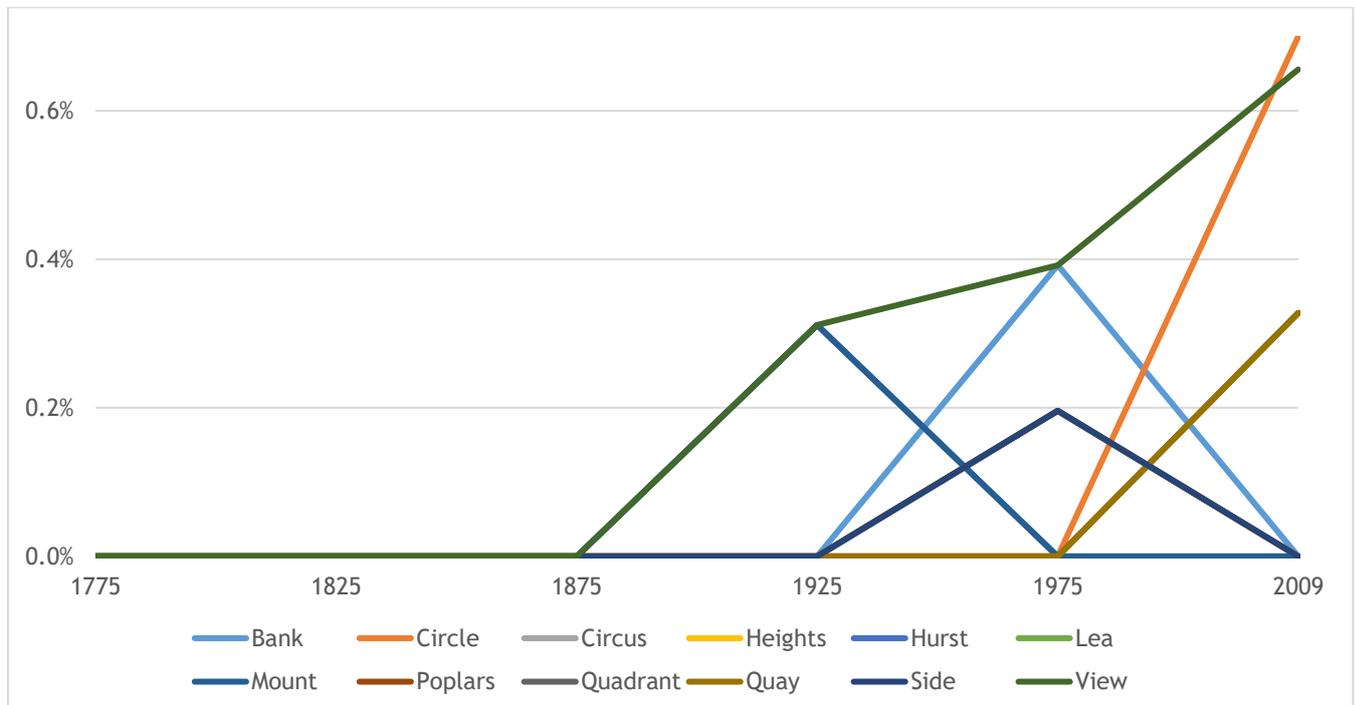
Chart 5.5. Scots street name generics
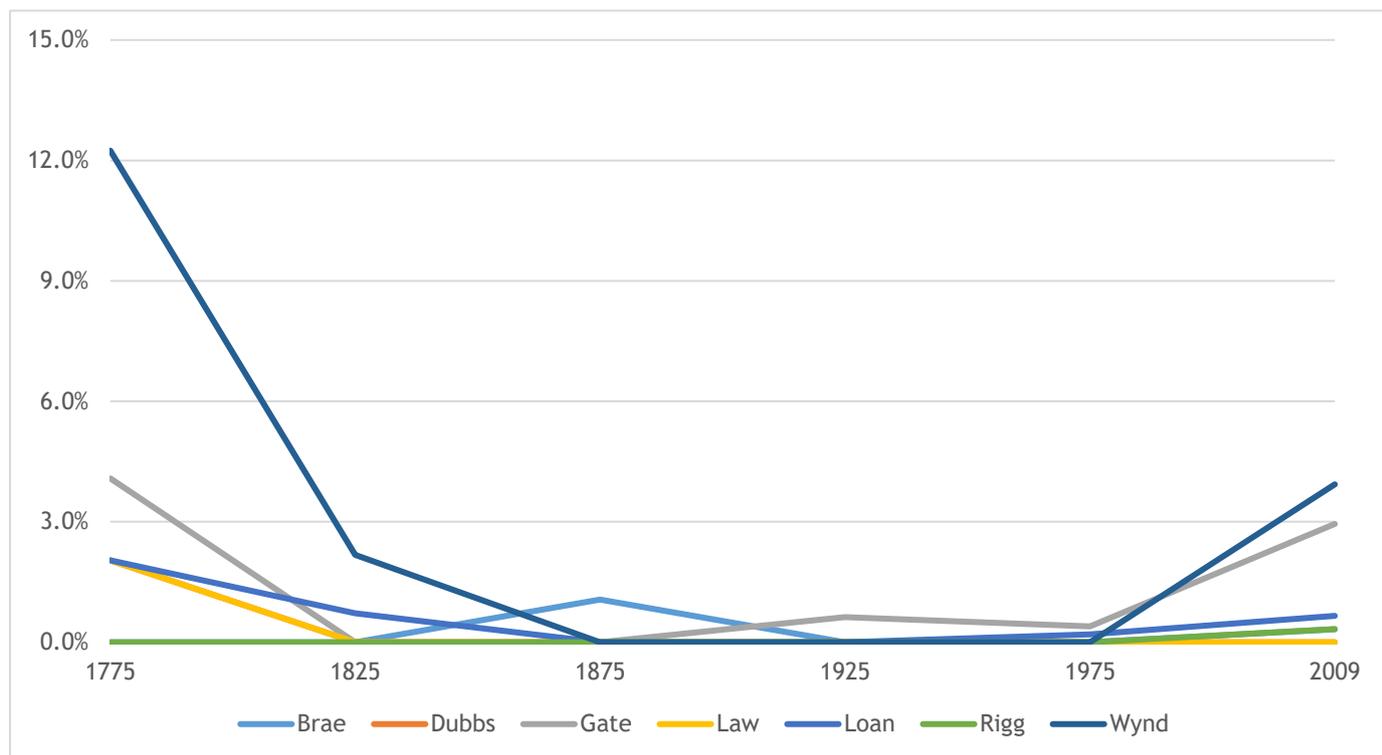
5.7.1.1. Discussion

One of the most notable shifts is the decline of *street* (Chart 5.1). Although it accounts for over half of all generics at the outset and even increases in frequency into the early nineteenth century, by the mid-1800s, it is steadily decreasing, and in the twenty-first century, it accounts for only three percent of generics. So, whilst *street* is the most frequent generic overall in the street name corpus, its popularity is largely concentrated in the earlier periods of the study. As usage of *street* falls, though, the variety of generics grows, with *avenue, crescent, drive* and *place* particularly increasing in frequency. This increase in variety may be partly due to the date at which certain words used as generics entered the lexicon. Whereas *street* 'a road in a city, town or village […] with prefixed word, forming the proper name of a street' is recorded from Old English and *road* 'a path or way between different places, or leading to some place' is recorded from 1580, many generics which grow in frequency from the nineteenth century onwards are first recorded far later (OED 3 s.v. *street* A.n.1.a.; OED 3 s.v. *road* n.I.4.a.). For example, *avenue* 'a fine wide street' is recorded from 1780 and *drive* 'a carriage road; *esp.* the private road leading to a house' from 1816 (OED 2 s.v. *avenue* n.4.; s.v. OED 2 *drive*

n.2.a.). The increase of certain generics as well as the decline of *street* could be partly attributed to new senses entering the lexicon and then being adopted into the onomasticon.

The change in generics over time may also be due to the expansion of suburban areas during the later periods of the study. Firstly, as mentioned in section 5.6.2, group naming is often deployed in the naming of new developments including the method of repeating the same specific with different generics. As a consequence of this naming strategy, developers must utilise a variety of different generics. For example, a Drumchapel development from the 1990s uses just one specific, *Achamore*, itself taken from the earlier coined *Achamore Road*, with three different generics: *crescent, drive* and *gardens*. Secondly, it is in suburban areas that the wide streets typically denoted by *avenue* and the greenery denoted by generics such as *gardens* and *grove* are more commonly found. Considering the value placed upon generic meanings by many councils (see section 5.3), the growth of generics such as *avenue, crescent* and *drive* is perhaps to be expected. The desire for generics to accurately capture the nature of the street they name may also account for several of the generics which appear very infrequently (see chart 5.4). For example, *Anderston Quay* in Glasgow city centre is situated on a quay on the Clyde whilst *circle* names two circular streets: *Millbank Circle* and *Bolerno Circle* in Bishopton. The importance of generic meaning may also offer a partial explanation for the fluctuations in frequencies of a number of generics; as the types of streets being built altered over time so did the elements used to name them. The frequency of *lane,* for example, spikes in the first half of the nineteenth century when several narrow side streets were being built off established Glasgow city centre streets, whilst the growth of *crescent* coincides with an increase in the number of crescent-shaped streets being built. In some instances, however, there does not appear to be a clear reason behind the instability of a given generic. It is unclear, for example, why *road* significantly increases in the first half of the twentieth century, although it is possibly related to the rise in motorised transport.

Turning to Scots generics (chart 5.5), there is a clear decline in the early twentieth century followed by a sharp uptake in the 2000s, especially in the case of *wynd* and *gate*. As mentioned previously (section 5.6.1), Anglicisation of existing

names does not appear to be a major factor in the current study. Rather, names coined in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries show a general preference for elements shared with English. In recent years, Scots has been used in other official contexts including Scottish parliamentary materials as well as being formally integrated into education through the Curriculum for Excellence (the Scots pairlament wab pages, accessed 17/9/18; Scott, 2007:87-88; Niven, 2017). The growth of Scots generics could therefore be placed in the wider setting of Scots being recognised on an official footing.

5.7.2. Geographic variation in generics

Charts 5.6 to 5.10 below show the distribution of generics in each of the areas studied. Charts 5.6 and 5.7 focus on the areas studied diachronically with the suburban areas, Bearsden, Baillieston and Drumchapel in chart 5.6 and the central areas, Glasgow city centre and the Gorbals in chart 5.7. Areas from which only recently coined names were collected are split between charts 5.8 and 5.9. Finally, chart 5.10 shows the distribution of Scots generics.

Chart 5.6. Distribution of street name generics in Bearsden, Baillieston and Drumchapel

Chart 5.7. Distribution of street name generics in Glasgow city centre and the Gorbals

Legend: Avenue, Bank, Close, Court, Crescent, Drive, Gardens, Grove, Head, Lane, Place, Quay, Road, Square, Street, Terrace, Walk
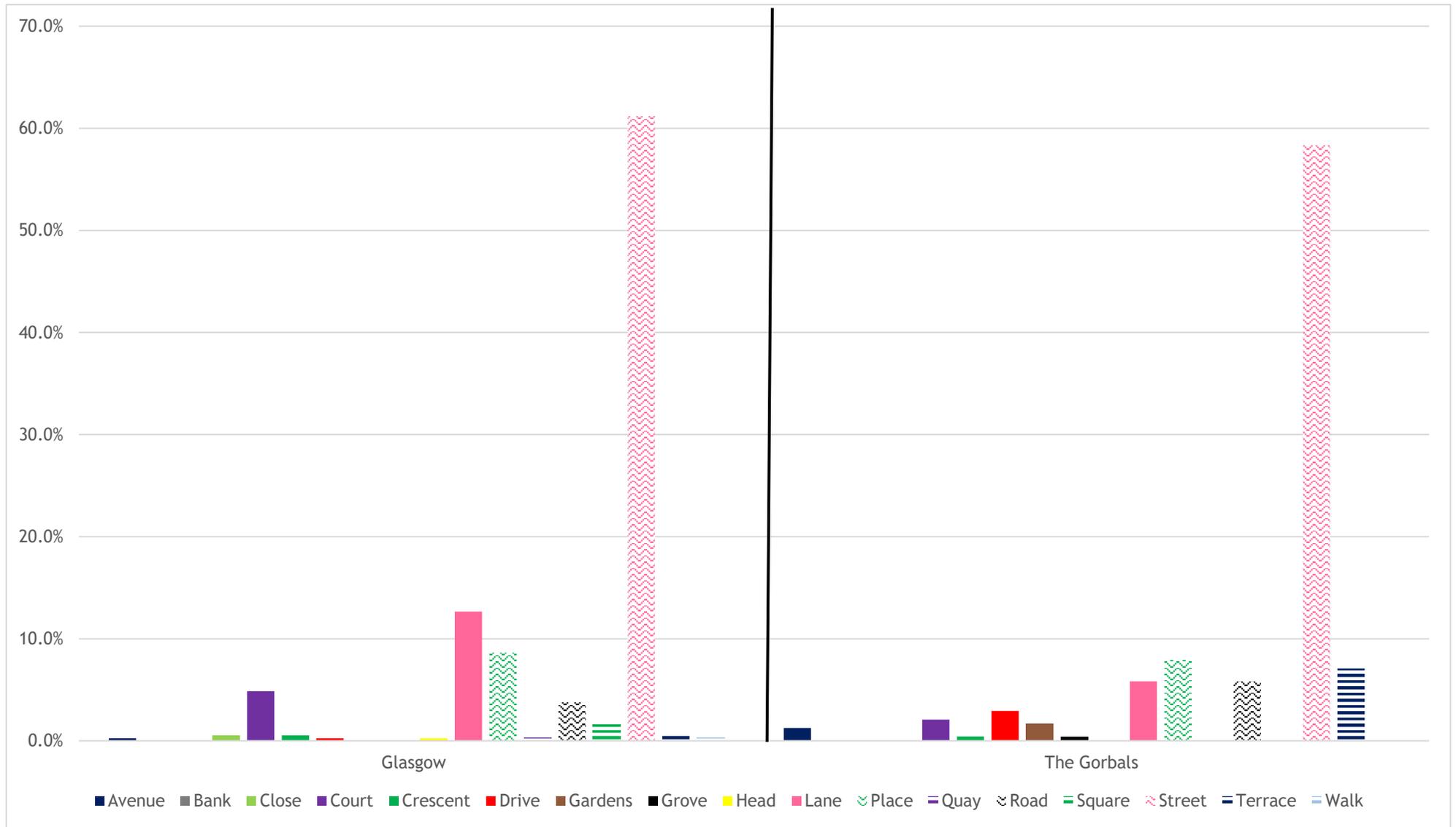
Chart 5.8. Distribution of street name generics in newer developments: Anniesland to Dumbarton
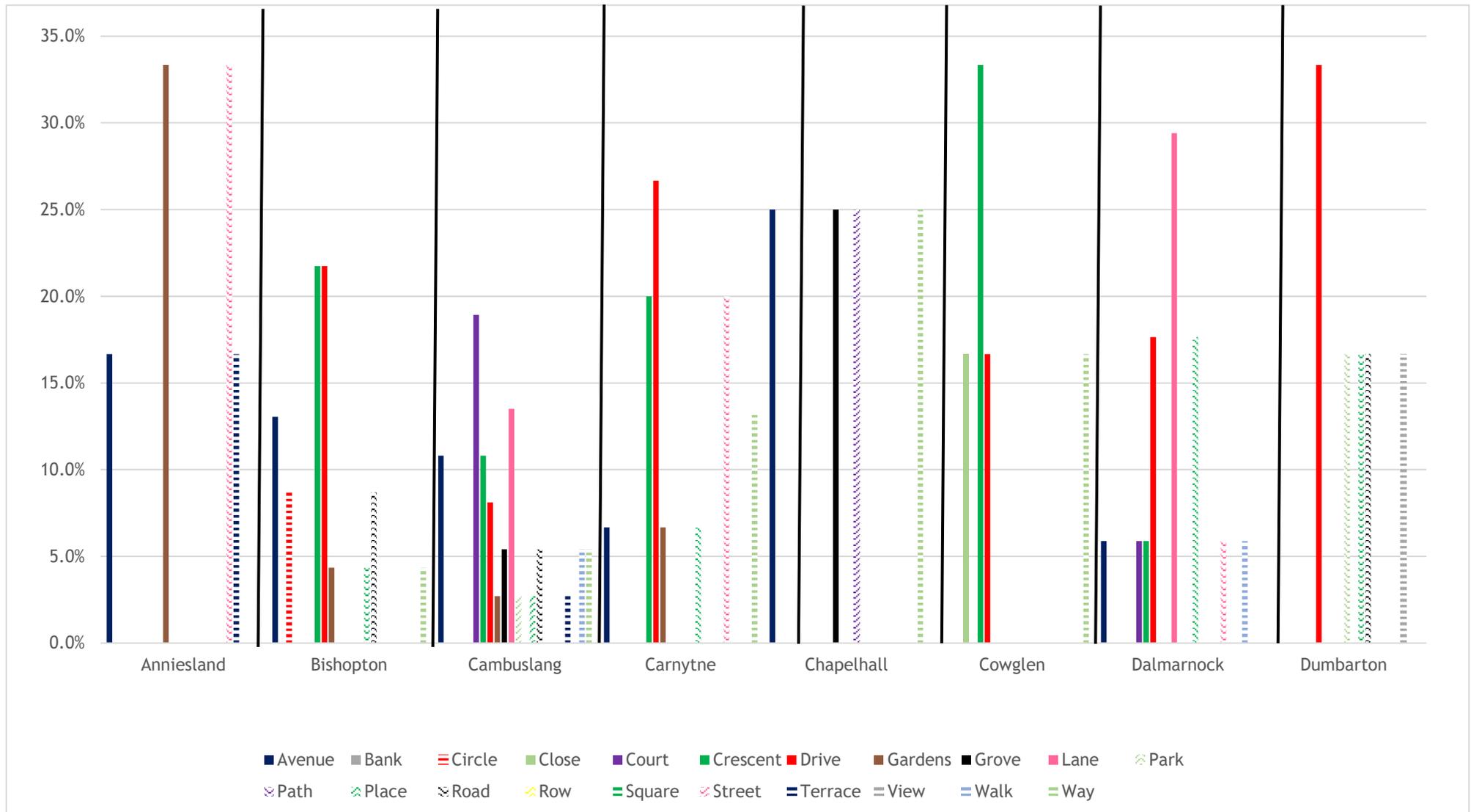
Chart 5.9.: Distribution of generics in newer developments: East Kilbride to Uddingston
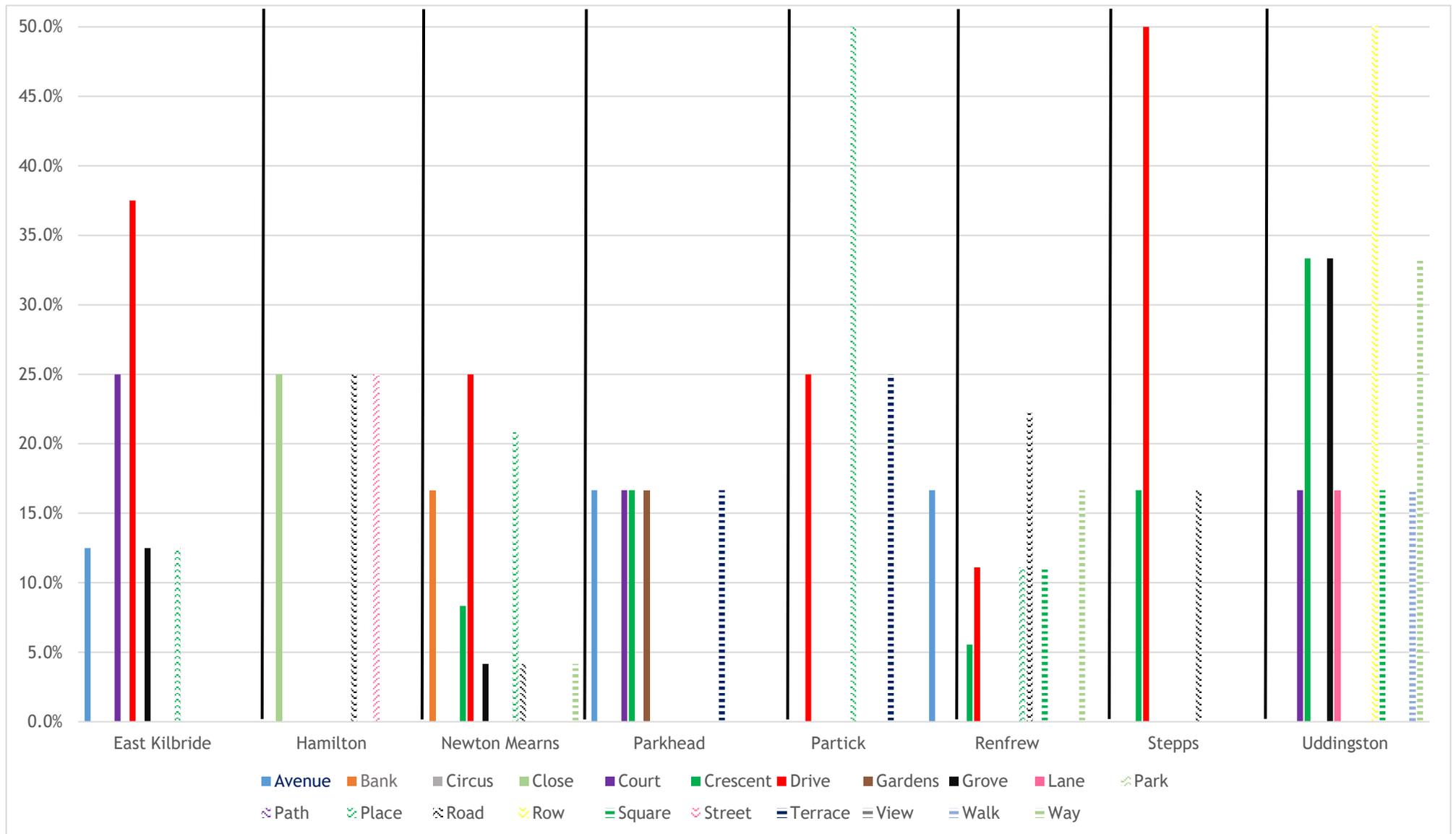
Chart 5.10. Distribution of Scots elements
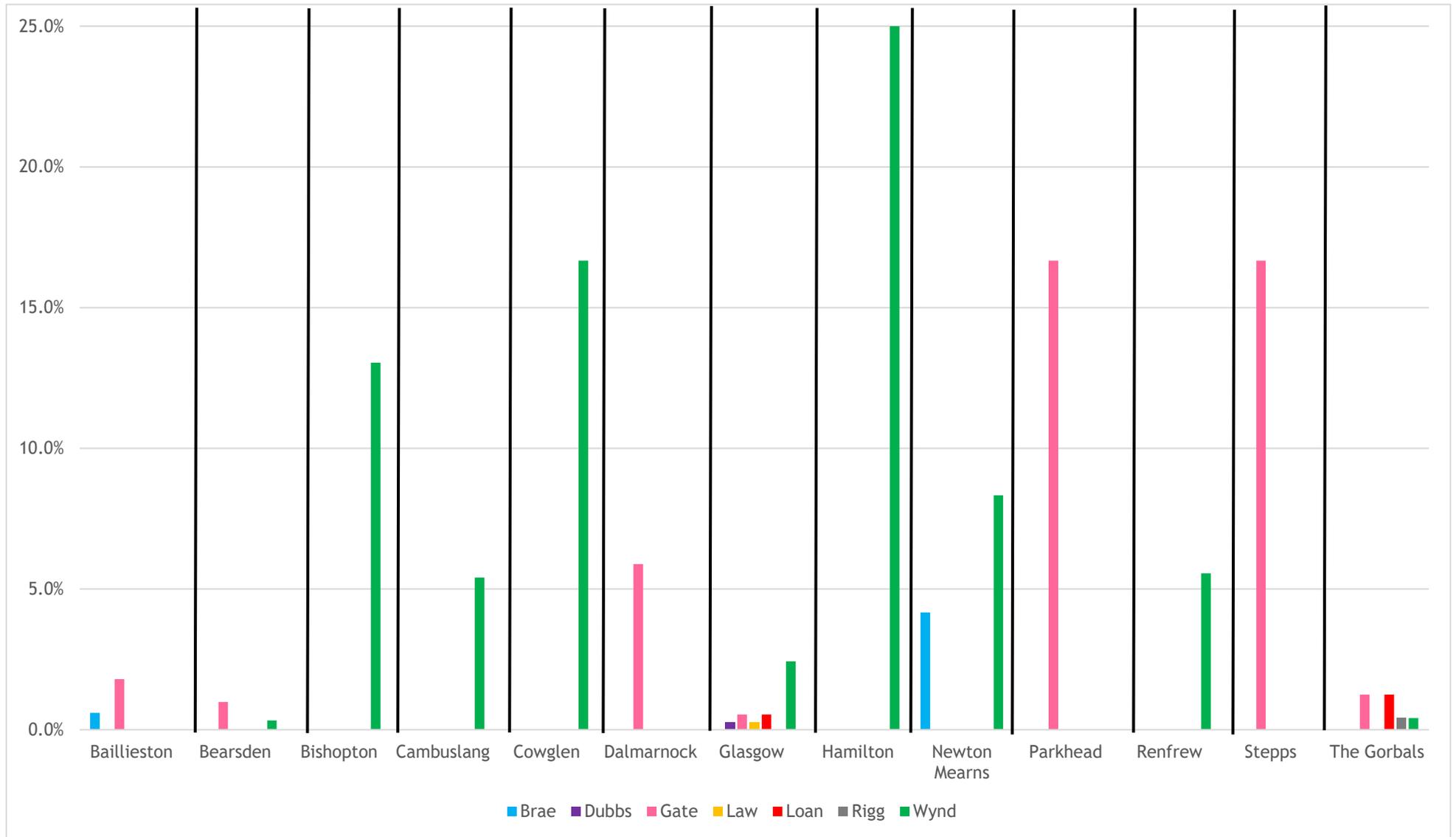
5.7.2.1. Discussion

The distribution of generics through place offers some confirmation for the suggestion put forward in section 5.7.1.2 that *street* is most commonly found in central areas as it most common in Glasgow city centre and the Gorbals whilst suburban areas show a higher concentration of generics such as *avenue* and *drive*. For instance, around twenty-three percent of Drumchapel streets have the generic *avenue* compared to less than one percent of Glasgow city centre streets. Similarly, twenty-two percent of Bearsden streets contain *drive* as a generic in contrast to around three percent of the Gorbals streets. As mentioned, these differences may be due to the meanings of individual generics and considering the street names of each area more closely, this would appear generally to be the case. For instance, *Almond Bank* in Bearsden sits next to a burn and *Carronhall Grove* in Baillieston is located next to woodland. The meaning of generics could also account for some of the contrasts between areas. For example, *terrace* is most popular in areas such as the Gorbals and Anniesland where this type of housing is most often found but is absent from Bearsden where terraced housing is less commonly built. The distribution of generics therefore underlines the importance of generic meaning in street names.

However, whilst in many cases the meaning of generics appears to have been carefully considered, there are instances in which generics seem to have been chosen regardless of their denotative meaning, particularly in newer developments. This can be seen in two Anniesland street names, *Hilton Gardens* and *Netherton Gardens,* neither of which is located near parkland or woodland. Additionally, almost identical streets are sometimes named with different generics. In Cambuslang, for instance, *Harvester Avenue* and *Wheatsheaf Drive* name very similar streets. Such instances suggest that factors other than denotative meaning may be at play when generics are chosen. One such factor may be developers' desire to avoid repetition, especially when, as in Cambuslang, thematic specifics are being used. There is also the possibility that generics with more positive connotations are selected as a means to market new developments. In the Anniesland street names, for example, *gardens* may suggest attractive greenery.

The notion that street name elements are chosen for reasons other than denotative meaning was touched upon in section 5.6.1 in relation to a series of Gorbals street name changes in which the generic *street* was dropped in favour of possibly more 'upmarket' elements such as *grove* as part of the regeneration project. The instances of non-denotative generics are a reminder that, especially in planned housing developments, the connotative value of name elements can be an important consideration.

Turning to Scots generics, these were found in thirteen of the seventeen areas studied. As Ferguson (1987), Scott (2016) and Oto-Peralías (2017) argue, street names can often reflect cultural attitudes. In the current study, the presence of Scots generics could be linked to sentiments of Scottish identity. Support for such a notion can be found in the 2011 Scotland census which for the first time asked recipients to report their national identity with 'Scottish only' as one of the options. Although this option was the most popular throughout Scotland at 62.4 percent, it was especially common in the central belt (National Records of Scotland, 2011). With the exception of Glasgow, all of the areas shown in chart 5.10 use Scots generics in developments roughly contemporary with the 2011 census. Using each area's Scottish parliamentary constituency[8], it was found that the percentage reporting 'Scottish only' identity was higher than the national average with seven areas (Baillieston, Cambuslang, Dalmarnock, Parkhead, Stepps, the Gorbals and Uddingston) all reporting around 70 percent or more of residents selecting the 'Scottish only' option (National Records of Scotland, 2011). These results could suggest the usage of Scots elements being linked to a sense of national identity though a useful comparison could be made with those areas, such as Edinburgh, where 'Scottish only' identity was lower than the national average.

5.7.3. Generics and SCOTS

This section analyses the occurrence of street name generics in SCOTS in both its spoken and written sections. The aim is to establish whether any senses are exclusive to street names. Further, in instances where the same senses are found in

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[8] Scottish parliamentary constituencies were selected over the council areas outlined in section 5.3. as the former are generally smaller, allowing for a closer analysis of census results. The area covered by Glasgow city council, for example, is split into eight constituencies.

SCOTS and in the street names, it will be examined whether the street name sense is more frequent in the spoken or written language.

5.7.3.1. Methodology

SCOTS was selected as the most appropriate corpus for the current study as in terms of language it is close to many of the street names in that it includes Scottish data from 1945 to 2011. SCOTS contains over four million words with twenty-three percent being spoken language and the rest written. The majority of data in SCOTS dates from the later part of the period with the spoken data especially likely to be from the twenty-first century.

Generics were chosen as they are more repetitive than specifics thus allowing for higher frequencies. As SCOTS covers the second half of the twentieth century and the first decade of the twenty-first, street names dating from outwith this period were excluded. Further, only generics which accounted for three percent or more of all generics were chosen. Following these parameters, nine generics were included in the study: *road, drive, place, avenue, street, crescent, gardens, lane,* and *court.* Senses for each of these elements were taken from the OED. The DSL and CSD2 were not used as they contain entries for only some of the generics with *avenue,* for example, absent from both Scots dictionaries. The frequencies of these senses in both the street names corpus and SCOTS were recorded. The frequencies of any additional senses present in SCOTS for each element were also noted. Occasionally, a generic would appear in SCOTS as part of a name. These instances were not included in the study as the purpose was to examine the use of these elements in the lexicon.

5.7.3.2. Results
Table 5.4 below shows the frequencies of all senses found in the street names corpus and SCOTS for each of the nine generics. The sense present in street names is shown in bold.

Table 5.4. Frequency of generic senses in street names and SCOTS

Sense	Street names per 1000 words	Spoken per 1000 words	Written per 1000 words	Spoken - written
Road				
OED 3 s.v. n.III.4.a 'a path or way between different place, or leading to some place'	**137.1141**	**0.1401**	**0.0453**	**0.0948**
OED 3 s.v. n.III.6. 'A way, direction, or route taken by a particular person or thing; a course followed in a journey'	0	0.0019	0.0006	0.0013
OED 3 s.v. n.III.5.b b. fig. 'A (notional) way or course, esp. to some end'	0	0.0058	0.0017	0.0041
Drive				
OED 2 s.v. n.2.a. 'A carriage road; esp. the private road leading to a house'	**104.0919**	**0.0048**	**0.0032**	**0.0016**
OED 2 s.v n.6.a. 'The means or mechanism by which something is driven'	0	0.0029	0.0003	0.0026
OED 2 s.v n.1.b. 'an act of driving in a vehicle'	0	0.0029	0.0035	-0.0006
OED 2 s.v n.1.i. 'Energy, intensity, persistence, initiative, determination to achieve one's purpose'	0	0.001	0.0017	-0.0007
OED 2 s.v n.7. 'Psychol. (a) Any internal mechanism which sets an organism moving or sustains its activity in a certain direction, or causes it to pursue a certain satisfaction; a motive principle'	0	0	0.0012	-0.0012
OED 2 s.v n.1.g. 'An organized effort to gain a particular end'	0	0	0.0049	-0.0049

OED 2 s.v n.6.c. 'Computing. = disc drive'	0	0.001	0.0009	0.0001

Place				
OED 3 s.v. n.I.2. 'A small residential square or a side street (esp. a cul-de-sac) lined with houses; a short row of houses which originally stood by themselves or on a suburban road; any group of houses not properly classifiable as a street'	**86.145**	**0**	**0**	**0**
OED 3 s.v. n.II.9.a 'A dwelling, a house; a person's home'	0	0.0135	0.0026	0.0109
OED 3 s.v. n.II.10. 'A particular spot or area inhabited or frequented by people; a city, a town, a village'	0	0.0551	0.0026	0.0525
OED 3 s.v. n.II.9.b. 'A building, establishment, or area devoted to a particular purpose'	0	0.0473	0.0029	0.0444
OED 3 s.v. n.II.5.a. 'A particular part or region of space; a physical locality, a locale; a spot, a location'	0	0.029	0.0069	0.0221
OED 3 s.v. n.III.12.a. 'A proper, appropriate, or natural position or spot (for a person or thing)'	0	0.0087	0.002	0.0067
OED 3 s.v. n.IV.18. 'in a contest or competitive event: the standing of a contestant or competitor in relation to others'	0	0.001	0.0006	0.0004
OED 3 s.v. n.III.13.b. 'The space or position previously or customarily occupied by another person or thing; stead, lieu'	0	0.001	0.0009	0.0001
OED 3 s.v. n.II.8.a 'A particular area or spot in or on a larger body, structure, or surface; an area on the skin. Also fig.'	0	0.001	0.0006	0.0004

OED 3 s.v. n.IV.17. 'A step or point in an order of progression or consideration'	0	0.0068	0.0006	0.0062
OED 3 s.v. n.II.7.a 'A particular part of, or location in, a book or document'	0	0.0019	0.0003	0.0016
OED 3 s.v. n.IV.15.a 'Position or standing in an order of estimation or merit'	0	0.0029	0.0006	0.0023
OED 3 s.v. n.III.13.a. 'A position or station occupied by custom, entitlement, or right; an allotted position'	0	0.0019	0.0017	0.0002
OED 3 s.v. n.II.3.a. 'Room, available space'	0	0	0.0003	-0.0003
Avenue				
OED 2 s.v. n.4. 'A fine wide street'	**83.9914**	**0.0019**	**0.004**	**-0.0021**
OED 2 s.v. n.2. 'gen. A way of access or approach; a passage or path of entrance or exit. (Formerly a regular military term.) Now chiefly fig.'	0	0.0019	0.0014	0.0005
Street				
OED 3 s.v. n.2.a. 'A road in a city, town, or village, typically comparatively wide (as opposed to a lane, alley, etc.), and usually running between two lines of houses or other buildings; such a road along with the pavements and buildings on either side'	**278.5355**	**0.0821**	**0.0188**	**0.0633**
OED 3 s.v. n.2.d. 'The inhabitants of a particular street; the people in a street collectively'	0	0	0.0006	-0.0006
Crescent				
OED 2 s.v. n.5. 'A row of houses built in the form of the inner bow of a crescent moon or arc of a circle'	**55.2764**	**0.001**	**0**	**0.001**
OED 2 s.v. n.1. 'The waxing moon, during the period between new moon and full'	0	0	0.0012	-0.0012
OED 2 s.v. n.4. 'A figure or outline of anything of this shape'	0	0	0.0006	-0.0006
Gardens				

OED 3 s.v. n.4. 'In pl. A street, square, etc., with or near gardens, esp. one in which the buildings overlook private communal gardens'	**43.0725**	**0**	**0**	**0**
OED 3 s.v. n.1.a 'A piece of ground, usually enclosed, where flowers, fruit, or vegetables are cultivated'	0	0.0029	0.0092	-0.0063
OED 3 s.v. n.1.c. 'An enclosed park or grounds ornamented with plants and trees, or with other displays or exhibits, used for public recreation or entertainment'	0	0.0029	0.0029	0
Lane				
OED 2 s.v. n.I.1.a. 'A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way'	**54.5585**	**0.0251**	**0.0035**	**0.0216**
OED 2 s.v. n.I.1.a. 'A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way' figurative use of the above'	0	0	0.0009	-0.0009
OED 2 s.v. n.III.2.d. 'A part of a road, wide enough for one file of vehicles, which is marked out by painted lines and is used to segregate traffic according to speed, intended direction, etc.'	0	0	0.0035	-0.0035
OED 2 s.v. n.III.2.a. 'A narrow or comparatively narrow passage or way, or something resembling this'	0	0	0.0003	-0.0003
Square				
OED 2 s.v. n.I.3. 'in a town: A confined yard or more or less quadrangular space opening off a street, and built around with houses'	**33.0223**	**0.0019**	**0.0058**	**-0.0039**
OED 2 s.v. n.IV.12.a. 'the place, hall, or chamber in which justice is judicially administered'	0	0.0058	0.0205	-0.0147
OED 2 s.v. n.IV..11.a. 'An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a	0	0.0039	0	0.0039

tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval'				
OED 2 s.v. n.III.9. 'A formal assembly held by the sovereign at his residence'	0	0.0077	0.0055	0.0022

5.7.3.3 Discussion

In only two instances, *gardens* and *place*, senses which occur in the street names were not found in SCOTS. The remaining seven generics are all recorded in SCOTS with the same senses they have in street names, albeit at significantly lower frequencies. This large discrepancy in frequencies between the street names and SCOTS is to be expected given that the latter deals with a far broader range of subjects.

With regards to those elements which carry the same senses in both street names and SCOTS, five, *road, drive, lane, street,* and *crescent,* have a higher frequency of the street name sense in the spoken section of SCOTS compared to the written. Indeed, in the case of *lane* and *street,* the only senses recorded in the spoken section of SCOTS are also those found in street names. The remaining two elements, *avenue* and *court,* were more commonly found with their street name senses in the written section of SCOTS. Yet, the frequency of *court* in the written section may be partly attributable to a number of newsletters from the "GOW" community group whose duties include the upkeep of a communal back court.

Overall, these findings lend support to the notion that place names are more closely linked to spoken than to written language (Hough, 2003:42; Taylor and Márkus, 2006-2012, v:147). However, SCOTS is a relatively small corpus and the elements investigated here occur at very low frequencies. For example, excluding instances where it appears as part of a name, *drive* was found only thirteen times in the spoken section of SCOTS and fifty-four in the written. Nevertheless, the results from this study can at least be seen as indicative of the connection between the lexicon and street names in terms of meaning.

5.8. Specifics

This section discusses the street name specifics. As mentioned in section 5.5, specifics could be drawn from either the onomasticon or lexicon. Focus here will be on the latter type of specifics as the study seeks to investigate the relationship between the lexicon and street names. Specifics drawn from the lexicon were in the minority in the street name corpus, accounting for around a quarter of all specifics. After giving an overview of the structure of these specifics, Scots elements will be discussed. The distribution of the categories set out in section 5.5. will then be addressed, noting shifts over time and any geographic variation.

5.8.1. Structure of specifics

In the majority of street names, the specific is a single element, either a pre-existing name as in *Madeira Court,* the Gorbals, or a single lexical item as in *Moss Path,* Baillieston. There are also a number of names with multiple word specifics. These could be formed from an affix plus an existing specific such as *South Hanover Street,* Glasgow and *Old Rutherglen Road,* the Gorbals. Additionally, around six percent of specifics are lexical compounds. Although in a minority, such specifics are long-standing and widespread, being found from the late eighteenth century through to 2017 and recorded in thirteen of the seventeen areas surveyed. In four instances, *Bridgegate Street, Candleriggs Street, Rottenraw Street* and *Trongate Street,* compound specifics appear in later maps without their generics (see section 5.5). Thus, there is perhaps some uncertainty as to whether the second element in these compounds is actually a generic rather than part of the specific. These compounds are listed below alongside the eighty-four more certain instances:

> *Backmuir Road, Berriedale Avenue, Birchview Grove, Braefoot Lane, Bridgegate Street, Burnmouth Place, Burnside Court, Candleriggs Street, Carse View Drive, Deepdene Road, Edgehill Road, Elm Bank Crescent, Elm Bank Place, Elmfoot Street, Fairgrove Drive, Glenburn Road, Grammar School Wynd, Great Western Road, Greenside Place, Greenside Street, Greentree Drive, Greenwood Drive, Hallside Street, Haughview Terrace, Hillbreck Gardens, Hillcrest Road, Hillneuk Avenue, Hillneuk Drive, Hillside Drive, Lawmoor Street, Laymoor Avenue, Laymoor Drive, Laymoor Place,*

Laymoor Way, Lochview Road, Mainhill Avenue, Moorfoot Way, Muiredge Terrace, Muirhead Road, Muirside Road, New City Road, New Parliamentary Road [9], Northmuir Road, Northwood Close, Northwood Wynd, Oakbank Crescent, Oakbank Drive, Old Wood Road, Overbrae Place, Pear Tree Drive, Pineview Court, Red Deer Walk, Riverview Drive, Ropework Lane, Rosedale Drive, Rosevale Road, Rottenraw Street, Rowandale Avenue, Saltmarket Street, Sandiefield Road, Sandyfaulds Street, Saughyhall Road (later Sauchiehall Street), Shipbank Lane, Southdeen Avenue, Southdeen Road, Southview Drive, Southview Grove, Sportsfield Road, Stockwell Street, Summerhill Road, Sunnyside Drive, Switchback Road, Thornbridge Road, Thornyburn Place, Trongate Street, Waterside Street, Weirwood Avenue, Wellcroft Place, Westfield Drive, Wheatfield Road, Wheatsheaf Wynd, Willowdale Crescent, Woodvale Avenue.

In a number of instances, the above compounds could potentially be place names. For example, the Scottish village, *Burnmouth,* could be presumed to have given rise to *Burnmouth Place.* Likewise, *Edgehill Road* could potentially be based on the place name from Liverpool or Warwickshire. However, in both these instances, the lexical compound is also topographically appropriate with *Burnmouth Place* located next to Manse Burn in Bearsden and *Edgehill Road* situated next to a hill.

Adding further support to these compounds being lexical rather than transferred place names is in the majority of instances, there is no evidence that such place name existed, with no trace of corresponding lost names in either the maps surveyed or the Ordnance Survey Name Books relating to these places. Although this absence is not a definitive indication that these place names did not exist, their collective weight makes it improbable that they have all disappeared from the surviving records, particularly as other local names which became specifics, as in *Chesters Road,* Bearsden, are found in these sources.

Further indication that these compounds have been coined for usage in street names comes from the fact that three of them, *Rosedale Drive, Rowandale*

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[9] Although *New City Road* and *New Parliamentary Road* would appear to contain the affix *new,* maps show no record of a *City Road* or a *Parliamentary Road* existing prior to their creation.

Avenue and *Willowdale Crescent,* form a set of group names within a mid-twentieth century Baillieston development. It would be an unlikely coincidence that all of the names in this related group were drawn from existing place names.

A striking feature of the lexical compounds and one which adds further weight to the possibility that they were coined for use in street names, is that only fifteen percent are recorded in the national dictionaries of English and Scots. Those recorded are: *grammar school* (OED 2 s.v. *grammar school* n.), *hillcrest* (OED 2 s.v. *hill* n.C1), *hillside* (OED 2 s.v. *hill-side,* n.), *pear tree* (OED 3 s.v. *pear tree* n.; DOST s.v. *Pere-, Peir-tre, -trie,* n.), *red deer* (OED 3 s.v. *red deer* n.1; DOST s.v. *(Rede dere) Reid deir, Reid deer*), *riverview* (OED 3 s.v. *river* n.1 C1.a.), *ropework* (OED 3 s.v. *ropework* n.1), *saltmarket* (OED 2 s.v. *salt* n.1. C1.a) , *sportsfield* (OED 3 s.v. *sports* n.1.C3.a), *switchback* (OED 2 s.v. *switchback* B.n.), *waterside* (OED 3 s.v. *waterside* A.n.1.a.; DOST s.v. *Wattir syde, Wat(t)er syde,* n.), *wheatfield* (OED 2 s.v. *wheat* n.C.1.a), *wheatsheaf* (OED 2 s.v. *wheat* n.C.1.a)

Among the unrecorded compounds, some function as descriptions of the street such as *edgehill* and *burnmouth* discussed above as well as *hillneuk* and *muirside.* In other instances, compounds are non-descriptive and may have been created to be pleasant sounding such as *summerhill* and *rosedale.*

Taking into consideration the lack of evidence for these compound specifics being derived from place names, their often descriptive and appropriate nature, their use in group naming and the fact that only a minority are independently recorded, it is very likely that they have been created for use in street names. That such compounds are created for use in a particular street name potentially limits their relevance as evidence of everyday language as they appear to be restricted to the onomasticon.

5.8.2. Scots specifics over time

Chart 5.11 below displays the changes in the percentage of Scots specifics over time. As in the generics charts, points are plotted using the middle year of each fifty-year period.

Chart 5.11. Scots street name specifics over time
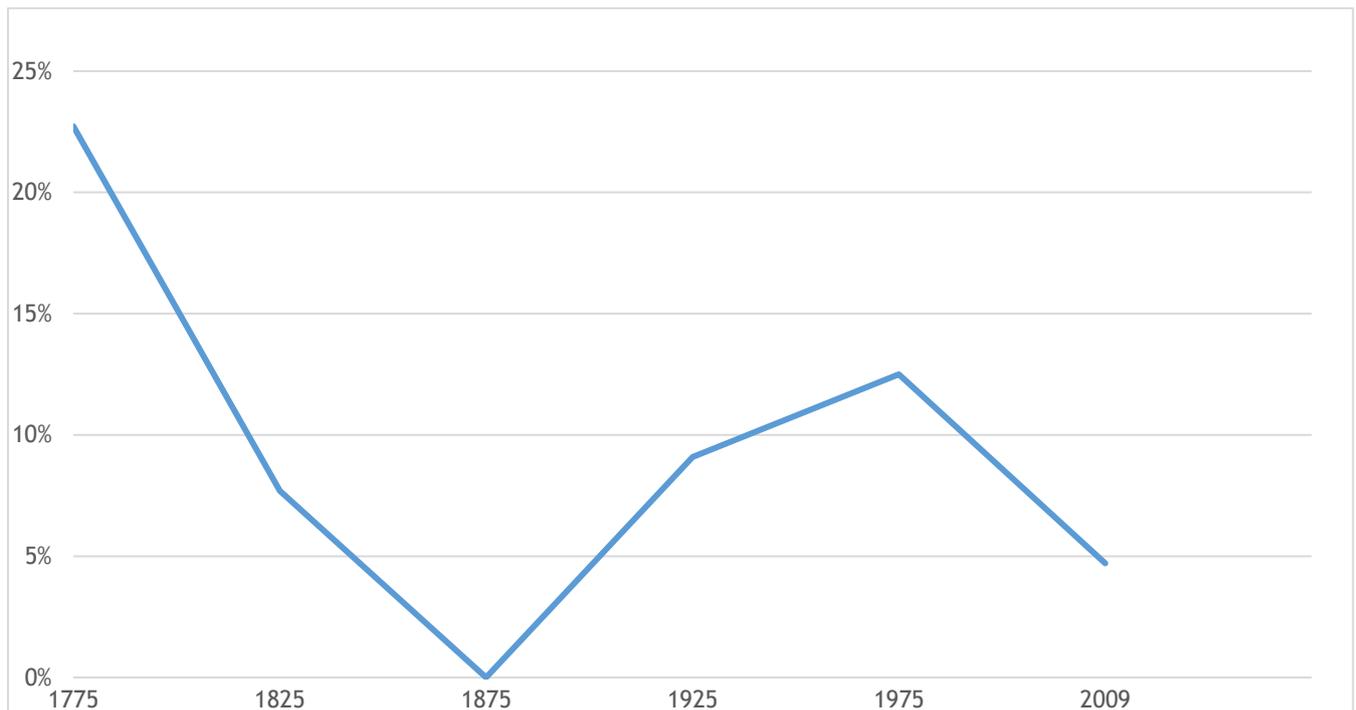
5.8.2.1. Discussion

As was the case with Scots generics, Scots specifics decline towards the end of the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century. However, whilst Scots generics continue to decline until the twenty-first century, Scots specifics increase in frequency throughout the twentieth century before their usage more than halves in the twenty-first century. The reason for this spike followed by a recent decrease is unclear; it does not, for example, appear to be due to a particular developer favouring or disfavouring Scots elements.

5.8.3. Geographic variation in Scots specifics

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of Scots specifics by place with both numbers and percentages given for each area.

Table 5.4. Distribution of Scots street name specifics by place

Area	No. of Scots specifics	% of area's total lexical specifics
Bearsden	9	8%
Glasgow city centre	7	6%
The Gorbals	6	13%
Baillieston	4	5%
Drumchapel	4	25%
Renfrew	4	33%
Stepps	1	50%
Uddingston	1	100%[10]

5.8.3.1. Discussion

The distribution of Scots specifics is more restricted than that of Scots generics, being recorded in only eight areas. This difference may reflect the number of new developments in which street names have been coined using mostly or even exclusively specifics drawing on the onomasticon such as Belvidere Village in Parkhead and Off Netherton Road in Anniesland. Further, only four instances of Scots specifics are from developments contemporary to the 2011 census, in the Gorbals, Stepps and Uddingston. Consequently, the ability to investigate a link between the use of Scots elements and attitudes towards identity is limited, although the three areas in which recent developments have used Scots specifics all report high incidences of Scottish only identity (National Records of Scotland, 2011).

Considering specifics and generics together, in only one instance, *Trongate* in Glasgow city centre, does a Scots specific combine with a Scots generic. In the rest of the cases involving Scots elements, Scots specifics appear alongside generics shared with English, such as *Kirk Street* in the Gorbals and *Pendicle Road* in

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[10] Uddingston street names contained only one with a lexical specific

Bearsden, and vice versa as in *Goose Dubbs* in Glasgow city centre and *Heather Wynd* in Newton Mearns. Further, in some instances in which a compound specific contains a Scots element, it also contains an element shared with English, such as *Rottenraw Street* in Glasgow where *rotten* is shared with English and *raw* is Scots. Together, these instances may indicate that the Scottish language continuum reported in everyday language is also present in the onomasticon. It has been argued that Scots lies on one end of a continuum with Scottish Standard English at the other end with speakers often shifting along it (Aitken, 1984; Johnston, 1997 in Scott, 2016:138; Corbett, McClure and Stuart-Smith, 2003:2-3). The combination of distinctively Scots elements and those shared with English may suggest that a similar situation occurs in the Scottish onomasticon, highlighting the parallel between the lexicon and onomasticon.

5.8.4. Specific categories over time

Charts 5.12, 5.13 and 5.14 show the percentage of specifics belonging to each of the categories outlined in section 5.5. Chart 5.12 includes those categories which accounted for fifteen percent or more at a given time, chart 5.13 shows those more than five but less than fifteen percent, and chart 5.14 shows those accounting for less than five percent.

Chart 5.12. Street name specific categories accounting for fifteen percent or more
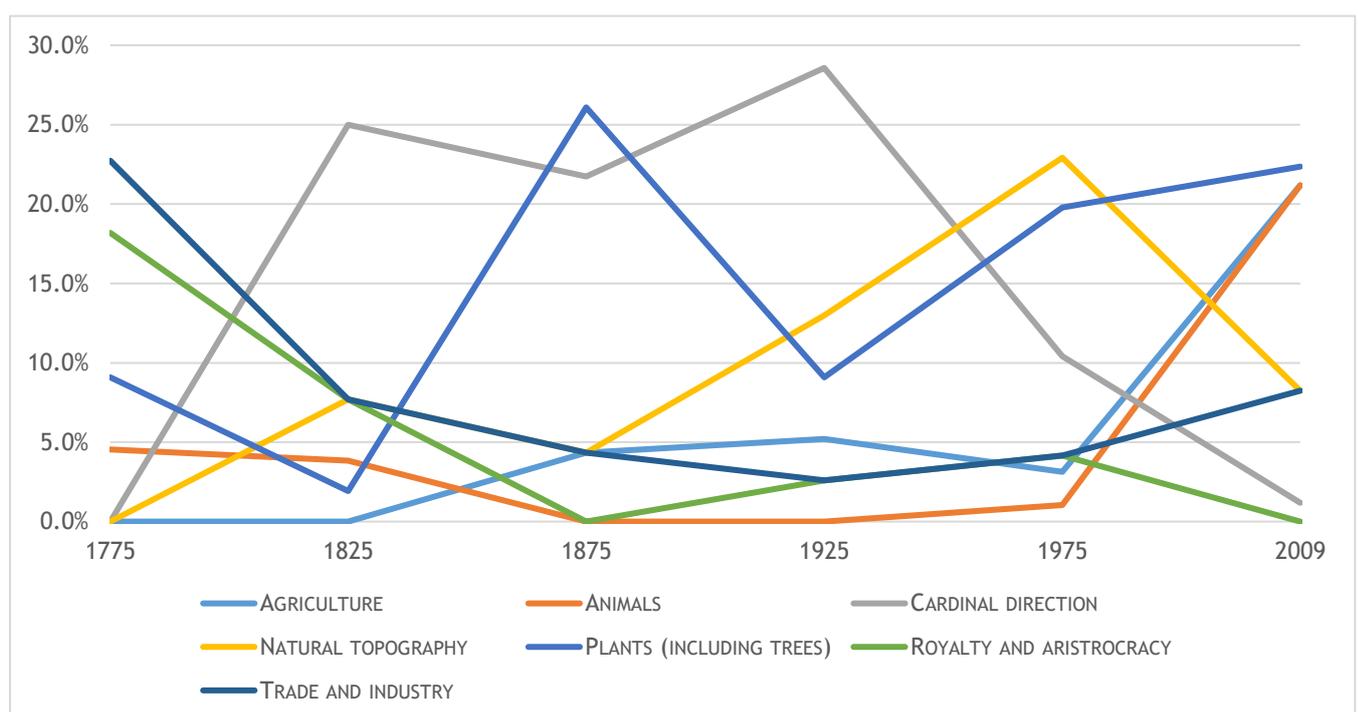
Chart 5.13. Street name specific categories accounting for between five but less than fifteen percent
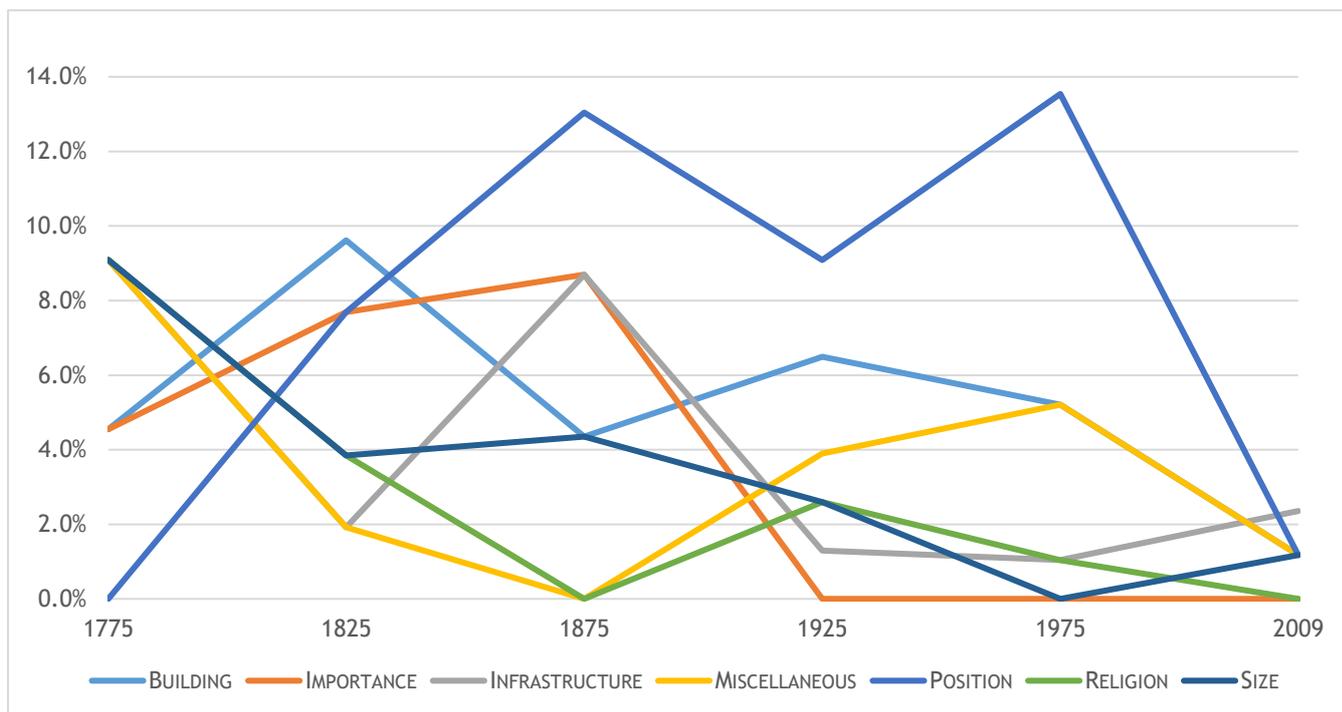
Chart 5.14. Street name specific categories accounting for less than five percent
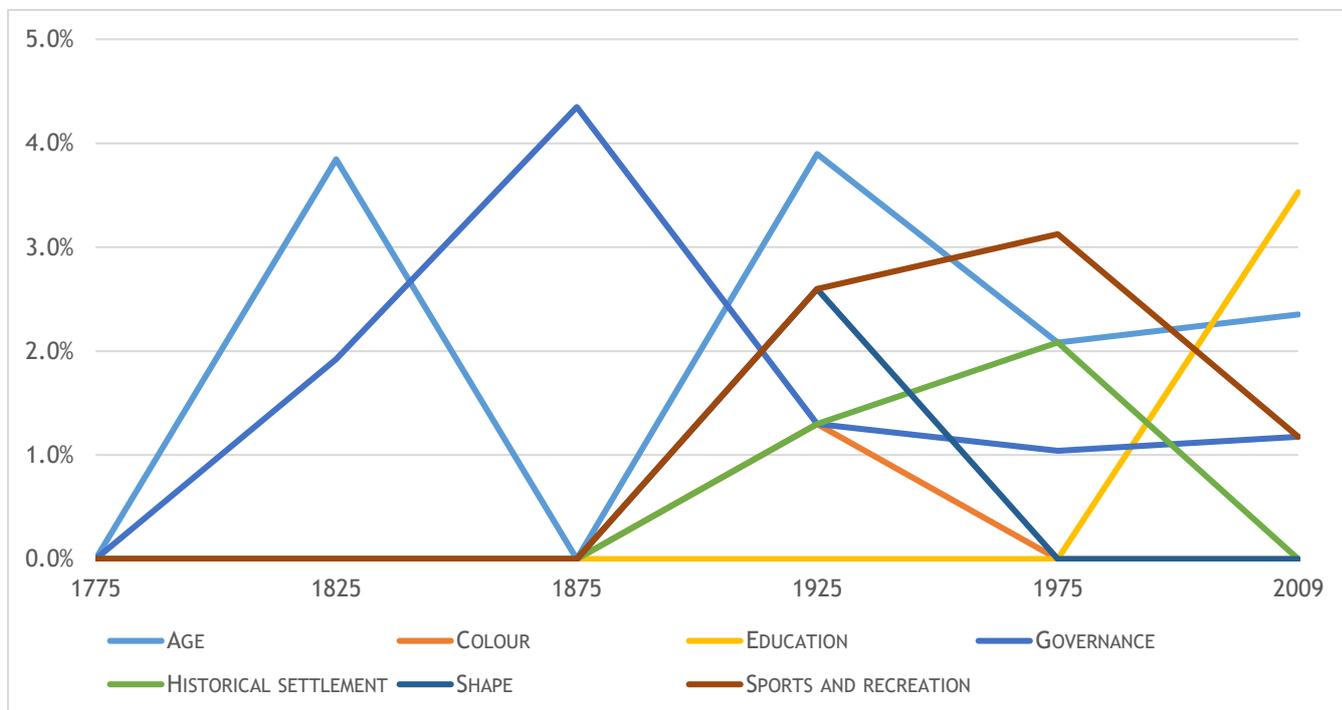
5.8.4.1. Discussion

A noticeable decline shown in chart 5.12 is that of ROYALTY AND ARISTOCRACY. Again, it is possible that changing attitudes are being reflected in street naming patterns. In his study of British street names, Oto-Peralías (2017) notes that street names celebrating the monarchy, which he links to expressions of British identity, are less common in Scotland in areas with high incidences of 'Scottish only' identity in the 2011 census. As mentioned previously, this national identity option was especially popular in the central belt and could explain the fall of specifics related to royalty and aristocracy. Shifting attitudes could also be responsible for the fall of another category: religion. The percentage of the population reporting adherence to any religion has fallen over the late twentieth and early twenty-first century, and in the most recent census, those reporting no religion at all were in the majority (National Records of Scotland, 2011). Oto-Peralías (2017) highlights a similar situation in Spain, where religious street names are least common in areas with low levels of religiosity. The possible link between cultural attitudes and street naming suggests the significance of extra-linguistic factors in the street naming process.

In other instances, the decline of a particular category may be due to more practical reasons. For example, street names which fall into the category of IMPORTANCE are often among the earliest to be coined as particularly significant streets. Given that areas generally only have one *Main Street* or *High Street*, it is unsurprising that this category of specifics falls in usage to the point that it is not found in newer developments.

The decline of IMPORTANCE specifics is perhaps also indicative of a wider trend in the street names; many of the earlier names are descriptive in nature, drawing upon a prominent feature of the street whereas several of the later names are coined as group names which generally do not describe the streets they name. For example, specifics in the CARDINAL DIRECTION category fall greatly in usage during the second half of the twentieth century when group naming appears in the street name corpus. Likewise, the BUILDINGS category, containing specifics which reference a building on the street, also decline in usage around the same period.

The shift towards group naming may also to some extent account for fluctuations as some of the categories peak when particular concepts are chosen for

new developments. For example, the sudden appearance of EDUCATION in the twenty-first century is due to the theme of a housing development in Hamilton, built on the site of a former school. Similarly, the rise of PLANTS in the later twentieth century as well as the twenty-first century is again due to themed developments, among them a series of Baillieston streets built in the 1950s and named with tree specifics (e.g. *Fir Place*) and the floral specifics of a Newton Mearns development (e.g. *Daisy Place*).

5.8.5. Geographic variation in specific categories

Charts 5.15, 5.16 and 5.17 show the distribution of specific categories across each of the areas studied. Chart 5.15 focuses on the suburban areas studies diachronically whilst chart 5.16 includes the more central areas studied diachronically. The areas from which only recently coined names were collected are shown in chart 5.17.

Chart 5.15. Distribution of street name specific categories in Baillieston, Bearsden and Drumchapel
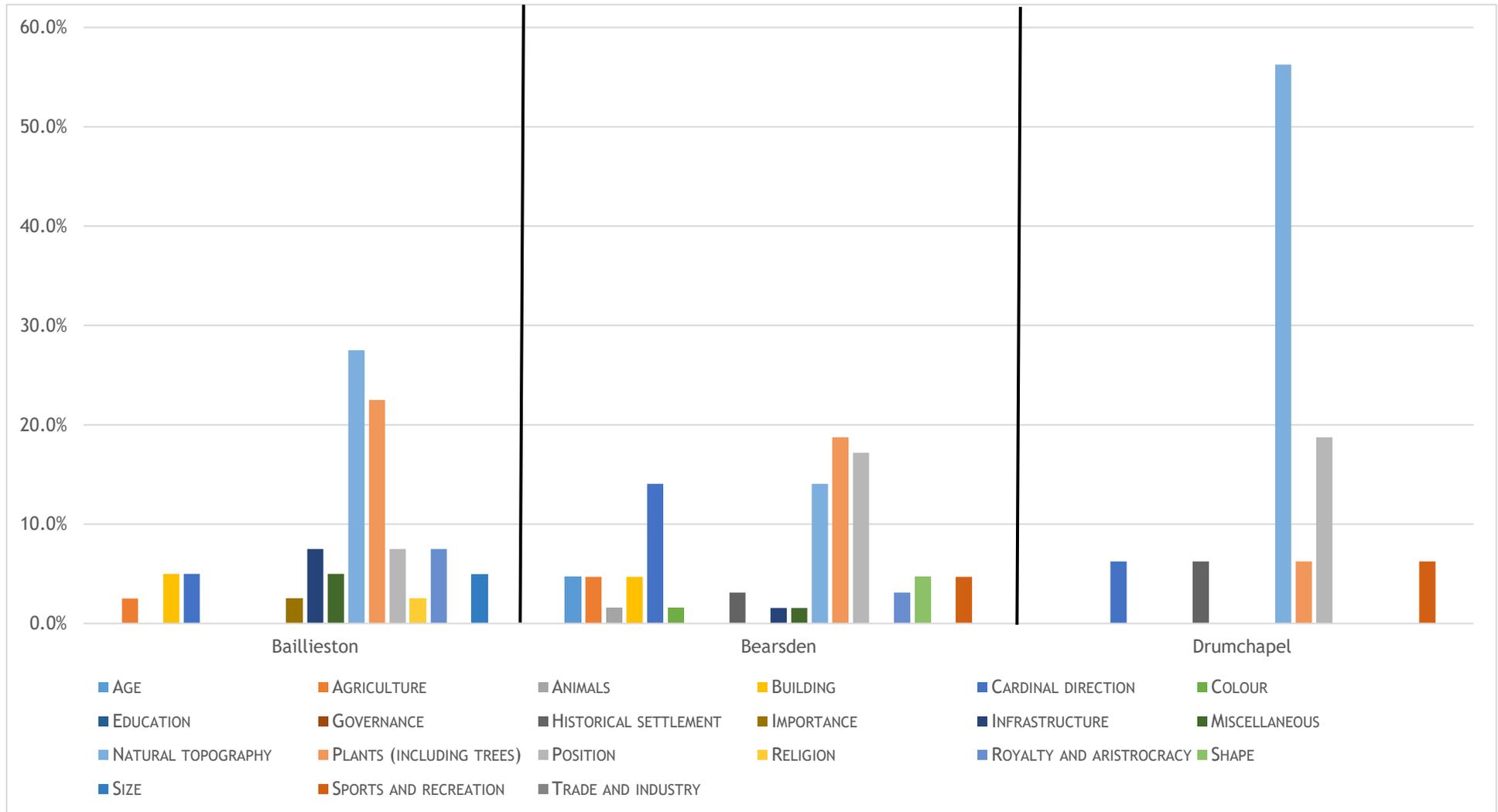
Chart 5.16. Distribution of street name specific categories in Glasgow city centre and The Gorbals
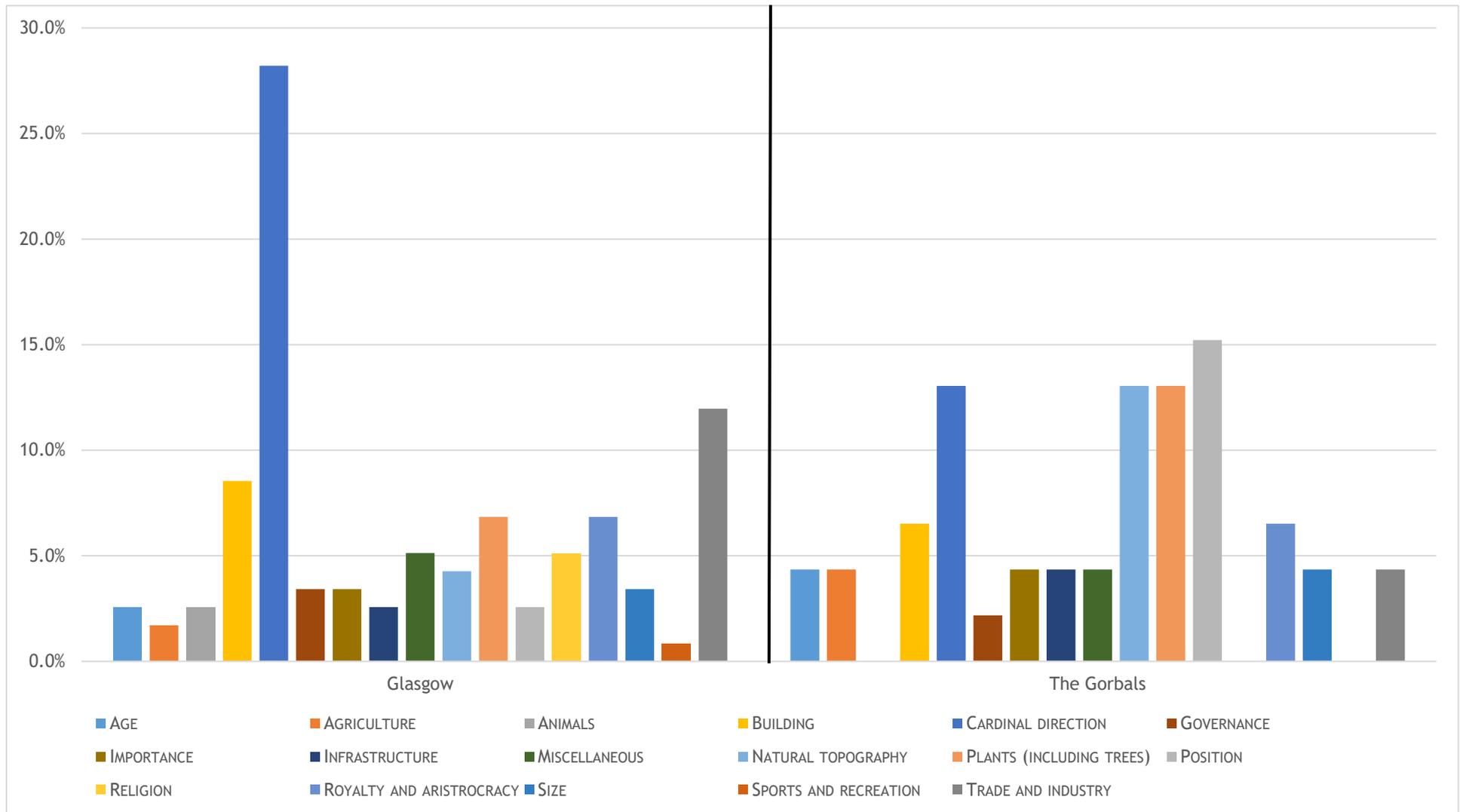
Chart 5.17 Distribution of street name specific categories in new developments

Legend: AGE, AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS, EDUCATION, MISCELLANEOUS, NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY, PLANTS (INCLUDING TREES), POSITION, SPORTS AND RECREATION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY
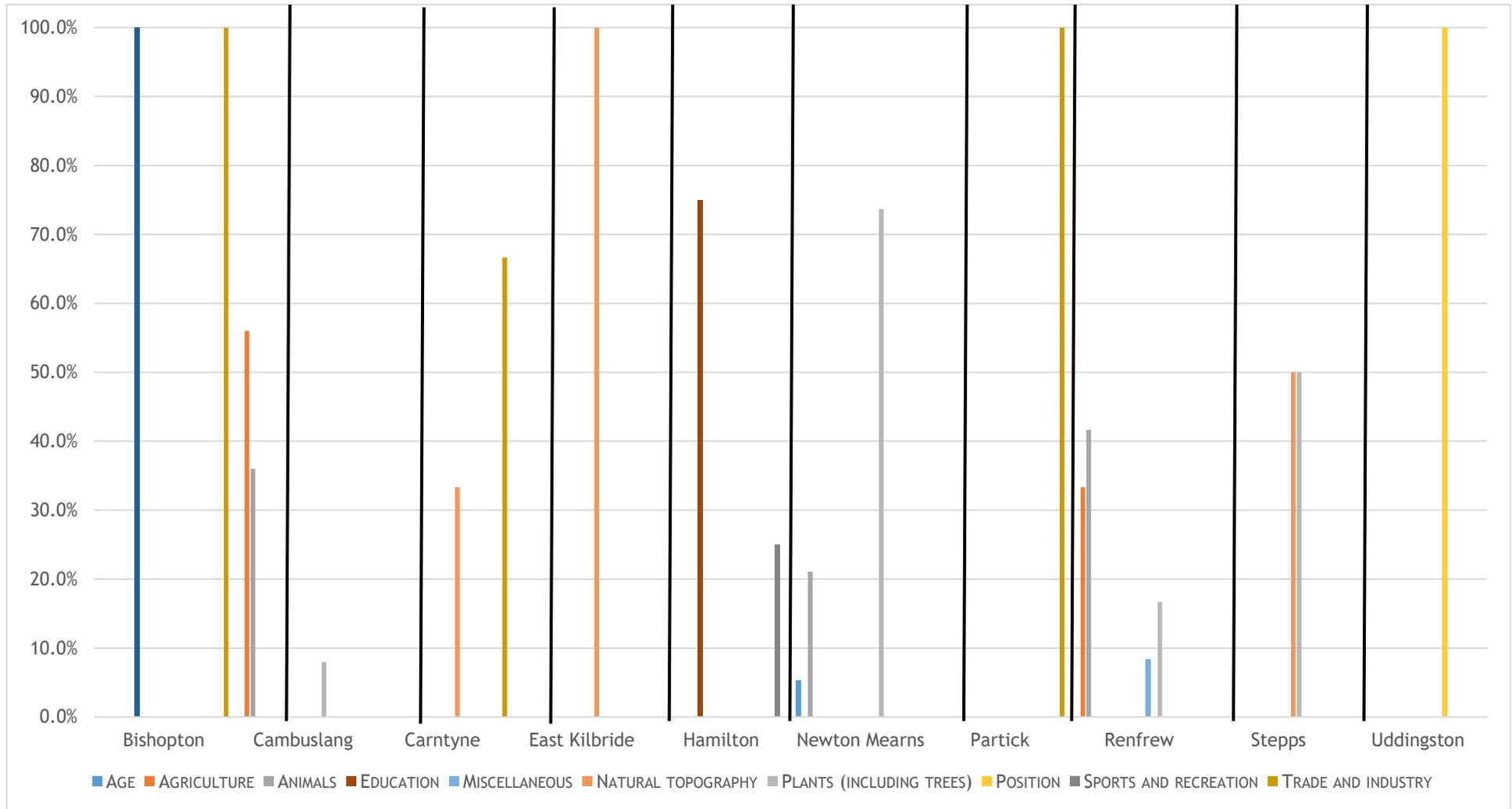
5.8.5.1. Discussion

As the charts above show, there are numerous contrasts between areas. In some instances, these differences reflect naming strategies which seem to be particularly dominant in an area. For example, a prominent practice in Glasgow from the late nineteenth into the mid twentieth century was to add a cardinal direction affix to a street name. For example, in the early nineteenth century, *Frederick Street* became *South Frederick Street* whilst the adjacent *Glassford Street* became *North Frederick Street*. Hence, the cardinal direction category is noticeably large in Glasgow.

Furthermore, as with generics, differences in distribution can reflect the local histories of individual areas. For example, specifics referring to historical settlements such as *Roman Road* are found only in Bearsden and Drumchapel where Roman ruins are located. Meanwhile, TRADE AND INDUSTRY specifics are absent from these areas and also Baillieston as all three areas are largely suburban residential settlements. On the other hand, such specifics are present in the more central locations of Glasgow and the Gorbals where industry and commerce are more prominent and where streets are often named after the businesses located on them, such as *Ropework Lane* and *Saltmarket* in Glasgow. This category is also represented in some of the newer developments where it reflects the background of the areas. In Bishopton, for example, *Forge Crescent* and *Forge Way* are located in Dargavel Village, a development built on a former factory site. In Cowglen, a development based on the former site of the National Savings Bank has given rise to names such as *Investment Drive* and *Penny Crescent* and, in Partick, one of the streets built as part of a development on old shipyards is named *Harbour Place*. Whilst all the names in this category reflect the background of the areas, a distinction can be made between those in areas such as Glasgow and the Gorbals which are typically older and denote actual industries or businesses present at the time of name coinage, and those in newer developments which commemorate past business and industries rather than describing ones currently located on the streets.

The practice of alluding to the history of a development area is seen elsewhere and, as mentioned in section 5.6.2, can give rise to the theme for group

naming as in the case of the Hamilton development on the site of a now demolished school. Group naming based upon the history of an area is also exemplified by a development in Cambuslang situated on an old farm which draws on AGRICULTURE for its specifics such as *Bale Avenue*. As noted above in relation to recent TRADE AND INDUSTRY specifics, in many instances lexical specifics from the twenty-first and twentieth centuries do not describe the street they name. Compound specifics can also behave in this manner, as demonstrated by *Summerhill* and *Willowdale*. These lexical but non-descriptive specifics highlight that, unlike in the personal names study, lexical meaning does necessarily mean that an element conveys information about the entity it names.

In a number of other instances, these non-descriptive specifics appear to have been chosen not to reflect the history of an area but because they have pleasant connotations. For example, the street names of Ferry Village in Renfrew reference birds not found in the area such as *Whimbrel Way* and *Lapwing Crescent*. These types of elements have also been reported in Woking by Rosset and Daniels (2001:137), who categorise them as *aesthetonyms* which are 'pleasant-sounding but referentially empty names suggesting the proximity of (apparently non-existent) referents'. The use of aesthetonyms in the current study is not limited to lexical specifics, with onomastic specifics also being chosen for apparently aesthetic reasons. A mid-twentieth-century development in Bearsden, for example, contains specifics all drawn from Scottish rivers not in its immediate proximity such as *Spey Road* and *Tay Road*.

The prevalence of specifics which have lexical but not descriptive meaning results in specifics drawn from the onomasticon sometimes conveying more information about the streets they name than lexical specifics. In particular, street names which indicate where they lead through their specifics, such as *Drumchapel Road, Easterhouse Road* and *Baillieston Road*, whilst not lexical, are descriptive. By contrast, several lexical specifics, particularly those coined as part of a group, contain little descriptive information about the street they name.

As the above discussion has outlined, specifics can vary in the types of meaning they convey. Consequently, meaning in street name specifics may be considered as a continuum rather than a binary of meaning versus no meaning. On

one end of this continuum are those names which carry both lexical and descriptive meaning (e.g. *Long Row, Ropework Lane*) and on the other are those which have neither lexical nor descriptive meaning (e.g. *Alice Terrace, Brisbane Lane*). In between these two poles, are names which carry lexical but not descriptive meaning (e.g. *Buttercup Place, Berriedale Place*) and those which do not have lexical meaning but are nevertheless descriptive (e.g. *Anderston Walk, Cathcart Road*).

5.9. Figurative uses of language

This section discusses the use of metonymy and metaphor in both generics and specifics. Around twenty percent of generics are metonymic, drawing upon a particular feature of the street. Table 5.5. below sets out these generics.

Table 5.5. Frequency of metonymic street name generics

Category	Frequency	Generic
I CHARACTERISTIC OF STREET (181)		
I.a. SHAPE	94	circle (2), circus (1), crescent (80), quadrant (1), square (10)
I.b. LAYOUT/TYPE OF HOUSES	87	court (46), heights (1), row (7), terrace (33)
II. PROXIMITY TO FEATURE (99)		
II.a. HUMAN ACTIVITY	65	gardens (60), park (4), quay (1)
II.b. NATURAL TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE	28	bank (2), brae (2), dubs (1), grove (16), head (1), hurst (1), law (1), lea (1), lee (1), mount (1), rig (1)
II.c. SITUATION	6	side (1), view (5)

As table 5.5 illustrates, metonymic generics could be divided into two broad categories according to their motivation: those based on a characteristic of the street and those based on the street's proximity to a noticeable feature. Amongst the former are generics metonymically referencing the shape of the street such as *crescent*[11] and *square*. Also in this category are those generics drawing upon the

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[11] Although *crescent* could historically be considered a shape metaphor using the moon as a source, given that it is being used in street names primarily in a metonymic sense referencing the curved shape of a street, any former metaphorical usages are not relevant to the current study.

layout or type of houses such as *terrace* or *heights*, the latter used to reference blocks of flats. Within the category of metonymic generics based on closeness to a feature are those which denote human activity such as *gardens* as well as those drawing on natural topographic features such as *bank*. In addition to those which explicitly refer to particular features, are two metonymic generics *side* and *view*, which are more generally based on the situation of a street. In these instances, it is the specific which more directly refers to the feature as in *Burnside,* Bearsden.

The most popular of the above categories are those which allude to a quality of the street they name; together, those in the SHAPE and LAYOUT/TYPE OF HOUSES categories account for 181, or sixty-five percent, of all metonymic generics. The frequency of these types of generics suggests these two aspects to be particularly salient in the construal of streets. Perhaps underlining this prominence is that within the present street name corpus, generics which metonymically refer to qualities of streets always do so accurately. For example, *squares* are always so shaped, and *terraces* always have terraced housing. Generally, metonymic generics based on a street's proximity to a feature are also descriptive: *Golf View* in Bearsden, for instance, overlooks a golf course. The prevalence of metonymic generics may stress the importance of generic meaning within the street naming as they are often utilised to precisely describe prominent aspects of the street.

However, as with non-figurative generics (see section 5.7.2.1), there are instances in which metonymic generics are not denotative. This is exemplified in Baillieston where the North Calder Water cannot be seen from *Calderbank View*. Similarly, neither *Achamore Gardens* nor *Kilmari Gardens* in Drumchapel is located close to greenery. Though in the minority, such cases may suggest that metonymic generics are exploited to highlight potentially desirable features of an area, as in *Calderbank View,* or to make a street sound more attractive as in the *gardens* examples from Drumchapel. That these generics can be used without descriptive meaning may suggest that the metonymic use of certain words, such as *view,* has become conventionalised in street naming.

With regards to the status of figurative generics elsewhere in the language, eight of the generics listed in table 5.5 are recorded in the OED with their metonymic street name senses: *circus* (OED 2 s.v. *circus* n.7)*, crescent* (OED 2 s.v.

crescent n.5)*, quadrant* (OED 3 s.v. *quadrant* n.4.b.)*, square* (OED 2 s.v. *square* 12.a.)*, court* (OED 2 s.v. *court* n.1.3)*, row* (OED 3 s.v. *row* n.4.a.)*, terrace* (OED 2 s.v. *terrace* n.5) and *gardens* (OED 3 s.v. *gardens* n.4). Amongst those metonymic generics in the OED are four of the five in the most common category, SHAPE, including *crescent* which accounts for eighty of the ninety-one instances of SHAPE generics. That the most frequent metonymic generics are also recorded in the OED may highlight that, at least to some extent, a connection between the lexicon and onomasticon can be found in figurative as well as literal language.

Turning to specifics, figurative language is far less frequent; whilst figurative generics make up twenty percent of all street name generics, figurative specifics represent only one percent of all lexical specifics. A further contrast between specifics and generics is the type of figurative language used; whilst generics are metonymic, specifics are metaphorical. Overall, there are eight instances of metaphorical specifics: *Braefoot Lane* in Uddingston; *Burnmouth Place, Elmfoot Street* (later *Elmfoot Grove*), *Hillfoot Drive, Hillfoot Terrace* [12], *Horse Shoe Road* and *Moorfoot Way* in Bearsden; and *Muirhead Road* in Baillieston. Strikingly, all the metaphorical specifics draw on bodies as their sources, with one, *Horse Shoe,* drawing on an animal body.

As discussed in section 4.5.6, the LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphor has been reported to be a central metaphor for landscape (Porteous, 1986; Hough, 2016c:17). Its currency in the lexicon was further established through the online *Metaphor Map of English* (see figures 4.6 and 4.7). The earliest instance of this metaphor, according to the *Metaphor Map of English,* is *mouth* which dates to c.1200 (OED 3 s.v. *mouth* n.I.6.a.). In the street names corpus, *Burnmouth Place* in Bearsden provides an instance of this long-established metaphor. A strong connection is also found between body parts and landscape in the *Metaphor Map of Old English.* Amongst the connections made in Old English was that of *heafod* 'head' to denote 'the topmost part of something' (OED 3 s.v. *head* n.17). Once more, this early metaphor is found in the street names with *Muirhead Road* in Baillieston. In addition to *mouth* and *head,* the most frequent metaphor in the street name

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[12] Although Hillfoot is an area within Bearsden, both of these street names are located at the bottom of a hill and do not lead to Hillfoot, indicating they are lexical not onomastic specifics.

specifics, *foot* 'the lowest part or bottom of an elevation' also shows a long history, dating from a.1225 (OED 3 s.v. *foot* V.16.b). Overall, the strong connections shown between body and landscape in both metaphor maps underlines LANDSCAPE IS A BODY as an important and well-established metaphor in the lexicon. Moreover, the street name metaphors appear to draw on metaphors already established in the lexicon suggesting that, as in the field names study, the link between lexicon and onomasticon is present even in figurative language.

Considering the use of figurative language in street names, contrasts emerge with the use of such language in other place names. Whilst metaphors are used infrequently in street names, they are widely reported in other parts of the toponymicon (see e.g. Taylor and Márkus, 2006-2012, v:187-188; Hough, 2016c:13-14). The lack of metaphorical elements in the street names, then, sets them apart from other types of place names.

5.10. Conclusion

Taking an overview of both generics and specifics, broad similarities in how the two construct meaning can be seen. Generics and specifics can convey lexical meaning without descriptive meaning. This feature is particularly prominent in specifics which appear to have moved away from descriptive meaning, especially with the advent of group naming in the mid-twentieth century. The lack of a consistent connection between lexical and descriptive meaning contrasts with the personal names and field names studied earlier in Case Studies I and II.

Yet, whilst instances of lexical but not descriptive generics can be found, they are in the minority. Rather, as in line with the guidelines set out by many councils, there seems to be an emphasis placed on generics conveying accurate information about the street.

This drive for descriptive generics has perhaps contributed to the prevalence of figurative language, with metonymic generics occurring frequently. Further, metonymic uses of words such as *crescent* and *square* appear to have become conventionalised in street names. To a lesser extent, figurative language is also found in specifics. Here, metaphor dominates, with LANDSCAPE IS A BODY the most frequent. Both this conceptual metaphor and the particular examples found in the

street names such as *foot* for the bottom of a hill etc., are well established and documented in the lexicon. The prominence of metonymy and infrequency of metaphor does, however, set street names apart from other types of place names where metaphor is common.

Another factor which is particularly prominent in street names is connotative meaning. Generics and, even more so, specifics may be chosen for their positive connotations, particularly in areas of redevelopment and instances of group naming. The regular occurrence of aesthetonyms highlights that the connotative value of elements is key in street naming, sometimes even at the cost of descriptive meaning as seen through numerous examples of lexical but non-descriptive elements which have attractive associations.

Finally, extra-linguistic considerations potentially hold some influence over street names. As has been highlighted, Scots elements may be linked to national identity whilst cultural attitudes may impact what semantic categories are represented in specifics.

5.11. Street name data

The street names collected for the third case study are shown below, ordered firstly by location and then by date. Each street name's generic is listed as well as whether its specific is a place name, personal name or lexical item. As explained in section 5.5, the type of name being used could be determined through identifying the individual or place after whom a street was named. For instance, *Wellington Street* was named after the Duke of Wellington rather than from one of the so named towns. Group naming provided another method through which to determine what type of name was being employed as a specific. For example, *Lewis Gardens* could have been mistaken as having a personal name specific if it were not for it being coined as part of a group drawing on Scottish islands as specifics followed by the generic *gardens,* such as *Tiree Gardens*. By contrast, *Abercrombie Drive* could have been taken to be from a place name had it not been coined as part of a group of names with specifics drawing on unambiguous surnames of different types including *Naysmyth Avenue* and *Paterson Place*. In some instances, it remained unclear whether a place name or personal name was being used as a specific. For

example, it could not be determined whether *Florence Street* was drawing on the female personal name or Italian city as neighbouring streets coined at the same time made use of both European cities as specifics (e.g. *Bilbao Street*) as well as personal names (e.g. *Alice Street*). In such instances, the specific was classed as an "undetermined name"

Table 5.6. Street name data

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Boclair Street	Anniesland	2000-2017	street	place name
Hilton Gardens	Anniesland	2000-2017	gardens	personal name
Hilton Terrace	Anniesland	2000-2017	terrace	personal name
Netherton Avenue	Anniesland	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Netherton Gardens	Anniesland	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Tambowie Street	Anniesland	2000-2017	street	place name
Bredisholm Road	Baillieston	1850-1899	road	place name
Buchanan Street	Baillieston	1850-1899	street	personal name
Dickson's Brae	Baillieston	1850-1899	brae	personal name
Dyke Street	Baillieston	1850-1899	street	personal name
Longlee	Baillieston	1850-1899	lee	lexical
Main Street	Baillieston	1850-1899	street	lexical
Muirhead Road	Baillieston	1850-1899	road	lexical
Scott Street	Baillieston	1850-1899	street	personal name
Baillieston Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Bakewell Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Bannercross Drive	Baillieston	1900-1949	drive	place name
Barrachnie Crescent	Baillieston	1900-1949	crescent	place name
Barrachnie Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Beech Avenue	Baillieston	1900-1949	avenue	lexical
Boghall Place	Baillieston	1900-1949	place	place name
Bredisholm Terrace	Baillieston	1900-1949	terrace	place name
Calderpark Avenue	Baillieston	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Camp Row	Baillieston	1900-1949	row	lexical
Church Street	Baillieston	1900-1949	street	lexical
Coatbridge Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Crosshill Square	Baillieston	1900-1949	square	place name
Dolan Street	Baillieston	1900-1949	street	personal name
Douglas Drive	Baillieston	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Easterhouse Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Ellismuir Farm Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Ellismuir Place	Baillieston	1900-1949	place	place name
Ellismuir Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Garrowhill Drive	Baillieston	1900-1949	drive	place name
George Street	Baillieston	1900-1949	street	personal name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Glasgow Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Gordon Avenue	Baillieston	1900-1949	avenue	personal name
Greenshields Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	personal name
Hilary Drive	Baillieston	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Hillborough Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Juniper Terrace	Baillieston	1900-1949	terrace	lexical
Laigh Crosshill	Baillieston	1900-1949	transferred name	transferred name
Long Row	Baillieston	1900-1949	row	lexical
Lusshill Terrace	Baillieston	1900-1949	terrace	place name
Mainhill Avenue	Baillieston	1900-1949	avenue	lexical
Martin Crescent	Baillieston	1900-1949	crescent	personal name
Maxwell Avenue	Baillieston	1900-1949	avenue	personal name
Maxwell Drive	Baillieston	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Maxwell Street	Baillieston	1900-1949	street	personal name
Miller Street	Baillieston	1900-1949	street	personal name
Muiredge Terrace	Baillieston	1900-1949	terrace	lexical
Muirside Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	lexical
Nelson Street	Baillieston	1900-1949	street	personal name
Ravenswood Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Reids Row	Baillieston	1900-1949	row	personal name
Rhindmuir Avenue	Baillieston	1900-1949	avenue	place name
South Scott Street	Baillieston	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
Springhill Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Stephen Crescent	Baillieston	1900-1949	crescent	personal name
Swinton Crescent	Baillieston	1900-1949	crescent	place name
Swinton Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Thornbridge Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	lexical
Weirwood Avenue	Baillieston	1900-1949	avenue	lexical
Whirlow Road	Baillieston	1900-1949	road	place name
Airlie Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Albion Street	Baillieston	1950-1999	street	place name
Ash Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	lexical
Bannercross Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Bannercross Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Beauly Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Bedale Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Beech Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	lexical
Bents Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Berriedale Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Blair Crescent	Baillieston	1950-1999	crescent	personal name
Blaven Court	Baillieston	1950-1999	court	place name
Boghall Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Bowes Crescent	Baillieston	1950-1999	crescent	personal name
Bracadale Drive	Baillieston	1950-1999	drive	place name
Bracadale Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Bracadale Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Broom Path	Baillieston	1950-1999	path	lexical
Buchanan Grove	Baillieston	1950-1999	grove	place name
Calder Place	Baillieston	1950-1999	place	place name
Calder Terrace	Baillieston	1950-1999	terrace	place name
Calderbank View	Baillieston	1950-1999	view	place name
Calderwood Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Caledonia Drive	Baillieston	1950-1999	drive	place name
Caledonia Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Camp Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Castle Street	Baillieston	1950-1999	street	lexical
Cluny Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Coats Crescent	Baillieston	1950-1999	crescent	personal name
Crombie Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Crown Street	Baillieston	1950-1999	street	lexical
Culzean Crescent	Baillieston	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Drumpellier Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Drumpellier Place	Baillieston	1950-1999	place	place name
Drumpellier Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
East Hallhill Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	lexical + place name
Edinburgh Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Ellismuir Place	Baillieston	1950-1999	place	place name
Ellismuir Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Fir Place	Baillieston	1950-1999	place	lexical
Gardner Lane	Baillieston	1950-1999	lane	personal name
Gargrave Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Gillies Lane	Baillieston	1950-1999	lane	personal name
Greentree Drive	Baillieston	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Haig Drive	Baillieston	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Hathersage Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Hathersage Drive	Baillieston	1950-1999	drive	place name
Hathersage Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Huntingtower Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Kelburn Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Ladyhill Drive	Baillieston	1950-1999	drive	place name
Loancroft Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Loancroft Place	Baillieston	1950-1999	place	place name
Manse Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	lexical
Moss Path	Baillieston	1950-1999	path	lexical
Muirhead Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Muirside Place	Baillieston	1950-1999	place	place name
Oak Crescent	Baillieston	1950-1999	crescent	lexical
Old Wood Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	lexical
Orchard Street	Baillieston	1950-1999	street	lexical
Provand Hall Crescent	Baillieston	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Quinton Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	personal name
Robertson Terrace	Baillieston	1950-1999	terrace	personal name
Rosedale Drive	Baillieston	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Rowandale Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Ryecroft Drive	Baillieston	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Scone Walk	Baillieston	1950-1999	walk	place name
Sherburn Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Sugworth Avenue	Baillieston	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Tantallon Road	Baillieston	1950-1999	road	place name
Thornbridge Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Thornyburn Place	Baillieston	1950-1999	place	lexical
Tudor Street	Baillieston	1950-1999	street	personal name
Victory Walk	Baillieston	1950-1999	walk	lexical
Wemyss Gardens	Baillieston	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Willowdale Crescent	Baillieston	1950-1999	crescent	lexical
Broomhouse Crescent	Baillieston	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Calderpark Court	Baillieston	2000-2017	court	place name
Calderpark Gardens	Baillieston	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Calderpark Place	Baillieston	2000-2017	place	place name
Calderpark Road	Baillieston	2000-2017	road	place name
Carronhall Grove	Baillieston	2000-2017	grove	place name
Craigswood Crescent	Baillieston	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Craigswood Gate	Baillieston	2000-2017	gate	place name
Craigswood Way	Baillieston	2000-2017	way	place name
Elmslie Court	Baillieston	2000-2017	court	place name
Greenoakhill Avenue	Baillieston	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Greenoakhill Court	Baillieston	2000-2017	court	place name
Greenoakhill Crescent	Baillieston	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Greenoakhill Gate	Baillieston	2000-2017	gate	place name
Greenoakhill Place	Baillieston	2000-2017	place	place name
Greenoakhill Road	Baillieston	2000-2017	road	place name
Milnwood Crescent	Baillieston	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Mossbeath Crescent	Baillieston	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Mossbeath Gardens	Baillieston	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Oakbank Crescent	Baillieston	2000-2017	crescent	lexical
Oakbank Drive	Baillieston	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Rhinds Close	Baillieston	2000-2017	close	place name
Rhinds Crescent	Baillieston	2000-2017	crescent	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Rhinds Gate	Baillieston	2000-2017	gate	place name
Rhinds Place	Baillieston	2000-2017	place	place name
Station Park	Baillieston	2000-2017	park	lexical
Station Road	Baillieston	2000-2017	road	lexical
Collylinn Road	Bearsden	1850-1899	road	place name
Ledcameroch Road	Bearsden	1850-1899	road	place name
Station Road	Bearsden	1850-1899	road	lexical
Stewart Place	Bearsden	1850-1899	place	personal name
Stewart Terrace	Bearsden	1850-1899	terrace	personal name
The Crescent	Bearsden	1850-1899	simplex	simplex
Thorn Road	Bearsden	1850-1899	road	lexical
Afton Crescent	Bearsden	1900-1949	crescent	place name
Albert Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Avon Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Baillie Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Baird Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Baljaffray Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Bearsden Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Boclair Crescent	Bearsden	1900-1949	crescent	place name
Boclair Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	personal name
Borland Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	personal name
Brora Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Buchanan Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Cairn Hill Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Campbell Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Camstradden Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Camstradden Drive East	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name + lexical
Camstradden Drive West	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name + lexical
Canniesburn Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Carrickarden Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Chesters Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Clathic Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Cluny Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Cluny Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Colquhoun Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Coronation Way	Bearsden	1900-1949	way	lexical
Craigdhu Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Crarae Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Crescent Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Deepdene Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Dirleton Gate	Bearsden	1900-1949	gate	place name
Douglas Gardens	Bearsden	1900-1949	gardens	personal name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Drymen Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Dumgoyne Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Earn Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Eaton Place	Bearsden	1900-1949	place	place name
Edgehill Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Ellergreen Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Endrick Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Etive Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Ferguston Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
First Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	lexical
Garscadden Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Garscube Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Gartconnell Gardens	Bearsden	1900-1949	gardens	place name
Gartconnell Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
George Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	personal name
Glenburn Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Glenburn Road West	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name + lexical
Grange Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Gray Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Greenwood Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	lexical
Heather Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	lexical
Henderland Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Hillcrest Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Hillfoot Terrace	Bearsden	1900-1949	terrace	lexical
Hollymount	Bearsden	1900-1949	mount	lexical
Horse Shoe Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Hutchison Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Iain Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Iain Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	personal name
Ilay Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Ilay Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Inveroran Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Kessington Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Kessington Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Killermont Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Kinellan Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Kirk Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Laurence Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Ledcameroch Crescent	Bearsden	1900-1949	crescent	place name
Leven Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Lochaber Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Lochend Crescent	Bearsden	1900-1949	crescent	place name
Lochend Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Lochend Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Lochview Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
MacFarlane Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	personal name
Manse Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Maryhill Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Maxwell Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	personal name
Monreith Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Moore Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Morar Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Morven Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Mosshead Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Murrayfield Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Nicol Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
North Erskine Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical + place name
North View	Bearsden	1900-1949	view	lexical
Oronsay Crescent	Bearsden	1900-1949	crescent	place name
Pendicle Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Pollock Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	undetermined name
Ralston Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Rannoch Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Ravelston Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Roman Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Rosevale Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Rubislaw Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Second Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	lexical
Sinclair Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	personal name
South Erskine Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical + place name
Speirs Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	personal name
Stirling Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Thorn Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Wardlaw Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	personal name
West Chapelton Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	lexical + place name
Westbourne Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	place name
Westerton Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Westfield Drive	Bearsden	1900-1949	drive	lexical
Wheatfield Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	lexical
Whitehill Road	Bearsden	1900-1949	road	place name
Whitehurst	Bearsden	1900-1949	hurst	lexical
Woodvale Avenue	Bearsden	1900-1949	avenue	lexical
Abbotsford Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Abercrombie Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	personal name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Airlie Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Allander Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Almond Bank	Bearsden	1950-1999	bank	place name
Almond Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Alston Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	personal name
Alva Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Annan Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Annick Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Antonine Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	lexical
Ardoch Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Argyll Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Ascog Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Atholl Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Aviemore Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Balmoral Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Banchory Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Beech Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Birkhall Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Birnam Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Bonnaughton Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Braemar Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Brandon Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Buccleuch Court	Bearsden	1950-1999	court	personal name
Buccleuch Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Burnbrae Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Burnmouth Place	Bearsden	1950-1999	place	lexical
Burnside	Bearsden	1950-1999	side	lexical
Burnside Court	Bearsden	1950-1999	court	lexical
Bute Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Cairngorm Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Cairnsmore Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Campsie Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Carron Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Carse View Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Castlehill Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Chapelton Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Cleish Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
College Gate	Bearsden	1950-1999	gate	lexical
Conon Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Correen Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Craigmore Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Cromalt Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Cromarty Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Culloch Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Culvain Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Deveron Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Doon Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Dornoch Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Douglas Park Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Dryburgh Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Dunkeld Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Duntocher Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Durness Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Eagle Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	lexical
Elderbank	Bearsden	1950-1999	bank	lexical
Elgin Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Elm Walk	Bearsden	1950-1999	walk	lexical
Eskdale Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Ettrick Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Fairway	Bearsden	1950-1999	way	lexical
Falloch Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Fernlea	Bearsden	1950-1999	lea	lexical
Finaven Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Fintry Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Forrest Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Forth Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Gartconnell Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Glenfarg Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Golf View	Bearsden	1950-1999	view	lexical
Grampian Court	Bearsden	1950-1999	court	place name
Grampian Way	Bearsden	1950-1999	way	place name
Greenhead Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Greenside Place	Bearsden	1950-1999	place	lexical
Hamilton Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Hawthorn Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	personal name
Hazel Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Hillbreck Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	lexical
Hillfoot Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Hillneuk Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Hillneuk Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Hillside Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Horseshoe Lane	Bearsden	1950-1999	lane	place name
Huntly Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Jackson Place	Bearsden	1950-1999	place	personal name
Jubilee Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	lexical
Kelvin Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Kenilworth Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Kilmardinny Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Kilpatrick Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Kinglas Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Kinnaird Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Kinoul Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Lammermuir Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Larchfield Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Lawers Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Ledi Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Lewis Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Lochnagar Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Lomond Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Lovat Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	personal name
Lowther Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Loyal Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Lubnaig Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Mar Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Menteith Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Merrick Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Methven Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Milngavie Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Montrose Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Moorfoot Way	Bearsden	1950-1999	way	lexical
Murray Grove	Bearsden	1950-1999	grove	undetermined name
Naysmyth Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	personal name
Nevis Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Nithsdale Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
North Grange Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	lexical + place name
Oak Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Orchy Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Park Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	lexical
Paterson Place	Bearsden	1950-1999	place	personal name
Pentland Place	Bearsden	1950-1999	place	place name
Queensberry Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	personal name
Reid Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	personal name
Roman Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Roman Court	Bearsden	1950-1999	court	place name
Roman Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Roman Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Rosslyn Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Rowan Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	lexical

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Roxburgh Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Russell Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Rutherford Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	personal name
Scott Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Seafield Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Sidlaw Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Skye Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Somerford Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Southview Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Southview Grove	Bearsden	1950-1999	grove	lexical
Spey Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
St Andrews Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Stirling Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Stockiemuir Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Strathyre Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Sutherland Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	personal name
Switchback Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	lexical
Tay Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Teith Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Teviot Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
The Poplars	Bearsden	1950-1999	simplex	simplex
Tinto Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	place name
Tiree Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Torridon Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Tweed Drive	Bearsden	1950-1999	drive	place name
Tweedsmuir Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Upper Glenburn Road	Bearsden	1950-1999	road	lexical + place name
Vorlich Gardens	Bearsden	1950-1999	gardens	place name
West Chapelton Crescent	Bearsden	1950-1999	crescent	lexical + place name
Westend	Bearsden	1950-1999	transferred name	transferred name
Westerton Farm Lane	Bearsden	1950-1999	lane	place name
Whitehurst Park	Bearsden	1950-1999	park	place name
Wyvis Avenue	Bearsden	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Academy Garden	Bearsden	2000-2017	gardens	lexical
Auchineden Court	Bearsden	2000-2017	court	place name
Burncrooks Avenue	Bearsden	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Canniesburn Quadrant	Bearsden	2000-2017	quadrant	place name
Kessington Farm Way	Bearsden	2000-2017	way	place name
Mannofield	Bearsden	2000-2017	transferred name	transferred name
Morgan Wynd	Bearsden	2000-2017	wynd	personal name
Norman MacLeod Crescent	Bearsden	2000-2017	crescent	personal name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Peters Gate	Bearsden	2000-2017	gate	personal name
Robert Burns Drive	Bearsden	2000-2017	drive	personal name
Templehill View	Bearsden	2000-2017	view	place name
Thorn Grove	Bearsden	2000-2017	grove	place name
Thorn Heights	Bearsden	2000-2017	heights	place name
Barmore Crescent	Bishopton	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Barmore Drive	Bishopton	2000-2017	drive	place name
Barmore Wynd	Bishopton	2000-2017	wynd	place name
Boghall Drive	Bishopton	2000-2017	drive	place name
Boghall Place	Bishopton	2000-2017	place	place name
Bolerno Avenue	Bishopton	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Bolerno Circle	Bishopton	2000-2017	circle	place name
Bolerno Crescent	Bishopton	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Bolerno Gardens	Bishopton	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Crosshill Avenue	Bishopton	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Crosshill Road	Bishopton	2000-2017	road	place name
Crosshill Wynd	Bishopton	2000-2017	wynd	place name
Forge Crescent	Bishopton	2000-2017	crescent	lexical
Forge Way	Bishopton	2000-2017	way	lexical
Gatehead Avenue	Bishopton	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Gatehead Crescent	Bishopton	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Gatehead Drive	Bishopton	2000-2017	drive	place name
Gatehead Wynd	Bishopton	2000-2017	wynd	place name
Millbank Avenue	Bishopton	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Millbank Circle	Bishopton	2000-2017	circle	place name
Millbank Crescent	Bishopton	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Millbank Drive	Bishopton	2000-2017	drive	place name
Mosshall Drive	Bishopton	2000-2017	drive	place name
Balta Crescent	Cambuslang	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Bressay Grove	Cambuslang	2000-2017	grove	place name
Fetlar Court	Cambuslang	2000-2017	court	place name
Iona Place	Cambuslang	2000-2017	place	place name
Jura Terrace	Cambuslang	2000-2017	terrace	place name
Mousa Park	Cambuslang	2000-2017	park	place name
Scalloway Lane	Cambuslang	2000-2017	lane	place name
Scalloway Road	Cambuslang	2000-2017	road	place name
Tiree Way	Cambuslang	2000-2017	way	place name
Unst Lane	Cambuslang	2000-2017	lane	place name
Vaila Lane	Cambuslang	2000-2017	lane	place name
Yementry Court	Cambuslang	2000-2017	court	place name
Bale Avenue	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Bale Court	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	court	lexical
Bale Lane	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	lane	lexical

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Barn Court	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	court	lexical
Collie Wynd	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	wynd	lexical
Croft Crescent	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	crescent	lexical
Durum Lane	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	lane	lexical
Ewe Avenue	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Fallow Grove	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	grove	lexical
Fawn Gardens	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	gardens	lexical
Furrow Court	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	court	lexical
Furrow Crescent	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	crescent	lexical
Harvester Avenue	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Hay Crescent	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	crescent	lexical
Honeybee Avenue	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Honeysuckle Drive	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Meadow Drive	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Plough Court	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	court	lexical
Red Deer Road	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	road	lexical
Red Deer Walk	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	walk	lexical
Roe Court	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	court	lexical
Roe Drive	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Shepherds Way	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	way	lexical
Wheatsheaf Wynd	Cambuslang - Newton Farm	2000-2017	wynd	lexical
Myreside Crescent	Carntyne	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Myreside Drive	Carntyne	2000-2017	drive	place name
Myreside Way	Carntyne	2000-2017	way	place name
Rigby Avenue	Carntyne	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Rigby Crescent	Carntyne	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Rigby Drive	Carntyne	2000-2017	drive	place name
Rigby Gardens	Carntyne	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Barrie McKay Street	Carntyne - Eastfields	2000-2017	street	personal name
Clerwood Street	Carntyne - Eastfields	2000-2017	street	place name
Penicuik Drive	Carntyne - Eastfields	2000-2017	drive	place name
Penicuik Place	Carntyne - Eastfields	2000-2017	place	place name
Penicuik Way	Carntyne - Eastfields	2000-2017	way	place name
Saming Drive	Carntyne - Eastfields	2000-2017	drive	undetermined name
Seagrove Street	Carntyne - Eastfields	2000-2017	street	undetermined name
Coldstream Grove	Chapelhall	2000-2017	grove	place name
Galashiels Avenue	Chapelhall	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Greenlaw Path	Chapelhall	2000-2017	path	place name
St Abbs Way	Chapelhall	2000-2017	way	place name
Investment Drive	Cowglen	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Investment Way	Cowglen	2000-2017	way	lexical
National Crescent	Cowglen	2000-2017	crescent	lexical

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Northwood Close	Cowglen	2000-2017	close	lexical
Northwood Wynd	Cowglen	2000-2017	wynd	lexical
Penny Crescent	Cowglen	2000-2017	crescent	lexical
Auckland Drive	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	drive	place name
Brisbane Lane	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	lane	place name
Cardiff Court	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	court	place name
Christchurch Drive	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	drive	place name
Delhi Lane	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	lane	place name
Edinburgh Drive	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	drive	place name
Gold Coast Lane	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	lane	place name
Hamilton Gate	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	gate	place name
Kingston Place	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	place	place name
Kuala Lumpur Lane	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	lane	place name
London Avenue	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Manchester Place	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	place	place name
Melbourne Place	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	place	place name
Perth Lane	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	lane	place name
Sunnybank Street	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	street	place name
Sydney Crescent	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Vancouver Walk	Dalmarnock	2000-2017	walk	place name
Drumchapel Gardens	Drumchapel	1850-1899	gardens	place name
Drumchapel Row	Drumchapel	1850-1899	row	place name
Balvie Avenue	Drumchapel	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Cowdenhill Road	Drumchapel	1900-1949	road	place name
Crawford Drive	Drumchapel	1900-1949	drive	undetermined name
Douglas Drive	Drumchapel	1900-1949	drive	undetermined name
Drumchapel Road	Drumchapel	1900-1949	road	place name
Fruin Road	Drumchapel	1900-1949	road	place name
Garscadden Road	Drumchapel	1900-1949	road	place name
Golf Drive	Drumchapel	1900-1949	drive	lexical
Gowanlea Avenue	Drumchapel	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Kaystone Avenue	Drumchapel	1900-1949	avenue	place name
Manor Road	Drumchapel	1900-1949	road	lexical
Roman Avenue	Drumchapel	1900-1949	avenue	lexical
Sunnyside Drive	Drumchapel	1900-1949	drive	lexical
Trinley Drive	Drumchapel	1900-1949	drive	place name
Abbotshall Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Achamore Crescent	Drumchapel	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Achamore Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Achamore Gardens	Drumchapel	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Achamore Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Airgold Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Airgold Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Allerdyce Court	Drumchapel	1950-1999	court	personal name
Allerdyce Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Allerdyce Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	personal name
Arcan Crescent	Drumchapel	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Ardhu Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Backmuir Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	lexical
Bankglen Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Barnkirk Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Bayfield Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Bayfield Terrace	Drumchapel	1950-1999	terrace	place name
Belsyde Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Blackcraig Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Bladnoch Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Blairdardie Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Boon Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Cairnsmore Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Cally Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Camus Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Carolside Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Cloan Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Dalsetter Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Dalsetter Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Dewar Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Dewar Grove	Drumchapel	1950-1999	grove	personal name
Dipple Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Drumchapel Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Drummore Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Drumry Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Drumry Road East	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name + lexical
Dunkenny Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Dunkenny Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Duntreath Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Duntreath Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Essenside Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Fasque Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Fettercairn Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Firdon Crescent	Drumchapel	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Foswell Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Glenkirk Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Goyle Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Grogarry Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Halbeath Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Halgreen Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Harrow Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	undetermined name
Heathcot Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	undetermined name
Hecla Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Howgate Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Inchfad Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Inchlaggan Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Inchmoan Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Inchrorry Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Inchruin Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Invercanny Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Jedworth Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Jedworth Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Jedworth Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Katewell Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Katewell Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Kearn Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Kearn Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Kells Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Kendoon Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Kerfield Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Kerry Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Kilcloy Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Kinclaven Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Kinfauns Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Kiniver Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Kirkhope Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Ladyloan Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Laurence Court	Drumchapel	1950-1999	court	personal name
Laurence Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	personal name
Laurence Gardens	Drumchapel	1950-1999	gardens	personal name
Ledmore Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Ledmore Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Lillyburn Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Linkwood Crescent	Drumchapel	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Linkwood Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Lochgoin Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Merryton Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Monkton Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Monymusk Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Moraine Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Moraine Circus	Drumchapel	1950-1999	circus	lexical

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Moraine Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Moraine Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	lexical
Neidpath Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Northmuir Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	lexical
Overbrae Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	lexical
Peel Glen Gardens	Drumchapel	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Peel Glen Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Pilton Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Pineview Court	Drumchapel	1950-1999	court	lexical
Pitmilly Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Rayne Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Rozelle Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Ryedale Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Saddell Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	place name
Sherwood Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Southdeen Avenue	Drumchapel	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Southdeen Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	lexical
Springside Gardens	Drumchapel	1950-1999	gardens	place name
Springside Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Stonedyke Grove	Drumchapel	1950-1999	grove	place name
Stranraer Drive	Drumchapel	1950-1999	drive	place name
Summerhill Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	lexical
Tallant Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	undetermined name
Tallant Terrace	Drumchapel	1950-1999	terrace	undetermined name
The Antonine Road	Drumchapel	1950-1999	road	lexical
Whitekirk Place	Drumchapel	1950-1999	place	place name
Anish Place	Drumchapel	2000-2017	place	personal name
Bernisdale Drive	Drumchapel	2000-2017	drive	place name
Bernisdale Gardens	Drumchapel	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Bernisdale Place	Drumchapel	2000-2017	place	place name
Foswell Drive	Drumchapel	2000-2017	drive	place name
Inchfad Crescent	Drumchapel	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Inchfad Grove	Drumchapel	2000-2017	grove	place name
Kilmari Gardens	Drumchapel	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Kilmore Crescent	Drumchapel	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Portree Place	Drumchapel	2000-2017	place	place name
Scavaig Crescent	Drumchapel	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Gleddoch View	Dumbarton	2000-2017	view	place name
Helenslee Place	Dumbarton	2000-2017	place	place name
Helenslee Road	Dumbarton	2000-2017	road	place name
Keil Gardens	Dumbarton	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Methlan Park	Dumbarton	2000-2017	park	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Methlan Park Gardens	Dumbarton	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Applegate Drive	East Kilbride	2000-2017	drive	place name
Bancroft Avenue	East Kilbride	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Dexter Court	East Kilbride	2000-2017	court	personal name
Fairgrove Drive	East Kilbride	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Fenton Place	East Kilbride	2000-2017	place	place name
Ingalls Court	East Kilbride	2000-2017	court	personal name
Ionia Grove	East Kilbride	2000-2017	grove	place name
Kenton Drive	East Kilbride	2000-2017	drive	place name
Argyle Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Bell's Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	wynd	personal name
Bridgegate	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	gate	lexical
Bridgegate Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Broad Close	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	close	lexical
Broomylaw	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	law	lexical
Brunswick Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Buchanan Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Bun's Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	wynd	personal name
Candleriggs Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Canon Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	lane	lexical
Cochrane Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Cotton Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Doby's Lone	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	loan	personal name
Duke Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Dunlop Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Fredrick Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
George Square	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	square	personal name
George Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Glassford Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Goose Dubs	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	dubs	lexical
Grammar School Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	wynd	lexical
Grayfriar's Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	wynd	lexical
Great Glassford Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical + place name
Hanover Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
High Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Ingle Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Ingram Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Jackson Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Jamaica Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	place name
John Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
King Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Miller Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Montrose Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Moody's Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	wynd	personal name
Pitt Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Prince's Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Queen Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Rottenraw Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Saltmarket	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	simplex	simplex
Saltmarket Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
St Enoch's Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	wynd	personal name
St. David Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
St. Enoch Square	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	square	personal name
Stirlin's Close	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	close	personal name
Stockwell Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Trongate	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	simplex	simplex
Trongate Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	lexical
Virginia Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	place name
Wilson Street	Glasgow City Centre	1750-1799	street	personal name
Adam's Court	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	court	personal name
Alpine Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Alston Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Anderston Walk	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	walk	place name
Ann Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Argyll [sic] Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	place name
Back Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	wynd	lexical
Balmano Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Bath Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Bell's Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Bishop Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Brown Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Campbell Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Camperdown Place	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	place	place name
Canon Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Carrick Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Cathcart Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	place name
Clyde Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	place name
College Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Cow Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	lexical
Croy Place	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	place	undetermined name
Dean Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Deanside Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	place name
Dixon Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Douglas Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Dundas Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Eagle Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	lexical

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Gordon Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Hall Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	lexical
Hamilton Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	undetermined name
High John Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
High Montrose Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
Hutchieson Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Jackson Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	place name
Jocelyn Square	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	square	personal name
Kirk Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Madeira Court	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	court	place name
Main Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Margret [sic] Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Market Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Mason Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Maxwell Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
McAlpine Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Melville Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Mitchell Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Nelson Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
New Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	wynd	lexical
Nile Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	place name
North Albion Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
North Frederick Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
North Hanover Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
North Montrose Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
North Queen Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
North Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Old Wynd	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	wynd	lexical
Portland Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	place name
Regent Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Richmond Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Robertson Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Robertson's Court	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	court	personal name
Rottenrow Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	place name
Saughyhall Road	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	road	lexical
Shuttle Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	place name
South Albion Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
South Frederick Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
South Hanover Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
South Montrose Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
St. Albion Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
St. Enoch's Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	personal name
St. Nicholas Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
St. Vincent Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Stirling Road	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	road	place name
Stirling Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Stormont Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	place name
Tarbet Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	undetermined name
Taylor Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Turner's Court	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	court	personal name
Union Place	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	place	lexical
Upper Nile Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
Weaver Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical
Wellington Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
West Clyde Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
West George Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	lexical + place name
Wood Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	lane	lexical
York Street	Glasgow City Centre	1800-1849	street	personal name
Adams Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	lane	personal name
Alston Place	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	place	place name
Blythswood Square	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	square	place name
Blythswood Terrace	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	terrace	place name
Bothwell Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Buccleuch Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Cadogan Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Cambridge Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
Canning Place	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	place	personal name
Cathedral Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical
Corn Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical
Cowcaddens Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
Dalhousie Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
East Clyde Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical + place name
East Renfrew Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical + place name
Elm Bank Crescent	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	crescent	lexical

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Elm Bank Place	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	place	lexical
Garnethill Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
George Road	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	road	personal name
Graeme Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Hill Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical
Holm Head	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	head	personal name
Holme Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Hope Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Howard Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
India Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
Lansdowne Place	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	place	place name
Mains Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical
Maitland Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Millars Place	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	place	personal name
Milton Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	undetermined name
New Parliamentary Road	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	road	lexical
Oswald Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Port Dundas Road	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	road	place name
Renfield Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
Renfrew Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
Rose Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical
Scott Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Shamrock Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical
South Terrace	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	terrace	lexical
Stewart Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	personal name
Thistle Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical
Turners Place	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	place	personal name
Washington Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
Waterloo Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	place name
West Regent Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical + place name
West St. Vincent Street	Glasgow City Centre	1850-1899	street	lexical + place name
Abercorn Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Airdrie Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Albert Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Albion Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Baird Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Barony Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Bath Crescent	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	crescent	place name
Black Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Blackfriars Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Blythswood Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Burnside Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Calgary Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Castle Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Couper Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
Crimea Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Cunningham Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Drummond Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
Dunblane Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Dundas Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	lane	place name
East Howard Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
East Milton Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
Elmbank Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Finlay Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Fox Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Garden Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Garnet Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Garscadden Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Garscube Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	lane	place name
Gayfield Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
George Place	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	place	personal name
Germinston Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Germiston Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Gladstone Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Glebe Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Glenmavis Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Grafton Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
Great Clyde Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Grove Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Hartfield Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Hipeston Place	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	place	place name
Holland Place	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	place	place name
Holland Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Holmhead Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Hull Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Hume Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Jail Square	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	square	lexical
James Watt Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Jane Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Kennedy Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Killermont Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Kyle Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Lister Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Mart Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Martha Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Martyr Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
McAslin Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
McPhater Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Midland Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
Monkland Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
New City Road	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	road	lexical
Newton Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
North John Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
North Portland Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
North Wallace Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
Osborne Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Parliamentary Road	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	road	lexical
Parnie Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Parson Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Paul Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Pladda Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Renton Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Ronald Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Ropework Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	lane	lexical
Rosehall Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Rutherford Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	lane	personal name
Saint James Road	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	road	personal name
Scotia Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
St. James Road	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	road	personal name
St. Mungo Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
St. Vincent Place	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	place	personal name
Stafford Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Stanhope Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Steven Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Stockwell Place	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	place	place name
Tennant Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Tyndrum Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	place name
Walls Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Ward Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical
West Campbell Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
West College Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
West Graham Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
West Milton Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
West Nile Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
West Russell Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
William Street	Glasgow City Centre	1900-1949	street	personal name
Adams Court Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	personal name
Anchor Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical
Balaclava Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	place name
Bothwell Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Buccleuch Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Cadzow Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	place name
Cambridge Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Canal Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	lexical
Cathedral Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Chatham Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	place name
Chisholm Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	personal name
Citizen Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical
College Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical
Collins Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	personal name
Dalhousie Lane West	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical + place name
Dempster Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	personal name
Dundas Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	place name
Elmbank Street Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Exchange Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	lexical
Ferguson Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	personal name
Garnet Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Garscube Road	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	road	place name
Garth Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	place name
Grafton Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	place name
Hopetoun Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	place name
Larbert Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	place name
Love Loan	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	loan	lexical
Melville Court	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	court	personal name
Merchant Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical
Metropole Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical
Milton Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	place name
Moodie's Court	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	court	personal name
Murray Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	personal name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Nicholas Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	personal name
North Court Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	court	place name
North Drive	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	drive	lexical
North Wallace Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical + place name
Oak Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	lexical
Richard Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	personal name
Robertson Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Royal Bank Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	place name
Royal Exchange Square	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	square	place name
Saltmarket Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	place name
Sauchiehall Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Shipbank Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical
Shuttle Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Springfield Court	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	court	place name
St. Enoch Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	personal name
St. George's Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	personal name
St. George's Road	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	road	personal name
St. Margaret Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	personal name
St. Peter's Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	personal name
St. Vincent Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	personal name
Stow Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	place name
Swan Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	personal name
Terrace Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	lexical
Tontine Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Union Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	place name
Virginia Court	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	court	place name
Virginia Place	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	place	place name
Waterloo Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Wellington Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	place name
Wemyss Street	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	street	place name
West George Lane	Glasgow City Centre	1950-1999	lane	lexical + place name
Aird's Lane	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	lane	personal name
Allan Glen Place	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	place	place name
Anderston Quay	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	quay	place name
Bath Lane	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	lane	place name
Bishop Lane	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	lane	place name
Brunswick Lane	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	lane	place name
Cowcaddens Road	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	road	place name
Dobbie's Loan Place	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	place	place name
Douglas Lane	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	lane	place name
Dundasvale Court	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	court	place name
Dundasvale Road	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	road	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
East Bath Lane	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	lane	lexical + place name
Great Western Road	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	road	lexical
Hanover Court	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	court	personal name
McAslin Court	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	court	personal name
Mitchell Lane	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	lane	personal name
Nelson Mandela Place	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	place	personal name
Port Dundas Place	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	place	place name
Princes Court	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	court	lexical
Renfrew Court	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	court	place name
Royal Exchange Court	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	court	place name
South Exchange Court	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	court	lexical + place name
St Mungo Avenue	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	avenue	personal name
St Mungo Place	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	place	personal name
Taylor Place	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	place	personal name
West Regent Lane	Glasgow City Centre	2000-2017	lane	lexical + place name
Adelphi Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Bedford Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	undetermined name
Bloomsbury Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Bridge Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Broad Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Buchan Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	undetermined name
Carlton Place	Gorbals	1800-1849	place	place name
Cavendish Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Centre Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Clarence Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Clyde Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Coburg Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Commerce Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Crown Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Cumberland Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Dale Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Dundas Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Eglinton Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Gloucester Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
High Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
King Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Kirk Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Laurie Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Malta Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Marleborough Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Maxwelton Place	Gorbals	1800-1849	place	place name
Melville Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Moncreiff Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	undetermined name
Morrison Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Muirhead Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	undetermined name
Narrow Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Nicholson Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Norfolk Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Oxford Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Paterson Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Pelham Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Pitt Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Portland Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Portugal Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Queen Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Rose Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Rutherglen Loan	Gorbals	1800-1849	loan	place name
Salisbury Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	undetermined name
St James Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
St Ninian Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name (st. ninian's hospital)
Surry Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Thistle Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
Wallace Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
Warwick Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	undetermined name
Wellington Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	personal name
West Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	lexical
York Street	Gorbals	1800-1849	street	place name
Abbotsford Place	Gorbals	1850-1899	place	place name
Adelphi Terrace	Gorbals	1850-1899	terrace	place name
Alexander Row	Gorbals	1850-1899	row	personal name
Apsley Place	Gorbals	1850-1899	place	undetermined name
Ardgowan Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	place name
Caledonia Road	Gorbals	1850-1899	road	place name
Canal Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	lexical
Cathcart Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	place name
Cleland Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	place name
Clyde Place	Gorbals	1850-1899	place	place name
Clyde Terrace	Gorbals	1850-1899	terrace	place name
Comercial Road	Gorbals	1850-1899	road	lexical

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Cook Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	personal name
Crookston Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	place name
Govan Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	place name
Greenside Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	lexical
Kinning Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	place name
Main Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	lexical
McNeil Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	personal name
Nelson Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	personal name
Paisley Road	Gorbals	1850-1899	road	place name
Pollock Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	place name
Pollockshaws Road	Gorbals	1850-1899	road	place name
Rutherglen Road	Gorbals	1850-1899	road	place name
Scotland Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	place name
South Wellington Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	lexical + place name
Upper Crown Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	lexical + place name
Upper Thistle Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	lexical + place name
Urrie's Row	Gorbals	1850-1899	row	personal name
Watt Street	Gorbals	1850-1899	street	personal name
Abbotsford Lane	Gorbals	1900-1949	lane	place name
Alice Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	personal name
Avon Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
Bedford Row	Gorbals	1900-1949	row	place name
Bilbao Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Braehead Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Camden Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Cramond Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Crawford Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Dalmeny Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Devon Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Dunmore Lane	Gorbals	1900-1949	lane	place name
Dunmore Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Elgin Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Elmfoot Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	lexical
Errol Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Fauldhouse Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Florence Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
Gilmour Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	personal name
Hospital Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	lexical
Houston Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	personal name
Kidston Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Lime Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	lexical
Logan Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
MacKinlay Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	personal name
Mathieson Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	personal name
Naburn Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Pine Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	lexical
Portugal Lane	Gorbals	1900-1949	lane	place name
Richmond Drive	Gorbals	1900-1949	drive	personal name
Rosebery [sic] Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Salkeld Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	personal name
Sandyfaulds Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	lexical
Shawfield Road	Gorbals	1900-1949	road	place name
Snowdon Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
South Kinning Place	Gorbals	1900-1949	place	lexical + place name
South Portland Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
South Shamrock Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
South York Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	lexical + place name
Toryglen Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	place name
Victoria Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	personal name
Waddell Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	personal name
Wolseley Street	Gorbals	1900-1949	street	undetermined name
Alexander Crescent	Gorbals	1950-1999	crescent	place name
Ballater Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Bedford Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	place name
Benthall Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Birch Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	lexical
Caledonia Avenue	Gorbals	1950-1999	avenue	place name
Camden Terrace	Gorbals	1950-1999	terrace	place name
Carlton Court	Gorbals	1950-1999	court	place name
Carnoustie Place	Gorbals	1950-1999	place	place name
Carnoustie Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Cathcart Road	Gorbals	1950-1999	road	place name
Cleland Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	place name
Dalintober Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Eglinton Court	Gorbals	1950-1999	court	personal name
Eglinton Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	place name
Falfield Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Francis Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name
Gorbals Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Gorbals Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Granton Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Hallside Place	Gorbals	1950-1999	place	place name
Hallside Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	lexical
Hayfield Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Herbertson Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name
Inglefield Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name
Inverkip Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Kelty Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Kidston Terrace	Gorbals	1950-1999	terrace	place name
Kilbarchan Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Kilbirnie Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Kingston Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Laidlaw Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name
Lawmoor Road	Gorbals	1950-1999	road	place name
Lawmoor Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	lexical
Malta Terrace	Gorbals	1950-1999	terrace	place name
Markinch Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	place name
Mathieson Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	place name
Mauchline Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Moffat Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	undetermined name
Mosque Avenue	Gorbals	1950-1999	avenue	lexical
Naburn Gate	Gorbals	1950-1999	gate	place name
Norfolk Court	Gorbals	1950-1999	court	place name
Oatlands Square	Gorbals	1950-1999	square	place name
Old Rutherglen Road	Gorbals	1950-1999	road	lexical
Orchard Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	lexical
Oregon Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Oxford Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	place name
Parkholm Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	place name
Peebles Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Pine Place	Gorbals	1950-1999	place	place name
Polmadie Road	Gorbals	1950-1999	road	place name
Ritchie Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name
Riverview Drive	Gorbals	1950-1999	drive	lexical
Rosyth Road	Gorbals	1950-1999	road	place name
Rosyth Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Sandiefield Road	Gorbals	1950-1999	road	lexical
Seaward Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	personal name
Seaward Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name
Shawfield Drive	Gorbals	1950-1999	drive	place name
Shearer Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	personal name
Shearer Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Shields Road	Gorbals	1950-1999	road	place name
Silverfir Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	lexical
Spring Lane	Gorbals	1950-1999	lane	lexical
St Luke's Place	Gorbals	1950-1999	place	personal name
St Luke's Terrace	Gorbals	1950-1999	terrace	personal name
St Ninian Terrace	Gorbals	1950-1999	terrace	place name
Stirlingfauld Place	Gorbals	1950-1999	place	place name
Stromness Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Thistle Terrace	Gorbals	1950-1999	terrace	lexical
Tradeston Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Turnlaw Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name
Turriff Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	place name
Waterside Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	lexical
Weir Street	Gorbals	1950-1999	street	personal name
Wellcroft Place	Gorbals	1950-1999	place	lexical
Alice Terrace	Gorbals	2000-2017	terrace	place name
Ballater Place	Gorbals	2000-2017	place	place name
Benny Lynch Court	Gorbals	2000-2017	court	personal name
Bosco Terrace	Gorbals	2000-2017	terrace	personal name
Burnshot Walk	Gorbals	2000-2017	walk	place name
Dalmeny Gate	Gorbals	2000-2017	gate	place name
Dolphington Avenue	Gorbals	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Elmfoot Grove	Gorbals	2000-2017	grove	place name
Errol Gardens	Gorbals	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Fauldhouse Way	Gorbals	2000-2017	way	place name
Handel Place	Gorbals	2000-2017	place	personal name
Haughview Terrace	Gorbals	2000-2017	terrace	lexical
Houston Place	Gorbals	2000-2017	place	place name
Hunterscraig Drive	Gorbals	2000-2017	drive	place name
Inchgarvie Loan	Gorbals	2000-2017	loan	place name
Jane Place	Gorbals	2000-2017	place	personal name
Kilbride Terrace	Gorbals	2000-2017	terrace	place name
Logan Gardens	Gorbals	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Margaret Street	Gorbals	2000-2017	street	personal name
Mathieson Terrace	Gorbals	2000-2017	terrace	place name
Midhope Drive	Gorbals	2000-2017	drive	place name
Newliston Drive	Gorbals	2000-2017	drive	place name
Oatlands Gate	Gorbals	2000-2017	gate	place name
Old Polmadie Road	Gorbals	2000-2017	road	lexical
Oregon Place	Gorbals	2000-2017	place	place name
Provost Way	Gorbals	2000-2017	way	lexical
Queen Elizabeth Gardens	Gorbals	2000-2017	gardens	personal name
Richmond Park Gardens	Gorbals	2000-2017	gardens	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Richmond Park Terrace	Gorbals	2000-2017	terrace	place name
Ritz Place	Gorbals	2000-2017	place	place name
Roseberry Terrace	Gorbals	2000-2017	terrace	place name
Spring Wynd	Gorbals	2000-2017	wynd	place name
St Francis Rigg	Gorbals	2000-2017	rigg	personal name
St Valentine Terrace	Gorbals	2000-2017	terrace	personal name
Waddell Court	Gorbals	2000-2017	court	place name
Classroom Close	Hamilton	2000-2017	close	lexical
Scholars Wynd	Hamilton	2000-2017	wynd	lexical
Sportsfield Road	Hamilton	2000-2017	road	lexical
Teacher Street	Hamilton	2000-2017	street	lexical
Barcapel Avenue	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Birchview Grove	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	grove	lexical
Bluebell Drive	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Buttercup Place	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	place	lexical
Clement Drive	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	drive	personal name
Clover Place	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	place	lexical
Daisy Place	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	place	lexical
Eagle Avenue	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Falcon Drive	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Foxglove Road	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	road	lexical
Heather Wynd	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	wynd	lexical
Hillfield Brae	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	brae	place name
Hillfield Drive	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	drive	place name
Holm Crescent	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Kestrel Wynd	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	wynd	lexical
Lavender Drive	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Lily Place	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	place	lexical
Merlin Way	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	way	lexical
Old Calrig Way	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	way	lexical
Primrose Avenue	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Rose Crescent	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	crescent	lexical
Thistle Avenue	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Tulip Drive	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Violet Place	Newton Mearns	2000-2017	place	lexical
Belvidere Avenue	Parkhead	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Belvidere Gate	Parkhead	2000-2017	gate	place name
Belvidere Terrace	Parkhead	2000-2017	terrace	place name
Springbank Court	Parkhead	2000-2017	court	place name
Springbank Crescent	Parkhead	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Springbank Gardens	Parkhead	2000-2017	gardens	place name
Castlebank Drive	Partick	2000-2017	drive	place name
Castlebank Place	Partick	2000-2017	place	place name

Street name	Location	Date	Generic	Specific
Glasgow Harbour Terrace	Partick	2000-2017	terrace	place name
Harbour Place	Partick	2000-2017	place	lexical
Bleasdale Road	Renfrew	2000-2017	road	place name
Cardon Square	Renfrew	2000-2017	square	place name
Crofton Avenue	Renfrew	2000-2017	avenue	place name
Crofton Drive	Renfrew	2000-2017	drive	place name
Kenley Road	Renfrew	2000-2017	road	place name
Kenley Way	Renfrew	2000-2017	way	place name
Lapwing Crescent	Renfrew	2000-2017	crescent	lexical
Lapwing Road	Renfrew	2000-2017	road	lexical
Laymoor Avenue	Renfrew	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Laymoor Drive	Renfrew	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Laymoor Place	Renfrew	2000-2017	place	lexical
Laymoor Way	Renfrew	2000-2017	way	lexical
Mulberry Road	Renfrew	2000-2017	road	lexical
Mulberry Square	Renfrew	2000-2017	square	lexical
Pioneer Place	Renfrew	2000-2017	place	lexical
Redshank Avenue	Renfrew	2000-2017	avenue	lexical
Whimbrel Way	Renfrew	2000-2017	way	lexical
Whimbrel Wynd	Renfrew	2000-2017	wynd	lexical
Balmore Crescent	Stepps	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Birdston Drive	Stepps	2000-2017	drive	place name
Lennox Gate	Stepps	2000-2017	gate	place name
Lindores Drive	Stepps	2000-2017	drive	place name
Loch Road	Stepps	2000-2017	road	lexical
Pear Tree Drive	Stepps	2000-2017	drive	lexical
Braefoot Lane	Uddingston	2000-2017	lane	lexical
Castlemains Crescent	Uddingston	2000-2017	crescent	place name
James Weir Grove	Uddingston	2000-2017	grove	personal name
Pointpark Crescent	Uddingston	2000-2017	crescent	place name
Sir James Black Court	Uddingston	2000-2017	court	personal name
Thomas Tunnock Grove	Uddingston	2000-2017	grove	personal name

Chapter 6. Discussion and conclusion

6.1. Introduction

This chapter provides a comparison of the three case studies. In the sections which follow, similarities and differences between the bynames and surnames, field names and street names will be discussed under each of the six research questions set out in section 2.6:

1. What is the relationship between the onomasticon and lexicon in Scotland?

2. Does this relationship extend to figurative language?

3. How certain are the interpretations of different types of names?

4. How do naming processes impact on different types of names in Scotland?

5. How does grammar relate to denotative naming in Scotland?

6. Are certain types of Scottish names more valuable as lexicographical evidence than others?

Following comparison along these lines, the conclusion will evaluate how each of the types of names examined in the thesis may be of use to Scots lexicography.

6.2. Comparison of case studies

6.2.1. What is the relationship between the onomasticon and lexicon in Scotland?

Key to the use of onomastic evidence in lexicography is the extent to which the language used in names differs from everyday language. Within the context of Scotland, the two place name studies provided insight into this relationship as it was possible to draw comparisons between the word senses found in the most frequent field and street name generics with SCOTS. In doing so, it could be established whether any senses were restricted to the onomasticon and, if not, whether the senses used in place names were more prevalent in spoken or written language.

The three field name generics investigated, *field*, *park* and *bank*, were all present in SCOTS as were seven of the nine street name generics, *road*, *drive*, *lane*, *street*, *crescent*, *avenue* and *court*. Additionally, in each case study, the senses

present in the names were more frequently found in the spoken language than written, supporting previous reports that place names are more closely connected to the spoken language (e.g. Hough, 2003:42). The only exception to this was the Scots field name generic, *park,* which was found only in the written section of SCOTS. Yet, as put forward in section 4.5.2.3, its presence may be due to the particular styles of the two authors who use it. Overall, the field name and street name studies indicate that neither of type of name regularly uses words with senses not also present in the lexicon, especially speech. Consequently, when a previously unrecorded sense or word is found in a field name or street name, it is probable that it reflects contemporary Scottish language use.

However, whilst the language of field names and street names appeared to be broadly similar to that of the lexicon, there were instances in the latter set of names where contrasts emerged. The first indication of potential differences between street names and the lexicon was the absence of two of the generics in SCOTS, *gardens* 'a street, square, etc., with or near gardens' and *place* 'A small residential square or a side street' (OED3 s.v. *garden* n.4; *place* n.I.2.), suggesting that, occasionally, certain word meanings may be confined to street names. That generic elements may be restricted to the onomasticon is a point which has previously been highlighted in street names through *circus* 'a circular range of houses' as well as in place names more widely through *gata* 'a road, street, path' both of which, it has been argued, do, or did, not appear outwith names (Hough, 2010:10; Hough, 2012:16). The current study thus provides further examples of generic elements with senses which do not appear to extend to the lexicon.

Contrasts between street names and the lexicon can also be found in specific elements, in particular through the group of lexical compounds such as *sunnyside* and *rosedale*. Generally, these compounds appeared to have been coined solely for use as street name specifics with only fifteen percent of them being recorded in the OED or DSL such as *grammar school* and *red deer* (OED 1 s.v. *grammar school* n., *red deer* n.1; DOST s.v. (*Rede dere*) *Reid deir, Reid deer*). Compounds seemingly coined for use in names were also occasionally present in the first case study on bynames and surnames with examples including *Quhitecape* 'white cape/cap' and *Suetblude* 'sweet blood'. These street name and byname compounds neither appear

to have pre-existed in the lexicon nor have they crossed over into everyday language. Consequently, such compounds cannot be taken as indicative of contemporary language use.

Compounds coined especially for use in names, alongside the restriction of certain senses to street name generics, highlight that names may not always be closely connected to everyday language. Yet, it should be noted that in the current studies, instances of such elements were in the minority. It can thus be contended that the names in the current thesis are broadly in line with the lexicon and therefore provide reliable lexicographical evidence.

6.2.2. Does this relationship extend to figurative language?

Figurative language was noted in all of the case studies. The most prominent occurrence of this type of language, however, was in street names where roughly twenty percent of generics were metonymic. As with the literal street name generics, these metonymic generics were frequently attested in OED including several of the most common elements such as *crescent*, *court* and g*ardens* (OED2 s.v. *crescent* n.5; *court* n.1.3; OED3 s.v. *gardens* n.4.). The inclusion of these generics in the dictionary suggest that, to some extent, similarities between the onomasticon and lexicon in Scotland continue into figurative language.

Metonymy was also a feature of field names as exemplified by *Hut* and *Green Tree*. In bynames too, metonymy was present as demonstrated by *Pulete* 'a young domestic hen' possibly being used to refer to a poultry dealer and *Quhitecape* for a wearer of a white hat. In contrast to the metonymic street name generics, though, in both field names and bynames, the metonymic senses used were not recorded by the OED or DSL. In the former case, the absence of dictionary entries is likely due to reasons of practicality as the metonymic field names were numerous and diverse. Unlike street names, then, metonymic field names and bynames appear to diverge from the everyday language despite field names, especially, being broadly similar to the lexicon in terms of literal language usage.

In addition to metonymy, names were also found to exploit metaphor. In both the field names and street names studies it was concluded that not only do these names make use of the same metaphorical domains as the lexicon, but they also use such metaphors for the same purpose. For example, the most prevalent

metaphor in the place name studies, LANGUAGE IS A BODY, is also prominent in the lexicon. Moreover, as in the lexicon, the field names and street names use the LANGUAGE IS A BODY metaphor in a similar way, that is to convey information about the position or shape of land.

However, whilst field names and street names employ metaphor in a broadly similar fashion to the lexicon, their use of this type of language differs from other place names. In studies of other types of place names, metaphor has been reported to be commonplace (see e.g. Hough, 2016c:13-14) whereas in the current thesis, it occurred only in a minority of field names and street names. Thus, although field names and street names seem to be closely connected to the lexicon in terms of metaphorical language, they both behave distinctively from other categories of place names.

Although to a lesser extent than in the two place names case studies, metaphor was also present in the bynames and surnames case study. For example, *Suetblude* as a nickname for a pleasant individual – or ironically for a cruel one – provided a metaphorical sense of *blood* as denoting a person's temperament or disposition. The first case study also included the opaquer metaphor *Laverekedaunce* 'lark dance' for which a conclusive interpretation could not be reached. By contrast, metaphors in the field names, such as *Camel Drum*, and street names, such as *Muirhead Road*, were generally straightforward to decipher, possibly due to their shared nature with metaphors in everyday language.

The relationship between figurative language in Scottish names and in the lexicon can thus be seen as varied. In terms of street names, both the metonymic and metaphoric connections made are generally those already established within the lexicon. Whilst the field names also draw on metaphors prevalent in the lexicon, their use of metonyms appears to be more novel as does that of the bynames.

6.2.3. How certain are interpretations of different types of names?

In order for it to be effectively used as lexicographical evidence, a name must have a discernible meaning. The ability to determine a clear interpretation for names varied across the three case studies.

The most transparent of the three sets of names were street names as they regularly drew upon words current in the lexicon with limited senses. For example, *Saltmarket* refers to the salt market which was once housed on the street, *Station Road* denotes the street on which a train station sits whilst *Tulip Drive* and *Primrose Avenue* allude to the flowers.

The field names were also frequently transparent in nature, generally being everyday descriptions of the land such as *12 Acre Flat*, *Cottage Field* and *Burn Park*. Further, in many instances when a name was potentially ambiguous, the records offered explanations. For example, *Drier Field* is noted as being named from the grain drier which once sat on it, clarifying that the noun not the comparative adjective *drier* is being employed. Meanwhile, *East Target* and *West Target* are noted as taking their names from the targets on the rifle ranges located in each field. Outwith the written records, the estate plans of the older farms can sometimes provide guidance as to a name's interpretation. For instance, the plan of Kinnesswood Eastside Lands included *Fairy Doors* and showed the element *doors* being used to denote a path.

Yet, whilst the meanings of many field names could be determined, there were instances in which a lack of context left elements without a clear interpretation. Amongst these ambiguous elements was *fauld* which can either denote 'a pen' for animals or 'part of the outfield'. In certain names, the specific favoured one of these interpretations over the other. Such was the case with *Rye Fauld* and *Wheat Fauld* where the use of a specific referencing crops revealed the 'outfield' sense of fauld was likely being drawn on. However, for other names containing this element, such as *Backfaulds*, either sense of *fauld* was plausible.

The ambiguity created by a combination of multiple senses and a lack of context was most marked in the bynames study. The lack of information in records from which early surnames are collected appears to be widespread, having also been highlighted as an issue by Hanks et al.(2016). In the current thesis, it was not

uncommon for bynames to have multiple plausible explanations. For instance, without further information about the bearer, the second element of *Godknap* could be either *knap* 'a lad or man acting as an attendant; a man-servant, groom' or *knap* 'a lad, fellow, chap', both of which would be antedated in Scots through the name. In other cases, names may remain even more obscure as demonstrated by *Laverekedaunce*, where, although the elements appear to be *lark* and *dance*, their meaning in a compound applied as a nickname to an individual is unclear.

The field names and bynames studies thus demonstrate how vital context can be in accurately interpreting names. Consequently, both of these studies show how an unclear meaning can negatively impact on the quality of evidence gathered as ambiguous names cannot provide firm evidence of a word's meaning.

6.2.4. How do naming processes impact on different types of names in Scotland?

A striking difference between the three case studies was the process by which names are coined and subsequently evolve.

In the first two studies, names generally arise as descriptions of the individual or field being named. As such, at the time of coining, bynames and field names hold both lexical and descriptive meaning and may be considered to largely reflect contemporary language usage. With regards to bynames, this meaning is lost over time as these names become hereditary and non-denotative, for example when *Maltmaker* no longer names an individual employed in that occupation and *Goldhare* does not describe the hair colour of its bearer. To a certain extent, field names can also be seen to lose meaning over time. For instance, both *Pear Tree Field* and *The Beeches* are retained as names once the trees for which the fields were named have been felled. In this way, field names behave like other place names in that they can continue to function effectively once denotative meaning has been dropped.

However, the field names gathered in the 1970s reveal that an emphasis often continued to be placed on the descriptive value of field names. Two records in particular frame field names as being *ad hoc* descriptions created by the farmer. The farmer of Cairnfold and Tethyknowe offers a number of 'convenience names' whilst the farmer of Easter Balgedie explains that some of the names given are

those he would have coined 'had he got round to it'. Often this use of field names as descriptions can account for field name changes such as *Wood Park* becoming *Railway Park* after a railway was built. Hence, although like other place names and indeed surnames, field names clearly have the potential to function without denotative meaning, they also often appear to have continued as informal descriptions of the land. As such, field names likely share an enduring connection with the lexicon.

Similar to bynames and field names, street names can also be descriptive in nature, especially during the earlier period of the study, from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. Amongst such descriptive names are *Back Wynd*, from the position of the street, *The Crescent* from the shape of the street, and *Hospital Street*, from a building located on the street.

However, of the three studies, the creation of street names is the most formally regulated. As the responsibility for street naming is with local councils, regulations for naming vary across areas with some authorities offering only minimal guidelines. Several councils, though, lay out fairly detailed expectations and rules for street names. For example, Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire Councils all express a preference for specifics which consider the background of the area on which a development is to be built. To a far greater extent than bynames and field names, then, what is permissible for a street name is prescribed.

In addition to following council regulations, street names also appear to be influenced by the potential connotations of a name, a feature not present in the other case studies. Perhaps related to the importance of connotative value, is the prevalence of group names from the 1950s onwards where developments contain street names which are thematic or draw on a limited number of specifics with varied generics.

Due to the above factors, the nature of street names can vary greatly from that of field names and bynames. In particular, names coined with elements which have lexical but not descriptive meaning were a prominent feature of street names. Often such elements are chosen for their pleasant connotations such as *Lapwing Crescent* and *Daisy Place*.

Thus, although denotative meaning may be lost from bynames and field names, it was at least present at the time of coining. Whilst the same is true of some street names, it is also possible for this type of name to be created without regard for descriptive meaning. Subsequently, in contrast to how words are generally used in everyday language, in street name elements, connotative value often appears to take precedence over denotative value.

6.2.5. How does grammar relate to denotative naming in Scotland?

A key difference between the personal names study and the two place names studies was the use of unbound grammatical particles such as *of* and *the*. In the first study, grammatical particles played a key role in determining whether or not a name had denotative value and was thus reflective of contemporary language use.

Meanwhile, in both the field names and street names case studies, there was no correspondence between such particles and denotative meaning. For example, the field names *Horse Shoe Park*, *Dipping Field*, *The Meadows* and *The Dipper Field* are all denotative whilst *Station Park*, *Mosque Avenue*, *The Crescent* and *The Poplars* are all descriptive street names.

There was, however, a distinction between what types of names the definite article appeared with in field names compared to street names. In the former, although more prominent in simplex names, the definite article could coincide with a compound name as demonstrated by *The Dipper Field*, above. Further, both simplex and compound field names could appear without the definite article. In the street names, meanwhile, the definite article mainly appeared with simplex forms such as *The Crescent* and *The Poplars* above. The one instance where the definite article appeared with a compound street name, in *The Antonine Road*, may have been due to practical rather than linguistic considerations as there existed a nearby *Antonine Road*.

The use of the definite article with simplex names has been reported to be a feature of Scottish place naming (Drummond, 2014:93). The field names and street names case studies offer contradictory findings on this phenomenon of Scottish naming. Yet, previous work on field names has noted that the definite article can be flexible, and it is thus possible that many of the simplex forms in the current study would in other circumstances be preceded by the definite article (see e.g.

Burns, 2015:94). Hence, the evidence provided by field names suggesting that the relationship between the definite article and simplex names may not extend to field names must be taken as indicative rather than conclusive.

6.2.6. Are certain types of Scottish names more valuable as lexicographical evidence than others?

There were marked differences between the three studies in the volume of lexicographical evidence collected.

The least insightful in terms of new evidence was the street names study. Aside from unattested metonymic uses of infrequent generics such as *dubs* and *bank*, street names provided no new lexicographical evidence. This result may be partially due to the practice of naming streets from common nouns such as *Church Street* as well as with elements which have clear meanings and positive connotations such as *Clover Place*. The lack of evidence from street names is also impacted by the fact that the majority of specifics, 75.1 percent, are existing personal or place names such as *Ritchie Street* and *Malta Terrace*. The pool of lexical items from which new evidence could be gathered is thus significantly restricted in street names.

The other place name study proved to be more fruitful. In total, around two percent of the field name elements recorded could provide insight into the lexicon. More particularly, field names could provide evidence for rarely attested words, such as *fauld* and *doors*, new senses of words already attested in Scots such as *whinny* 'of the nature of or containing whinstone', or, in one instance, a word not recorded in the DSL, *bombhole*.

The richest study in terms of lexicographical evidence, though, was the bynames and surnames study. In this case study, around five percent of topographic, occupational and nickname-type names offered new lexicographical insights. These could come in the form of antedatings such as Castelward which predated the c.1420 DOST entry to 1369, new senses of attested words such as *bane* 'legs' from *Coltbayn* and words which are not recorded in Scots dictionaries such as *chowe* 'jackdaw'.

However, as previously discussed, in both the field names and bynames and surnames case studies, the evidential value of a particular name could be limited by its ambiguity. In the examples given above, for instance, lack of further information can leave it unclear whether *whinny is related to whinstone or to the furze plant. In the bynames and surnames study, the exact interpretation of *chowe also remained ambiguous as it could either be *chowe* 'jackdaw', as in England, or 'the game of shinty' with the name referring metonymically to a shinty player.

Yet, in some circumstances, name meaning was clearer. For example, the record for *Bombhole Field* contains a note explaining that the field received its name after a bomb was dropped on it during World War II, leaving behind a crater. In the case of *Castelward*, the restricted number of senses for *castelward* make it highly probable that the byname arose from the occupation and thus a fairly certain antedating can be provided. Comparative evidence from previously recorded names also proved useful in interpretation. This was particularly so in the first case study where names from England often provided useful context for those in Scotland. In some instances, a variant of the Scottish name was recorded elsewhere, strongly supporting a similar interpretation for the Scottish occurrence. For example, Redmonds' (2016 s.n. *Crookbane*) and Hanks et al.'s (2016: s.n. *Cockbain*) occurrences of *Coltbane* and *Coltbayn* respectively, alongside similar names such as *Crookbane* 'crooked leg', helped to ascertain the interpretation of the Scottish name *Coltebayn* as 'colt's legs'. For other names, names with a similar semantic meaning and structure provided the supporting evidence. The interpretation of *Hychyld* as 'tall child' was aided by the existence of the parallel *Littlechild* 'small child' in England (Hanks et al., 2016 s.n. *Littlechild*). Hence, although some names remain ambiguous, there are those which show more certain meanings and as such can offer key evidence for lexicography.

6.3. Future directions

Investigations using SCOTS suggested that field names and street names generics broadly made use of senses also attested in the lexicon, particularly in speech, with this connection largely extending to figurative language. Further investigations may reveal the extent to which this relationship is also true of other types of names.

Although field names and street names both appeared to draw on everyday senses of generics, there was a marked contrast between the two types of place names with regards to their descriptive value. Whereas field names, like bynames, were coined as descriptions, street names, although also sometimes arising through description, frequently exploited the connotative rather than denotative meanings of words. Future studies may consider whether other types of names, or street names outwith Scotland, also exhibit this trend.

There were further contrasts between the studies with regards to the volume of lexicographical evidence each type of name offered. The richest source proved to be bynames and surnames, especially for the pre-literary Scots period. Despite the potential importance of byname and surname evidence in Scots, as discussed in sections 1.2.3 and 3.4.3, CSD2 does not address such evidence. Instead, entries remain unchanged from those in DOST, many of which have not been augmented since before the publication of Black's (1946) dictionary. It can therefore be argued that byname and surname evidence has so far not been given the same attention as place name evidence within Scots lexicography. Bynames and surnames may thus be a fruitful avenue for future work. Another key aspect of this first study was establishing when bynames ceased to be denotative. This analysis may be strengthened by a detailed investigation of scribal practices surrounding names in official Scottish documents.

Field names also offered lexicographical evidence. In this instance, much of the evidence related to lexical items from the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Whilst much work into onomastic evidence for Scots has been focused on earlier place names, the field names case study highlights that lexicographical accounts of later periods of Scots can also benefit from this type of evidence and suggests that future studies should also consider more recently coined names.

6.4. Conclusion

As highlighted in the preceding sections, there were both similarities and contrasts in how each type of name related to the lexicon as well as in the clarity and volume of evidence they offered to Scots lexicography.

Bynames and surnames offered the largest amount of new evidence for Scots through antedatings, new senses of words and potential attestations of words unrecorded in Scots. Yet, the case study on this type of names also presented a number of challenges. Firstly, of all three name types studied, bynames and surnames showed the greatest ambiguity in terms of meaning, impacting negatively on their usefulness as lexicographical evidence. A further hindrance to the use of bynames and surnames as lexicographical evidence in Scotland is the distribution of surname categories. Lexicographical evidence is most likely to be gleaned from occupational and nickname-type bynames and surnames as these most commonly draw from the lexicon. However, as outlined in section 3.3.3, in terms of tokens, these two categories of bynames and surnames were the least frequent with occupational names always accounting for less than twenty percent and nicknames often less than ten percent. The pool of bynames and surnames most suitable for lexicographical evidence is thus restricted in Scotland. Nevertheless, the study into bynames and surnames demonstrated that valuable insight can be provided by this type of name with much of the evidence gathered, around seventy percent of names discussed in section 3.4.4., dating from the pre-literary Scots period.

Moving onto field names, it was found that a smaller proportion of this type of name yielded lexicographical evidence as compared to the bynames and surnames. Yet, field names showed a close and enduring relationship with everyday language in terms of semantics which extended to metaphorical language. Therefore, although the lexicographical evidence presented in the second study was slighter than that in the first, the connection between field names and the lexicon means that there is a high probability any unattested senses or words gathered from this type of name are representative of everyday language.

The final case study on street names provided the least evidence for Scots. This lack of evidence is partly due to specifics overwhelmingly being drawn from place names and personal names rather than lexical items. Compounding this factor was that when lexical items were used as elements, they were not always representative of everyday usage thus compromising any evidence found. Whilst early street names, like field names, exhibited a connection to the lexicon which continued into figurative language, later street names were increasingly

disconnected from denotative meaning as connotative meaning took precedence. Although specifics have often been reported to be closer to the lexicon than generics, this loss of denotative meaning was most common in street name specifics with generics often still chosen for their descriptiveness. Such was the bleaching of denotative meaning in lexical specifics, that onomastic specifics could be more descriptive of the named street, for example, a place name may indicate the direction of the street. Thus, although street names in Scotland may not offer the same level of evidence as field names and bynames and surnames, they do raise key issues concerning the relationship between the onomasticon and lexicon, in particular, the types of meaning names may convey.

Overall, the three case studies demonstrate how the value of onomastic evidence is variable according to name type. Due to the reasons discussed above, street names were the least rich in terms of lexicographical evidence. The other place name study, however, highlighted field names as a potentially important source for Scots lexicography given their strong links to the lexicon. The first case study demonstrated that bynames and surnames, too, may deliver key pieces of evidence for Scots. Field names and even more so bynames and surnames, then, may prove to be the most beneficial for future lexicographical research.

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