THE BIRDS

OF

OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE

BY

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THE BIRDS OF OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The scientific remains of the Old English period are not extensive, consisting chiefly of King Alfred's geographical insertions in the *Orosius*, lists of plant-names, and treatises on medicine and astronomy.

Natural History at that time had hardly attained the dignity of a science, but there was some attempt, at least, to explain natural phenomena, as in the following extract from Ælfric's *Hexameron*:

'The birds, indeed, that dwell in the waters, are web-footed by the providence of God, so that they may swim and seek food for themselves. Some are long-necked, as are swans and ylfts, in order that they may reach their food from the ground. And those (birds) which live on flesh are claw-footed and sharp-billed, so that they may bite with short necks, and (they are) swifter in flight, so that they may be adapted for obtaining their livelihood.'

The entire body of Old English literature abounds in references to birds, but the most fruitful source of material is the lists of bird-names in the glosses, in some of which there seems to be a rude attempt at classification. Moreover, the art of falconry (cf. sect. XXXVII), which was introduced into England not later than the middle of the 8th century, and was very popular among the Anglo-Saxons, presupposes a considerable knowledge of the haunts and habits of birds.

My examination of Old English literature has brought to light over 140 bird-names. Although several names often refer to the same bird, it has been possible to identify some 67 species, which, there is reason to believe, were then residents of Great Britain.

This article falls into three main divisions:

I. Indigenous wild species.

II. Domestic fowl.

III. General terms, foreign species, etc.
In classification and nomenclature I have followed R. Bowdler Sharpe's *Hand-Book of the Birds of Great Britain.*

More exhaustive works on the subject are those of Macgillivray, Yarrell, and Seebohm. I have attempted to make use of all accessible material, though no doubt some references have escaped notice, especially under the general term fugol.

For the poetry the references are to the Grein-Wülker *Bibliothek.* The prose references are generally to page and line, sometimes to section and line.

Most of the abbreviations require no explanation. The following key will cover all cases which are likely to cause difficulty.

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Æ. Gl.} & \text{Ælfric's Grammatik und Glossar, ed. Zupitza.} \\
\text{Æ. Gr.} & \text{Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Hessels.} \\
\text{Cp.} & \text{Corpus Glossary, ed. Hessels.} \\
\text{Ep.} & \text{Epinal Glossary—Sweet's Oldest English Texts.} \\
\text{Er.} & \text{Erfurt} \\
\text{Exod.} & \text{Poem of Exodus.} \\
\text{Exod. Pr.} & \text{Prose version of Exodus in Grein's Bibliothek der Ags. Prosa.} \\
\text{Gen.} & \text{Poem of Genesis.} \\
\text{Gen. Pr.} & \text{Prose version of Genesis in Grein's Bibliothek der Ags. Prosa.} \\
\text{Gu.} & \text{Poem of Guthlac.} \\
\text{Hpt. Gl.} & \text{Glosses in Haupt's Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum, vol. 9 (1853).} \\
\text{Ld.} & \text{Leiden Glossary, in Sweet's Oldest English Texts.} \\
\text{St. Guth.} & \text{Life of St. Guthlac, ed. Goodwin.} \\
\text{WW.} & \text{Wright-Wülker's Old English Vocabularies. Second Edition.} \\
\text{ZdA.} & \text{Glosses in Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum, vol. 33.} \\
\end{array}\]

The sign ~ is used to avoid repetition of the preceding word.

\[\text{Ø} \text{ is used for both ð and ð.}\]

I. *Indigenous Wild Species.*

F. Corvidae. Crows.
Sub. F. Corvinae. True Crows.

*Gen. Trypanocorax.* Rooks.

I. hrōc. Rook (*trypanocorax frugilegus*); of imitative origin, meaning a croaker.


II. 1. hrefn. Raven (corvus corvus); perhaps named from its cry, from root seen in L. crepare.

ME. raven, reeven; D. raven; OHG. hraban, hram, rabo; G. rabe; Icel. hrafn.

WW. 132. 15: graculus seu garrulus, hroc; 260. 10, 413. 33: grallus ~; 286. 6: gratus ~; 518. 12, Æ. Gl. 307. 12: graculus ~; WW. 412. 40: graculus ~; Cp. G. 154. Ep. 469: grallus, hroc; Er. 469: graculus ~; Æl. 201: garallus (graculus) hroc; Shrtn. 29. 1: garula ~; ZdA. 240. 34: grallus, roc; Spl. Ps. 146 10: se selð nytium mete and briddum hroca cigendum hine; Æl. St. 1. 492. 14: and þær flugon sona to hrocas and hremmas.

Hröc also appears in names of places: Cod. Dip. 6. 303.

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For instances of hrefn in names of places, see Cod. Dip. 6. 302.

2. hrefnucynn. Raven-kind.


3. wælcēasega. Lit. 'chooser of the slain'; <wæl, the slain + cēosan, to choose; used of the raven.

Exod. 164: wonn wælceasega.

4. lyftsceāda. Lit. 'robber of air'; <lyft, air + sceāda, robber; applied to the raven.

Crafts of Men 39: laðum lyftsceādan.


III. crāwe. Crow; probably the carrion crow (corone corone); <crāwan, to crow. The name is at present commonly applied to the carrion crow in England; in Scotland, Ireland and north of England to the rook.

ME. crawe, crow; Icel. krākr, krāka; OHG. chrāwa; G. krāhe.


For crāwe in local names, see Cod. Dip. 6. 275.


IV. agu. Magpie (pica pica).

WW. 132. 11: pica, agu.


V. čeo. Chough (graculus graculus). ME. choughe, cheo. The chough was formerly very abundant in Great Britain, but of late years its numbers have become greatly reduced. Cf. Hudson's British Birds.

WW. 260. 11, 367. 32: cornicula, cio; 286. 5; ~ cyo; ZdA. 240. 67: ~ trio; Ep. 240: ~ ciae; Er. 240: ~ ciae; Æ. Gl. 307. note: ~ cheo; WW. 132. 4: graculus nel monedula, čeo; Æ Gr. 70. 16: hoc cornix, òes čeo.

F. Sturniæ. Starlings.


VI. 1. stær. The word generally used in OE. for starling (sturnus vulgaris).

ME. stare, ster; OHG. starra; G. staar; D. stær; Icel. stari; L. sturnus.

Cp. S. 526, Ep. 908: sturnus, staer; Er. 908: ~ stern; Ld. 203: ~ stær; WW. 132. 8: stornus, stær; 286. 29: sturnus ~; Æ. Gl. 307. 7: turdus ~; Lehdm. 2. 320. 4: gebrædne ster; Lind. Mt. 10. 29, Lk. 12. 6: staras; WW. 132. 9: tordella, se mare stær; in commenting upon this Wright says, 'One would suppose that mare is an error for lassa.'

2. stærn. Starling; sometimes confounded with stearn, a sea-bird.

WW. 132. 27: stornus, stærn.

3. staerling. Starling; < stær, starling + ling. ME. sterlynge, starling. This form is not recognized by the Cent. Dict. or Skeat as an OE. word, yet it appears in an 11th cent. gloss. Cf. Herrig's Archiv 76. 215.

ZdA. 241. 54: sturnus, staerling.

F. Fringillidae. Finches.

VII. 1. finc. Finch. ME. finch, fynch; OHG. fincho; G. fink, finke; W. pinc, a chaffinch. The word finc is probably in imitation of the call note of the male chaffinch, which is thought to sound like 'fink' or 'pink.'


Finc appears in the local name Fincesstapel: Cod. Dip. 6. 287.
2. *ragufinc*. A kind of finch; \(<\text{ragu}, \text{lichen} + \text{finc}, \text{finch}\). In two instances this word has the same gloss as *ceaffinc*.


Sub. F. Fringillinae. True Finches.


VIII. *ceaffinc*. Chaffinch (*fringilla caelebs*); \(<\text{ceaf, chaff} + \text{finc, finch}\); so called from its delighting in chaff, or rather in grain. Cf. late L. name *furfurio*, from *furfur*, bran. ME. *chaffynche*. *Ceaffinc* is not recognized as an OE. word by the *N. E. Dict.*, the *Cent. Dict.* or *Skeat*, but it appears once in an 11th cent. gloss. It is noted by Zupitza in Herrig's *Archiv 76*. 206.

ZdA. 241. 50: *scutacus, ceaffinc*.


IX. *goldfinc*. Goldfinch (*carduelis carduelis*); \(<\text{gold, gold} + \text{finc, finch}\). ME. *goldfinch*.


X. 1. *linete*. Linnet (*cannabina cannabina*); \(<\text{L. linum, flax}\); so called from its feeding on flaxseed. (Cf. *F. linotte*); Cf. G. *hänfling, linnet* \(<\text{hanf, hemp} }; \text{ME. linet, lynet}.

*WW*. 286. 21: *cardella, linece*.

2. *linetwige*. Linnet; \(<\text{lin, flax} + \text{twige, of uncertain origin}\). In prov. English and Scotch, *lintwhite, lindywhite*; ME. *lyntquhite*.


3. *disteltwige*. Linnet; \(<\text{thistel, thistle} + \text{twige, of unknown origin}\). Cf. G. *distelfink*.


XI. 1. spearwa. Sparrow. ME. sparwe, sparwe ; OHG. sparwe ; Icel. spörri ; Goth. sparwa.

WW. 260. 36, 318. 16, Æ. Gr. 43. 14: passer, spearwa ; WW. 402. 28: fenys ~; Cp. F. 128, Er. 435: ~ spearua ; Ep. 435: ~ spearuua ; WW. 286. 30: passer, spearewa ; ZdA. 241. 57: ~ spearwe ; Æ Gl. 307. 7: ~ spearewa óðre lytel fugel ; Spl. Ps. 83. 3, Cant. Ps. 83. 4: spearwa ; Vesp. Ps. 83. 4: speara ; Th. Ps. 83. 4: spearuwa ; Vesp. Ps. 101. 7, Spl. Ps. 101. 7: spearwa ; Cant. Ps. 101. 7: sperre ; Th. Ps. 101. 5: spearuwan ; Vesp. Ps. 103. 17, Th. Ps. 103. 16: spearwan ; Cant. Ps. 103. 17: sperœn ; Spl. Ps. 103. 17: sperwan ; Vesp. Ps. ; Spl. Ps., Th. Ps. 10. 1: spearwa ; Cant. Ps. 10. 1: spearwe ; Vesp. Ps. 123. 7, Spl. Ps. 123. 6: spearwa ; Cant. Ps. 123. 7: speræwe ; Mt. 10. 29, 31: spearwan ; Lk. 12. 6: spearwan ; Lk. 12. 7: spearwum ; Chron. 1067: an spearwa on gryn ne mæg befeallan forutan his foresceawunge ; Bede. E. H. 2. 13: cume an spearwa ond hrædlice ðæt hus ðurfleo.

2. nœodspearwa. Sparrow.

Th. Ps. 123. 6: swa swa nœodspearuwa of grames huntan grine losige, sicut passer erepta est de laqueo venantium.

3. hrodsparwa. Sparrow.

Lind. Mt. 10. 29: staras and hrodsparuas.


XII. 1. sæltna. Bunting.


2. seltra. Bunting.

WW. 260. 17: rubesca, seltra.

3. amore. Yellowhammer (emberiza citrinella); not found in ME. and Mod.E. except in compound. MHG. amere ; OHG. amero ; G. ammer ; probably connected with G. amsel and OE. ðsle.

WW. 260. 27: scorellus, amore ; Cp. S. 166: scorellus, omer ; Ep.-Er. 909: ~ emer ; Ld. 208: ~ emær.
F. Alaudidæ. Larks.


XIII. lāwerce. Sky-lark or laverock (alauda arvensis).
ME. larke; Icel. lāvirki; G. lerche.


Lafercan beorh occurs several times in charters; see Cod. Dip. 6. 307.

F. Paridae. Tits.


XIV. 1. māse. Titmouse. ME. mose; G. meise.


WW. 286. 15. parrula, spicmase; ZdA. 241. 45: parta ~.

3. fræcmāse. Titmouse; < fræc, greedy + māse, titmouse.


4. hicemāse. Blue Titmouse (parus caeruleus); called in the Cornish dialect hickmal or hekkymal.

WW. 132. 24: parrax, wrenna uel hicemase; ZdA. 241. 44: sigittula ~.

5. colmāse. Coal-titmouse (parus ater); also called coalmouse or coaltit; < col, coal + māse, titmouse; so called from its glossy black head and throat.

ME. colmose, collemose; MHG. kolumeise; G. kohlmeise.

WW. 131. 1, 361. 15: bardioriolus, colmase; 260. 20, ZdA. 244. 46: parrula ~; 286. 14: parrra ~.

6. cummāse. Coal-titmouse; evidently for colmāse.

WW. 260. 19: parrra, cummase.
F. Sylviidae. Warblers.


XV. 1. *sugga*. Warbler; < *sūgan*, to suck, though the analogy is not clear. This word is variously interpreted as titlark, wagtail, garden warbler, etc., but it was apparently a name for the members of the genus *Sylvia*. It is glossed *ficedula*, which is the Ital. *becafico*, lit. fig-pecker, sometimes identified with the pettychaps and blackcaps of England. The *Stand. Dict.* says that *sugga* is an old name for the garden warbler; the *Dict. of Birds* says 'An old name apparently for any small bird, that seems still to survive in places for the hedge-sparrow.'

*WW. 403. 18, Er. 422: ficedula, sucga; WW. 286. 18, Cp. F. 176, Ep. 422: ~ sugga; Ld. 218: ~ suca; Cod. Dip. 3. 437. 27: to sucgan graf.*

2. *swertling*. Warbler. In the single instance in which it occurs *swertling* is glossed the same as *sugga*, a warbler. Sweet and Hall suggest titlark as a possible interpretation.

*WW. 131. 15: ficedula, swertling.*

F. Turdidae. Thrushes.

XVI. 1. *ðryscce*. Thrush. ME. *thrushe, thrusche*; OHG. *drosca*.

*WW. 260. 30: truitius, ðrisce; ZdA. 241. 53: sturtius, ðryscce; Cp. F. 314: truitius, ðraescce.*

2. *ðryssce*. Thrush. This form is defined as ostrich by Bosworth-Toller, but it is undoubtedly a variation of *ðryscce*; in the gloss it follows *ðrostle* and *scrie*, both meaning thrush.

*WW. 286. 23: struto, ðryssce.*

Gen. Turdus. True Thrushes.

XVII. 1. *ðrostle*. Throstle or Song Thrush (*turdus musicus*). ME. *thristill, throstel*. Cognate with the form *ðrosle* are OS. *throssela*; G. *drossel*.

*WW. 260. 25, ZdA. 241. 52: turdella, ðrostle; Cp. T. 313: trita ~; Æ. Gl. 307. 4: merula ~; WW. 132. 25: merulauelplara, ðrosle; Ep.-Er. 1011: turdella, throstlae; Ld. 205: drostlae; Æ. H. 2. 156. 22: witodlice an blac ðrostle flicorode ymbe his neb; Cod. Dip. 5. 345. 3: of ðam lea on ðrostlan wyl.*
2. **scric.** Missel-thrush or mistletoe-thrush (*turdus viscivorus*); also called screech or screech-bird. This word is given by Sweet as a shrike, but in OE. it is usually glossed by the L. *turdus*, a thrush, and probably referred to the missel-thrush. In support of this supposition I quote the following from the *Dict. of Birds*: 'There can be little doubt that the name *scric*, signifying a bird that screeches or shrieks, applied originally to the mistletoe-thrush, known to Carleton in 1688 as *screitch*, and to Willughby as *shrite*, a name it still bears in some parts of England, to say nothing of cognate forms such as *screech-bird* and *shirl*.'


3. **stint.** Thrush. Zupitza says this form is for *scric*.

*ZdA. 241. 55: turdus, stint.*

4. **feldefare.** Fieldfare (*turdus pilaris*); < *feld*, field + *faran*, to go. ME. *feldfare*, *feldefare*. Not the same word or bird, as often alleged, as the OE. *felofer*, a kind of waterfowl, the derivation of which is uncertain (cf. *Cent. Dict.*).

*WW. 287. 17: scorellus uel bugium, clodhamer and feldeware.*

5. **clodhamer.** Fieldfare.

*WW. 287. 17: scorellus uel bugium, clodhamer and feldeware.*


XVIII. **ősle.** Blackbird (*merula merula*); also called ouzel, ousel, and amzel. The long ō stands for an or am. ME. *osel*; OHG. *amsala*, amisala; G. *amsel*.


XIX. **nihtegale.** Nightingale (*daulias luscinia*); lit. 'singer of the night'; < *niht*, night + *gale*, < *galan*, to sing. Also very rarely night-raven.
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ME. nyghtgale, nightingale; OHG. nahtigala, nahtagal; G. nachtigall; cf. Icel. nætrgali.


2. heapene. Nightingale.

*WW.* 355. 32: *ardonecB, hearpen.* 'The L. word is here probably a corruption of the Greek, ἀνθόβοες, nightingales' (Wright).


*WW.* 132. 23: *luscinus, geolewearte.*


*WW.* 433. 25: *luscinius, frocx.*

*Riddle* 9 is interpreted as the nightingale; sometimes also as the pipe.

*Gen.* *Erithacus.* Redbreasts.

*XX.* 1. rudduc. Redbreast (*erithacus rubecula*); < *rudu*, redness, with diminutive suffix -uc, E. -ock. ME. *ruddocke, ruddok*; cf. W. *rhuddog.* 'Ruddock continued long to be the regular English word for the redbreast or robin; and I am not sure that it has entirely disappeared from our local dialects' (Wülker).

*Æ.* *Gl.* 307. note: *rubusca, rudduc*; *WW.* 131. 26: *rubisca, rudduc*; 286. 11: ~ salthaga *nel rudduc.*
2. salthaga. Redbreast.

*WW.* 286. 11: *rubisca, salthaga uel rudduc*; *ZdA.* 241. 43: ~ salthaga.

3. rædda. Redbreast; <rœad, red.

*Cp.* R. 258: *rubisca, rædda, rabisca.*

F. Accentoridæ. Accentors.

*Gen.* Tharrhaleus. Hedge-Accentors.

XXI. heggesugge. Hedge-sparrow (*tharrhaleus modularis*); <hege, hedge + sugge, a warbler, <sūgan, to suck. The bird is still called *haysuck* in Gloucestershire. E. Dial. *hazock, haseck, hayjack*; ME. *haisugge, heisugge, heysoge.*

*WW.* 131. 34: *cieada, nicetula, heggesugge*; *ZdA.* 241. 48: *ficitula, hægsugga.*

F. Troglodytidae. Wrens.

*Gen.* Anorthura. True Wrens.

XXII. 1. wrænna. Wren (*anorthura troglodytes*); also dial. *wran.* ME. *wrenne, wranne.* The literal meaning is the 'lascivious bird.' 'The wren figures largely in English folk lore, and has a host of local, provisional, or familiar names, with wren expressed or implied' (*Cent. Dict.*).


2. yröl ling. Wren. This word is interpreted as cuckoo by some lexicographers, because in two instances it is glossed *cucusata.* It is true that the verb *cucusare* is given by Du Cange as the word properly belonging to the note of the cuckoo, but in the OE. glosses it is also used to gloss lapwing. Moreover *yröl ling* is usually glossed the same as *wrænna, wren.*

F. Hirundinidæ. Swallows.


XXIII. stæðswealwe. Sand-martin (clivicola riparia); < stæð, bank + swealwe, swallow.

Cp. R. 195: ripariolus, stæðsuualwe. Lchdm. 2. 154. 5: gif mon fundige wið his feond to gefeohtanne, stæðswealwan briddas geseoðe on wine, ete ðonne ær.


XXIV. swealwe. Swallow (hirundo rustica); also called chimney-swellow.

ME. swalwe; Icel. svala; OHG. swalawa; G. schwalbe.

WW. 260. 39: hirunda, swallow; 417. 14: hirundo ~ ; 470. 9: progna ~ ; Cp. P. 710: ~ suualwe; Æ. Gr. 37. 7: irundo, swalowe; ZdA. 241. 58: ~ swealwe; Æ. Gl. 307. 7: hirundo, swallow; Cp. H. 106: ~ suualwe; Ep. 498: ~ suualuæ; Er. 498: ~ suualwe; Ep. 828: progna, suualuæ; Er. 828: progina, suualuæ; Vesp. Hy. 3. 10: swe swe swalwan; Lchdm. 2. 100. 18: swalwan nest; 3. 44. 13: swolwan nest; 2. 306. 7: sec lytele stanas on swealwan bridda magan; 2. 156. 8: gif her to ðicce sie genim swealwan gebærn under tigelan to ahsan and let sceadan ða ahsan on; St. Guth. 52. 7: hu ða swalawan on him sæton and sungon. Twa swalewan .... hoora sang upabhofan ... and hi setton on ða sculdra ðæs halgan weres Guðlaces.

For instances of swealwe in local names, see Cod. Dip. 6. 338. Riddle 58 is interpreted as the swallow, although Bohn calls it the starling:

Þeos lyft byreð lytle wihte
ofer beorghleða, ða sind blace sweðe,
swearte salopade. Sanges rofe
heapum ferað, hlude cirmað,
tredæ bearonæssas, hwilum burgsalo
niðða bearma. Nemnað hy sylfe.

F. Picidae. True Woodpeckers.
Sub. F. Picinæ. True Woodpeckers.

XXV. 1. higera. Woodpecker. Cf. G. häher. The Eng. forms hickwaw, hickway, heigh-hawe, and highawe can hardly have come from anything but the Anglo-Saxon higera, meaning a laugh, doubtless referring to the cry of the green woodpecker (gecinus viridis) cf. Dict. of Birds.
Riddle 25 is sometimes interpreted as the jay, but as the name of the bird is formed by the runes G. A. R. O. H. I. it must be higora, the woodpecker, although this bird is not generally considered a mimic. The riddle follows:

\[\text{Ic eom wunderlicu wiht, wræsne mine stefne:}\]
\[\text{hwilum beorce swa hund, hwilum blæte swa gat,}\]
\[\text{hwilum græde swa gos, hwilum gielle swa hafoc,}\]
\[\text{hwilum ic onhyrge ðone, haswan earn,}\]
\[\text{guðfugles hleoðor, hwilum glidan reorde}\]
\[\text{muðe gemæne, hwilum mæwes song,}\]
\[\text{ðær ic glado sitte. G. mec nemnað}\]
\[\text{swylce .A. and .R., .O. fullesteð,}\]
\[\text{.H. and .I. Nu ic haten eom,}\]
\[\text{swa ða siex stafas sweotule becnæð.}\]

2. fina. Woodpecker.

\[WW. 286. 8, 444 32, ZdA. 240. 41; Cp. M. 35, Ep. 648: marsopicus, fina;\]

3. rindeclifer. Woodpecker; < rind, bark + clifrian, to scratch; i. e. a 'barkscratcher.'

\[WW. 427. 29: ibin, rindeclifre.\]

Sub. F. Cuculinae. True Cuckoos.


XXVI. gēac. Cuckoo or gawk (cuculus canorus); perhaps like cuckoo ultimately of imitative origin. ME. gowke; Icel. gaukr; G. gauch. Gawk is the common name of the cuckoo in Scotland and north of England.

\[WW. 132. 6, 261. 1, 286. 25, 367. 35, ZdA. 240. 38: cuculus, geac; Cp. C. 948: ~.gec; Er. 265: ~ gec; WW. 413. 17: geumatrix, geac; Cp. G. 87: geumatrix ~; Seaf. 53: swylce geac monað geomran reorde, singeð sumeres.\]
The following *Riddle* (10) has been interpreted as the cuckoo:

Mec on сильсум dagam deadne ofgeafun
feðer and modor: ne wæs me feorh ða gen,
ealdor in innan. ða mec [an] ongon
wel hold me gewedum ðeccan,
heold and freodode, hleosceorpe wrah
swa arlice swa hire agen bearn,
oððæt ic under sceate, swa min gesceapu wæron,
ungsibbum weard eacen gæste.
Mec seo friðemæg fedde síððan,
oððæt ic aweox, widor meahte
síðas asettan: heo hæfe swæsra ðy hæs
suna and dohtra, ðy heo swa dyde.

F. Alcedinidæ. True Kingfishers.
Sub. F. Alcedininæ. Fish-Eating Kingfishers.


**XXVII. 1. fiscere.** Common kingfisher (*alcedo ispida*).  
*WW. 132. 30: rasariolus, fiscere.*

2. *isern.* Kingfisher; < *is*, ice + *ern*, eagle; cf. G. *eis-vogel*. This word is not recognized by the OE. dictionaries as a name of the kingfisher, but it is noted by Dr. Schlutter in *Anglia* 19. 462. Newton, in the *Dict. of Birds*, says that in German the common term for kingfisher is *Eisvogel,* 'which finds its counterpart in the Anglo-Saxon *Isen* or *Isen.*'

*WW. 348. 5: aktion, isen; 350. 7: akhior ~; Ep. 25: ~ isern; Er. 25: ~ isaern; Cp. A. 422: aktion, isern.*


**XXVIII. 1. üle.** Owl. ME. *owle, oule; OHG. ùla; G. eule;* Icel. *ugla;* L. *ulula:* 'All probably based on an imitation of the bird’s cry, and thus remotely related to howl' (*Cent. Dict.*).
2. hüf, uuf. Owl. The word occurs both in OE. and OHG. with and without the initial h, as OE. hüf, uuf; OHG. hüvo, uvo.

WW. 258. 8, 460. 18: ossifragus, herefong; ZdA. 241. 66: osigragus, herhfong.

F. Vulturidæ. Vultures.

XXX. 1. earngēat. Vulture; <earn, eagle + gēat, goat. It is glossed arpa (harpe) = Gr. áρπη, vulture. Only two species of vulture have been known to occur in England, the griffon vulture and the egyptian vulture.


2. giw. Vulture. Notwithstanding the fact that giw is given in OE. dictionaries as a variation of ēow, griffin, the two words seem to have different significations in the OE. glosses. Ėow is undoubtedly the griffin; it appears under the head of animals (WW. 118. 37, 320. 4) with the
gloss *grippus, fiderfote fugel*. On the other hand *giw* with its variations *giu* and *giow*, is found in the lists of birds, in company with such words as *earn*, *earnegéat*, *herefong*, etc. *Giw* is glossed *griphus*, which is properly the L. for *griffin*; that it was also used as the name of a bird the following extract from Cockayne's *Shrine* is proof positive. *Griphegiis aletum similem aquilae, maior avis, minor tamen quam ultiorm [vultur]*. Only two species of vulture are known to have existed in England, and they are rare visitants. It is possible, however, that in O.E. times vultures were more common. The griffon vulture, whose total length is 40 inches, answers well to the description of *vultur* in the *Shrine*: *vultor [vultur] modico maior quam aqua [aquila]*. Just what bird is meant by *griphus* is not clear. The only member of the order *accipitres* which answers the description in respect to size is the female or young of the griffon vulture.

*WW*. 413. 22: *grippus, giu*; 413. 21: *gripeu, ~*; 258. 7: *griphus, giw*; 284. 5: ~ *glo*; *ZdA*. 239. 6: *iow, .. ipus (gripus).*

3. *vultor*. Vulture; < L. *vultur*; ME. *vultur*.

*BT*. 25. 6: *ond se vultor sceolde forlætan ðæ he ne slæt ða înre Tyties ðæs cyninges.*

F. Falconidæ. True Raptorial Birds.

Sub. F. Accipitrinæ. Long-legged Hawks.

*Gen.* Astur. Gos-hawks.

XXXI. *gōshafoč*. Goshawk (*astur palumbarius*); < *gōs*, goose + *hafoč*, hawk; the largest of the short-winged hawks used in falconry. ME. *goshawk*, *goshauk*; OHG. *ganshapich*; G. *ganschabicht*; Icel. *gashaukr*. The goshawk, although now very rare in England, is believed to have been formerly a common species. Its disappearance may perhaps be due largely to the cutting down of the ancient forests, in which it made its home. The derivation of the word would seem to imply that the bird was flown at geese, and this theory is supported by statements in the older works on Ornithology, such as the following from Pennant's *Brit. Zool*. 'The Goshawk was in high
esteem among falconers, and flown at cranes, geese, pheasants, and partridges.' Some think it doubtful, however, that the bird is powerful enough to attack birds of the size of the goose and crane. On this point Newton says in his Dict. of Birds: 'Its Eng. name has possibly been transferred to this species from one of the long-winged hawks, or true falcons, since there is no tradition of the goshawk, now so called, having been used in Europe to take geese or other large and powerful birds.'


Genus Accipiter. Sparrow-hawks.

XXXII. spearhafoc. Sparrow-hawk (accipiter nisus); one of the smaller hawks used in fowling; < spearwa, sparrow + hafoc, hawk. ME. sparhauk, sperhauk; Icel. sparhaukr; Sw. sparfhök.


Æ. Gr. 43. 15: accipitres, hafoc; Ld. 51: ~ haefuc; WW. 95. 12: mid hafoces; 95. 14: hæfst ðu hafoc; 95. 18: syle me ænne hafoc; 95. 20: hwylene hafoc; 95. 22: hu afeST ðu hafocas ðine; Beo. 2263: ne god hafoc geond sæl swingeð; Rid. 25. 3: hwilum gielle swa hafoc; 41. 67: ic mæg fromlicor fleogan ðonne pernex ððēc earn, ððē hafoc æfre mehte; Crafts of Men 81: sum bið fugelbona, hafoces craftig; Vesp. Ps. 103. 17: heafuces; Fates of Men 86: sum sceal wildne fugel wlonceu atemian heafoc on honda; Cod. Dip. 2. 380. 26: twegen hafoces; By. 7: he let him ða of handon leofre fleogan hafoc; Rid. 7. 8: hafoc; Gn. Ver. Cot. 17: hafuc sceal on glofe wilde gewunian; Æ. Gl. 307. 2: accipiter, hafoc.

Hafoc is often found in names of places; see Cod. Dip. 6. 295.

2. hafoccynn. Hawk-kind.

Lev. 11. 13: ne ete ge nan ðing hafoccynnes ne earnycynnes.
3. hafocfugel. Hawk.

_Eog. C. 38_: ðéah hafocfugel abite, etiamse accipiter ea momorderit.

4. heoroswealwe. Used as an epithet of hafoc.

_Fates of Men 86_: sum sceal wildne fugel wloncne atemian heafoc on honda, oððæt seo heoroswealwe wynsum weordæð.

5. mushafoc. Lit. 'mouse-hawk'; _< mūs, mouse + hafoc, hawk_; probably so called because of its feeding on mice. It seems impossible to determine what species of hawk bore this name in OE. The name now belongs to the rough-legged buzzard (archibuteo lagopus), an irregular winter visitant to England.


6. bleripittel. Mouse-hawk; glossed the same as _mūs-hafoc._

_WW._ 132. 38: _scoricarius, bleripittel_; 287. 8: _soricarius,bleria pyttel._

7. hāswalwe. Hawk. Although Sweet defines this word as sea swallow, i. e. the tern, the L. gloss _astur_ (It. _astore_), properly goshawk, proves that it is a species of hawk. For an instance of _swealwe_ in a compound word, meaning hawk, see _heoroswealwe_, used synonymously with hafoc.

_Cp. A._ 864: _astur, hæswalwe._


XXXIV. tysca. Buzzard; probably common buzzard (_buteo buteo_).

_WW._ 195. 4, 259. 12: _bizus, tysca._

Sub. F. Aquilinae. Eagles.

XXXV. 1. earn. The original name of the eagle, now chiefly poetical or dialectal. _ME. ern, erne_; _OHG. arn_; Icel. _örn_; also, without the formative -n: _OHG. aro_; _G._
aar; Icel. ari; Goth. ara; related to Gr. ὁπυς. At present, two species of eagle are natives of Britain, the golden eagle (aquila chrysaëtus) and the white-tailed eagle (haliaëtus albicilla), both of which were probably known to the Anglo-Saxons. In the Battle of Brunanburh, the eagle, described as white behind (aetan whit), is undoubtedly the white-tailed eagle, but the war-eagle, usually called dark-leathered (salowigpáda), is probably the golden eagle, known in Scotland as the black eagle.

WW. 131. 10, 258. 3, 284. 3, 351. 12, Æ. Cl. 307. 2, ZdA. 239. 7: aquila, earn; Æ. Gr. 19. 14, 243. 15: haec aquila, ðes earn; Beo. 3026: se wonna hreôn fus ofer fægum fela reordian, earne secgan; 3031: earmanæs; Jud. 210: ac him fleah on last ear ðætes georn, urigðæøra, salowigpáda, sang hildeleoþ, hyrnedgdba; El. 29: urigðæøra earn sang ahoft laðum on laste; III: urigðæøra earn sìð beheold wælheowra wig; An. 863: ða comon earnes ofer yfæ wylm on fyhte feðerum hremlige; Sal. 471: bìodige earnes; Ph. 235: he ærest bið swylce earnes brid, ðæger fugeltimber; Ph. 238: he bið wæstmum gelic ealdum earne; Rid. 25. 4: hwilum ic onhyrge ðone haswan earn, guðfugles hleocðor; 41. 67: ic mæg fromlicor fleogan, ðonne pernex ðæðe earn ðæðe hafoc æfre meahæte; Brun. 63: ðone hasopadan earn, æftan hwiht æses brucan, græðigne guðhafoc; By. 107: earne æses georn; Seaf. 24: ful oft ðæt earn bïgeal urigðæøra; Lchdm. 1. 128. 10: se earn; 3. 14. 24: earnes mearh; 3. 168. 20: ðonne him ðynce ðæt his earn ehte, ðæt biðde deah; 3. 214. 11: gið ði gesiht earn fleon wif ðiin gegripand deah getacanð; Vesp. Hy. 7. 20: swe swe earn ðëceð ðest his and oðer briddas his geset; Vesp. Ps., Spl. Ps. 102. 5: earn; Cant. Ps. 102. 5: earn; Th. Ps. 102. 5: earne; Mt. 24. 28, Lk. 13. 17: beøð earnes gegaderode; Bl. 7. 3: swa se earn ðonne he up gewit bûfan ða wolcnu; Deut. 32. 11: swa earn his briddas spanð to flïhte and oðer hig ðîlcerað, swa he tobrædæde his feðeru; Sal. (Pr.) 146. 10: bið ði ðæter Noster on sefolfrenes earnes onlicnisse; 146. 16: on gyldenes earnes onlicnisse; Gosp. Nic. Bright’s Reader 133. 4: he ðæs hæne as crawling eal swa earn ðonne he myd hraedum fyhte wyle forð æfleon; Æ. H. 2. 138. 30: ðæ fleah sum earn ætforan him on siðe; 138. 35: la hwæt se Ælmihtiga God meæg foreæfe unc ðæð hísne earn æt foresceawian; 140. 3: and ðefne se earn on ðæm ofre geset; 140. 5: yrn to ðæm earne; 140. 8: syle swa-ðæh sumne dæl ðæm earne to edelæne his geswinces; 430. 24: feorðæ on earnes; 434. 8: and his ðæglas swa swa earnes clawa.

For instances of earn in names of places, see Cod. Dip. 6. 282.

2. earnycynn. Eagle-kind.

Lev. 11, 13: ne ete ge nanþing hafoccynnes ne earnycynnes.
3. **gūðfugel.** Lit. ‘bird of war’; < *gūð*, war + *fugel*, bird; used as an epithet of the eagle.

*Rid.* 25. 5: ṣone haswan earn, guðfugles hleoðor.

4. **gūðhafoc.** An epithet of the eagle; < *gūð*, war + *hafoc*, hawk.

*Brun.* 64: earn æftan hwit, æses brucan, grædigne guðhafoc.

**Gen. Milvus. Kites.**

XXXVI. 1. **cyta.** Kite (*milvus milvus*). ME. kite or kete. Once perhaps the most familiar bird of prey in Great Britain, but now extinct in most of its former haunts. In the Middle Ages it was very abundant in the streets of London, where it fed upon offal and garbage.

*WW.* 131. 38: *buteo*, cyta; 196. 3: *butium*, cyta, frisca; 287. 7, 358. 35, *Cp.* B. 199: *butio ~*. ‘The L. *butio* is properly a bittern, but doubtless *buteo* is meant signifying a kind of falcon or hawk’ (Skeat).

2. **glida.** Kite, glede; also written gleed or glead. ME. glede; Icel. gleða. < *glidan*, to glide, referring to its gliding motion. Glede continued to be the usual Eng. name for the kite until a comparatively late period, and is not wholly obsolete. The term is sometimes applied to related hawks, such as the common buzzard and the marsh-hawk.

*WW.* 132. 16, 259. 11, 285. 7, 443. 17, *Æ. Cl.* 307. 2: *milvus*, glida; *Shrn.* 29: *milvus ~*; *Æ. Gr.* 243. 14: *hic milvus*, ðes glida; *Cp.* M. 201: ~ glioda; *Zdd.* 240. 31: ~ glide; *Rid.* 25. 5: hwilum glidan reorde muðe gemaene; *Æ. H.* i. 586. 6: se ðe 忸h reaflac gewilnað ða ðing ðe he mid his eagum wiðutan sceawað, se is glida, na culfre æt his eðyrlym; *Æ. H.* i. 46. 16: se ðe reaflac lufað, he bið glida, and na culfre; *Æ. Gr.* 19. 13: *hic milvus*, ðes glida; 28. 19: *milvus*, glida.

3. **frysca.** Kite. This word is called a bittern by Bosworth-Toller, probably because its gloss *butio* is properly the L. word for bittern. *Butio* occurs several times in OE. glosses, but always, with this single exception, in connection with *cyta*, kite. It may possibly be intended for *buteo*, a kind of hawk. The following gloss seems to identify *frysca* with *cyta.*

*WW.* 196. 3: *butium*, cyta, frisca; *Cp.* B. 227: *butio*, frysca.
Sub. F. Falconinæ. True Falcons.


XXXVII. wealhhafoc. Peregrine falcon (*falco peregrinus*; < *wealh*, foreigner + *hafoc*, hawk, i.e. the foreign or Welsh hawk; cf. OHG. *waluchapuh*). 'In the A.S. period the favorite hawk for falconry was obtained from Wales' (*WW. 417*). The falcon, on account of its bold spirit and great strength, has always been considered the best bird for falconry, a sport that was very popular among our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. The exact date of the introduction of falconry into England is not known, but about the year 750 Winifred or Boniface, then archbishop of Mons, sent Æthelbald, king of Kent, a hawk and two falcons; and Heddilbert, king of the Mercians, requested the same Winifred to send him two falcons, which had been trained to kill cranes (cf. Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poet. 2. 40. note*).

*WW. 132. 36*: *falco uel capus*, wealhhafoc; *Æ. Gl. 307. 11*: *falco uel capun ~; WW. 406. 20, 514. 12*: *falconum*, wealhhafeca; 259. 8, 417. 10: *herodius*, wealhhafuc; *ZdA. 240. 15*: ~ wealhhafoc; *Cp. H. 83*: ~ walchhabuc; *F. 10*: *falc*, walhhabuc; *Ep. 497*: *horodius*, uualhb[hm]ebuc; *Er. 497*: ~ uualhhaebuc; *Ld. 50*: *horodion*, ualchefuc; *Shrn. 29*: *erodionem [ɪpɔdjuːn]* waluchaebuc; *Spl. Ps. 103. 19*: wealhhafoces hus lateow is heora, *herodii domus dux est eorum*; *Nar. 16. 13*: ða fugelas nothicoraces hatton wæron in wealhhafoces gelicnisse (*vulturibus similes*).

The falcon forms the theme of one of Cynewulf's *Riddles* (78), which appears in Grein's *Bibliothek* as the 80th:

\[
\text{Ic eom æðelinges eaxlgestealla,}
\text{fyrdrices gefara, frean minum leof,}
\text{cyaninges geselda. Cwen mec hwilum}
\text{hwitloccedu hond on legef,}
\text{eorles dohter, ðeah hio æðelu sy.}
\text{Hæbbe me on bosme, ðæt on bearwe geweox.}
\text{Hwilum ic on wloncum wige ride}
\text{herges on ende; heard is min tunge.}
\text{Oft ic wūðboran wordleana sum}
\text{agyfe æfter giedde. Good is min wise}
\text{and ic sylfa salo. Saga, hwæt ic hatte!}
\]
XXXVIII. 1. pellican. Pelican; < L. pelicanus, < Gr. πελέκανος; ME. pelican, pelycan; F. pelican; It. pellicano; D. pelikaan. The pelican does not now exist in England. The following is taken from the *Dict. of Birds*: ‘Two specimens of the humerus of as many Pelicans have been found in the English fens (Ibis. 1868), thus proving the former existence of the bird in England at no very distant period, and one of them being that of a young example points to its having been bred in this country. It is possible from their large size that they belonged to *Pelecanus Crispus*.'

Th. Ps. 101. 5: ic geworden eom pellicane gelic se on westene wunaþ.

2. stängella. Pelican; < stän, stone + gellan, to yell; lit. a ‘stone-yeller.’ In *Rid*. 25, gellan is used of the cry of a hawk.

*WW*. 287. 10: *pellicanus*, stangella and wanfota; Spl. Ps. 101. 7: gelic geworden ic eom ðam stangillan westene, similis factus sum *pellicano solitudonis*.

3. wanfota. Pelican; < wan, lacking + föt, loot. Bosworth-Toller suggests it is derived from wann, dark + föt, i.e. dark-footed.

*WW*. 287. 10: *pellicanus*, stangella and wanfota.

4. dufedoppa. Probably a pelican, because it is glossed by the *L. pelicanus*, pelican, although it is given in the *Cent. Dict.* as a general term for diving bird. < dūfan, to dive + dopettan, to dip. It is preserved in Mod.E. didapper, divedappa, divedopper; the ðufe appears in Mod.E. dove, and *doppa* in Mod.E. doppe, a dabchick. ME. dydopper.

*Lamb*. Ps. 101. 7: gelic geworden ic eom nihthräfné oððe dufedoppan westennes, similis factus sum *pellicano solitudinis*.

5. dumle. Pelican. Given in Lye’s *Dict.* with the gloss *onocratallus*. It appears in the compound *raradumle*, bittern.


XXXIX. scræb. Cormorant. Cf. Icel. skarfr, properly the green cormorant; Shet. scarf; Scot. scar; G. sharbe.

Cf. M. 199: merga, scræb; Shrn. 29. 19: ibinem [Iβw], i e. screb.


XL. ganot. Gannet (dysporus bassanus); also used as a general term for sea-fowl, as ganotes bæð, the sea-fowl's bath (sea). In ME. the word is found only in the contracted form, gant, gante. OHG. ganazza. < gan, seen in gander and goose (G. gans) + suffix, -ot, -et.

WW. 259. 1, 284. 9, 404. 24, ZdA. 240. 24: fulix, ganot; Bl. Gl: fulice, ganotes; Cp. F. 382: funix, gonot uel dopaenid; Ep.-Er. 419: fulix, ganot uel dopaenid; Prud. Gl. 398: cygnus, ganet; Beo. 1861, Run. 75: ganotes bæð; Chron. 975: and ða wearð eac adraefed deormod hælð Oslac of earde ofer yða gewealc ofer ganotes bæð: Seaf. 20: dyde ic me to gomene ganetes hleðor; Th. Ps. 104. 35: fuglas comon of garsece, ganetes fleogan.


XLI. 1. gōs. Goose. ME. goos, gos; OHG. gans; G. gans; Icel. gás; L. anser; Gr. κνέα.

WW. 131. 21, ZdA. 240. 11, Æ. Gr. 25. 6, Æ. Gl. 307. 8: auca, gos; Ine's Laws 70: gees; Cod. Dip. 1. 297. 2. 1. 299. 21: x gæs; WW. 284. 6: ossigra ~; 349. 30: anser ~; Cp. A. 627, Ep.-Er. 117: ~ goos; Er. 1103: anser, auca, gos; Lchdm. 3. 176. 6: gyf man mete ðat he fela gosa hæbbe, god ðat bið; 2. 196. 22: gose ðoru; Rid. 25. 3: hwilum græde swa gos.

For gōs in local names, see Cod. Dip. 6. 291.

2. gōsfugol. Goose.

Cod. Dip. 1. 312. 9: sex gosfuglas.

3. gandra, ganra. Gander. ME. gandre; the same word, but with different suffix, as MHG. ganzer; G. ganser.

Æ. Gr. 43. 14, Æ. Gl. 307. 8: anser, gandra; WW. 131. 23: ~ ganra; 284. 12: ~ uel ganra, hwitgos; Cod. Dip. 5. 166. 6: on gandra dune; Lchdm. 3. 145. 24: ganran.
4. **hwitgōs.** White goose.

*WW. 259. 2: canta, hwitegos; 351. 16; anser ~; ZdA. 240. 14: ~ hwitgōs; WW. 284. 12: ~ uel ganra, hwit gos. 'The words uel ganra are added in another hand.'*

5. **græggōs.** Gray goose, wild goose.


6. **wildegōs.** Wild goose.

*WW. 413. 6: gente, wildegos; Cp. G. 53, 68: ~ wildegoos; C. 341: cente ~; WW. 364. 1: ~ wildegos.*

*Riddle 11 is usually interpreted as the sea-furrow, but Brooke believes that it describes the barnacle goose (*branta leucopsis*):*

\[
\text{Neb was min on nearwe and ic neotan xætre}
\text{flore underflowen, firgenstreamum}
\text{swiðe besuncen, and on sunde awox}
\text{ufan yðum ðeah, anum getenge}
\text{liðendum wuda lice mine,}
\text{hæfde feorh cwico, ða ic of faðnum cwom-}
\text{brimes and beames on blacum hrægle:}
\text{sume wæron hwite hyrste mine,}
\text{ða mec lifgende lyft upp ahol}
\text{wind of wæge, siððan wide bær}
\text{ofe seolhbaðo. Saga, hwæt ic hatte!}
\]

Sub. F. Cygninæ. Swans.


XLII. 1. **swan.** Swan; doubtfully derived from the root of L. *sonare*, to sound. ME. swan, swon; OHG. swan, swana; G. *schwan*; Icel. *swanr*, used only in a poetical sense. At present three species of swans are found in England. The most common species, the whistling or wild swan (*cygnus musicus*), was known to the Anglo-Saxons, as its peculiar song is described in Riddle 8. The mute swan (*cygnus olor*) is said to have been introduced into England by Richard I. towards the end of the 12th cent. It now exists as a semi-domesticated species.
Whitman, [Vol. II]


For instances of swan in local names, see Cod. Dip. 6. 339.


Riddle 8 describes the whistling swan (cygnus musicus):

Hrægl min swīgað, ðonne ic husan trede
oððe ða wic buge oððe wado drefe.
Hwilum mec æhebbað ofer hæleða byht
hyrste mine and ðeos hea lyft
and mec ðonne wide wolcna strengu
ofer folc byreð: frætwe mine
swogað hlude and swinsiað
torhte singað, ðonne ic getenge ne beom
flode and foldan ferende gæst.

Sub. F. Anatinae. True Ducks.

XLIII. 1. ened. Duck and drake. ME. ened, ende; OHG. anut, anit; G. ente; L. anas. Ened was the common name for duck in OE., ðuce being found only once. Bones of the common wild duck (anas boschas) have been found in Eng. peat bogs.

WW. 131. 24: anas, ened; 258. 9: anatis ~; 258. 10, 318. 9, 349. 24. Æ. Gr. 25. 6: aneta ~; 258. 11, 434. 22: larax ~; Cp. A. 569: aneta, enid; Ep. 17: ~ aenid; Er. 17: ~ aenit; ZdA. 240. 21, WW. 284. 10: ~ œned; ZdA. 240. 22, WW. 284. 11: uel anax, œned; Lchdm. 2. 196. 20: œned; Cod. Dip. 1. 258. 5: of œnedere mere; 5. 216. 35: to enedforða.

2. ðuce. Duck; found only in genitive: lit. ‘a ducker,’ <*ducan, to duck. In ME. there are three types: dukke, duk, corresponding to Mod.E. duck; dôke, dook; dowke, dowke.
F. Arderidae. True Herons.

XLIV. hragra. Common heron (ardea cinerea); probably of imitative origin. MHG. reiger; G. reiher; Icel. hegri. Bones of the common heron are frequently found in East Anglian bogs. This bird is a favorite quarry of the falcon, and when falconry was at its height, heronries were protected by law in England and other European countries.


XLV. 1. nithhrafn. Lit. ‘night-raven’; the common night-heron (nycticorax nycticorax). ME. nyghteraven; OHG. nahthraban; G. nachtrabe; Icel. náithhrafn.

This word has been variously interpreted as owl, night-jar and night-heron, but the weight of evidence seems to favor the last theory. Nithhrafn is usually glossed nicticorax, a word which presents some difficulties. In the 15th cent. glossaries it glosses nyghtcraw (night-crow) which is identical with the night-raven, according to the Cent. Dict. Glanvil in his De Propriet. Rerum p. 430, says: ‘The nighte crowe hyghte Nicticorax and hath that name for he louith the nyghte and fleeth and seeketh hys meete by nyghte.’ The Cent. Dict. identifies both the night-raven and night-crow with the night-heron, and adds: ‘The common European bird to which the name night-heron (and also night-raven) was originally applied is ardea nycticorax of the older writers’ [identical with nycticorax nycticorax above].
2. nihthrœc. Lit. 'night-rook'; < niht + hrœc; used in the same connection as nihthrœfn.

Lamb Ps. 101. 7: nycticorax, nihtroc.


XLVI. 1. raredumle. Bittern (botarus stellaris); < râ-rian, roar + dumle, pelican. G. rohrdommel. Long ago the bittern ceased to breed in England, but before the reclamation of the bogs and fens, it was a very common bird, and was regarded as a great delicacy for the table. It makes a bellowing or booming sound that was once commonly believed to be produced by the bird thrusting its beak and head beneath the water. This is described in Thomson's Seasons.

'The bittern knows his time, with bill submerged,
To shake the sounding marsh.'

This peculiar booming sound of the bittern offers a possible explanation of the following reference: Shrn. 29. 6: raredumlae, onocratalum, avis quæ sonitum facit in aqua. In 1544 Turner gave the name of miredromble to the bittern, the first part mire meaning a bog.


2. felofor. Bittern. This word, variously glossed by onocratalus, porphyrio, and torax (or thorax, breast) is evidently a water-fowl. I have called it a bittern on the strength of a reference in Cockayne's Shrine, which places it in the same gloss with raredumlae, bittern. There also appears in the Shrine the following reference to porphyrio, properly the sultana-hen: Porphirionem non fit in Brittania.
Felofor is wrongly called fieldfare by Sweet, Hall and Newton in the *Dict. of Birds*. Feldefare, appearing as *feldeware*, is the OE. word for fieldfare. The derivation of *felofor* is uncertain, although Newton says it = fallow-farer, *<fealo*, fallow + *faran*, to fare.

*Shrn. 29:* *onocratalum*, raredumlae vel felofor; *WW. 287.* 2: *torax*, feolufor; *469.* 22: *porfryrio*, tealfor; *Ep. 807:* ~ *felofor*; *Er. 807:* *porfryio*, felusor; *WW. 259.* 5: *porphyrio*, fealuor; *Cp. O. 175:* *onocratalus*, felufer; *Cp. P. 517:* *porfryio* ~; *T. 215:* *torax*, felofearð; *Ep. 1027:* ~ *felofearth*; *Er. 1027:* ~ *felufrech*.


XLVII. *storc.* Stork: no doubt the common white stork of Europe (*ciconia ciconia*), which is a frequent visitor to England. Only about thirteen records exist of the presence of the black stork on the island. Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited Ireland in 1185, says, in his *Topographia Hibernica*, that ‘Storks (*ciconia*) are very rare throughout the whole island, and they are black (*ille nigræ*).’ From this one might infer that the black stork was not unknown in England at that time. ME. *stork*; Icel. *storki*; OHG. *stork*; G. *storch*.


XLVIII. 1. *cran.* Crane. The name belonged originally to the common crane (*grus grus*), which, until the seventeenth century, bred abundantly in the fen countries of Great Britain, and was greatly prized as food. Now it is an accidental visitor.


For instances of *cran* in local names, see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 274.
2. cranoc. Crane. Gr. γεπαυς; OHG. cranuh; G. kranich; Icel. trani (for krani).


F. Charadriiæ. Plovers and Snipes.
Sub. F. Charadriiæ. True Plovers.

XLIX. hulfestre. Plover.

*WW. 132. 12: pluvialis, hulfestre; 287. 14: cuipella, hulfestran.


I. læpewince. Lapwing *(vanellus vanellus)*; *< hleapæn*, to run + *wince*: the second part of the word is literally a winker, but we must assign to the verb wink its original sense which is preserved in G. *wanken*, to totter (cf. Skeat's *Dict.*). Hence the word really means ‘one who turns about in running,’ apparently referring to the bird’s irregular, twitching mode of flight. ME. *lapwing*; Gower, *lappewinke*.


LI. 1. wuducocc. Woodcock *(scolopax rusticula)*; *< wudu*, wood + *cocc*, cock. ME. *wodekoc*.

*WW. 258. 5: acega, wuducocc; ZdA. 240. 28: ~ wudecocc; WW. 132. 20: acegia, snite uel wudecocc.*

2. wuduhona. Woodcock; *< wudu*, wood + *hana*, cock.

*Cp. P. 183: pantigatum, nuduhona.*

3. holthana. Woodcock; *< holt*, wood + *hana*, cock.

*WW. 344. 30, Ep. 41: acega, holthana; Cp. A. 125: ~ holthona; Er. 41: acega, holtan.*
4. wudusnite. Woodcock; <wudu, wood + snite, snipe. Sweet calls this bird the woodcock, and the derivation seems to bear it out. The woodcock is a bird of the woodland, while the snipe frequents the marshes and fens.

*WW. 363. 27: cardiolus, wudusnite; *Cp. C. 258: ~ uudusnite.*

**Gen. Gallinago. True Snipes.**

LII. 1. snite. Snipe. ME. snite, snyte; perhaps allied to snort, probably having reference to the bird's long bill.


2. hæferblæte. Snipe. This word does not appear in ME. but is preserved in Mod.E. as hammer-bleat and heather-bleat, a snipe. In the dictionaries it is variously termed sea gull, bittern, and hawk. Once it appears as hæfenblæte ('haven-screamer,' gull) but this is probably for hæferblæte, the usual form; < hæfer, a he-goat (L. caper) + blætan, to bleat, lit. a 'goat-bleater.' This seems to describe accurately the male snipe, whose love song resembles the bleating of a goat. Hence in many languages the snipe is known by names signifying 'flying goat,' 'heaven's ram,' as in Scotland the 'heather-bleater.' Cf. Dict. of Birds.


**Gen. Pelidna. Dunlins.**

LIII. pur. Dunlin (pelidna alpina); also called purr or purre. The dunlin like the snipe and most of his allies, exercises himself in peculiar flights and makes a peculiar whistling sound. The resemblance of the dunlin to the snipe, both in appearance and habits, would seem to explain the following reference.

*WW. 116. 41: bicoca, hæferblæte uel pur; 285. 10: onagratulus, raradumla ñæt is pur.*
LIV. stern. This word has often been confounded with the OE. stær and stærn, starling, but its occurrence in the Seafarer and the gloss gavia, gull (Er. 1116), prove that it is a water bird. Grein interprets it as sea-swallow, another name of the tern, and Sweet in his A. S. Reader also calls it a tern. It seems very probable that the Mod. E. stern and stern, used in England for the tern, are from the OE. stern. The following quotation from the Dict. of Birds is suggestive: ‘Starn was used in Norfolk in the middle of this century for the bird known by the book name of black tern, thus confirming Turner, who, in 1544, described that species as ‘nostrati lingua sterna appellata.’ In at least one instance the word has been confounded with one of the old forms of the modern starling. To Turner’s name we owe the introduction by Linnaeus of Sterna into scientific nomenclature. ‘Ikstern’ is another Dutch form of the word.’ Dr. Schlutter (Anglia 19. 461.) identifies stern with isern, but the words are in no case glossed the same. The meaning of the L. beacita is uncertain.


LV. mæw. Mew or sea-gull. The word mæw was perhaps originally imitative of the mew or cry of the bird. In the 15th cent. glosses the word seemæwe appears for the first time. ME. mewe; OHG. mēh; G. mowe; Icel. mör.

WW. 131. 30: alcedo vel alcion, mæw; 356. 27: alcido ~; Æ. Gl. 307. 5; ZdA. 240. 25, Æ. Gr. 37. 7: alcedo ~; Cp. A. 478: alcido, meun; G. 29: gabea ~; L. 50: larus ~; Ep. 610: laris, men; Er. 610: ~ meu; Skrn. 29. 2: larum, meu vel meg; An. 371: se graega mæw; Seaf. 22: mæw singende fore medodrince; Rid. 25. 6: hwilum mæwes song; Hubb. Mes. 25: origin mere secan, mæwes eðel.

F. Rallidæ. Rails and Water-Hens.

Sub. F. Rallinæ. Rails.


*WW.* 287. 11: ortigometra, secgscara.

Hall calls *secgscara* a quail, but wrongly I believe. *Coturnix* is the usual L. word for quail, while *ortigometra* (*ὀρτυγόμετρα*) is properly 'quail mother,' a bird that leads the quails in their migrations across the sea, i.e. the land-rail or corn-crake. Moreover the first part of the OE. word, *secg* (sedge), would seem to suggest the fondness of the land-rail for the reeds of the fens and marshes.

Sub. F. Fulicinæ. Coots.

LVII. 1. *dopenid.* Common coot (*fulica atra*); < stem of *dopettan,* to dip + *enid,* duck: lit. 'dipping duck.'

*WW.* 132. 18: *fulica,* dopenid; *Cp.* F. 382: *funix,* gonot *uel* doppa *enid*; *Ep.-Er.* 419: *fulix,* ganot *uel* dopaenid; *Cp.* F. 397: *fulice gen(us) avis marinae.*

2. *ūphēbbe.* Coot; < *ūpāhebban,* to lift up, 'tail-lifter.' Found only in genitive.

Th. *Ps.* 103. 17: *fulicae domus,* uphebben bus.

LVIII. 1. *dopfugel.* Lit. 'dipping fowl'; < *dopettan,* to dip + *fugel,* fowl. Wülker says, 'the moorhen—still called in Dutch *doopvogel,*' but it seems to have been used as a general term for diving fowl. It is glossed *mergulus,* which is the didapper or little grebe in the 15th cent. glosses.

*Shrn.* 29: *mergulum,* niger *avis,* mergit *sub aquam pisces quarere,* i.e. dopfugel. The moorhen would hardly be described as a black bird (*niger avis*). *WW.* 258. 14, *Zda.* 240. 23: *mergus,* dopfugel; *WW.* 284. 8: *mergulus ~.*

2. *fugeldoppe.* Diving fowl.

*WW.* 131. 20: *mergulus,* fugeldoppe.
3. scelefor. Diving fowl.

*WW.* 258. 13: mergulus, scelefor; 287. 5: turdella ~; 287. 6, 518. 10: mergula ~; 444. 21: mergulis ~; 131. 19: mergus, scelefr; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 6: mergus uel mergulus, scelefr; *Çp. M.* 160: mergulus, scelefr; *Ep.-Er.* 647: ~ scelefr; *Hpt. Gl.* 418. 70: Æa geseah he swimman scelefran on flode, and gelome doppetan adune to grunde, ehtende ðære ðære ea ðixa. Æa het Martinus Æa wædleasan fugelas ðæs ðıxnôðes geswicn, and to westene ðıxiðan; and Æa scelefran gewiton aweg to holte hom; *Æ. H.* 2. 516. 6-12: Æa geseah he symman scelefran on flode, and gelome doppetan adune to grunde, ehtende ðære ðære ea ðixa. Æa cwæð se halga wer to his geferan. 'Das fugelas habbað feonda gelincynsse, de gehwilce menn unware beswicad, and grædelice gripað to grimre helle.' Æa het Martinus Æa wædleasan fugelas ðæs ðıxnôðes geswicn, and to westene ðıxiðan; and Æa scelefran gewiton aweg to holte.

**Ord. Columbiformes. Pigeons.**

LIX. culfre. The general term for dove; preserved in *Mod.E.* culver, the name of the wood-pigeon in the south and east of England. *ME.* culver, colfre, culfre.

F. Columbidae. True Pigeons.


LX. 1. cuscote. Wood-pigeon, ring-dove \(\text{(columba palumbus)}\); still called cushat or cowshot in the northern dialects and in Scotland. The word has no cognates in the other Teutonic languages, and its etymology is obscure. The element scote, scute, is apparently a derivative of sceotan, to shoot, and may mean a shooter, or darter. (Cf. N. E. Dict.) ME. cowscot, couscot.

WW. 286. 2: palumba, cuscote uel wuduculfre; ZdA. 240. 40: ~ cuscote; Cp. P. 136: palumbes ~; WW. 260. 7: pudumbra, cuscote; Ep. 829: palumpes, cuscutan; Er. 829: palumpes, cuscutae.

2. wuduculfre. Wood-pigeon.

WW. 286. 2: palumba, cuscote uel wuduculfre; Æ. Gl. 307. 4: ~ wudeculfre; WW. 131. 32: palumbus, wudeculfre.

3. dufe. Dove; a hypothetical form found only in the compound dufedoppa, pelican.
F. Peristeridæ. Ground-pigeons.


LXI. 1. turtle. Turtle-dove (turtur turtur); a reduplicated form, prob. imitative of the cooing of a dove. ME. turtle, also tortor; G. turtel (taube); OF. turtre; F. tourtre; It. tortora; L. turtur.

WW. 132. 1; Æ. Gl. 307. 11; Æ. Gr. 14. 2: turtur, turtle; Æ. Gr. 48. 16: hic turtur, ἰεός turtle; ZdA. 240. 37: turtrana, turtle; Æ. H. 2. 210. 34: turttlan we offriað; Cant. Ps. 83. 4: turlæ; Th. Ps. 83. 3: turtle; Spl. Ps. 83. 3: turttlað; Lk. 2. 24: twa turttlan; Æ. H. 1. 140. 2: ane turttlan; 140. 5: twa turttlan; 140. 15: ðonne seeole we him bringan twa turttlan; 140. 22: lytel was an lamb, ðiðe twa turttlan, Gode to bringenne; 142. 12: ða turttlan getacniað clennysse; 142. 16: ðonne geofrað he ða turttlan; Gen. 15. 9: geofra me to lace . . . . sume turttlan and sume culfran; Lev. 5. 7: bringe [he] twa turttlan; 5. 11: turttlan.

2. turtur. Turtle-dove; < L. turtur.

Lind. Lk. 2. 24: tuoe tuturas; Swt. Ps. 83. 4, Vesp. Ps. 83. 3: speara gemoeted him hus and tutur nest; Bl. H. 23. 27: twegen culfran briddas and twegen turttlan gemæccan.

Ord. Galliformes. Game-Birds.
F. Phasianidæ. Partridges.
Sub. F. Perdicinæ.


LXII. 1. erschen. Quail (coturnix coturnix); < ersc, stubble-field + hen.

WW. 132. 10: coturnix, erschen; 287. 12: ~ erschen; Æ. Gl. 307. 9: ~ erschen; WW. 460. 2: ortigomera ~; Spl. Ps. 104. 38. Marg. Ref.: hi bædon and com erschen (coturnix); Exod. 16. 13: Drihten gesende swa micel fugolcyn on hira wicstowe swilce erschenha, ðæt is on Lyden coturnix.

2. nihtlecan. Quail.

Cant. Ps. 104. 40: biddæð flesces and kymð ðæ nihtlecan hlaef hefonaes gefyllæð hie.

3. edischen. Quail; < edisc, pasture + hen.

4. wuduhenn. Quail; < wudu, wood + henn, hen.
   Cp. C. 840: coturno, wodhæ.

5. wihtel. Quail; a hypothetical form given by Sweet and Hall. G. wachtel.

Sub. F. Phasianinae. Pheasants.

LXIII. 1. wörhana. Pheasant (phasianus colchicus). At present the pheasant exists, in England, in a semi-domesticated state. In regard to its introduction Hudson says in his British Birds, 'When and by whom it was introduced into England is not known. There is evidence that the bird existed and was held in great esteem in this country before the Norman Conquest; and the belief is that it was brought hither by the Romans, who were accustomed to introduce strange animals into the countries they conquered.'


2. wörhenn. Probably a pheasant. The gloss cracinus is of uncertain meaning.

   WW. 215. 1, 380. 18: cracinus, worhenn.

II. Domestic Fowl.

LXIV. 1. capun. Capon; < L. capo; Gr. καπόω; ME. capon, capun; F. chapon.

   WW. 132. 34, 286. 32: gallinaceus, capun; 132. 32: capo ~.

2. cicen. Chicken. 'Cicen is a diminutive, from A.S. cocc, formed by adding en and modifying vowel' (Skeat). ME. chiken, chekin; G. küchlein.
3. **coc, kok.** Cock; male of the common domestic fowl (*gallus domesticus*); ultimately imitative of the crowing or clucking of the cock. ME. *cock, cok, cocc*; Icel. *kokkr*; Dan. *kok*; L. *coco*.

Æ. Gr. 28. 19: *gallus, cocc*; WW. 132. 33, 286. 31, Æ. Gl. 307. 8: ~ *coc*; 283. 11: *culina ~*; 329. 27: *cocus ~*; Hpt. Gl. 518. 13: *pullorum, cocca*; Lchmd. 3. 6. 5: ðonne coccas crawan; Mt. 26. 34: þæt on ðyssere nihte, ærdam ðe cocc crawe, ðriwa ðu wiðsæst min; 26. 74: and hrædlice creow se cocc; 26. 75: se cocc crawe; Jn. 13. 38: cræwð se cocc; Cp. C. 954: *culinia, cocas*; Past. Care 461. 1: þæs cocces ðæaw is þæt he micle hludor singð on uhtan þonne on ðægred; 459. 29: hwa sealde kokke wisdom; 459. 31: æghwelc ðæra halgena lareowa... habbað onlicynsse ðæm kokkum, ðe on ðistrum niehtum crawað; 459. 32: swa swa kok on niht; 461. 12: se kok... ærdæmðe he crawan wille, heftþ up his ðoðru, and wectþ hine selfne.

4. **duće.** Duck; see XLIII. 2.

5. **duceling.** Duckling; not recognized by the Cent. Dict. or N. E. Dict. as an OE. word, but it occurs once in an OE. charter; < *duće*, duck + dim., ling.

Cod. Dip. 4. 92. 31: into duceling mere.

6. **ened.** Duck; see XLIII. 1.

7. **fola.** Young of domestic fowl.

Æ. Gl. 307. 9: *pullus, cicen oððe brid oððe fola*; Æ. Gr. 28. 16: ~ *fola oððe brid*.

8. **gandra.** Gander; see XLI. 3.

9. **gös.** Goose; see XLI. 1.

10. **gösfugol.** Goose; see XLI. 2.

11. **hämhenn.** Hen; < *häm*, home + *henn*, hen.

Lchmd. 2. 244. 25: ham and wilda hænna.
12. hana. Cock; older Teut. name of the cock, which appears in Goth. hana; OHG. hano; G. hahn; Icel. hani; lit. 'a singer,' < root of L. canere, to sing.

WW. 260. 37. 413. 34: gallus, hana; Lchdm. 3. 145. 24: hanan; Æ. H. 2. 246. 4: se hana; Jn. 13. 38: se hona; Lind. Mt. 26. 34. 74. 75: hona; Mk. 14. 68: se hana crow.

Riddle 43 is interpreted as the cock and the hen:

Ic seah wyhte wrætlice twa
undearnunga ute plegan
hæmedlacases hwitloc anfeng
wlanc under wædum, gif ðæs weorces speow,
fænne fyllo. Ic on fettle mæg
ðurh runstafas rincum secgan,
ðæm ðæ bec witan, bega ætsonne
naman ðara wihta. Ðær sceal Nyd wesan
twega ðæer and se torhæt Æsc
an an lina, Acastr twegen,
Hægelas swa some, hwylc ðæs hordgates
cægan cræfte ða clamme onleac,
ðæ ðæ rædelan wið rynemenn
hygefæste heold heortan bewrigene
orðoncendum. Nu is undyrne
werum æt wine, hu ða white mid us
heanmode twa hatne sindon.

13. henn. Hen; fem. of mas. OE. hana. Early Mod.
E. henne; ME. hen; D. hen; OHG. henna; G. henne;
equiv. to D. hoen; OHG. hůn; G. huhn; Icel. hána.

Æ. Gr. 25. 5. 273. 17. Æ. Gl. 307. 9: gallina, henn; WW. 286. 33: ~ hæn;
286. 34: ornitha, hænn; Ine's Laws 70: henna; Ecgr. P. 57: gif swyn ðære
henna ete of mannes lichaman, slea man ðæt yrfe; Lchdm. 2. 38. 6: hænne
æges geolocan; 2. 40. 10: geman hænne rysele; 2. 196. 21: hænne ðæsc; 3.
174. 33: gif him ðince ðæt he feala henna geso ðæð heæbbe; ðæt bið god;
3. 176. 1: gyf man mæte ðæt he henna ægeru heæbbe, ðæð scege ne deah
hym ðæt; 3. 204. 30: henna ægru lecgan gestreon mid carfulnysse ge [tacnað]; 3.
204. 31: henne mid cicenum gesið ceapas eacan ge [tacnað]; Mt.
23. 37: swa seo henn hyre cycenn under hyre fyðeru gegaderas; ib., Lind.:
henne.

Riddle 43 describes the cock and hen.

14. henfugol. Hen; lit. 'hen-fowl.'

Chron. 1131: ðær after swulten ða henne fugele; Lchdm. 1. 92. 16:
suumun henfugule; Cod. Dip. 1. 297. 2: xx henfugla; 1. 299. 21: xx hen-
fuglas; 1. 312. 9: x hennfuglas; 2. 355. 8: iii hænfgulas; 2. 356. 15: iiii
henfugeles.
15. **wilda henn.** Lit. ‘wild hen’; used to distinguish wild fowl from domestic fowl.

*Lchdm.* 2. 244. 25: ham and wilda hænna.

**Gen. Pavo. Peacocks.**

16. **pāwa.** Common peacock (*pavo cristatus*); a native of India, said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great. *L. pavo; G. pfau.*


### III. General Terms.

The scheme of arrangement is as follows:

1. *brid; fleogend,* and compounds; *fugol,* and compounds.
2. Foreign birds.
3. Fabulous birds.
4. Words wrongly interpreted as bird names.
5. Unsolved problems.

**LXV. brid; bird,** in Northumbrian. In OE. used only as a general name for the young of any of the feathered tribe. Now used generically in place of the older term fowl. ‘Found in literature down to 1600; still retained in north. dial. as a ‘hen and her birds.’ ME. *bryd,* *byrd.* There is no corresponding form in any other Teutonic language, and the etymology is uncertain’ (cf. *N. E. Dict.*).

briddum to bleowðæ; Spl. Ps. 83. 3, Vesp. Ps. 83. 4: briddas; Cant. Ps. 83. 4: bryddas; Th. Ps. 146. 10: hirenes briddum; Vesp. Ps. 146. 9: briddum hirena; Cant. Ps. 146. 9: briddas crawan; Lev. 1. 14: ðonne bringe be turtlan and culfran briddas, Past. Care 383. 29: fugla briddas.

LXVI. 1. fléogend. General term for bird; used in one instance in place of fugules; < fléogan, to fly.

Vesp. Ps. 49. 11: ða fléogendan heofones; Cant. Ps. 49. 11: ða flégende and fugulas hefonæs; Lind. Mt. 13. 32: heofnes flégende cymes; Lind. Lk. 9. 58: heofnes fléngendo; 4. 4: fléngendo cwomon; Lind. Mt. 8. 20: heofnes flégende; 13. 4: ða fléngendo cuomun.

2. lyftfléogend. Lit. ‘flier in the air,’ a bird; < lyft, air + fléogend, bird.

Sal. 289: lyftfléogendra.

LXVII. 1. fugol. General term for bird in OE., which has now become specialized for certain kinds of poultry, and by sportsmen for wild ducks and wild geese.

Early Mod.E. foul, foule; ME. foul, fowl, etc.; D. vögel; OHG. fogoļ: G. vogel; Icel. fugl; Goth. fuglus, a fowl, bird.

Æ. Gl. 307. 1: auis vel volatilis, fugel; WW. 61. 35: fugel; 95. 10, 11: fugelas; 88. 6: volatilis, fugelas; 481. 28: altitia, fuglas; Æ. Gr. 48. 17: aues cynnes fugel; 56. 8: haec auis, ðæs fugel; 77. 13: ales, fugel; Sal. 218, 420: fugol; Rid. 37. 9: na ðæs ðæt na fugul ana; Gen.1983: sang se wanna fugel; Jud. 207: wælgifre fugel; 297: wælgifum fuglum to iofre; Cri. 636, 645: fugel; Soul’s Address 79: ðu wurde æt frumscæafte ~; Crafts of Men 85: sum sceal wildne ~ wloncæ atemian; Gen. 1460: se wilda ~; Ph. 86: ~ fæðrum strong; 100: ~ fæðrum wlonc; 104: se æделa ~; 121: se haswa ~; Wand. 81: sumne ~ ofðær ofer heanne holm; Sal. 254: an ~ siteð on Fillistina middelgemærum; 279: se ~ hafað 4 heafdu; Cri. 639: ðæs ðæs fugles flyht feondum on eorðan dyrne and degol; 654: ða ðæs ðæs flyht; Ph. 125: ~ gebærnu; Sal. 226: ne ~ flyht; Rid. 27. 7: ~ wyn; 37. 11: anna geliciness ~; An. 497: fugole gelicost; Met. Ps. 101. 5: ~; Rid. 32. 7: ~ gelice; Beo. 218: fugle gelicost; Dan. 5. 13: fugelas; Ph. 352: fugulas cyrræ; Finn. 5: ~ singað; Met. Ps. 77. 27, Met. 13. 95: ~; Gen. 1299, 2083, Dan. 507, As. 140, Ph. 163, Met. Ps. 104. 35: fuglas; Cri. 983, Ph. 155, 159, 330, 335, Gu. 715, 889: fugla; Met. Ps. 78. 2, Met. 27. 21, Rid. 52. 4, 74. 3: fuglum; Sal. 298: wildne fugel; Orosius 15. 10: ðæt gafol bið . . . on fugela feðerum; Æ. St. 1. 375. 36: se lyfta fugel; 2. 124. 20: noldon ænne fugel acwellan; Hpt. Gl. 418. 70: ða með leasan fugelas; Ecg. C. 38: fugelas;
Sal. (Pr): on ætrenes fugelas onlicynsse; 178. 25: he gesceop ðæs and fugelas; Ad. and R. 204. 5: saga me hu fela si fleogendra fugela cynna; Past. Care 331. 17: fleogende fugel; 349. 21: ða fuglas; 383. 29: fugla briddas; Æ. St. I. 348. 7: swilce heaflice fugelas; 370. II: be fugelum; 386. 31: god hinne æfode ðurh fugela ðenaunga; 492. 14: feala cynna fugelas; Gen. 2. 19: God... gælæde... ðære lyfte fugolas; Deut. 4. 17: ne nanes nytenes ne fugelas; Gen. 40. 17. 10: fugelas; Vesp. Hr. 8. 14: fugelas; 7. 48: fugla; Gen. 7. 21: fugela; Lev. I. 14: fugelum; Deut. 28. 26: eallum fugelum; Gen. 15. 10: buton ða fugelas he ne toðæð; Lk. 13. 34: swa se fugel deð his nest under his fyðeru; ib., Lind.: fugul; Æ. H. I. 14. 26: fugelas; 140. 6: ðas læsson lac, ðæt sind ða fugelas; 142. 5: God het gelomice ðas fugelas offrian on his lace; 142. 8: cœfan sind swiðe unseæðige fugelas; 142. 16: ðas twa fugel-cyn ne singad ða, swa swa oðre ðæs; 160. 34: fugelas habbað nest; 250. 22: fugelas ne tyman swa swa oðre nytenu; 276. 3: fugelas he gesceop; 464. 24: far to westene, ðær nan fugel ne flyðð; 470. 23: an lytel fugel ne beðel on deð butan Godes dihfe; 522. 7: mine gemæstan fugelas; 546. 6: sumum ðeno-don englas, sumum fugelas; Æ. H. 2. 44. 25: heo is swiðe gesibsum fugel; 44. 28: on ðæs fugelas hiwe; 46. 16: ðære lytle fugelas sind læsson ðonne heo sy; 90. 15: and fugelas toberon; 90. 20: deðelu sind fugelas gecigede; 90. 21: swa swa fugelas dom ðesewenlice; 140. 7: sy lof ðam Ælmhtigan, ðe unc ðurh ðiene fugel ðedan wolde; 144. 18: gewiðata æweg, wælþrowe fugelas; 144. 24: ac an ðæra fugela... fleah to his foton; 162. 26: se fugol weard gehyrsum his hæsum; 206. 28: fugelas; 318. 28: ma ðe ææing fugel his flyhtes gewylt; 462. 24: heaalada ðas fleogendan fugelas; 462. 25: wacan fugelas; 576. 35: gemæsta fugela; 576. 6: fugelum he smeade; 516. II: mæðleasan fugelas; Mt. 6. 26: heaalada heofonan fugelas; ib., Lind.: fuglas heofnes; Mt. 13. 32: heofn-fuglas cumað; Lk. 9. 58: heofenes fuglas; Mk. 4. 4: fugelas comon; Mk. 4. 32: heofnes fugelas; ib., Lind.: heofenes fuglas; Mt. 8. 20: heofenes fuglas; Mt. 13. 4: fuglas comon and æton; Lechdm. 2. 244. 25: fugelas: St. Guth. 48. 5: mislice fugela hwistlunge; 48. 12: fugela; 50. 27: him ða fugelas underðeoode wæron; 52. 13: ða fugelas; 52. 14: ða wildan fugelas; 52. 19: wilden fugelas; 54. 21: swa fleah se fugel west wes on ðæt westen; Æ. H. I. 14. 28. 250. 22: fugelas; 250. 26: he bið fugel; Th. Ps. 83. 4: fugelas; Spl. Ps. 101. 7: fugele; Th. Ps. 103. 11: heofen-fugelas; Vesp. Ps. 103. 12: fugelas; Spl. Ps. 103. 13: fugelas; Cant. Ps. 103. 12: fugelas; Vesp. Ps., Cant. Ps. 148. 10: fugelas; Spl. Ps. 148. 10: fugelas; Th. Ps. 8. 9: fleogende fuglas; Vesp. Ps. 8. 9: fuglas heofenes; Spl. Ps. 8. 8: fugelas; Vesp. Ps. 8. 9: fugelas; Cant. Ps. 78. 2: fuglas heoonas; Spl. Ps. 78. 2: fugulum heofoenas; Th. Ps. 78. 2: fuglum; Vesp. Ps. 78. 2: fuglum heofenes; Th. Ps. 101. 5: fugele; Chron. 671: her wæs ðæt mycelæ fugla well; Met. 24. 2: ic hæbbe fecru fugle swiftran; Æ. Hex. 8. 8: 10: fuglas; 8. 5: fuglum; Æ. Gr. 70. 12: swa hatte an fugel on arabiscre þeoede: 70. 14: se fugel; Æ. Hex. II. 25: fleogendum fugelum; Met. 27. 48: swa swa fugl oðro ðior; Epis. Alex. (Anglia 4). 372: ða cwomana ða fugelas; 374: wæron hie ða fugelas brunes hiowes and him wæron ða nebb and ða clea ealle blace; 375: ða fuglas ymbseton eallne ðone ofer ðæs meres; 376: ða fuglas; 652: ne cwome ne fugel; 737: heo ligeð unbe-
byrged in wege fuglum to mete and wildeorum; *S hrn. 57. 1, 3: fuglas; 57. 2: blæc fugel; 65. 31: fleogendra fugla; 65. 34: fugla cynna; 65. 34: fugal; 148. 3: fugelas.

2. **fugolcynn.** Bird-kind.

Exod. 16. 13: micel fugolcynn, fugolcynne; *Æ. Hex. 8. 4, 18, 19: eall fugolcynn; *Æ. de V. Test. 4. 42: fisccinn and fugelcynn; Th. *Prs. 146. 10: fuglacyynn; *Æ. H. i. 14. 14: fugolecynn; i. 20. 25: and of fugelcynne symble gemacan; *Ad. and R. 204. 33: saga me hu fela si fleodendra fugela cynna; *Æ. Hex. ii. 9: fugolcynn; *Met. 27. 38: fugla cyn; *S hrn. 65. 34: fugla cynna.

3. **fugoltimber.** A young bird; *fugol, bird + timber, material.

Ph. 236: swylce earnes brid, fæger fugeltimber.

4. **brimfugol.** Sea-fowl; *brim, sea + fugol, bird.

*Wand. 47: he gesiht baðian brimfuglas braedan feðra.

5. **heofonfugol.** 'Fowl of the air.'

*Gen. 201: heofonfugla; 1515: heofonfuglas.

See also fugol for allied forms.

6. **herefugol.** A bird that follows an army; raven, vulture, eagle; *here, army + fugol, bird.

*Exod. 161: on hwæl hreopon herefugolas hildegrædige.

7. **nēfugol.** A bird that feeds on carrion. The following description of birds sitting under the cliffs gorged with their prey, seems to be that of vultures.

*Gen. 2158: ac nefuglas under beorhhleoðum blodig sittað ęeadherga wæl sicce gefylled.

8. **sēfugol.** Sea-fowl. *Sēfugol, as a proper name, occurs in the genealogy of Ælle of Northumbria; see *Chron. 560.

9. **trēowfugol.** Forest-bird; *trēow, tree + fugol, bird.

*Gu. 707: treofugla tuddor.
10. wigole fugules. Birds that forbode by singing, etc.

WW. 133. 2: oscines aues, wigole fugules.

11. wudufugol. Wood-fowl; < wudu, wood + fugol, bird.

Bt. 25. 20: wudufuglas, ðeah hi beon wel atemeded, gif hi on ðam wudu weordāð, hi forseoð heora lareowas and wuniað on heora gecynde; Met. 13. 69: wudufuglas.

LXVIII. geolna. On record only in WW. 132. 17: ibis, geolna. It is probable that the Egyptian ibis is meant, if we take into consideration the definition of ibis in Cockayne’s Shrine 29: ibin, avis in affrica habens longum rostrum.

LXIX. stryta. Ostrich; < L. struthio, as also OHG. struaz and G. strausz. Drysse is also given as ostrich in Bosworth-Toller, but it is obviously a variation of Drysce, thrush.

WW. 258. 6. stratfo, strutha; Cp. S. 571: ~ stryta.

LXX. ēow. Griffin, half lion, half eagle.

WW. 118. 37: griffes, eow, ðoerfoð fugel.

LXXI. fenix. The fabulous bird phoenix.

Æ. Gr. 70. 12: hic Fenix; 70. 15: hujus Fenicus; Ph. 86: fæger fugel feðrum strong, se is Fenix haten; 218: Fenix byrneð; 340: Fenix bid on middum ðreatum bıðrungen.

LXXII. beardlēas. Wrongly given by Bosworth-Toller as a hawk or buzzard, on the strength of the reference WW. 171. 3: ephebus uel buteо, beardleas. Buteo is the usual L. word for hawk, but that it was sometimes used in OE. for young man the following reference from the glossary in ZdA. 33 is proof positive: probum buteonom, godne geongan. Du Cange, in his Gloss. Med. et Inf. Lat., also defines buteo as juvenis. Beardleas, then, in the above connection is used in its literal sense of ‘beardless,’ i. e. youth.
LXXIII. cranohawc. Given by Bosworth-Toller and Lye as crane-hawk, on the strength of a reference in Spelmann's Glossary, 7. 18: Cranohari alias Commorsus gruar-ius, i. Accipiter qui gruem mordet. There seems to be no authority for changing cranohari into cranohawc, thus making it an OE. word. Du Cange says it appears in the MS. as cranihari, and adds 'sed legendum censet Lindenbrogius Cranichapich.' This, if accepted, would make it a Germanic word, but certainly not OE.

LXXIV. pernex. A supposed bird; probably a misunderstanding of L. pernix, quick.

Rid. 41. 66: ic mæg fromlicor fleogan ðonne pernex earn ọðζe hafec æfre meahte.

LXXV. huîlpa. The name of a sea-bird, appearing only in Seaf. 21:

dyde ic me to gomene ganetes hleoðor and huîlpan sweg fore hleator wea.

LXXVI. rœodmûða. The name of a bird which cannot be determined with any certainty; < rœod, red + mûða, mouth.

On record in WW. 234. 24: fæseacus, rœodmuða, nomen avis.
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