

Non-Standard Bird Names in England, Bavaria and Austria: A Diachronic Comparative Study

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Dedicated to everyone who made this project an example of
intercultural collaboration, respect and kindness.

And, above all, to Hansjörg (1959-2018).

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*God sōþlice gelædde þā nýtenu þe hē of eorþan gescēōp and þære lyfte fugelas tō Adame,
þæt hē foresceawode, hū hē hī gecy̅gde.*

(Genesis 2)

Man gave name to all the animals

In the beginning

Long time ago

(Bob Dylan)

1 Introduction

Birds have been part of terrestrial wildlife for approximately 150 million years and have accompanied humankind since the dawn of civilization. The imitation of bird sounds may in fact have belonged to the first elements of speech once the human voice box had advanced far enough to allow for the production of distinct phonetic expressions¹. A number of purely onomatopoeic bird names have prevailed in more or less unaltered form for thousands of years. The Cuckoo's² call, a distinct minor third interval, gave the bird a universal name in all geographic areas where it is indigenous - in case of the Cuckoo in fact covering all five continents and across the linguistic borders of different language families³. This observation seems to prove that speakers all over the world have been equally affected by the characteristics of bird sounds regardless of ethnicity and cultural background.

¹ The theory is that bipedal lifestyle, the upright position of the body together with the consequent development of longer necks have caused a shortening of the jaw and greater mobility of the tongue. Gelada baboons e.g. are known for quite a rich inventory of sounds combined into a number of rhythmic patterns indicating e.g. sources of food or different locations of potential predators (cf. RICHARDS: 718ff). There can be no doubt that animals communicate via a variety of sounds; yet the ability to imitate sounds, to form distinct vowels, fricatives, plosives, etc. and the subsequent competence to communicate by means of abstract symbols (cf. HOCKETT: 5) is a unique and singular skill that greatly enforced the intelligence development of the human race.

² Following the conventions of zoological literature, bird names (respectively the first part of compound names) will be capitalized throughout this text. Writing conventions of historical sources in the OCC remain unaltered.

³ cf. e.g. German *Kuckuck*, French *coucou*, Czech *kukačka*, Russian *кукушка*, Greek *κούκος*, Irish *cuach*, Kannada ಕುಕು (kukū), Azerbaijani *ququ*, Turkish *guguk*, Filipino *kuku*, Swahili *cuckoo*, Chinese 布谷鸟 (*bùgǔ niǎo*)

Onomatopoeia still forms an important section in the semantic analysis of bird names (cf. 5.1.2) and it would be an interesting task to compare onomatopoeic realizations of bird names around the world. However, the lexical field is by no means any longer limited to echoic renditions (cf. 5.1.2.1) due to denomination processes gradually gaining in complexity as language(s) evolved.

Multitudes of regional synonyms and homonyms emerged and prevailed notwithstanding linguistic and zoological standardisation processes up to the 19th century and beyond, especially among the rural population. This present work focuses on a thorough investigation of a relatively small part of historical and contemporary avifaunal lexicon by discussing the nomenclature of two geographically separated Germanic languages from various linguistic perspectives including lexicology, morphology, semantics and sociolinguistics.

2 Aim and design of present study

The goals of the present study can be divided into two major parts:

2.1 Comprehensive lexical survey and morphological analysis

A corpus of past and present English and BAV⁴ avifaunal lexicon in the form of a bilingual parallel table organized according to linguistic and zoological prerequisites (= OCC) serves as base for morphological, lexicological and semantic comparisons. Compiled of numerous excerpts from historical and contemporary published sources, the corpus has been complemented with recent findings from the underlying recent dialectological study. Although extensive efforts have been made to achieve an attempt at comprehensiveness, the corpus is mostly based on the analysis of published written material. Several years of archive research in cooperation with local historians and ornithologists produced a small number of unpublished manuscripts containing non-standard bird names (cf. e.g. *Appendix 2*). However, private handwritten records of ornithologically and linguistically interested laymen⁵ may not have been preserved or may remain undiscovered and inaccessible.

⁴ BAV = (dialects spoken in the state territories of) the Free State of Bavaria and the Republic of Austria, cf. 4.3.1

⁵ cf. e.g. HOLDEN, *The Nature Notes of an Edwardian Lady*

2.2 Contemporary survey

The second major part of this project relies on the results of an online focus group based chain (snowball) sample investigating the contemporary use of non-standard bird names in England and BAV, serving as base for research focused on lexical change and sociolinguistic aspects as well as matters of language attitude. The non-representative study has been compiled between July 2017 and January 2018 and consists of over 44.000 individual contributions by 1.110 participants from England, Bavaria and Austria.

3 Sources and existing research

3.1 Historical phases and milestones of ornithological nomenclature

Numerous concise works on the history of ornithology have been published between the 18th century (starting with ALBIN'S *A Natural History of Birds* in 1731) and the present (e.g. BIRCHAM'S *A History of Ornithology* in 2007), and it is not this project's goal to provide another. Nonetheless, it appears essential to outline and structure the historical phases of ornithological nomenclature, illustrating the dynamics of avifaunal lexicography. The table below represents a chronological selection of works particularly useful from a linguistic perspective. The four phases sketched in the following table overlap quite extensively in chronological terms, primarily representing an outline of different approaches shaped by their authors' historical background and zeitgeist related tendencies.

German ⁶ / BAV	English
Phase I a (Pre-)Renaissance: Scientific works and literature in German or English and/or Latin containing glosses; the latter primarily inspired by classic antiquity (ARISTOTLE, 4 th century BC; PLINY, 1 st century AD); relatively scarce, sometimes unreliable since the signified object = bird species remains undetermined due to lack or inaccuracy of description, false biological assumptions (mix of facts and fiction) or pseudo-scientific Latin nomenclature	
13 th century: ALBERTUS MAGNUS. <i>De animalibus libri XXVI (De Avibus)</i> 1350: KONRAD VON MEGENBERG. <i>Naturbuch (...)</i>	1381(?): GEOFFREY CHAUCER. <i>Parlement of Foules</i>

⁶ General works about German ornithology have only been included in this survey if they were composed by BAV based authors and contain relevant non-standard vocabulary.

<p>1531: HANS SACHS. <i>Das Regiment der anderhalb hundert vögel</i></p> <p>1555: CONRAD GESSNER. <i>Vogelbuch (...)</i></p> <p>1615: LAZARUS RÖTING. <i>Theatrum Naturae</i></p> <p>1626: JOHANN AITINGER. <i>Kurtzer Und Einfeltiger bericht Von Dem Vogelstellen (...)</i></p> <p>1720: FERDINAND VON PERNAU. <i>Angenehme Landlust allerhand Vögel zu fangen und abzurichten</i></p> <p>1742: JOHANN ZORN. <i>Petino-Theologie, oder Versuch, die Menschen durch nähere Betrachtung der Vögel zur Bewunderung (...) ihres (...) Schöpfers zu ermuntern.</i></p> <p>1754: CARL VON HEPPE. <i>Der sich selbst rathende Jäger (...)</i></p> <p>1790: JOHANN MEUSEL. <i>Verzeichniß der Vögel, die in Franken nisten</i></p>	<p>1544: WILLIAM TURNER. <i>Avium praecipuarum, quarum apud Plinium et Aristotelem mentio est, brevis et succincta historia</i></p> <p>1668: WALTER CHARLETON. <i>Onomasticon Zoicon (...)</i></p> <p>1678: JOHN RAY. <i>The Ornithology of Francis Willughby of Middleton in the County of Warwick (...)</i></p> <p>1682: THOMAS BROWNE <i>Notes and Letters on the Natural History of Norfolk: More Especially on the Birds and Fishes</i></p> <p>1731: ELEAZAR ALBIN. <i>A Natural History of Birds</i></p>
<p>Phase I b:</p> <p>1758: CARL LINNAEUS, <i>Systema Naturæ per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis</i></p> <p>Starting point of modern binominal scientific nomenclature and base of most subsequent literature, thus simplifying definitive identification of described species.</p> <p>While Phase I works represent <u>primary sources</u> giving more or less accurate and comprehensive accounts of former states of avifaunal wildlife, they not reflect on language or its variation; information on language history and language use of early ornithologists is provided unintentionally.</p>	
<p>1798: FRANZ VON PAULA SCHRANK. <i>Fauna Boica: Durchgedachte Geschichte der in Baiern einheimischen und zahmen Thiere</i></p>	<p>1781-85: LATHAM, JOHN. <i>A General Synopsis of Birds</i></p> <p>1797-1804: THOMAS BEWICK. <i>A History of British Birds</i></p>

<p>1805: MEYER & WOLF. <i>Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands in getreuen Abbildungen und Beschreibungen</i></p> <p>1816: KARL L. KOCH. <i>Die Säugthiere und Vögel Baierns: Zum Gebrauch als Taschenbuch</i></p> <p>1832: LEOPOLD REUSS. <i>Fauna des Unter-Donaukreises (...)</i></p> <p>1877: JOSEF KOLAZY. <i>Die Vogelwelt unseres einstigen Praters.</i></p> <p>1890: ANDREAS WIEDEMANN. <i>Die Vögel des Regierungsbezirkes Schwaben und Neuburg</i></p>	<p>1802: GEORGE MONTAGU. <i>Ornithological Dictionary of British Birds</i></p> <p>1837-52: WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY. <i>A History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory (...)</i></p> <p>1840-42: WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY. <i>A Manual of British Ornithology (...)</i></p> <p>1891: WILLIAM PIDSLEY. <i>The Birds of Devonshire</i></p> <p>1893: C. H. FIELDING. <i>Memories of Malling and Its Valley: With a Fauna and Flora of Kent</i></p> <p>1905: EDITH HOLDEN. <i>The Nature Notes of an Edwardian Lady</i></p> <p>1907: THOMAS H. NELSON. <i>The Birds of Yorkshire: Being a Historical Account of the Avi-Fauna of the County</i></p> <p>1910: W. PERCIVAL WESTELL. <i>British Nesting Birds</i></p> <p>1915: S. & F. MOSLEY. <i>An Account of the Birds of the Huddersfield District (...)</i></p>
<p>Phase II: Historical dialectological sources (at least partly using meta-language, focusing on regional variation or containing etymological considerations); cf. 3.2</p>	
<p>1780: JOHANN VON POPOWITSCH. <i>Versuch einer Vereinigung der Mundarten von Teutschland (...) mit (...) beträchtlichen Beiträgen zur Naturgeschichte (...)</i></p> <p>1853: ANDREAS JÄCKEL. <i>Verzeichnis der Trivialnamen der bayerischen Vögel</i></p>	<p>1847: JAMES HALLIWELL. <i>A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, From the Fourteenth Century</i></p> <p>1855: FRANCES K. ROBINSON. <i>A Glossary of</i></p>

<p>1872-77: JOHANN A. SCHMELLER. <i>Bayerisches Wörterbuch</i></p> <p>1877: ANTON BIRLINGER. <i>Zur Sprache der bairischen Vogel- und Fischwaid</i></p> <p>1891: ANDREAS JÄCKEL. <i>Systematische Übersicht der Vögel Bayerns</i></p> <p>1894: FRANZ HÖFER. <i>Die Volksnamen der Vögel in Niederösterreich</i></p> <p>1906: B. SCHÜTTELKOPF. <i>Deutsche Tiernamen in Kärnten</i></p> <p>1925: JOSEF GENGLER. 1925. <i>Die Vogelwelt Mittelfrankens</i></p>	<p><i>Yorkshire Words and Phrases</i></p> <p>1885: CHARLES SWAINSON. <i>Provincial Names and Folk Lore of British Birds</i></p> <p>1886: FREDERIC T. ELWORTHY. <i>The West Somerset Word-Book: A Glossary of Dialectal and Archaic Words and Phrases Used in the West of Somerset and East Devon</i></p> <p>1890: M. W. E. FOWLER. <i>Local Animal and Plant Names in N.E. Hants.</i></p> <p>1893: ALFRED NEWTON <i>et al.</i> <i>A Dictionary of Birds</i></p> <p>1898-1905: JOSEPH WRIGHT. <i>The English Dialect Dictionary</i></p> <p>1902: CHARLES L. HETT. <i>Glossary of Popular, Local and Old-Fashioned Names of British Birds</i></p> <p>1913: H. KIRKE SWANN. <i>A Dictionary of English and Folk-Names of British Birds</i></p>
<p>Phase III: Modern dialectological and etymological studies; primarily inspired by linguistic interest but usually still primarily following approaches used in historical dialectology. Exceptions: BEYER'S and MAYCOCK'S contemporary surveys.</p>	
<p>1909: HUGO SUOLAHTI. <i>Die deutschen Vogelnamen. Eine wortgeschichtliche Untersuchung</i></p> <p>1937: FRANZ FREITAG. <i>Die Namen der Bachstelze in den bairisch-österreichischen Mundarten</i></p> <p>1970: WOLFGANG BEYER. <i>Die Synonymik der Vogelbezeichnungen in der ostfränkischen Mundart: Eine Untersuchung zur Wortgeographie</i></p> <p>1982: WALTER WÜST. <i>Avifauna Bavariae: Die Vogelwelt Bayerns im Wandel der Zeit</i></p> <p>2002-17: <i>Bayerisches Wörterbuch</i>. Ed. by</p>	<p>1953-56: J. C. MAYCOCK. <i>A Survey of Bird-Names in the Yorkshire Dialects</i></p> <p>1968: CHRISTINE JACKSON. <i>British Names of Birds</i></p> <p>1979: FRANCESCA GREENOAK. <i>All the Birds of the Air: The Names, Lore and Literature of British Birds</i></p> <p>1984: WILLIAM B. LOCKWOOD. <i>The Oxford Book of British Bird Names</i></p>

<p>Kommission für Mundartforschung der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften</p> <p>2014: BERTAU, PETER BERTAU. <i>Die Bedeutung historischer Vogelnamen</i></p>	<p>2005: COCKER & MABEY. <i>Birds Britannica</i></p> <p>2012: JEFFREY GREENHALGH. <i>British Birds: Their Common, Local and Scientific Names Explained</i></p> <p>2015: GEOFF GREEN. <i>British Birds: Names, Facts, Myths</i></p> <p>2016: RAY REEDMAN. <i>Lapwings, Loons & Lousy Jacks: The How and Why of Bird Names</i></p>
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3.2 Discussing 19th century meta-sources

First attempts at embedding non-standard bird names into a linguistic context occur during the 19th century (pioneered by the Austrian POPOWITSCH in 1780⁷). This development seems to have been primarily triggered by the combination of rising nationalistic tendencies under the influence of Romantic ambitions, consequently intensifying interests in language history, dialects and cultural studies (folklore and local culture) as well as the glorification of local landscapes, flora and fauna throughout the 19th century and approximately up to the 1920s⁸. This combination proved to be fruitful regarding this project's objectives.

19th century collectors profited from the fact that scientific nomenclature and popular science had not yet reached rural populations. BREHM's *Life of Animals*, a key link between zoology and popular science was first published in 1876 and enthusiastically received by the bourgeoisie but hardly affordable for lower social classes who, in addition, lacked education or even literacy. In terms of historical dialectology, 19th century authors still had access to ideal speakers⁹ who were not yet aware of official avifaunal nomenclature, yet very well acquainted with the highly diverse *ornis* of the time. Although mechanisms and effects of industrialisation had already begun to set in, rural communities and their avifauna was still

⁷ POPOWITSCH'S eponymous attempt at structuring and "uniting all dialects of Germany" represents an early example of the implementation of language as a powerful instrument in order to achieve national identification.

⁸ cf. e.g. GENGLER (1925: X): "Möge das kleine, aus Liebe zur Heimat und ihren Geschöpfen geschriebene Buch meinen fränkischen Landsleuten viel Freude (...) bringen". (This little book has been inspired by the love for my homeland and the creatures inhabiting it. May it bring joy to my Franconian compatriots).

⁹ Usually summarised in the acronym NORM = *nonmobile older rural male* (cf. CHAMBERS & TRUDGILL: 33ff)

mostly unaffected by land consolidation or toxic chemicals threatening the ecological equilibrium. With regards to matters of linguistic diversity, early 20th century authors already noticed a decline in local dialect forms¹⁰ but they were still drawing on abundant resources. Without their conservation of non-standard bird names (NSBNs) during the first onsets of eventual linguistic standardisation, this project would not have been possible.

The importance of the 19th century collections cannot be denied. However, the provided information has to undergo critical assessment from the point of view of modern linguistics. None of the 19th century NSBN collectors were actually (historical) linguists. Instead, their primary interest - ornithology – mixed in with a zeitgeist inspired interest in historical cultural studies, mostly touched on the field of dialectology rather accidentally. Consequently, 19th century sources had to be evaluated and discussed according to the following critical features:

- a) etymological considerations are more likely than not based more on spontaneous intuition or folk etymology than on reliable linguistic research (→ Yellowhammer linked to "hammering sound")
- b) "mis-spellings" (SWANN: v) and misinterpretation of phonological renditions collected in the field (→ *Landkragen*)
- c) Hardly any notes on methodology are provided. If not purely copied from older sources (cf. e) below), collections are usually based on the author's field work combined with lexemes provided by unidentified "numerous correspondents" (HETT: 5) with no information regarding qualitative or quantitative value
- d) geographical indications or assumed isoglosses are partly not considered at all or vary between broad generalisations ("North") and overly concrete restrictions ("Lofthouse, near Wakefield", → *Ploughman's bird*), examples of the latter variant very likely being the result of single and accidental experiences that occurred during field research

¹⁰ SWAINSON'S collection features at least one NSBN per species marked as *obs.* or †

- e) The adaption of older sources is rarely marked, and if so, not consequently throughout. Experience showed that most 19th century monographies on the topic are repetitions of the collected lexemes of older authors complemented by individual findings. Consequently, terms referred to as "current" by late 19th century authors may have already been obsolete for several decades (→ *Ox-eye*)

3.3. Non-standard bird names (NSBNs) – definition of term

As stated above, the first and most important attempt at unifying ornithological nomenclature dates back to LINNÉ's binominal system (cf. e.g. REEDMAN: 273ff). Most scientific terms coined by LINNÉ are still in use and have rarely been amended throughout the centuries. However, when it comes to avifaunal common terms, i.e. the official names of birds in various other languages, the concept of standard ornithological nomenclature is not as clear-cut as it may seem. Even today, ornithologists are discussing the validity of a number of common (and scientific) names (→ *Prunella modularis*: dunnock – hedge accentor).

In the context of this study, any lexemes deviating from the current common names have been included in the collected corpus. In order to avoid confusion based on existing definitions of variants deviating from zoologically defined common terms, a general reference seems appropriate in the linguistic context of the underlying study. Approaches at definition in previous studies include the following terms: *Provincial names*, *Dialect names*, *Local names*, *Folk-names*, *Rural names*, *Country names*, *Vernacular names*, *Nicknames* or *Trivial names*.

The here included lexemes range from basilectal forms written down in attempted phonological transcriptions to what has been referred to as *book names*, i.e. forms coined or invented by English and BAV authors and will altogether be referred to as NSBNs (non-standard bird names).

4 Methodology

4.1 Geography and population

The underlying geographical area of investigation covers the national territories of England, the Free State of Bavaria and the Republic of Austria.

At first glance, a comparison of English and Bavarian vocabulary may seem geographically and linguistically imbalanced and a juxtaposition of British and German names may appear to be a more obvious choice. Notwithstanding, this project's geographical scope has been determined for a variety of reasons:

a) Limitations in field-work

The coverage of an area the size and population numbers of e.g. several European countries or even Germany (82.5 million in 2016) and the British Isles (65.6 million in 2016) in the form of a (non-representative but significant) linguistic survey would have required the work of a research team and adequate financial foundation.

b) Rural population

With pilot studies identifying the survey's focus group primarily as "rural population" (cf. 4.4.2), England and the BAV area of investigation share a respective overall population of ca. 9 million¹¹, in fact making both areas comparable from a particular demographic point of view.

c) Area size

England covers a total of 130.279 square kilometres, Bavaria (70.550 km²) and Austria (83.870 km²) combine into a total of 154.420 square kilometres, forming an approximately comparable geographical area of investigation.

d) Topography

Although England, Bavaria and Austria differ considerably regarding their topographical structure in terms of altitude and coastline, both areas provide

¹¹ cf. e.g. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/11318308/Countryside-population-to-increase-dramatically-by-2025.html>; <https://www.welt.de/regionales/bayern/article146043471/Stadt-oder-Land-Bayerns-Wege-in-die-Zukunft.html>; <https://www.staedtebund.gv.at/services/aktuelles/aktuelles-details/artikel/ein-drittel-der-oesterreicher-lebt-in-staedten.html>. May 13, 2018

sufficient congruency in terms of climate¹² and faunistic habitats (grassland, heathland, wetland, woodland)¹³, allowing for a comparison of shared indigenous bird species¹⁴.

4.2 Selection of species

Although England and BAV count more than 200 different indigenous or endemic bird species each, quite a large number of them have only been accounted for by trained ornithologists and have never entered the cognitive range of the layman for various reasons. The bird species considered in this project were selected according to the following criteria:

a) Uniqueness

Similar looking species (cf. e.g. → Cormorants and Shags, → Tree creepers, various kinds of owls, (cf. WÜST: 774), ducks, pipits and warblers) have repeatedly been treated as one prototypical type of bird by 19th century authors and the same shall apply for the underlying compilation¹⁵. While this approach may appear highly problematic from an ornithological point of view¹⁶ it adds or introduces interesting aspects in terms of semantics.

¹² For comparative average data from 72 climate stations in England, Bavaria and Austria regarding precipitation quantities in mm/day, day and night temperatures as well as humidity and hours of sunshine, cf. <https://www.laenderdaten.info>. May 13, 2018

¹³ cf. e.g. <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk>, https://www.stmuv.bayern.de/themen/naturschutz/schutzgebiete/ffh_gebiete.htm, http://www.biologischesvielfalt.at/ms/chm_biodiv_home/chm_biodiv_oesterr/chm_lebensraeume. May 13, 2018.

¹⁴ A comparison of the avifaunal lexicon of non-related languages in different stages of unification processes appears extremely promising. However, a pilot project in cooperation with SIS Regensburg International School and two schools near Tamale, Ghana had to be abandoned, not least due to a lack of common cognitive concepts (i.e. bird species) and comparable habitats.

¹⁵ In some rare cases, colour variants of one species (e.g. caused by sexual dimorphism) have been treated as separate species when applicable from a linguistic perspective (cf. e.g. → *Sylvia atricapilla*, → *Circus cyaneus*, → *Corvus corone*).

¹⁶ The following quotation from the preface of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature emphasizes the diametral interests of variational linguistics and ornithology: "Ordinary languages grow spontaneously in innumerable directions; but biological nomenclature has to be an exact tool that will convey a precise meaning for persons in all generations" (BRADLEY: VI).

b) Saliency

Species lacking any distinctive features in terms of sound, appearance or behaviour were and are often not recognized or noticed, the consequent lack of human interaction causing a void in denomination. This applies e.g. for some nocturnal birds, very small birds of unassuming colouring and voice as well as shy species frequenting exclusively remote habitats far from civilization.

c) Frequency

Although some species show unique characteristics distinguishing them from other species, they may never have been accounted for by the general public due to their scarcity. This applies e.g. for rare winter and summer guests or migratory species appearing irregularly, in small numbers, only for very limited periods of time and usually within an extremely limited geographical range. From a diachronic perspective, the overall frequency of the majority¹⁷ of bird species has been declining ever since the onset of industrialization and processes of land consolidation (especially the drainage of large swamp areas has accelerated dwindling diversity, e.g. the near-extinction of once frequent species such as the Bittern or the Marsh harrier).

d) Comparability

As a prerequisite for comparability, the selected species had to be indigenous in both geographical areas of investigation. Due to discrepancies regarding topography, the majority of sea-birds, all Alpine birds and Mediterranean BAV summer guests had to be excluded. Therefore, some very prominent species such as Golden orioles, Crested tits, Spotted Nutcrackers, Waxwings, Bee eaters (not indigenous in England) as well as Puffins, Skuas, Albatrosses, Razorbills and Storm petrels (not indigenous in BAV) could not be considered even though all of these represent rich sources for NSBNs in the respective dialects. Although the listed species are not completely unknown in

¹⁷ This overgeneralized statement does not apply for a variety of synanthropic species profiting from the growth of human intervention, e.g. pigeons, crows, sparrows, blackbirds etc. however, the decrease of species variation on total numbers has been well-documented since the 19th century by societies for the protection of birds (e.g. the RSPB, LfU, Bayerischer Landesausschuss für Naturpflege) and in historic and contemporary bird atlases (*Bayerischer Brutvogelatlas*, *The Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland*).

the respective other area, experience shows that non-indigenous species usually lack non-standard terminology¹⁸.

e) Lack of non-standard nomenclature

In some rare cases, certain species appear to have almost been exclusively referred to through one standardized lexeme. Although Nightingales, Swans, Storks and Siskins are very well-known birds, hardly any NSBNs seem to have been recorded for them in either English or BAV. No attempts at explanation of this phenomenon have been made by older authors, their research being predominately motivated by purely descriptive approaches. Actually, definite insights about the lack of NSBNs for a select few species seem hard to determine.

Etymological research suggests that all of the "dominant" or "strong" terms mentioned above predate OE and OHG vocabulary and seem to be rooted in Pre-Germanic times (cf. SUOLAHTI: XVI f). However, vice versa, the persistence of denominations throughout various periods of language history does usually not exclude the co-existence of NSBNs (cf. e.g. → *Dunnock*, → *Fieldfare*, → *Sperber*, → *Horbel*, etc.). Additionally, neither shortness of phonetic patterns and/or consequent etymological obscurity (Stork, Swan), nor semantic (Nightingale = night-singer) or onomatopoeic accuracy (Siskin) seem to be conclusive regarding the lexical dominance of "strong" lexemes. It appears that the lexical dominance of the terms in question happens to be the results of lexemes established at early stages in language history that became persistent due to a more or less random combination or accumulation of influential semantic or phonological features.

4.3 Linguistic scope

4.3.1 Variants and isoglosses

From the perspective of variational linguistics, the geographical areas of investigation roughly cover the following dialects and isoglosses:

¹⁸ While e.g. a comparison of Scots/Scottish and BAV terminology seems promising in terms of dialectology, only a very limited number of species could have been considered given the fact that the number of overlapping avifaunal species dwindles considerable in the respective geographical areas due to climatic, topographical and environmental conditions.



Fig. 1: traditional dialect regions of England (TRUDGILL 1990: 34)

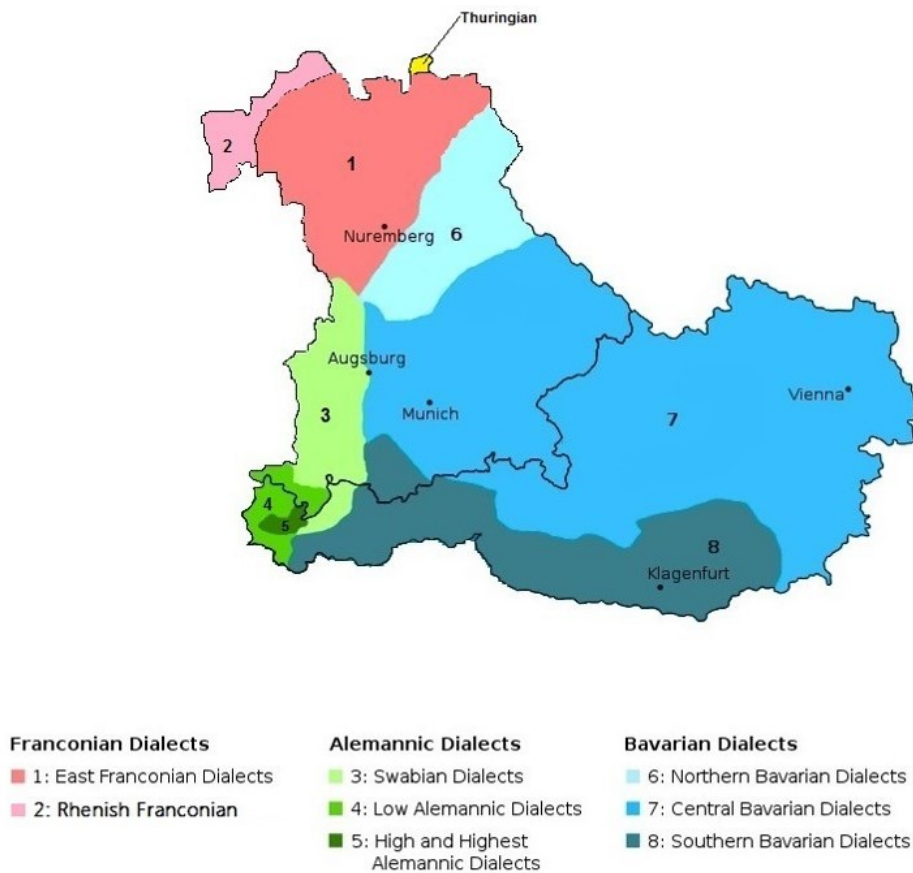


Fig. 2: dialects in Bavaria and Austria (adapted from <https://speech.kfs.oeaw.ac.at>)

British regions with Gaelic substrate have been excluded from the area of research, in this case congruent with geographical (Ireland and England) and political borders (Wales, Scotland and England). No Gaelic vocabulary has been included in the underlying collection except for a number of rare and discussable cases of folk-etymology allegedly based on Welsh or Cornish words (→ *Rine*, → *Coot*, → *Arran Hawk*, → *Whin-clocheret*, → *Jobbin*). Some supposedly Scots and Scottish lexemes have been considered due to frequent overlapping of southern Scottish and Northern English isoglosses.

The selected BAV area covers almost¹⁹ the entire Austrian and Bavarian state territories. Investigations of Bavarian enclaves have been excluded from this study - i.e. dialects spoken in South Tyrol in Italy as well as some residual linguistic retreats dating back to former waves of emigration (Romania, New Zealand etc.). In addition to Northern, Central and Southern Bavarian dialects, parts of the BAV area include Franconian and Alemannic dialects. Like Bavarian, both of these belong within the family of Upper German dialects and have taken considerable influence from their surrounding varieties: The dialect spoken around the area of Augsburg represents a mixture of Upper Bavarian and Swabian features while the Alemannic dialects around Lake Constance and Vorarlberg show more resemblances to adjacent Central Bavarian varieties than e.g. to those spoken in Switzerland and the Black Forest area. Upper Franconian and Northern Bavarian dialects are usually distinguished rather by geographical and political factors than by actual isoglosses (cf. e.g. KÖNIG & RENN: 5).

4.3.2 Common Germanic roots

4.3.2.1 England

One prerequisite of the underlying study are the common West-Germanic roots of all dialects under investigation. While language in England has undergone remarkable lexical and grammatical change induced by periods of Old Norse (Danelaw) and French conquests, the effects of both superstrates on the evolution of NSBNs appear to be marginal. Old Norse influence on vernacular English avifaunal nomenclature may well have occurred; however, since many bird names are relatively consistent regarding their common (Pre-)Germanic heritage these instances may therefore have occurred unnoticed or no longer verifiable (cf.

¹⁹ Excluding the Thuringian variant spoken around Sonneberg, cf. Fig. 2.

e.g. English *raven, swan, sparrow, owl*; Danish *ravn, svane, spurv, ugle* etc.). Moreover, Old Norse language contact seems hardly noticeable in the realm of animal names because its influence seems to have been restricted to "new" vocabulary e.g. related to the topic of war and violence (cf. etymology of e.g. *berserk, club, gun, ransack, slaughter*)²⁰.

Most bird names retained their Germanic or Anglo-Saxon origin even throughout the highly influential period of Romance dominance under French supremacy. During the ME period, the French language affected an immense number of cultural spheres and processes, e.g. related to government, art, justice, fashion, warfare, literature, poetry, etc. Although many words of Germanic origin were replaced entirely or at least complemented by French doublets during that time, avifaunal nomenclature (and lexicon related to fauna and flora in general) appears to be almost completely untouched by Romance borrowings.

A very simple explanation for this phenomenon lies in the fact that, although English "went underground" under French political rule, it always remained the language of the rural areas and their inhabitants. In addition to the commonly adapted diminutive suffix *-et* (→ *Martinet*, → *Linnet* etc.), direct borrowings seem to be restricted to terms adapted from the luxury sport falconry (→ *Tercel*, → *Musket*, → *Kestrel*, → *Creshawk*) accompanied but by few additional findings (→ *Landrail*, → *Popinjay*). Rare cases of "mock names" relating directly to French culture²¹, found both among English and BAV NSBNs (→ *Gambet(te)* and *Red-legged horseman*, → *Füselier*, *Musquetierer*, *Malvasier*) seem to have originated no sooner than the Napoleonic era.

The most popular and convincing example for the relation of social class and lexemes of English and French origin can be found in the denominations for animals and corresponding types of meat (*mixed vocabulary*) as in *sheep – mutton, deer – venison, calf – veal*: While English-speaking lower social classes kept and bred the animals, the French speaking upper class could afford to consume them. In overgeneralised terms it could be stated that items

²⁰ cf. also introduction of novel "Christian" vocabulary (*martyr, bishop, abbot, apostle, mass* etc.) by 6th and 7th century missionaries.

²¹ The attribute *French* in connection with a NSBN usually indicates (alleged) exoticism (→ *French (mag)pie*, → *French linnet*, → *French Heron*, → *Gool french*), cf. BAV → *Böhmler*.

or semantic concepts known and accessible to the lower classes continued their linguistic Anglo-Saxon / Germanic heritage. This includes indigenous wild birds.

4.3.2.2 Bavaria and Austria

Although Bavaria today, unlike Austria, does not represent a country of its own and apart from the fact that its territory underwent numerous changes throughout history, the concept of "Bavaria" as a more or less independent political body can be traced back from its formation as a stem duchy in the 6th century AD, through its later rise to an independent kingdom and up to its current status as a Free State of the Federal Republic of Germany²². A documentary of early tribal awareness has been preserved in the following OHG quotation from the 9th century: "tole sint uualchi. spahe sint peigira. luzic ist spahe in uualhum. mera hapent tolaheiti denne spahe."²³

The fact that Bavaria was exclusively ruled by the house of Wittelsbach from 1180 until 1918 represents a key element to the concept of Bavaria as a political unity. Its former political power and its defence against northern German influences have vitally contributed to the persistent concepts of national identity and a consequent prestigious status of BAV culture including the language²⁴ used within its geographical boundaries. The observation that most varieties used in Austria belong to the linguistic family of Bavarian dialects depends not only on the fact that Bavaria and Austria effectively belonged to the same duchy until 1156. The following political emancipation of *ostarrichi* during the high Middle Ages could never

²² For a concise overview of Bavarian history, cf. e.g. KRAUS ⁴2013.

²³ SCHMID's German translation reads: "Dumm sind die Welschen, klug die Baiern. Gering ist die Klugheit bei den Welschen. Mehr Dummheit haben sie als Klugheit." (32) – "Stupid are the *Welsch* people, wise are the Bavarians. The *Welsch* people's intelligence is low. They have more foolishness than wisdom". While it remains unclear who exactly was being referred to as "the *Welsch* people" (most likely ancestors of French or Italians), the quotation documents a self-confident Bavarian author.

²⁴ The corpus of linguistic research on BAV dialects has been steadily growing since the late 19th century (cf. e.g. ROWLEY's Bavarian bibliography (www.bayerische-bibliographie.de) currently containing a narrow and critical selection of 419 contributions). The high-prestige status of BAV dialects seems to have been strengthened by their conservative elements mirroring the varieties used in medieval epic poetry (*Minnesang*), the main source of MHG lexis, phonology and syntax (cf. SCHMID: 39f).

completely suppress the common cultural and linguistic heritage of an imagined (and sometimes still idealized) sovereign "Alpine State"²⁵.

Although the BAV region has been subject to constant geographic and political change due to its topographical position (Alps as a trade route in the south, border to Slavic dominions, etc.), Bavaria and Austria have never been excessively dominated by other nations so that linguistic influence on the Germanic heritage of BAV dialects is generally relatively limited. Similar to the linguistic tradition of bird names in England being barely affected by French borrowings, BAV bird names only show minimal impact by Romance or Slavic lexemes, the latter having been induced by cultural contact (bird traders, cf. → *Ikawitz*, → *Stieglitz*, → *Krinitz*, → *Haile*, → *Wohnitz*, → *Zwunsch*) rather than political oppression.

4.3.3 Cultural isolation and conservatism

Comparisons of English and Low German varieties (Dutch, Low German) appear promising, and obvious parallels outlining common Germanic features are frequently drawn in etymological dictionaries. Whereas LOCKWOOD'S and GREENHALGH'S numerous attempts at juxtaposing English and Dutch bird names similarly underline the common West Germanic heritage of both varieties, cultural contact between seafaring nations frequenting the North Sea have also produced a number of loan words and folk etymologies that have obviously been triggered by language contact rather than linguistic heritage. The latter phenomenon is primarily detectable in the NSBNs for seabirds, e.g. *Mollymawk* from Dutch *Malle-muck* 'foolish gull' for the Fulmar (SWANN: 153), their maritime habitat reflecting the area of linguistic contact points, e.g. between fishermen.

The underlying study represents a novelty through its focus on the lexical comparison of two geographically separated and culturally independent varieties of Western Germanic origin.

²⁵ cf. e.g. "Brüder im Süden – Warum die Bayern sich den Österreichern näher fühlen" (Deutschlandfunk Podcast March 22, 2016; https://www.deutschlandfunkkultur.de/brueder-im-sueden-warum-die-bayern-sich-den-oesterreichern.1001.de.html?dram:article_id=348991. May 22, 2018.)

Prior to the rise of English as international lingua franca after World War II, linguistic interference of English in BAV varieties seems to be restricted to a minimum²⁶.

Other, sometimes striking²⁷ similarities between English and BAV lexicon date back almost exclusively to historical language levels. The comparison of NSBNs in both varieties produced a rich set of examples for the conservative nature of dialectal oral tradition.

4.3.4 Organisation of material (OCC)

This chapter is concerned with the organization of the lexical corpus according to semiotic and morphological categories.

Evaluation of historical and contemporary sources together with results of the underlying survey produced a corpus of ca. 3000 lexemes and variants (cf. index) for the selected 99 species. The material was organised and assessed according to two major aspects:

4.3.4.1 Semantic aspects

The basic structure of the Onomastic Comparative Corpus (OCC) follows the sequence of international ornithological convention, i.e. the species are arranged according to zoological family resemblance rather than e.g. in alphabetical order. The applied rules of biological taxonomy happen to frequently coincide with the rules of prototype semantics and cognitive aspects²⁸: similar looking and/or behaving species (water birds, predators, owls, etc.) can be found in proximity to each other so that numerous linguistic cross-references can be looked up easily.

²⁶ Rare exceptions of English loan words in BAV concern novelty lexemes such as *Manchester* 'corduroy' (cf. ZEHETNER 2010: 120), *Foxl* 'fox terrier', or *Gspenser* 'spencer'. Vice versa, BAV vocabulary such as *lederhosen* or *Oktoberfest* seem to have entered the British lexicon through 19th century Alpine tourism and the popularity of BAV culture introduced via the detour of Americanisms coined by German emigrants in the USA.

²⁷ e.g. *Foam* 'foam', *beiten* 'to bide', *Gugummer* 'cucumber', *Kneif* 'knife', *ord oder eben* 'odd or even', *Bladern* 'bladder', *Gockl* 'cock', *Reim* 'rime', etc. (cf. also HÄRING: 11)

²⁸ The fact that the *Aegithalos caudatus* is listed in a direct line with *Parus* species merely based on physical resemblance - it does not belong to the same family - underlines the fact that next to the value of biological facts, the zoological order of species has additionally been influenced by semantic connotations.

Each of the examined species has been evaluated individually within the following template table according to a roughly²⁹ divided semantic sequence (cf. bold print below):

scientific Latin name (in brackets, according to zoological convention: author's name and establishing year, e.g. LINNAEUS 1758)					
Summary of physical characteristics and/or linguistic features (e.g. common etymological roots) pertaining to the respective species.					
German common name(s)			English common name		
BAV NSBNs primarily related to:	semantic and morphological³⁰ tag code	comments (e.g. translation, explanations, etymological information, cross-references)	English NSBNs	semantic and morphological tag code	comments (e.g. explanations, etymological information, cross-references)
∅			∅		
sound	S		sound	S	
appearance	A		appearance	A	
behaviour	B		behaviour	B	
habitat	H		habitat	H	
other	O		other	O	

Although the chosen semantic categorisation is roughly based on ideas outlined by SUOLAHTI (XXVIIff), it had not yet been put to use from a linguistic point of view; here by direct comparison of five distinct semantic features from a cross-linguistic and cross-cultural perspective.

- a) ∅ indicates extremely rare single morphemes of (eventually) completely obscure etymology (→ *Milone*, → *Weih*, → *Mavis*) exclusively serving the purpose of denoting the respective species. In most cases it was possible to etymologically retrace a term's (alleged) original semantic motivation so that it could be assigned to the respective category although its original meaning may no longer be perceived; this applies mostly to lexemes representing a relic of OE/OHG lexicon (cf. e.g. → *Horbel*, → *Blue spick*, → *Mumruffin*, → *Weirangle*, → *Spreerdrossel*).

²⁹ The majority of terms contains more than one of the listed semantic categories. If possible, they have been classified and grouped according to the dominant or more expressive connotation (usually compound heads). However, since each semantic aspect has been accounted for equally and individually, the results of the overall semantic distribution is not influenced by the lexemes' placement within the table.

³⁰ for information on the morphological tag codes used, cf. 4.3.4.2

- b) **S (sound)** includes all NSBNs related to sounds produced by a species. In their most basic form, they usually represent onomatopoeic renditions of a bird's calls³¹ (→ *Quetsch*, → *Zersch*, → *Tschoi*, → *Pink*, → *Tuet*, etc.), occasionally extended by the derivational suffix *-er* turning pure imitation into *nomina agentis* (→ *Screecher*, → *Schnerrer*, etc.). Since many birds are rather heard than seen, the word-field of ornithology provides a rich source of onomatopoeic references.
- c) **A (appearance)** focuses on the description of a bird's physical features, often relating to a species' colour(s) and plumage patterns as well as its size, shape and general salient characteristics (→ *Long-wing*, → *Crested plover*, → *Arse-foot* etc.)
- d) **B (behaviour)** applies when a species' denomination has been influenced by its actions, e.g. describing feeding habits (→ *Froschgeier*, → *Bee eater*, etc.), the behaviour of migratory birds (→ *Summer bird*, → *Meeramsel* etc.), hunting practices (*Gnat piercer*, → *Sprat borer*, etc.), mating rituals (→ *Stag*), or nest-building (→ *Feather-poke*).
- e) **H (habitat)** could be interpreted as a subcategory of B and overlaps with it in some cases (e.g. → *Zaunschlieffer*, → *Window swallow*, etc.). However, the practice of naming a bird after its natural habitat appears to have a strong impact on cognitive connections. Within the behavioural category, habitat related terms play a major role and have therefore been assigned a category of their own.
- f) **O (other)** generally indicates all cases of names influenced by the following cognitive concepts and stylistic devices:
- **comparisons and metaphors related to**
 - other animals³² (→ *Katzenadler*, etc.)

³¹ In rare cases, sound references may aim at noise caused by the bird's behaviour, e.g. audible wing-beats (→ *Caprimulgus europaeus*, → *Gallinago gallinago*) or pounding sounds (→ *Jar-bird*).

³² Unless used as "mock names" (e.g. → *Frankenwaldadler* or → *Tourist Eagle* for *Buteo buteo*), this category excludes comparisons with other bird species based on zoological misinterpretation.

- human features, sounds, attires, or activities (→ *Schnarchkauz*, → *Müller*, → *Miller*, → *Clown finch*, → *Kasperlvogel*, etc.); including mock names directed at church dignitaries (→ *Isle of Wight Parsons*, → *Pope*, → *Domherre*, → *Pfarramsel*, etc.) or military ranks (→ *Sergeant Major*, → *Gambet(te)* → *Musquetierer*, → *Insgewehr*, etc.)
- artificial products (→ *Porzellanente*)
- **metonymies (esp. pars pro toto)** (→ *Arsefoot*, → *Greenbeak* etc.)
- **folk etymologies** including onomatopoeic renditions of bird calls realized in phrase like structures or seemingly meaningful compounds (→ *Sit-ye-down*, → *Pea-sweep*, → *Sitzaufdhül*, etc.)
- **names influenced by erroneous assumptions, historical events, (religious) lore and superstition** – cannot be interpreted without socio-cultural background information (→ *Ember goose*, → *Lich fowl*, → *Totenvogel*, → *Holzweiblein*, → *Rain bird*, etc.)

Organising lexemes according to the template table allows for a direct juxtaposition of comparable terms in close proximity, not only highlighting shared features regarding e.g. etymological features or phonetic renditions of bird calls but also putting into perspective common or differing approaches of cognitive perception of the very same concepts.

4.3.4.2 Morphological aspects

Next to their semantic properties, every lexeme has been analysed with regard to aspects regarding word-formation according to the following distinctions:

- a) **tag code SM** generally refers to all non-compounds, i.e. single morphemes with or without the following (types of) derivational affixes:
 - word-class changing suffixes, usually *-er* attached to a verb
 - diminutive suffixes
 - genitive *-s-* affixes

Category SM further includes rarely occurring constructions containing two unique morphemes that formally appear to be representing compound constructions but

representing purely onomatopoeic renditions lacking semantic context, i.e. lacking a compound head (e.g. Chiff chaff)

- b) **tag code En** denotes all endocentric compounds (containing meaning-defining heads). In the context of the underlying study, i.e. the head either being bird (*Barley bird, Sommervogel* etc.), a synonym or hyponym thereof (*Lich fowl, Thristle cock*, etc.) or a common lexeme unmistakably determining a type of bird (*Screech owl, Rauchschwalbe, Nachtreiher, Rohrspatz*, etc.). Even if cases of the latter type sometimes represent erroneous assumptions in terms of zoological aspects (e.g. *Gavidae* (divers) generally being referred to as ducks), they still represent endocentric compounds from the point of view of cognitive concepts and prototype semantics.
- c) **tag code Ex** generally denotes all compounds with heads that do not define their meanings - in the context of this project, this usually applies for the following compound structures:
- noun (modifier) + head consisting of a verb converted into noun by derivational suffix *-er*, e.g. *Bee eater, Tree hacker, Sprat borer*, etc.
 - noun/adjective/verb (modifier) + noun (head), the head not unmistakably denoting a type of bird, e.g. other animal species, persons, items, *pars pro toto* references; cf. above, semantic category O), e.g. *Domherre, Screech devil*, etc.
- d) **tag code PC** refers to rare and complex terms containing an embedded phrase or clause structure. Terms in this category are marked by the internal use of prepositions, pronouns and /or conjunctions (*Bread-and-cheese, Bull o'the bog, Our Lady's hen* etc.) or/and the use of verbs in the imperative case (*Drink-a-penny, Dive-and-dop*, etc.). Instances of **PC** are usually of exocentric nature but not exclusively. Therefore, **PC** terms have always been complemented with tag codes **Ex** or **En** in the OCC
- e) **tag code d** marks the use of a diminutive infix or suffix, primarily BAV *-le(ein), -la, -li, -al, -erl(e/a)* and English *-y, -et* and the no longer productive *-ock*.

In the OCC, the first component of a term's individual tag code refers to its morphological structure, followed by tag(s) defining its semantic reference.

Examples:

term	code	comment
Clown finch	En O A	modifier <i>clown</i> and compound head <i>finch</i> (clearly denoting a type of bird) form an endocentric compound (En); the cognitive concept clown represents a metaphorical reference (-> semantic category O) to the bird's particoloured plumage (-> semantic category A)
Peggy washdish	PC Exd O B S	this triple compound consists of a diminutive of the proper name <i>Peggy</i> complemented by a metaphoric reference to the bird's behaviour (motions reminiscent of the repetitive action of washing) in the form of an imperative clause well as a rhythmic rendition of the bird's typical call sequence (cf. → <i>Motacilla alba</i>). Note that semantic categories are only distributed one per NSBN (no "double O"-category for 1. <i>Peggy</i> and 2. <i>washdish</i>)
Green beak	Ex A	Beak representing a <i>pars pro toto</i> reference (tag code Ex) emphasizing the remarkable size of the species' beak compared to other birds, modified by the adjective green; both components exclusively referring the bird's appearance (tag code A)
Henastesser	Ex B	'chicken killer' (for details, cf. → <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>), <i>-stesser</i> (BAV rendition of Standard German verb <i>stoßen</i> changed into noun by adding <i>-er</i> suffix) -> Ex; semantically referring to the bird's feeding and hunting habits
Kornvogel	En B H	compound head <i>-vogel</i> 'bird' -> En; <i>Korn-</i> 'grain or corn' simultaneously or ambiguously denoting both the bird's preferred food (B) as well as its common habitat (H)
Sit ye down	PC Ex S O	an imperative clause representing an onomatopoeic representation of Tit calls, cf. semantic category O -> folk etymologies
Heather bleater	Ex H S	cf. internal structure of BAV <i>Henastesser</i> (verb <i>to bleat</i> changed to noun by adding <i>-er</i> suffix) -> Ex; semantically referring to the bird's habitat and sounds

4.4 Current study and survey

Electronic progress and the associated "digitalization of society" is undoubtedly an ethically controversial phenomenon that, however, offers hitherto unexploited possibilities for empirical linguistic research. The underlying 2017 study aims to shine a synchronized spotlight on experimental digital data collection in dialectology or onomastics, discuss methodological approaches and possibly inspire future projects.

Both diachronic and synchronic dialectological research projects usually require fieldwork. Independent of whether the study is based on qualitative evaluation of individual contributions or on quantitative data gained by means of a structured questionnaire, each approach requires definitions of a basic population under investigation (= focus group) as well as valid methodology concerning the "acquisition" of suitable participants.

4.4.1 Suitability of a written online survey

Since dialectological approaches frequently revolve around phonological considerations, an assessment method based on written contributions might appear to be counterproductive, or at least seem to represent an example of methodological regression³³. However, with the primary focus of this study lying on the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the contemporary use of dialectal lexemes, a written survey proved to be more than adequate for the discussion of the underlying study questions. Instances of phonetic variation have only been considered if they affected semantic or cognitive concepts (e.g. folk etymological developments or obscurity of meaning).

Mailing printed questionnaires including stamped return envelopes hardly qualifies as a contemporary means of distribution. Moreover, mailing fees would have presented a disproportionate financial burden, so that the number of initiative contacts, and the consequent chance of achieving meaningful results would have to have been reduced to a minimum – especially since the proportional number of responses from initiative contacts

³³ The possibilities of internet-based video telephony obviously also allow for research including phonological and pragmatic (e.g. deictic) approaches.

has to estimated considerably low. In this case, the distribution of the survey via e-mail allowed for a total number of more than 2.000 potential multipliers³⁴.

4.4.2 Focus group definition via pilot study

The results of pilot interviews to the underlying study indicated that historical and empirically plausible criteria (NORM speakers, cf. above) for defining the focus group of a dialectological study were only of limited validity - the most striking observation being that comparatively advanced age of rural dialect speakers did not guarantee for an immediate enhanced semantic proficiency in the field of NSBNs³⁵. When pilot interviewees were confronted with photographs of 40 different indigenous birds, the failure ratio at identifying the species' common name came to an average of 80%. Consequently, the number of NSBNs turned out to be extremely low. Eventually, the following criteria for a theoretically ideal focus group were elaborated by means of the results of ca. 30 pilot interviews:

- + **topical interest**
- + **"attachment figure factor", i.e. exposure to oral tradition (example: participant's grandfather was a farmer who kept Goldfinches as pets)**
- + **rural upbringing**
- + **dialect proficiency**

The pilot study indicated that if one or more of the above four core criteria was not fulfilled, the cognitive and lexical competence of participants decreased considerably. Therefore, a representative approach in relation to the respective overall national population (*probability sampling*, cf. RASINGER: 47 ff) had to be excluded. Since the focus group was

³⁴ In the course of the study, a number of the contact details listed on the Internet turned out to be invalid. In some cases, automatic responses provided information on current contact details, but it has to be assumed that a certain percentage of initiative contacts were "dead addresses".

³⁵ Although pilot interviews indicated that social criteria such as age and gender did not play a primary part in terms of participants' competence, both factors were included in the questionnaire in order to test the hypothesis. Enquiries on the educational level (e.g. highest school-leaving qualification) of the participants were dispensed with since a causal correlation of dialectical competence and educational attainment no longer seems to be relevant. Survey results (question 4) indicate that diglossia and code-switching between standard language and dialect has long replaced the concept of the illiterate basilectal speaker (cf. also ZEHETNER 1985: 170).

additionally characterized in terms of significant local and social heterogeneity, an assessment lacking the cooperation of appropriate multipliers seemed highly inefficient.

4.4.3 Chain sampling

4.4.3.1 Theory, discussion and adaption

In sociology, the method of *chain or snowball sampling* is frequently applied for the assessment of so-called hidden populations (cf. HECKATHORN 1997: 174). The underlying concept is based on the idea of a dense social network within which the participants ideally recruit themselves. Snowball sampling in sociolinguistics was first successfully implemented by MILROY in a 1987 study on the Belfast working class.

In theory, the digitized variant of this method is associated with little time and effort as well as low costs, ideally enabling the researcher to assess a population by means of a very small number of initial contacts ("seeds") and without being a part of the focus group's social structure and network. Snowball sampling in applied research, however, confronts the researcher with a number of methodological difficulties. Instead of the anticipated chain reaction supposed to multiply the number of participants similar to an exponential curve, in case of the underlying study the snowball model had to be adapted to the following influential factors:

a) Motivation of potential multipliers – assessment from the top

Working along the lines of a top to bottom structure might appear to be the most efficient approach to creating a powerful referral chain, i.e. starting with the allegedly most influential seed in the network. In case of the underlying study, it seemed e.g. reasonable to ask the heads of all major ornithological societies to electronically forward the survey documents to all members of the organization. While this approach appears to be time-saving and highly efficient³⁶, compliance with the request to the anticipated degree must not be expected. For one thing, the query is likely to be perceived as an attempt to transfer the efforts and responsibilities of the research project to a third party. Moreover, chances of

³⁶ In case of the RSPB, fulfillment of the request would mean theoretical distribution to a total of 1.000.000 members (source: <https://www.rspb.org.uk>). 21 May 2018

finding a motivated supporter of the research idea – ideally a person meeting all four focus group criteria – in an extremely limited selection of potential multipliers are considerably low and can only be increased by expanding the number of initial contacts.

b) Attenuation by multiplication

Although e-mail responses confirmed that the questionnaire was frequently passed on to other potential participants, it appears that repeated transfer of the initial request via second or third parties was only successful if promoted through positive enforcement³⁷ by highly motivated multipliers. Since these instances seemed to represent the exception rather than the rule, the sample's ideal exponential referral chain appears highly prone to failing (request is not answered or forwarded at all) or breaking, if no (financial) rewards are involved (cf. HECKATHORN'S RDS sample).

c) Loss of control over sample due to locally and socially concentrated circulation

Even with a partially positive course of multiplication, another problem arises in the implementation of the snowball sample with a restricted number of seeds: With partially increased circulation at local level or within closed social networks and simultaneous gaps in multiplication, results are highly susceptible to sample bias (cf. RASINGER: 48). The imminent danger of losing control over sample and focus group calls for a compensation by means of an improved approach to the classic snowball method.

³⁷ In 8 cases, heads of local ornithological societies decided to publish the survey link on their homepage and/or in electronic social network accounts. Other multipliers forwarded the author's request to more than 20 contacts (putting the author in cc), adding reinforcing comments ("Das hier ist Eine tolle Sache" "This is a great thing", "Please support this PhD student's project!").

d) Controlled chain sampling?

Experience showed that, figuratively speaking, the kinetic energy of a very limited number of initial "snowballs" is not enough to trigger an "avalanche" expected to covering an entire territory. Instead, the target has to be the recruitment of a maximum number of initial contacts in order to achieve a quantitatively relevant result and eventually an approximation of representativity³⁸.

The focus group of the underlying study can in some ways be compared to what sociologist DOUGLAS HECKATHORN defined as a *hidden population*, i.e. a social group that cannot be assessed by means of statistical demographic data (e.g. illegal immigrants, drug addicts or prostitutes). In the 1990s, HECKATHORN presented a model of collecting representatively reliable data from hidden populations called Respondent-driven sampling (RDS), basically representing a type of controlled chain sampling relying on methods such as numerical and social monitoring of anonymous participants by means of a coupon system. Results are then stochastically verified by applying Markov chain theory (cf. SCHONLAU & LIEBAU: 73f).

Since the underlying study is not focused on one *Particular population* (WAGNER: 85), i.e. a homogeneous focus group of sharply defined characteristics (e.g. "+ HOMELESS" or "- HOMELESS"), but rather one marked by gradual increments in accordance with the above criteria, a strict RDS approach had to be excluded.

4.4.3.2 Seed sampling frame

HECKATHORN'S premises of a maximally structured and diverse group of initial informants, i.e. "planting a maximum number of seeds", has been adapted to the purpose of this project. The **seed sampling frame** was selected based on pilot study results indicating the following target groups³⁹ to be highly efficient as potential survey participants as well as key links to social networks meeting the criteria of the ideal focus group (cf. 4.4.2):

³⁸ Actual representativeness in relation to the total (national) populations has never been the goal of the underlying study (cf. 4.4.2). The applied method is effective tool for selective or purposive samples based on certain characteristics of study content and (assumed) target population (cf. PATTON: 176).

³⁹ Nearly all target organizations were characterized by well-structured web presences branching out into relatively small-scale networks (village-based local groups). Some websites provided information about launch dates, which usually did not predate the year 2008. It can be assumed that without a comparably high rate of

1. Heads of local **ornithological societies** (*Landesbund für Vogelschutz in Bayern e. V., Birdlife Austria, RSPB, Birds of Britain, etc.*)
2. Heads of local **wild-fowling and forestry** associations (*Bayerischer Jagdverband e. V., Jagd Österreich, BASC, etc.*)
3. Heads of local **nature conservation organisations** (*BUND Bayern, Naturschutzbund Österreich, The Wildlife Trusts*)
4. **Dialectological associations and local historical societies** (sometimes called *Heimatvereine* in BAV)
5. Heads and **teachers** of **rural primary schools** (contact sources: Department for Education ("List of designated rural primary schools", available at www.gov.uk), Bavarian State Ministry for Education and Culture, Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research)

For a variety of reasons, the limited number of potential multipliers available in target groups 1 – 4 was expanded by means of relying on teaching staff as an important traditional source of dialectological research (cf. e.g. BEYER or systematic questionnaire of the BWB from the years 1913-33 and up to the 1980s⁴⁰):

a) Teachers' individual academic backgrounds suggested a possible extended willingness to support the underlying research project.

b) Especially in recent years, dialectal competence has been re-discussed within an educational context⁴¹ (cf. also footnote 29)

digital accessibility (i.e. only 10-15 years ago), the 2017 study's online approaches would have had to follow a much more traditional path.

⁴⁰ cf. <https://bwb.badw.de/materialsammlung/die-erhebungen.html#c4318>

⁴¹ cf. e.g. "dialect competitions" ("MundArt Wettbewerb higschaugt-zug'horcht- mitgschwätzt", cf. <https://www.km.bayern.de/eltern/meldung/618/dialektfoerderung-mundart-waehlt-die-besten-grundschulen->

c) Although the idea of the "village school master" as a central part of rural social life nowadays seems to represent hardly more than a Romantic myth, in more than 50 cases, primary school teachers acted as intermediaries between the author and (mostly older) rural participants fulfilling all 4 focus group criteria.

d) Originally, the inclusion of teachers as potential multipliers additionally implied the prospect of increasing participation numbers in age group 4. Notwithstanding, comparatively low figures indicate that the survey did not reach the desired quantities of youths and children. It may be assumed that – as indicated in numerous e-mails from BAV and English teachers - international strict regulations on the implementation of academic surveys in schools⁴² has influenced the outcome. Additionally, quantitative survey evaluation contains teachers' complaints about general semantic deficiencies regarding the subject of wild birds, as e.g. in the (subjective but probably only slightly exaggerated) e-mail quotation: "Die Kinder kennen ja heute nicht einmal mehr eine Amsel!" 'Nowadays, children hardly recognise a blackbird!').

e) By sending the questionnaire to the heads or offices of ca. 20% of all rural elementary schools⁴³, an attempt at increased representativeness (*Systematic sampling*, cf. RASINGER: 48f) has been made in terms a proportionally balanced geographical coverage of the area of investigation.

4.4.4 Survey implementation

4.4.4.1 Cover letter

Next to a meaningful subject line and an e-mail address that should by all means avoid the impression of advertising or spam (as often achieved e.g. by the use of special characters or priority markers such as capital letters, exclamation marks or red flags), heeding the Gricean

des-freistaats.html) and medial reinforcement of a generally positive attitude towards dialect use by teachers and students (cf. e.g. https://diepresse.com/home/bildung/schule/4781731/Schule_Geschimpft-wird-im-Dialekt). With regard to English schools, issues of language attitude for the most part still seems to be strongly influenced by prestigious varieties ("Why are schools trying to wipe out regional accents?", cf. <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/may/16/schools-regional-accent-teachers-middle-class>).

⁴² cf. leaflet of the Bavarian ministry of education and culture on the preparation and execution of surveys at public schools (<https://www.km.bayern.de/ministerium/statistiken-und-forschung/forschung-an-schulen.html>)

⁴³ based on figures provided by BAV and English ministries of education

maxims of relevance and manner are crucial features of successful electronic communication. The cover letter contained a brief and precise description of the study's objectives⁴⁴ in simple wording (cf. *Appendix 2*) as well as the estimated duration of participation (5-7 minutes). Although initiative contacts were encouraged to disseminate the survey, the primary objective of the cover letter was to turn addressees into participants by emphasising the extremely high value of every individual contribution –independent of any kind of possibly assumed required "expert knowledge" on the subject of enquiry. A maximum level of intended appreciation and uniqueness was suggested by the effort of personalising cover letters as far as possible, e.g. by substituting bulk e-mails with individualised (orthographically correct) salutations or/and personal reference to organisations or geographical regions⁴⁵.

In order to emphasise the project's authenticity, the cover letter was concluded by adding the author's personal contact details (cf. 4.4.4.3).

4.4.4.2 Digital format

Generally, direct integration of a questionnaire into the cover letter seems to be a valid approach to dealing with possible problems caused by external links (cf. below). This type of survey may be a valid approach but is probably most suitable in a small and qualitative setup. In case of acquiring quantitative data or if, like in this case, a mixed methods⁴⁶ approach is pursued, data evaluation based on answers provided in plain text format might represent a considerable methodological challenge. Although the implementation of e.g. images, Likert scales or multiple choice setups is possible in HTML, experience has shown that either larger amounts of data often never reach the addressee's mailbox or contents will be displayed incorrectly depending on the recipients' individual software settings.

⁴⁴ Depending on topic and focus group, annotations on the project's scientific relevance and the resulting claim for reliability of the collected data may be recommendable (KRUG & SELL: 81) but have been dispensed with in this case since "unreliable" data such as vague childhood memories also represented valuable data.

⁴⁵ In concrete terms, parts of the author's CV (*Freiwilliges Ökologisches Jahr* 'voluntary ecological year' at *Bund Naturschutz* local group Mühldorf in 2003) were mentioned in communication with BAV nature conservation associations, possibly increasing the number of positive responses to the initial e-mail.

⁴⁶ *Mixed methods* refers to the parallel use of qualitative and quantitative methods within one study in order to achieve a maximum of meaningful results (cf. ANGOURI: 29 ff).

The latter problem could be avoided by distributing the survey in the form of an e-mail attachment, e.g. in pdf format, which allows for a uniform presentation of contents. The assumption that potential participants are more prone to opening an attachment in a well-known format that is for the most part perceived as "safe", however, proved to be only conditionally applicable⁴⁷.

Compared to text based data analysis, modern survey platforms offer numerous advantages for comparatively extensive samples (here: 1.110 completed surveys with 40 items per survey). Integrated analysis tools simplify the evaluation of basic binary data as well as more complex approaches. Most survey platforms are excel-based, catering to individual demands of data extraction and processing.

Expecting random initial contact persons to click on an external link embedded in an e-mail currently represents a significant methodological hazard. People of all age groups are highly sensitive to the digital threats caused by viruses, trojan horses, phishing traps, etc., and are legitimately sceptical when it comes to opening unknown files or clicking on hyperlinks. It has to be assumed that a certain percentage of potentially valuable participants may have chosen to withdraw from supporting the project due to choice of medium – yet, it has been observed that especially potential participants meeting multiple criteria of the hypothetical ideal focus group showed increased motivation to participate in the study. Due to technical intricacies or doubts regarding online security, more than 50 participants chose to complete the survey by telephone. A small number of contact persons chose to e-mail general information on the topic without using the survey template (technically answering solely question 8).

⁴⁷ The cover letter indicated that a pdf version of the survey was available upon request - an option that was only made use of in 9 cases and returned filled electronically 3 times, as scanned versions of print outs 2 times and mailed from BAV and England in 4 cases.

4.4.4.3 Security and data protection

a) Informants

The cover letter clearly stated that participation in the study, forwarding the request as well as well as answering individual questions was voluntary⁴⁸ and the submitted data would remain absolutely anonymous. Contributors' IP addresses were encrypted by the survey software and the type of personal information asked for in questions 1 and 2 did not allow for a connection of participants and individuals. Questions 7 and 8, however, were used for the disclosure of personal contact details by about 10% of the participants - primarily combined with a request for communication of research results, solutions to question 7 or an offer to be contacted in case of further inquiries. As a matter of course, all provided contact details have been eliminated from the survey results (*Appendix 1*).

b) Author's details and *Observer's paradox*

Despite the risk of increased interferences in the LABOVIAN sense⁴⁹ the decision to disclose the researcher's personal contact details was made in favour of catering to the claim for maximum transparency⁵⁰. In order to ensure the highest level of authenticity, cover letter and questionnaire contained the author's full name, address, alma mater as well as

⁴⁸ Especially within the educational context, in order to avoid possible misunderstandings, it had to be clearly stated that the underlying study was not a mandatory survey officially authorized by the respective ministry of culture.

⁴⁹ According to LABOV, observer's paradox refers to a situation in which the person being observed is unwittingly influenced by the presence of the observer: "The aim of linguistic research in the community must be to find out how people talk when they are not being systematically observed; yet we can only obtain this data by systematic observation" (209). Although this comment primarily aims at direct interaction between observer and participants influencing spoken language, LABOV's considerations also play a role in the underlying study: The fact that a considerable high percentage of BAV participants come from northern Bavarian regions may be related to the author's home address and alma mater in Regensburg, the capital of Upper Palatinate. It seems likely that vice versa considerably more participants from e.g. Carinthia could have been expected if the author's location had been in southern Austria (e-mail quotation by a (potential) participant from Klagenfurt: "Ich kann Ihnen leider nicht weiterhelfen, da Sie sicher nach Ausdrücken aus Bayern suchen". 'Unfortunately I won't be able to help you as you are surely looking for Bavarian expressions'.). Moreover, it has to be assumed that the impact of a German researcher may have influenced English participants' responses (especially regarding the comment section of question 8). Some English participants apparently felt the need to emphasize and explain their personal view on the dialectal situation in England quite intensely and in more detail than BAV participants responded to the request of a compatriot. Last but not least, it cannot be excluded that the author being female may have influenced the gender related percentage of participants to some degree.

⁵⁰ The researcher's SEO-optimized professional internet presence may also help to support the legitimacy of the study, but corresponding measures are not always possible or desired.

telephone numbers. Although this approach may appear risky in terms of data protection, participants with questions, software problems or initial doubts regarding the request's credibility chose to seek assistance or confirmation by means of telephone calls⁵¹ in more than 70 cases. It has to be assumed that considerable amounts of valuable data would never have reached the author via a more anonymous survey setup.

4.4.4.4 Selection of software

An abundant variety of online survey platforms are available at national and international level. Most free survey software is financed by advertisements appearing more or less prominently on the edge of the screen during and after the completion of the questionnaire. Many platforms additionally offer an ad-free version available for a minor fee, one of which was used in this case. The eventual choice of software was based on exceedingly positive internet and magazine reviews. Although the software was previously tested on various types of browsers, firewalls and virus scanners as well as on several different devices before the final launch, software problems can never be excluded completely. Collisions of internet security setups and survey software were, however, only reported rarely and, if so, they seemed to be connected to specific settings of one security software brand.

4.4.4.5 Time management

Initiative request e-mails to potential multipliers were sent out over a period of three months. With the goal of personalising each e-mail as much as possible (individual address in cover letter, avoidance of bulk e-mails including an empty address field line), careful work and a correspondingly high amount of time had to be planned for.

Experience showed that responses were rarely returned immediately. Only approximately four months after the dispatch of the last e-mail participant numbers came completely to a standstill and the survey was closed. According to participants' comments, delays depended on factors such as irregular checking of incoming e-mails, vacation absences, and general priorities as well as on publishing frequencies of newsletters (within which the project was introduced to potential participants). Contrary to the advantages of e-mailing as a time-

⁵¹ The additionally provided mobile phone number was not contacted once. Possible reasons may revolve around concerns about cost traps, a general increased level of psychological trust in local landline numbers being associated with real persons (actually verifiable via online reverse phone lookup software).

efficient medium, the answering process to online survey requires time and patience and should be planned accordingly.

4.4.4.6 General comments on sampling methodology

Although virtual chain sampling seems to represent an ideal approach for collecting a maximum amount of data in with minimal efforts, the chosen methodology can only become an efficient and valuable instrument of research through personal commitment and expenditure of time. This seems to be especially relevant regarding the evaluation of heterogeneous focus groups with more or less obscure social networks. In order to be productive, online field research should exclusively take place in the virtual space and without personal interaction with informants. Especially in the field of language variation, actual communication and cultural exchange seems to remain indispensable in spite of the advantages of an increasingly digitised world.

4.5 Development of questionnaire and expectations

The final version of the questionnaire was structured according to 3 major aspects. In order to complete a valid survey, answers were not obligatory and any question could be skipped.

4.5.1 Self-evaluation

Part 1 aimed at gaining general information about the participants including self-evaluation regarding matters of dialect and topic-based attitude:

a) Question 1 (open): *Year of birth / Geburtsjahr*

Although pilot studies suggested that the participant's age did not have a major impact on the overall linguistic performance, the theory had yet to be put to the test. Moreover, age group frequencies and related results were expected to differ considerably in terms of quantitative and qualitative aspects.

b) Question 2 (binary): *Gender / Geschlecht*

It is hardly surprising that (popular) scientific contributions to the topic of ornithology and/or linguistics have almost exclusively been the productions of male authors (exception: collaboration of THOMAS and KATHERINE MACQUOID) up to the first half of the 20th century - times when academic education and especially the realms of natural

sciences were still greatly obstructed by cultural as well as political structures and women's writing was primarily restricted to the topics of housekeeping and romantic fiction. However, it seems that, with the exceptions of CHRISTINE JACKSON and FRANCESCA GREENOAK, the percentage of female authors in this project's list of sources has not augmented since the second half of the 20th century.

Early 20th century books aimed at introducing children and young people to ornithology were exclusively addressed to young boys (cf. WESTELL, author of *Nature Stalking for Boys*), most likely because it was simply not suitable for young girls to explore forests and swamps on their own, to climb trees in order to examine the contents of nests or kidnap baby ravens (cf. GENGLER: 299; 116). Additionally, it was mostly boys who accompanied their fathers and grandfathers to forestry work and during hunting season. Even today, visits to hundreds of webpages of ornithological societies confirm the subjective impression that the majority of members consists of male members. Interviews conducted during pilot research seemed to intensify the assumption that the performances of female participants would prove to be less fruitful than those of their male counterparts.

- c) Question 3 (open): *Do or did your parents speak dialect. If so, which kind of dialect? / Sprechen oder sprachen Ihre Eltern Dialekt? Wenn ja, welchen?*

With pilot studies suggesting that the participants' performance was connected to older dialect-proficient attachment figures (usually older relatives), the question aimed at the assumed connections. Moreover, in connection with question 4, it allowed for a comparison in terms of an implied apparent time study based on exclusively subjective perception from the point of view of the participant. Questions 3 and 4 indirectly forced participants to reflect on a question based on the concepts of language attitude and language change: Do I speak the same variety as my parents or do I notice an (active or passive) dissociation?

The second part of the question (which dialect?) was not primarily designed in order to trace links between an NSBN and its origin in terms of dialect geography. Instead, the open nature of the question triggered a statement regarding the participants' self-evaluation when confronted with the general concept of dialect.

d) Question 4 (multiple choice, only one answer possible): *Do you speak dialect? / Sprechen Sie selbst Dialekt?*

Like the previous question, a purely subjective self-assessment primarily aiming at aspects concerning language attitude. Participants were asked to choose between 4 possible specifications:

- *Never / Nie*
- *Sometimes (e.g. with friends or relatives) / Manchmal (z. B. mit Freunden und Verwandten)*
- *Most of the time / Meistens*
- *Always / Immer*

While answers "never" and "always" indicate either clear distance or identification with the concept of dialect, answers "sometimes" and "most of the time" imply that the participant considers him- or herself capable of actively switching between variants, i.e. a self-assessed diglossia between dialect and standard variety.

e) Question 5 (Likert-scale): *On a scale from 1-10, where would you place your general interest in ornithology/local birds? (1= no interest at all; 5 = moderate interest; 10 = great interest) / Wie bewerten Sie Ihr Interesse an Ornithologie/heimischen Vogelarten auf einer Skala von 1 bis 10? (1= überhaupt kein Interesse; 5 = mittelmäßiges Interesse; 10 = sehr großes Interesse)*

With pilot studies implying that interest in the subject matter was absolutely vital regarding semantic proficiency, the question primarily classified participants in terms of (subjectively assessed) topical qualification. It was expected that a participant with negative answers to questions 3 and 4 (no dialectal family background, no dialect speaker) combined with a low scale rating in question 5 (ranging between 1-5) would produce a low number of positive results in part 2 of the questionnaire, and vice versa.

4.5.2 Semantics

Part 2 of the questionnaire was dedicated to the semantic, cognitive and lexical assessment of the participants' performance on the study subject.

- a) Active identification of species in question 6 (open): *Can you name the following birds. If you are not sure, please do not hesitate to make a guess or add any spontaneous ideas. Please also add any alternative/local/dialect names you are familiar with. / Können Sie die folgenden Vögel benennen? Falls Sie sich nicht sicher sind, bitte raten Sie oder schreiben Sie Ihre Ideen auf. Falls bekannt, nennen Sie bitte auch Dialektnamen/alternative Bezeichnungen der abgebildeten Vögel.*

These instructions were followed by colour photographs of the following species:

species	choice criteria	expectations / questions
Tyto alba (Barn owl / Schleiereule)	commonness; unique physical features; nocturnal and synanthropic behaviour	100% coverage of hyponym "owl" (didactic function, cf. below); trigger for NSBNs influenced by superstition
Turdus merula (Blackbird / Amsel or Schwarzdrossel)	commonness; synanthropic behaviour; formerly popular alternative variants (BAV Merl(e), Amixl; English Merle, Ousel)	testing commonness of once common variants; previously unrecorded NSBNs due to the species' current commonness?
Pyrrhula pyrrhula (Bullfinch / Dompfaff or Gimpel)	unique features (colouring and strong beak); relative commonness (can be observed in parks and frequenting bird feeders)	recognition as a type of finch?; confusion with species showing similar colouring (robin?); formerly common NSBNs relating to feeding habits still in use? Dominance of powerful metaphors (Bullfinch and Dompfaff)
Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard (duck) / Stockente)	commonness; unique features; food source (wildfowl)	100 % coverage of hyponym "duck"; relevance of formerly common terms Wild duck / Wildente? English Stockduck still in use?; NSBNs influenced by wildfowling references (Halbente)?; trigger for NSBNs related to other water birds
Pica pica (Magpie / Elster)	commonness and synanthropic behaviour; "bad" reputation (stealing, killing smaller birds, destroying nests, loud "annoying" calls etc.)	NSBNs triggered by emotional connotations, prejudices and superstitions

Carduelis carduelis (Goldfinch / Stieglitz or Distelfink)	unique physical features; (formerly?) kept as pet	confusions with other species or lack of recognition due to rareness and small size; NSBNs triggered by colouring and superstitious/religious connotations?
Parus caelereus (Blue tit / Blaumeise)	commonness; unique features and highly recognizable sound sequence	NSBNs based on onomatopoeia; diminutives / terms of endearment
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing / Kiebitz)	highly recognizable sound pattern; conspicuous behavioural features; NSBNs influenced by superstitious beliefs (Old Maid, Devil etc.); once common, now rare and endangered	alternative term Peewit still common?; BAV influence on onomatopoeia (Gauwisl etc.); superstitions still manifest in NSBNs?; also: confusion with similar looking species? endangered species still familiar?

The majority of birds included in question 6 were chosen in terms of commonness and uniqueness, and hardly any ornithological expert knowledge was required to identify at least a hyponym (owl, duck, finch(?), tit) of the depicted icons. In addition to serving the purpose of an exercise in active identification, the deliberate choice of (once) very common birds were also intended as triggers for additional NSBNs in question 8, concerning more well-known and highly recognizable species "missing" in questions 6 and 7 (robins, wrens, crows, doves, jays, predators, etc.).

b) Passive identification of NSBNs in question 7 (multiple choice + open):

(...) Can you connect the following names to a certain species? / Können Sie die folgende[n Namen] einer bestimmten Vogelart zuordnen?

Participants were confronted with a selection of 26 NSBNs and were asked to tick one of 3 possible answers:

- *term unknown / unbekannt*
- *term familiar but meaning unknown / bekannt, kann aber keiner bestimmten Art zugeordnet werden*
- *familiar – if so, please give the bird's common name, describe it or state your ideas [in the box] below / bekannt (bitte nennen oder beschreiben Sie die jeweilige Vogelart in dem freien Feld unten)*

NSBNs included in question 7 were chosen according to the following principles (more than one may apply to the same lexeme):

- terms that have been claimed “very common”, “widespread”, “in current use” by 19th and 20th century authors (e.g. BAV: *Gauwitz/Gauwisl, Zizerl/Zizibä, Omixl/Omaxl, Schwarzplattl, Krametsvogel, Totenvogel, Blassl, Dachl, Duckanterl*; English: *Peewit, Peggy, Ouzel, Howlet, Screecher, Yaffle(r), Throstle, Chatterpie, Dabchick*)
- terms that have been claimed "rare" or "obsolete" by 19th and 20th century authors (e.g. BAV: *Ottermandl, Böhmler/Behmer(l), Dornkreil, Backöferl*; English: *Dor-hawk, Sprite, Lav(e)rock, Ox eye*)
- terms denoting a variety of species (e.g. BAV: *Zizerl/Zizibä, Totenvogel, Gießvogel, Habergeiß, Duckanterl, Schnarrer/Schnerrer*; English: *Peggy, Barley bird, Screecher, Rain bird, Dabchick, Throstle*)
- terms mentioned by participants during pilot interviews (e.g. BAV: *Wippsterz, Gauwitz*; English: *Peewit, Dabchick*)
- the rest of the included terms were mainly selected according to either commonness of species (e.g. BAV: *Schetterhex, Hatzl/Hetzl, Dachl/Dache*; English: *Chatterpie, Cutty, Spink*) or cognitive range of the term (BAV: *Mookuh/Moosreiger, Schwarzplattl, Backöferl*; English: *Bog drum, Butcher bird, Oven bird*)

A number of NSBNs that had (repeatedly) been mentioned by participants during pilot interviews were deliberately excluded from the list (e.g. BAV: *Nussgackl, Hehnergeier*; English: *Jenny wren, Spuggie*) with the expectation that these would actively be added in the answering process to the final question 8.

4.5.3 Perceptual dialectology

Part 3 of the questionnaire consisted of an open question (8) asking the participants to add any other NSBNs not mentioned in the answers to questions 6-7, and encouraging participants to eventually state any personal comments or questions about the survey in a comparably large blank box., leaving room for free associations , and possibly triggering a process of "creative writing". Prima facie, question 8 was supposed to function as a collecting tool of active dialect vocabulary including, at best, hitherto unrecorded lexemes.

The second part of the question, phrased like a nonchalant rhetoric act of courtesy, was primarily intended to allow for a qualitative assessment of subjective comments on the

subjects of language use (here: perceptual dialectology) and the word-field of bird names, both concepts at least partly affected by emotions relating to language attitude and as well as personal experiences (childhood memories).

5 Results and Discussion

5.1 Comparison of corpus, semantic categories and word-formation patterns

5.1.1 Total numbers

Although the numbers of NSBNs associated with an individual type of bird may vary quite considerably depending on assumedly culturally influenced cognitive perceptions in BAV and English, the overall number of NSPNs collected for the 99 species in question results in a balanced total of approximately 1.500 lexemes per language (cf. index).

5.1.2 Semantics

The analysis of all individual lexemes included in the corpus according to the 5 semantic categories (cf. 4.3.4.1) resulted in a total of 4.109 individual tags. On a percentage basis, a comparison between BAV and English vocabulary results in the following overview; the general impression immediately pointing towards an approximately equal distribution of semantic references:

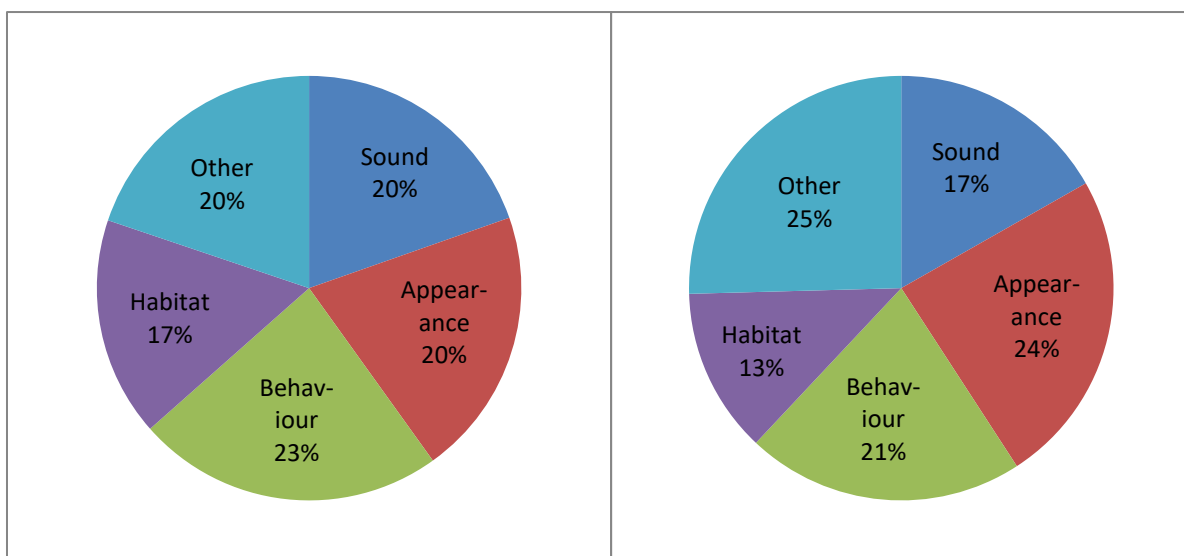


Fig. 3: semantic distribution **German**

Fig. 4: semantic distribution **English**

5.1.2.1 Sound (category S)

While comparable analyses according to the same semantic criteria might point towards zero if applied to the subject of other zoological and botanical subfields (fish, plants, fungi etc.), the comparatively high percentage of sound references is hardly surprising given the fact that many bird species are rather being heard than seen. Avifaunal lexicon represents an outstanding source of onomatopoeic icons. GREENHALGH even claims that renditions of bird calls in former linguistic periods might prove to be a source of new phonological insights⁵², an assumption surely appearing tempting to the linguistic layman. However, it has to be taken into account that written language must always be regarded as a mere auxiliary tool for the reproduction of sound patterns produced by human beings. If even a sophisticated modern system such as the International Phonetic Alphabet with its distinct system of diacritics, signs for tones and word accents will ultimately not be able to reach absolute accuracy on the level of *parole*, historic written records of onomatopoeia have to undergo careful linguistic evaluation for several reasons. Firstly, an exact imitation of bird sounds might be reached by using tools like pipes and whistles (cf. BIRLINGER: 97) but the human voice alone can only attempt various interpretations of non-human sounds by paraphrasing them with phonetic metaphors in terms of vowels and consonants the human speech organs are capable of producing. Secondly, putting onomatopoeia in the form of written words will ultimately depend on the writer and his or her personal perception of sounds. This becomes evident in the wide range of imitative approaches displayed in the majority of sound related varieties per species (cf. e.g. → *Corvus monedula*, → *Phylloscopus collybita*, → *Sylvia communis*, → *Emberiza citrinella*, etc.) in the underlying corpus, especially when comparing BAV and English realisations of the very same sound⁵³. Contrary to GREENHALGH's assumptions, onomatopoeic bird names have to be strictly regarded as vague approximations of the imitation of natural sounds.

⁵² "Modern scholars profess to have the ability to pronounce the old languages and dialects, but in truth, no one can be certain of the pronunciation of these old words. (...) When it comes to some old names for fauna, we have clues to the pronunciation of the words from the creatures themselves. Old names for birds, especially many of the provincial names, came to them purely from their calls. These names, and the corresponding calls, which must surely sound the same today, give a good insight into how our ancestors pronounced their words (...)" (3728; 3746).

⁵³ Although some bird species are prone to show varieties in their vocal patterns depending on geographic distance, these variations can only be detected using modern methods of electronic-based sound analysis and are hardly identifiable for the human ear ("Ein Vogel zwitschert Platt", cf. <https://www.nabu.de/tiere-und-pflanzen/aktionen-und-projekte/vogel-des-jahres/1999-goldammer/00401.html>, 14 June 2018).

While linguists might disagree considerably with GREENHALGH'S rash generalisations, it may indeed be possible to undermine or put to use known patterns of sound evolution by retracing the development of onomatopoeia. Chaffinches, e.g., have a very distinct signature call, approximately representing the sound sequence ['pɪŋ] or ['pɪnk] - *Pink*, clearly representing an attempt at phonetic rendition thereof is part of both the BAV and English lexical inventory (cf. → *Fringilla coelebs*). *Finch* is also clearly phonetically related to the bird's call. While it may have evolved separately, representing merely a phonetic variety of the perceived sound ([ˈfɪntʃ] instead of ['pɪnk]), it is more likely that *finch* has undergone the rules of regular sound change. OE *finc*, Dutch *fink*, German *Fink* strongly suggest a common West Germanic origin, assumedly developed from Proto-Germanic (**fink-*) and ultimately an Indo-European root **ping-* not yet affected by the First Germanic Sound Shift (cf. LOCKWOOD: 8), - the latter being strongly reminiscent of the Modern English or BAV NSBN *Pink*. The originally purely onomatopoeic rendition of the Chaffinch's call was somewhat weakened by chain shift palatalization processes and would probably have no longer been associated with the species in question. Instead, the term *finch/Fink* developed into a hyponym or suffix denoting various kinds of birds belonging to the family of finches (→ Bullfinch, → Greenfinch, → Grünfink, → Bergfink, etc.) as a secondary development, at the same time "[leaving] the way open for the creation, or recreation, of a comparable synonym pink" (LOCKWOOD: 9).

The OCC shows comparable developments for some -usually standardized – lexemes ultimately based on onomatopoeic formations. As suggested in the introduction, the origins of some imitative NSBNs might probably be associated with the first existing human words, i.e. the beginnings of linguistic evolution in general.

5.1.2.2 Appearance (category A)

The percentage of appearance related NSBNs is roughly comparable in BAV and English. The corpus makes it evident that distinct physical (as well as behavioural and habitat related) features of a species are almost always processed cognitively as well as linguistically in almost identical manner on both sides (→ *Grosbeak* and → *Großschnabel*; → *Wagtail* and → *Wippsterz*, → *Waldtaube* and → *Wood pigeon*). Sometimes these obvious similarities can be traced back to recorded common OHG and OE roots (cf. e.g. → *Speckmeise*), the

conservative nature of both dialects sometimes resulting in surprisingly similar lexemes (*teal* and *-tiegl* (?) (→ *Schwarztiegl*), → *Stockente* and → *Stockduck*, → *Doucker* and → *Ducker*).

Category A is primarily dominated by compounds containing components referring to the pigmentation of a bird's plumage or body parts. The OCC makes it evident that the choice of colour-related adjectives varies considerably when describing the same species. Excluding the fact that in some cases facts such a sexual dimorphism (→ *Roter Mönch* and → *Schwarzer Mönch*), species changing plumage colour depending on seasonal factors (winter plumage vs. nuptial plumage) or the rare case of species generally showing differing shades of plumage colouring (→ *Rußgeier*) are to be held responsible for this phenomenon, birds usually display persistent and characteristic properties in chromaticity. However, just as the same sounds produced by a bird are interpreted in countless varieties of onomatopoeia (cf. above), description of the exact same shade of colour seems to depend greatly on individual interpretation in BAV as well as in English. This observation in turn appears to be influenced by an increasing or decreasing prototypical quality of specific hues of colour:

a) Yellow, green and blue

Regarding BAV and English avifauna, these three colours represent extremely rare occurrences. Consequently, most NSBNs referring to birds showing either yellow, green or blue plumage (parts) usually contain the respective colour related adjective (cf. → *Emberiza citrinella*, → *Parus caeruleus*, → *Picus viridis*). In almost all cases, yellow colouring is being referred to as *gold* in a parallel NSBN; the comparison enhancing the rarity and beauty of the occurrence. Similarly, blue plumage will usually be connected with the concepts of *sky* or *heaven* (the colour blue usually having been associated with the colours worn by the Virgin Mary, cf. → *Muttergottesvogel*). Sometimes even a very pale greyish-blue is referred to as *blue* (→ *Blaues Geierl*, → *Blauer Raigel*). Green(ish) plumage is usually described as *green*, sometimes also as *yellow* (→ *Grünling* and *Gelber Hänfling* for → *Carduelis chloris*) but usually not interpreted in terms of comparisons or metaphors. Less than 1 percent of the terms recorded in the OCC contains references to the colours yellow/gold, blue and green.

b) White

Similar to the rare colours yellow, blue and green, the non-colour white is rarely dominant in the plumage of wild birds frequenting the temperate climate zones of Bavaria, Austria and England. The chances of survival for albinotic mutations are very low not only due to possible genetic deficits but more likely because the extremely bright colouring exposes the specimens in question to the eyes of predators. Since the colour white usually occurs merely as part of plumage pattern (e.g. Wagtail, Magpie) or in shades of light brown or grey, the adjective *white* is used for species displaying (one of) the latter features (→ *White owl White wagtail, White cap* → *Weißblasn, Weiße Schwalbe, Weißgrasmücke, Weißmergle*, etc.).

c) Red – blood and fire

Although none of the birds in the OCC display a colour that corresponds exactly to pure prismatic red, the number of NSBNs containing the adjective red is comparably high, even if the actual plumage colour would probably be classified as *brown*, *maroon* or *brown-orange* by context-unrelated judgement. It appears that red birds have often been named against the backdrop of underlying superstitions: Red plumage has frequently been linked to fire (→ *Brantail, Firetail, Fire flirt, Brandvogel, Feuerköpfchen, Feureule*) or blood (→ *Blood olp, Blood lark, Blood hawk, Bluthänfling, Blutfink, Blutgeschößle*), the superstitious lore either based on the bird being capable of protecting homesteads from fires (cf. → *Phoenicurus phoenicurus, Falco tinnunculus, Hirundo rustica*, etc.), or following the European Christian myth (cf. e.g. DÄHNHARDT: 225) of birds presumably having been present during the Crucifixion (cf. RICHTER: 97f), the red patches on a species' plumage recounting the efforts the bird allegedly underwent trying to remove nails and thorns from the body of Christ (cf. e.g. → *Loxia curvirostra, Erithacus rubecula, Carduelis, Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, etc.). Red birds were sometimes believed to be capable of curing diseases (→ *Loxia curvirostra, Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) and consequently treated with respect. Hurting or killing e.g. Robins was believed to cause terrible damage to the perpetrator (cf. SWAINSON: 14), dialectically triggering

negative emotions connected to the species⁵⁴ and illustrating the common conception of ambivalence in superstition (cf. also GENGLER'S (310) and SWAINSON'S (76) discussions on Magpies and Redstarts in popular belief).

Although it has been argued that especially blood and fire related superstitions concerning birds date back to pagan deities and customs, the implied ethnological continuity remains doubtful (cf. RICHTER: 95; → *Donnerstagspferd*). However, the OCC makes it evident that shades of red seem generally prone to evoke more attention and emotionally influenced interpretations than other colours such as green, white, brown or grey, which primarily seem to serve the purpose of physical description.

d) Black – devil and death

While red colouring in birds mostly seems to evoke positive associations, black or dark birds have often been connected to death (BAV) and evil (English). In combination with other "satanic" features such as red eyes (→ *Fulica atra*), feather "horns" (→ *Vanellus vanellus*), nocturnal activities and/or generally uncanny behaviour (→ *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Corvus* species), or eerie sounds (→ *Apus apus*), dark colour as well as black and white plumage patterns prove to be extremely prone to evoking cross-references to the devil (cf. index) in English dialects. In turn, explicitly naming the devil seems to have been widely avoided by BAV speakers; here, euphemisms (→ *Alter Moh*; English exception: → *Martin Du?*) and related collocations such as *-hex* 'witch' (→ *Schetterhex*, → *Mähderhex*, → *Holzweiblein*, etc.), or death (→ *Totenvogel*) occur much more frequently. This cultural difference may be based on the intense influence of Catholicism in Bavaria and Austria resulting in an obvious reluctance to call the devil by its name⁵⁵.

5.1.2.3 Behaviour (category B) and Habitat (category H)

Although NSBNs referring to the predominant habitats of birds prove to be slightly more prevalent in BAV NSBNs, observations about topographical and climatic preferences are

⁵⁴ "Some people believe robins are unlucky" (part. 13829649).

⁵⁵ The level of offensiveness in swearwords seems to be directly related to a maximum of cultural taboo violation. While the most powerful English swearwords are usually based on sexual context (*fuck*, *cunt*, *prick*, etc.), expletives used in Catholic countries seem to rely primarily on blasphemy. In BAV, certain expressions are still considered as sinful and are often toned down in euphemisms (cf. AMAN: 161; 180).

largely correlative (cf. e.g. → Reed warbler and → *Riedgimser*; → Mountain finch and → Bergfink, → Tree creeper and → Baumläufer, etc.) and primarily confirm the environmental comparability of both areas, catering to the needs of all examined species (cf. 4.1).

Similarly, it appears that conspicuous behaviour in birds is usually observed, perceived and mirrored in comparable BAV and English NSBNs, cf. e.g. the "violent" hunting and killing techniques of Shrikes (→ *Lanius collurio*), the synanthropic nesting habits of Swallows, the architectural skills of → *Sitta europaea*, the migration habits of Thrushes or the mimicry of → *Jynx torquilla*. Cultural differences seem to be limited to the following minor features:

- a) lack of sexual connotations in BAV NSBNs in contrast to English allusions to the alleged promiscuity of e.g. → *Troglodytes troglodytes* and → *Passer domesticus*. The absence of this idiosyncrasy may be the result of moral or religious constraints (cf. swearwords above) but could maybe also be retraced to the detailed observation habits of English bird watchers⁵⁶ and, eventually, a culturally differing approach to the subject of wild birds in general (cf. b), c) and 5.2.2.4).

Erroneously assumed sexual involvement of non-related species (husband and wife status of "→ *Cock Robin* and → *Jenny wren*" or → *Cuculus canorus* and → *Jynx torquilla*), a phenomenon apparently restricted to English folklore and NSBNs, undermines the outstanding role of anthropomorphisation through proper names (cf. also 5.1.2.4).

- b) BAV NSBNs usually do not feature references or meronymy based on behavioural features inspired by species' nesting habits or the physical properties of birds' eggs. In contrast, English terms such as → *Scribblemaster*, → *Writing lark*, → *Blood lark*, → *Featherbed*, → *Jack in a bottle*, → *Nimble tailor*, etc. reflect profound knowledge about relatively small and sometimes unassuming occurrences as well as refined observation skills in the field of ornithology.
- c) Opposed to the detailed observations referring to small species, English NSBNs are widely lacking lexemes denominating the behavioural features of predators. While BAV

⁵⁶ It takes time and dedication to notice that small inconspicuous birds such as Wrens will sometimes build several nests at the same time – an observation directly connected to the notion of the bird's sexual infidelity (→ *Cutty-qean*, → *Gilliver/Jilliver wren*, → *Jimpo*, → *Stag*)

NSBNs describing the hunting and feeding habits of large birds of prey are remarkably abundant and often still current, the possible threats to livestock is usually not the focus of English NSBNs (for details, cf. introduction to → *Buteo buteo*).

5.1.2.4 Other (category O)

All items appertaining to category O involve a form of cognitive transfer (personifications, metaphors, meronyms, etc.). The fact that this type of semantic feature can be accounted for in more than 25% percent of the corpus is connected on the fact that any avifaunal observation is being processed by the human mind and consequently compared to and processed within the cognitive realms of human experience. In contrast to NSBNs belonging exclusively to categories S, A, B and H, category O always expresses an emotion or attitude towards a certain concept. By interpreting and/or evaluating a neutral fact (e.g. the colours and plumage pattern of → *Phyrrhula phyrrhula* being associated with the attire of a clergyman, cf. → *Domherre*, → *Dompfaff*, → *Pope*) or by expressing (superstitious or erroneous) assumptions (→ *Rain bird* announces rain, nocturnal or black birds announce death, red birds cause or protect from fire, etc.), category O provides insights into the speaker's understanding of etnoornithology, i.e. the attitude of man towards bird. Next to numerous metaphorical references, category O also contains two types of direct personification highlighting rare occasions of culturally-based differences:

a) total anthropomorphisation through common nouns

A phenomenon frequently occurring if a species' sound or behaviour has been associated with certain -primarily rural- professions (→ *Müller/Miller*, → *Schmied/Smith*, → *Knechtmäh*, → *Sagfeiler*, → *Butcher*, → *Ackermännlein*, etc.) or if a species is perceived as "competitive", posing a serious threat to fruit harvests (→ *Kirschenvogel*, → *Bexenbeißer*, → *Griebeerschneller*, → *Pick-a-bud*, etc.) or fish and livestock (→ *Hünerdieb*, → *Hehnerstesser*, → *Fischervogel*, → *Jägerschreck*), the latter phenomenon being decidedly more common in BAV than in English NSBNs (cf. also predators, e.g. → *Buteo buteo*).

Most other cases of complete anthropomorphisation represent mock terms related to religion (→ *Pope*, → *Dompfaff*, → *Isle of Wight Parsons*, *Bischofsmeise*, → *Nonne*, → *Nun*, → *Klosterfräulein*, etc. - more common on BAV due to influence of

Catholicism) or a military context (→ *Seargent Major*, → *Red-legged horseman*, → *Füselier*, etc.). While these mock names seem to represent terms of endearment to the modern reader they originally represented insults to oppressive authorities.

b) total anthropomorphisation through proper nouns

Perhaps one of the most remarkable differences between BAV and English NSBNs is the use and application of proper names. While the BAV corpus occasionally features proper names (→ *Gragenhansl*, → *Nußjackl*, → *Fischerheinzl*, → *Frau Kathl/Lisl* etc.), they are much more frequent in English, one proper noun usually denoting a variety of species (→ *Peggy*, → *Bessie*, → *Jenny*, → *Tom*, → *Jack*, etc.). With the exception of *Frank* (an onomatopoeic interpretation of → *Ardea cinerea's* call), proper names almost exclusively occur either with a diminutive suffix (→ *Peggy*, → *Maggie*, → *Jenny*, → *Ginny*, etc.) or in the form of abbreviations and nicknames (→ *Mag*, → *Jack*, → *Maud*, → *Madge*, etc.). The high frequency of personification of bird species through the use of terms of endearment in the English corpus once more underlines a differing cultural attitude towards the concept of avifauna.

It appears that the perception of wild birds in England has been widely influenced by positive emotions as towards "→ *Pretty creatures*" whereas the BAV attitude primarily seems to be based on more utilitarian aspects based on observation of rural communities (cf. e.g. agricultural references in NSBNs for → *Crex crex*, the assumed indexical quality of bird calls regarding weather changes (→ *Gießvogel*) or the damages caused by crop/livestock eating birds, cf. above).

5.1.3 Morphology

The morphological evaluation of all individual lexemes in the OCC results in the following distribution of word-formation patterns:

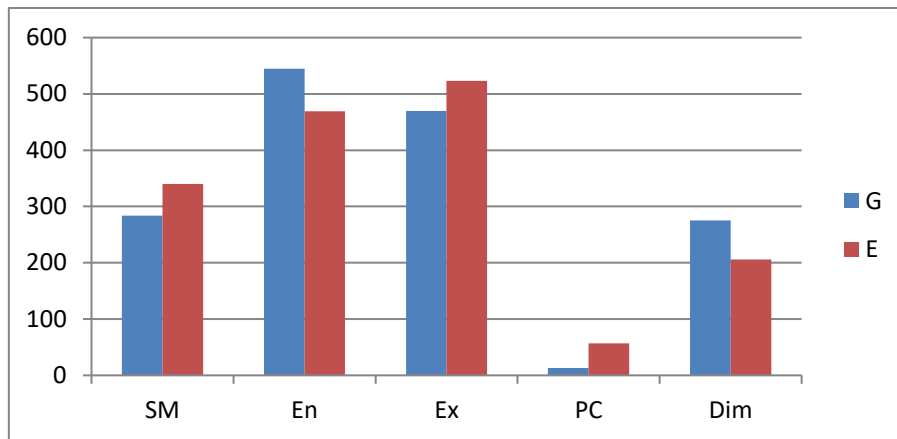


Fig. 5: morphological distribution of single morphemes (SM), endocentric compounds (En), exocentric compounds (Ex), PC (phrases and clauses) and diminutives (Dim)

5.1.3.1 Compounds

The nearly inverted proportional occurrence of endocentric versus exocentric compounds in BAV and English seems to suggest a slightly higher level of abstraction in the English denominative process. While BAV terms show a tendency towards endocentricity through the use of general and unmistakable compound heads such as *-vogel*, *-fink*, *-drossel*, *-geier*, English names rely more frequently on *nomina agentis*. Since the latter phenomenon frequently involves semantic transfer, the morphological pattern of exocentricity seems to be directly related to the stronger development of semantic category O in English.

The general high frequency of compounds in both languages underlines the necessity for semantic specification. Hypernyms such as *bird*, *tit*, *finch*, *throstle*, *duck*, *hen*, *crow*, *dove*, *diver*, etc. branched into numerous hyponyms by adding elements (primarily adjectives) in order to differentiate between individual species. Although lacking scientific motivation, a high level of awareness of avifaunal diversity in all its subtle variation is mirrored in a remarkable number of meaning distinguishing compounds.

5.1.3.2 Single morphemes and non-compounds

Whereas the majority of NSBNs consists of endocentric or exocentric compounds, the total of 624 non-compounds still forms roughly 25% of the corpus. Although a number of NSBN classified as appertaining to morphemic category SM contains affixes (e.g. *nomina agentis*, cf. 4.3.4.2), the occurrence of "true" single morphemes in NSBNs is remarkably frequent and can be traced back to attempts at phonetic transcription of onomatopoeia (e.g. → *Quedsch*,

→ *Tschoi*, → *Zizibä*, → *Jüd*, → *Row-dow*, → *Queest*, → *Tidife*, → *Spink*, etc.) in oral vocabulary collected during field research by former authors. Compared to compound terms, category SM NSBNs generally contain less semantic information.

5.1.3.3 Phrases and clauses

NSBNs consisting of phrases and/or clauses compiled in category PC are an extremely rare occurrence but comparatively more frequent in English (57) than in BAV (13). All instances of BAV NSBNs containing phrase or clause structures appear to be either primarily imitative and of low semantic value (→ *Mitsoviel*, → *Sitzaufdhül*, → *Insgewehr*) or possessive constructions (→ *dem Teufel seine Großmutter* 'the devil's grandmother'). Next to comparable occurrences in English (→ *Wet my lip*, → *Wet-me-foot*, → *Choice and cheep*, etc.), English complex NSBNs often contain prepositions indicating e.g. origin or direction (→ *Mother o' the Malkins*, → *Bull o' the bog*, → *Warden/Watchdog of the Marshes*, → *Tot o'er seas*, → *Jack in a bottle*, etc.) or represent imperative clauses (→ *Drink-a-penny*, → *Pick cheese*, → *Pinchem*, → *Climb tree*, → *Draw water*, etc.) that are almost non-existent in BAV (exceptions: → *Drehhals*, → *Knecht-mäh*, → *Schneidsgern*). English NSBNs in category PC usually contain more semantic information than their BAV counterparts and seem to imply an increased level of creativity and comparatively complex word formation processes.

5.1.3.4 Diminutives

Diminutive suffixes and infixes also occur slightly more frequently in English than in BAV, correlating with the theory of semantic perception in 5.1.2.4b. BAV diminutives are often standardised, i.e. they are applied to a bound morpheme, e.g. **Zeis – Zeiserl*, **Ziz – Zizerl*; in some varieties also **Schwalb – Schwalberl* (cf. also → *Schwalm* and *Daum* → *Columba palumbus* and introduction to → *Hirundo rustica*).

Smaller and more delicate species matching the scheme of childlike characteristics (large head, round face, high forehead, big eyes) seem particularly prone to be associated with diminutives in both cultures (cf. e.g. → *Erithacus rubecula*, → *Parus caeruleus*, → *Troglodytes troglodytes*).

5.2 Current study – Survey evaluation

Discussion of survey results does not necessarily follow the order of questions as put together in the survey for didactic reasons (cf. 4.5), but progresses from qualitative impressions deducted from open question 8 to quantitative lexicological and semantic results and concludes with sociolinguistic features as well as issues of perceptual linguistics (questions 1-5).

5.2.1 Qualitative assessment - survey reception and comments

30 % of BAV and 35 % of English participants used open question 8 to add hitherto unmentioned NSBNs or for personal comments, the latter showing primarily the following content-related tendencies:

- surprise/embarrassment about participants' self-proclaimed lack of lexical/semantic/dialectal proficiency
- positive feedback on choice of topic (+ emphasis on need for conservation)
- regret about allegedly impending (or completed) extinction of "old dialect words"
- information about sources (literature, poetry, (grand)parents, etc.)

Although not explicitly enquired as part of the survey, it can be assumed that these impressions were (with very few exceptions) expressed by linguistic laymen. Based on emotion and intuition, the comment section of question 8 is highly significant in terms of perceptual linguistics. The repeatedly emphasised impression of a "diminishing or lost vocabulary" as a fragile concept in dire need of investigation and conservation expresses a primarily positive and emotional attitude towards the concept of NSBNs and language variation. Not surprisingly, the most elaborated and emotional comments were made by participants with a high achievement level in questions 5-7.

5.2.2 Quantitative results

5.2.2.1 Level of expertness

Although the introductory texts to the online survey was intended to encourage ornithological experts and non-experts alike, Likert-Scale results of question 5 show a clear majority of self-proclaimed "expert" participants, indicating a correlation of personal interest in the subject matter and motivation to take part in the survey:

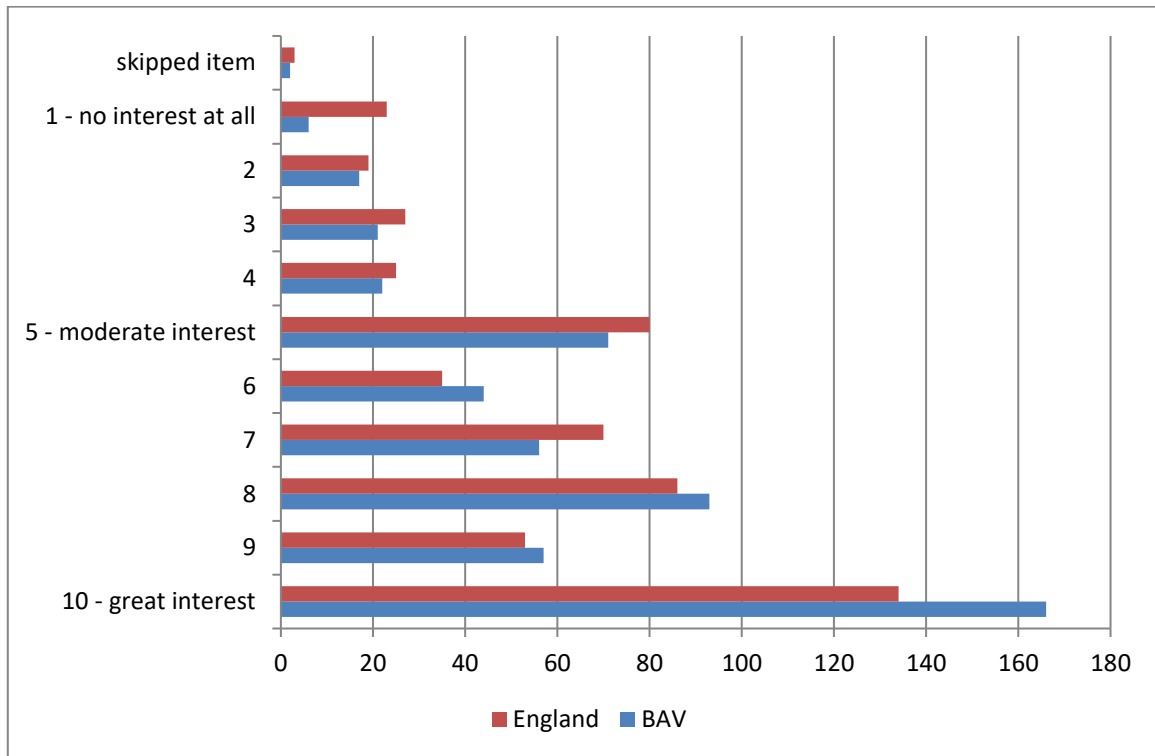


Fig. 6: topical interest – Likert-Scale results

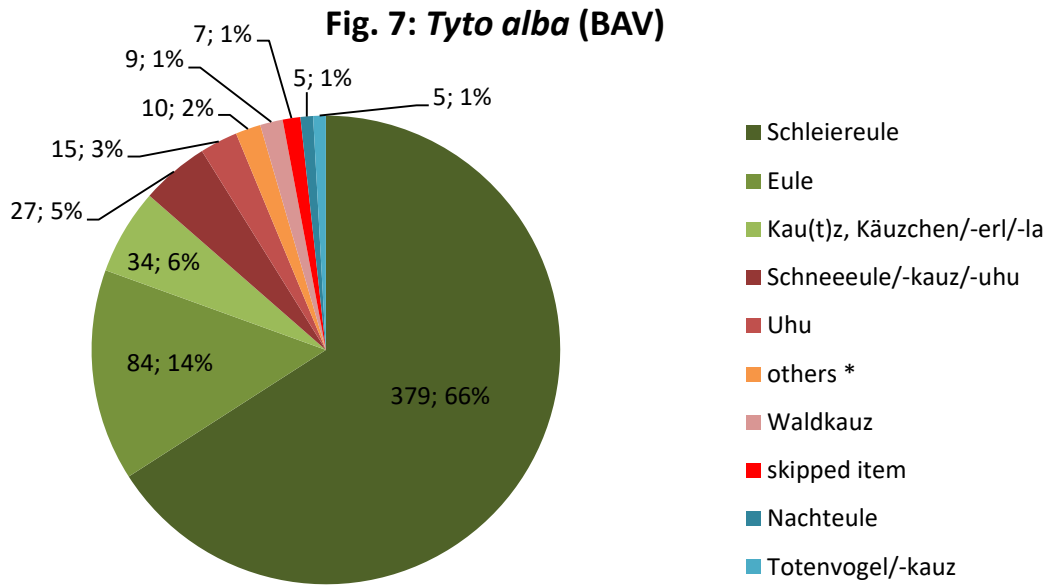
The high level of the highest possible estimation of thematic interest and competence may also indicate a well-functioning referral chain in the snowball sample⁵⁷.

5.2.2.2 Active identification of concepts (question 5)

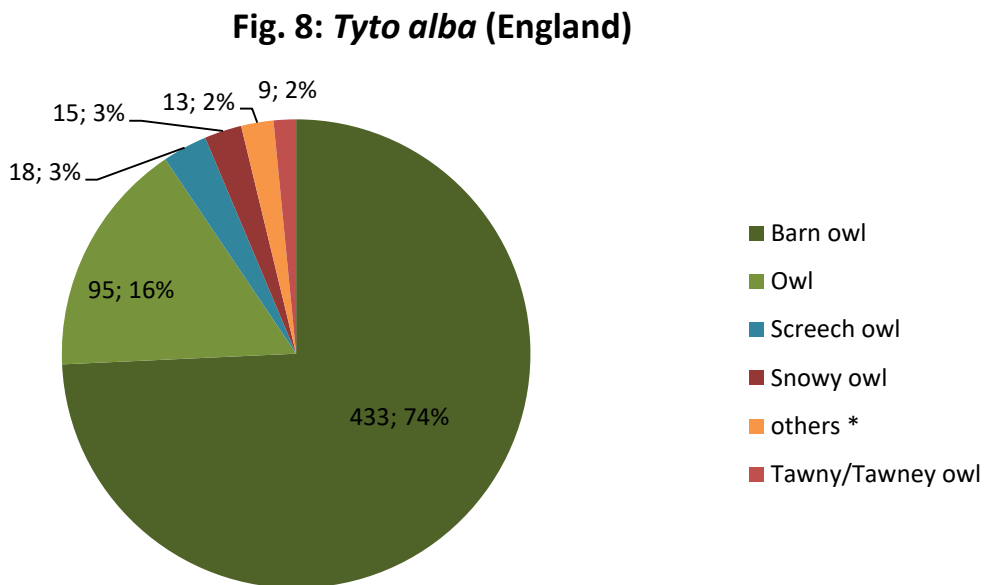
In direct comparison, the survey’s first semantics related open question (identification of birds based on colour photographs) showed the results below with green hues indicating correct identification of a species as opposed to red indicating incorrect identification (e.g. skipped questions or confusions with other species). Blue shades mark the use of traditional and species-specific NSBNs. Category *others* (orange) comprises special cases of e.g. hitherto unrecorded NSBNs, semantic cross-references (→ *Snowy owl*) and other idiosyncrasies representing less than 1 %.

The numbers in the pie charts refer to total numbers followed by proportional distribution.

⁵⁷ The fact that 4 participants reported being contacted by 2 different multipliers seems to confirm this impression.

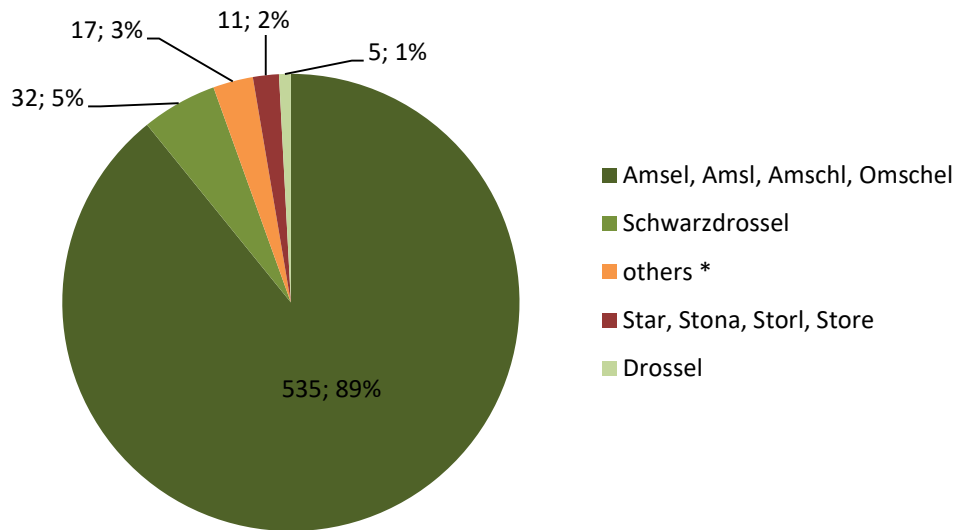


* Schneekauz (3), Schneeuhu (1), Steinkauz (1), Waldeule (1), Nachtgeist (1), Rauhfußkauz (1), Schleidereule (1), Schleierohreule (1), Schreckvogel (1), Schleule (1), Herzeule (1), Schleiere (1) (10% error rate)



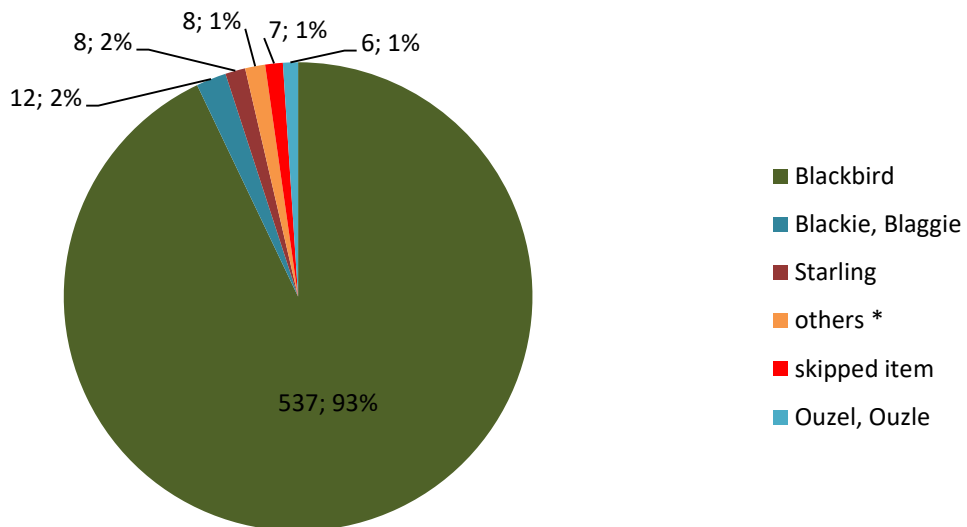
*White owl (4), Barnie (2), skipped item (2), Ghost owl (1), Ghostie (1), White hoolet (1), Hoolet (1), Howlet (1) (5% error rate)

Fig. 9: *Turdus merula* (BAV)



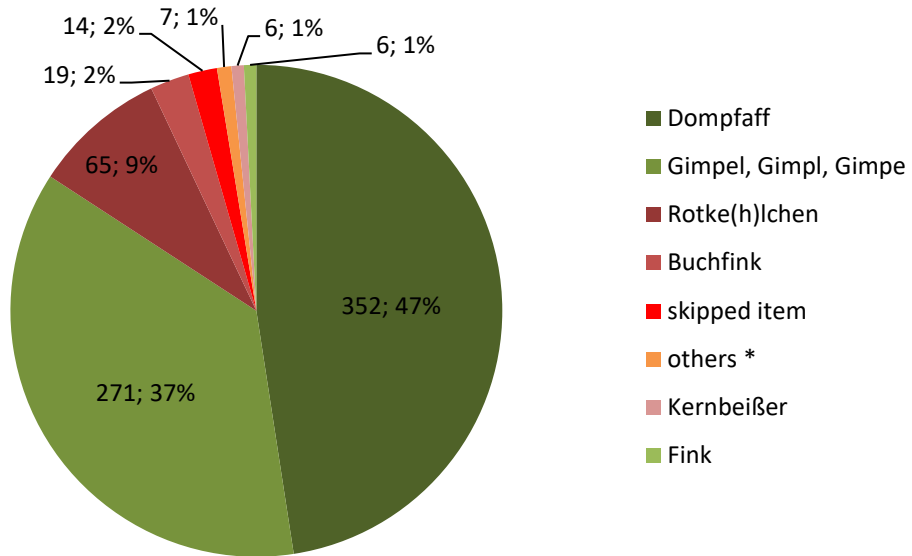
* skipped item (4), Mierl/Merle (2), Amuxl/Amixl (2), Dompfaff (2), Docherl/Dacherl (Dohle) (1), Singdrossel (1), Elster (1), Alpendohle (1), Gartnhenna (1), Schwarzamsel (1), Schwalbe (1) (2% error rate)

Fig. 10: *Turdus merula* (England)



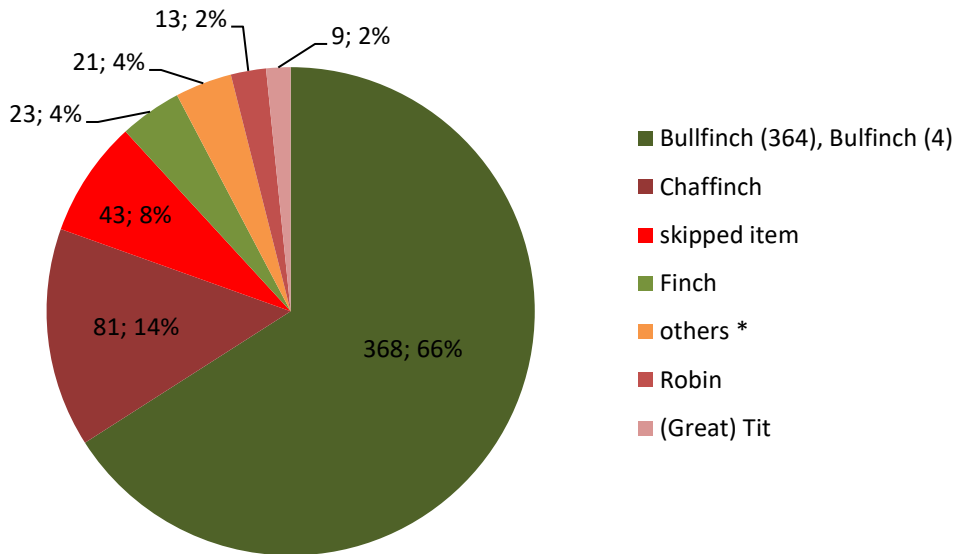
*Merl(e) (3), Thrush (1), Songbird (1), Blabbi (1), Mr Black (1), Magpie (1) (1% error rate)

Fig. 11: *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (BAV)



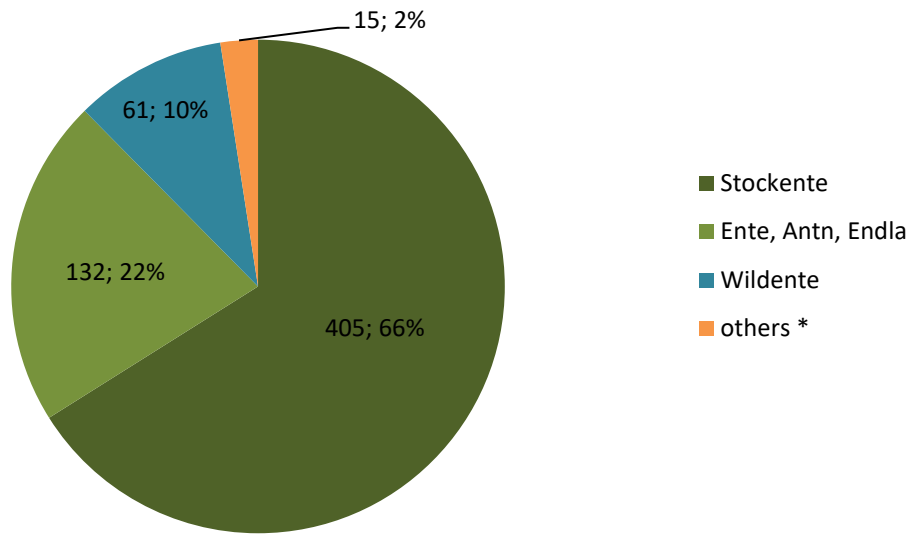
* Rotfink (2), Blutfink (1), Schwarzplattl (1), Gartenrotschwanz (1), Domherre (1), Hausfink (1), Roudbrandei (1), Rotkröpferl (1), Kleiber (1), Meise (1), Roffl (1) (14% error rate)

Fig. 12: *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (England)



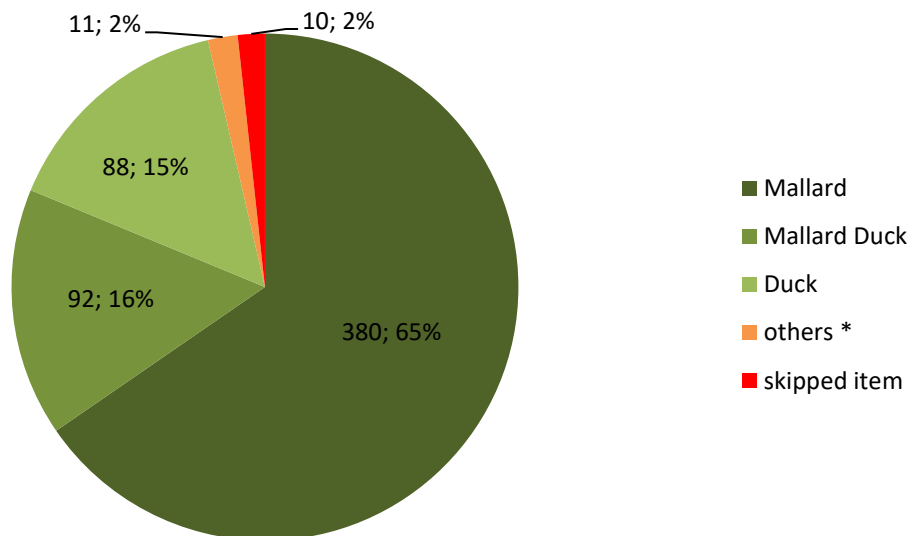
* Thrush (3), Wren (2), Jay (2), Bully (1), Chaffince (1), Chuffinch (1), Coaltit (1), Red tit (1), Red Finch (1), Hawfinch (1), Nuthatch (1), orange breast (1), Red breast (1), Red Robin (1), "like a blue tit" (1), Starling (1), Parrot (1) (27% error rate)

Fig. 13: *Anas platyrhynchos* (BAV)



* skipped item (4), Kolbenente (3), Eiderente (2), Tafelente (1), Hybrid Ente (1), Topfente (1), Märzente (1), Waggerla (1) (2% error rate)

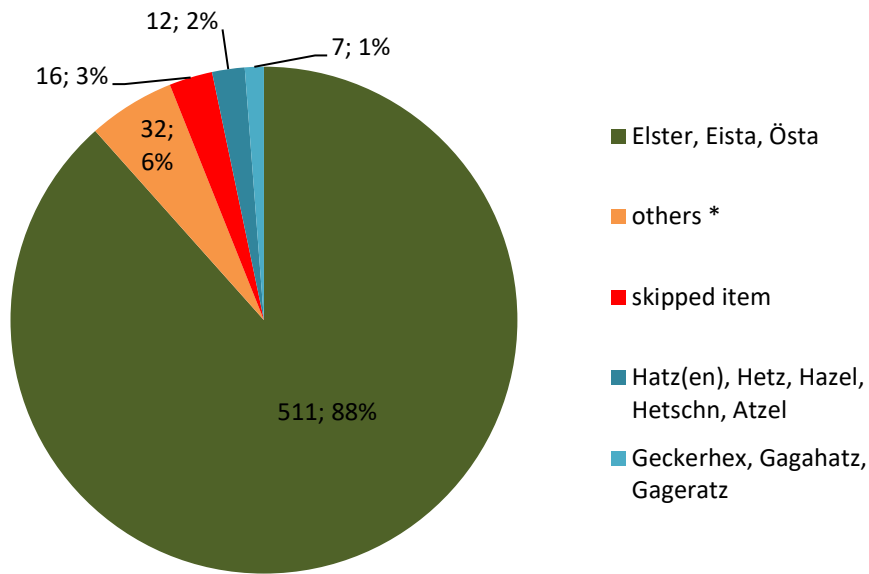
Fig. 14: *Anas platyrhynchos* (England)



* Wild duck (4), Eider duck (2), Mire duck (1), Quack quack (1), Dabbling (1), Mandarin (1), Shellduck (1) (2% error rate)

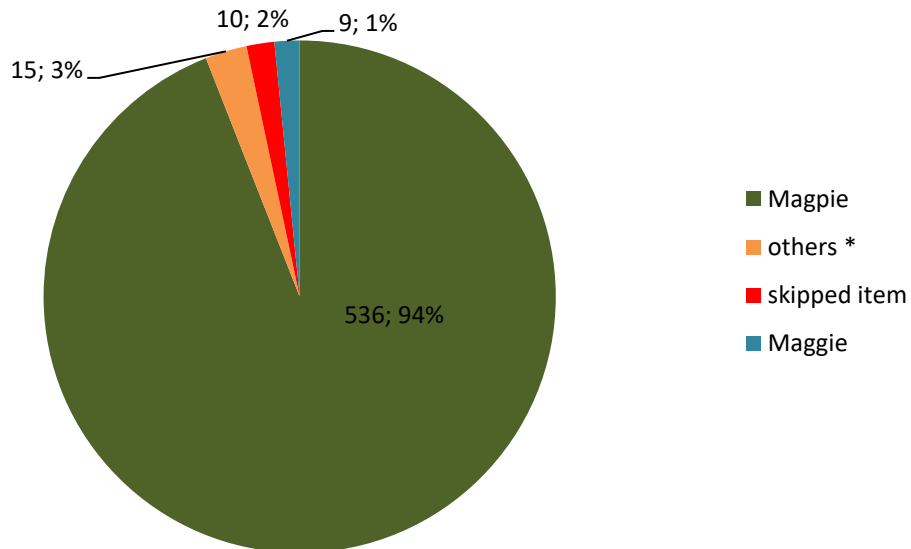
(The picture showed a pair of mallards. If mentioned by the participants, they were usually referred to as "male and female" or "pair". The term *Drake* for the male *Anas platyrhynchos* was used 6 times.)

Fig. 15: *Pica pica* (BAV)



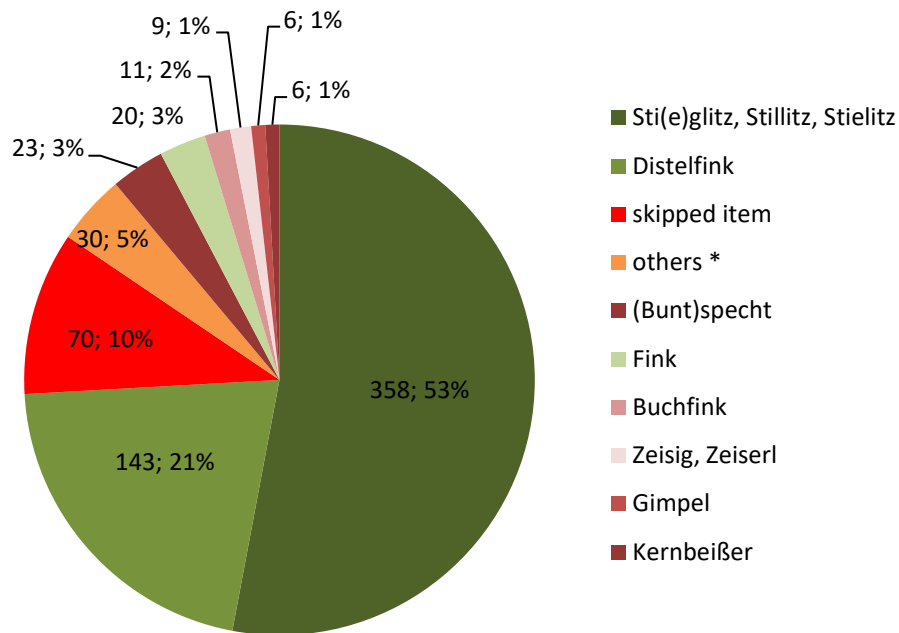
* Bachstelze (4), Gschegern, Schegern, Kägesche, Gägaschta (4), Schetterhex, Schaderhax, Starahatz (3), Totenvogel (3), Rabe (3), Herz(e)l (2), Hedzakeddl (1), Haubitze (1), Schackerer (1), diebische Elster (2), Diebsvogel (1), Goldvogel (1), Dohle (1), Eisvogel (1), Schwalbe (1), Star(l) (1), Eichelhäher (1), Nagelhex (1) (4% error rate)

Fig. 16: *Pica pica* (England)



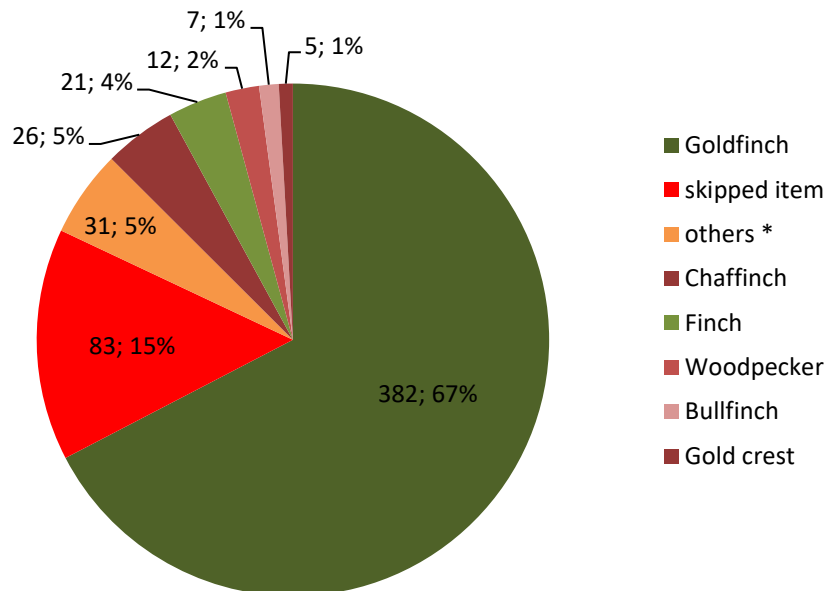
* Blackbird (3), Jay (2), Wagtail (2), Pie (1), Pyat (1), Maggy pie (1), Mr Pie (1), Lucky bird (1), Sergeant Major (1), Swallow (1), Jackdaw (1) (2% error rate)

Fig. 17: *Carduelis carduelis* (BAV)



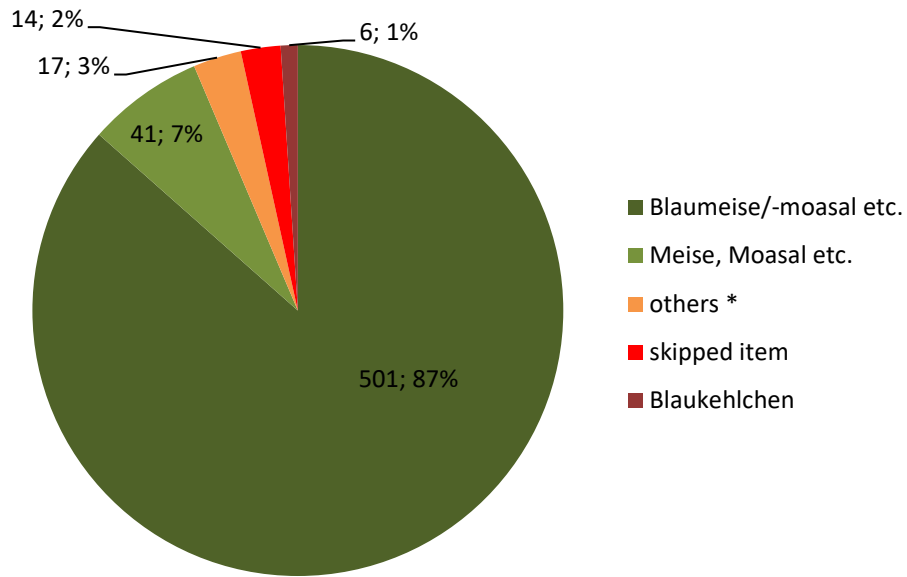
* Buntfink (4), Kleiber (4), Gi(e)rlitz (3), Dompfaff (2), Ki(e)bitz (2), Bergfink (1), "buntgschroafta Vogel" (1), Kaschperlvogel (1), Eichelhäher (1), Geier (1), Meise (1), Neuntöter (1), Dornkreil (1), Pirol (1), Rotschnabel (1), Seidenschwanz (1), Pestvogel (1), Popper (1), Zaunkönig (1), Zebrafink (1) (18% error rate)

Fig. 18: *Carduelis carduelis* (England)



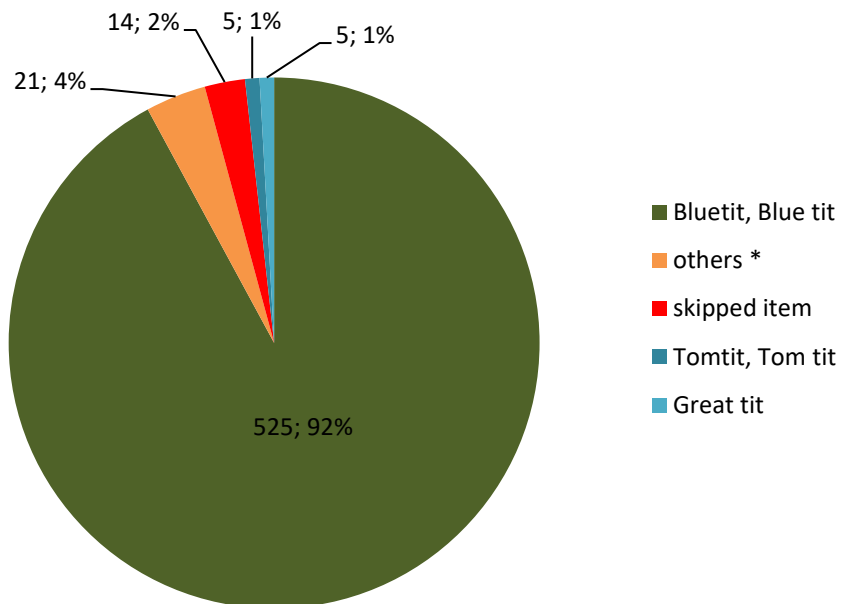
* Goldie (4), (Great) tit (3), Jay (3), yellow hammer (2), King Harry (2), Redcap (1), Red Pate (1), Goldspink (1), Gowdspink (1), Tinklefinch (1), Bee wing (1), Brown tit (1), Clown finch (1), Seven Coloured Finch (1), Robin (1), Greenfinch (1), Yellow finch (1), Jackdaw (1), Kingfisher (1), Siskin (1), Sparrow (1), Waxwing (1) (24% error rate)

Fig. 19: *Parus caeruleus* (BAV)



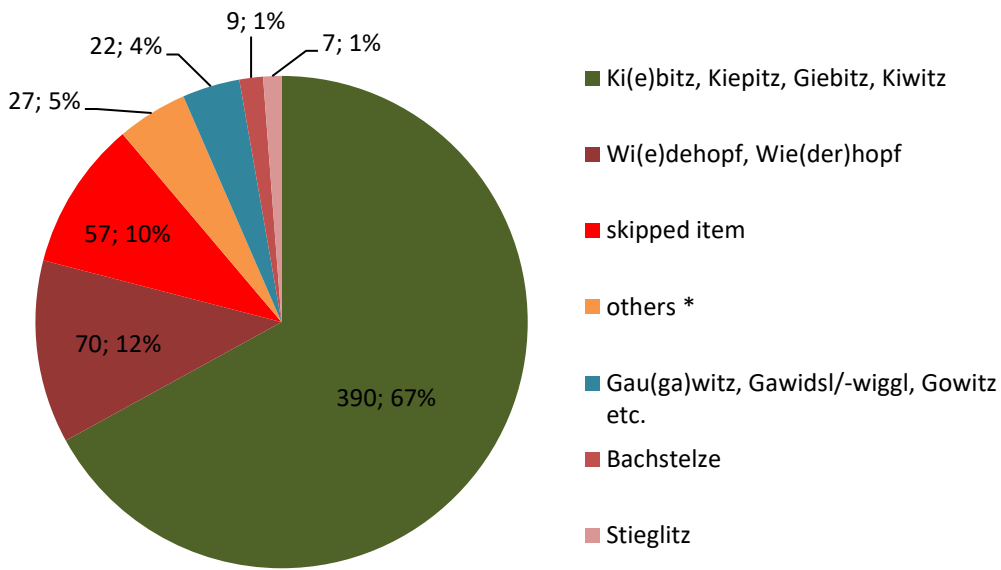
* Buchfink (3), Kohlmeise/-moasn (2), Spiegelmäusle (2), Blaufink (1), Zizibä (1), Bäsle (1), Eisvogel (1), Geier (1), Gimbel (1), Pirol (1), Spatz (1), Zeisig (1), Zeiserl (1) (3% error rate)

Fig. 20: *Parus caeruleus* (England)



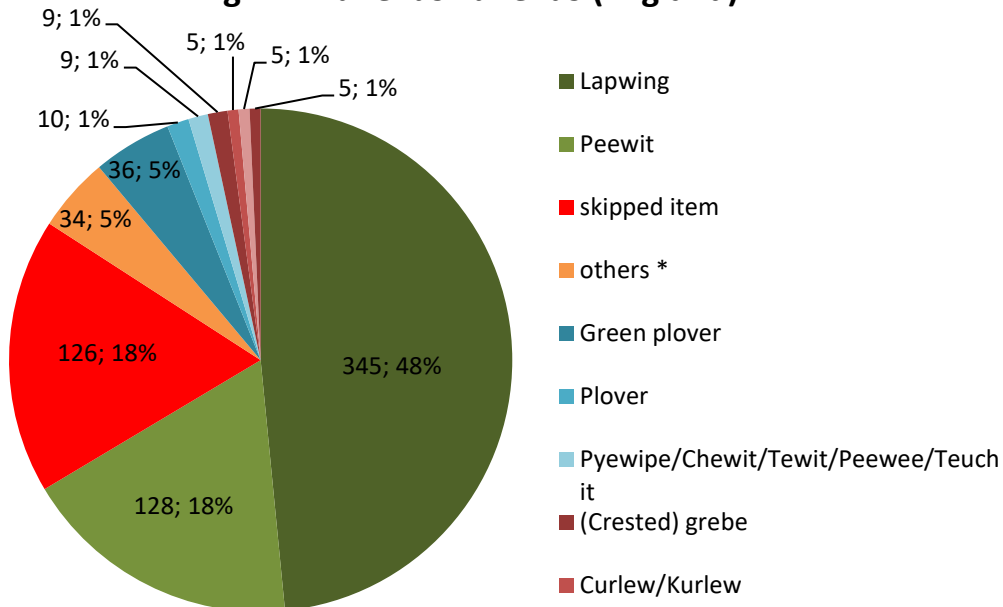
* Titmouse (3), Bluey (2), Bluebell (1), Bluebird (1), Lovebird (1), Blue bunnet[sic] (1), Blue cap (1), Jackie blue cap (1), Little blue (1), Blue finch (1), Finch (1), Chaffinch (1), Tit (1), Yellowtit (1), Yellowhammer (1), Parrot (1), Sparrow (1), Kingfisher (1) (2% error rate)

Fig. 21: *Vanellus vanellus* (BAV)



* (Feld-)lerche (3), Brachvogel (2), Buntspecht (2), Eichelhäher (2), Haubentaucher (2), Schreitvogel (1), Stelzenvogel (1), Sumpfläufer (1), Schnepfe (1), Geier (1), Schwarzfüssler (1), Kranebitt (1), Wacholderdrossel (1), Kiebitzmönchsgrasmücke (1), Kleiber (1), Trappe (1), Sperling (1), Giassavogel (1), Meise (1), Rebhuhn (1), Wiesenpieper (1) (29% error rate)

Fig. 22: *Vanellus vanellus* (England)



* Warbler (4), Waxwing (3), Lapwingowl (2), Gull (2), Hoopoe (2), Woodpecker (2), Flopwing (1), Flapwing (1), Horniwick (1), Golden plover (1), Crested plover (1), "Crested ?" (1), Cout[sic] (1), ouzel (1), oystercatcher (1), Sandpiper (1), Egrit (1), Godwit (1), Stalk (1), Wader (1), Goldfinch (1), Jay (1), Reed warbler (1), "Twin-horned grass pecker" (1), "Type of pheasant" (1) (22% error rate)

Given the fact that over 80% of the participants consisted of self-proclaimed experts on the subject plus 80% of the selected species for question 5 being very common and/or unmistakable in physical appearance, comparatively high levels of correct identification are hardly surprising. Skipped items and error rates occur in almost equal distribution in both languages and seem to be based on comparable⁵⁸ cognitive assumptions, e.g. *Carduelis carduelis* being erroneously identified as a type of woodpecker, or *Vanellus vanellus* as a Wagtail (due to the species' colouring).

With regard to the active use of NSBNs in question 5, median values of 3% (blue sections + NSBNs in diagram category "others"⁵⁹) in BAV as well as in English clearly outline a comparatively scarce occurrence in both languages.

5.2.2.3 Passive identification of lexemes (question 6)

Overall percentages of answer choices in question 6 (No, Maybe, Yes) outline a clear and universal tendency towards a loss of familiarity in the semantic field of NSBN lexicon:

⁵⁸ Two most likely culturally-based idiosyncrasies can be observed: 9% of BAV participants mistook *Phyrrhula phyrrhula* for a Robin (due to the species' red abdomen) while the same misconception only occurred in a total of 2% in England. This phenomenon could probably be explained with *Erithacus rubecula* representing one of the most popular British birds ("Christmas card pin-up", cf. "Robin tops poll to find UK's 'national bird' "<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-33090043>. 20 July 2018) and a comparatively unambiguous recognition value. The other striking feature is a misidentification of *Vanellus vanellus* for *Upupa epops* (Wiedehopf – Hoopoe) in a total of 70 cases (12%) in BAV vs. 2 single comparable cases in England. While *Upupa epops* can be classified as a scarce passage migrant in England, the species was once quite common in Bavaria and Austria (cf. "Bayerns letzte Wiedehopfe" <https://www.lbv.de/naturschutz/arten-schuetzen/voegel/wiedehopf/> 20 July 2018) and may still be more salient in the perception of BAV inhabitants.

⁵⁹ Misnomers based on semiotic misinterpretation have not been taken into account.

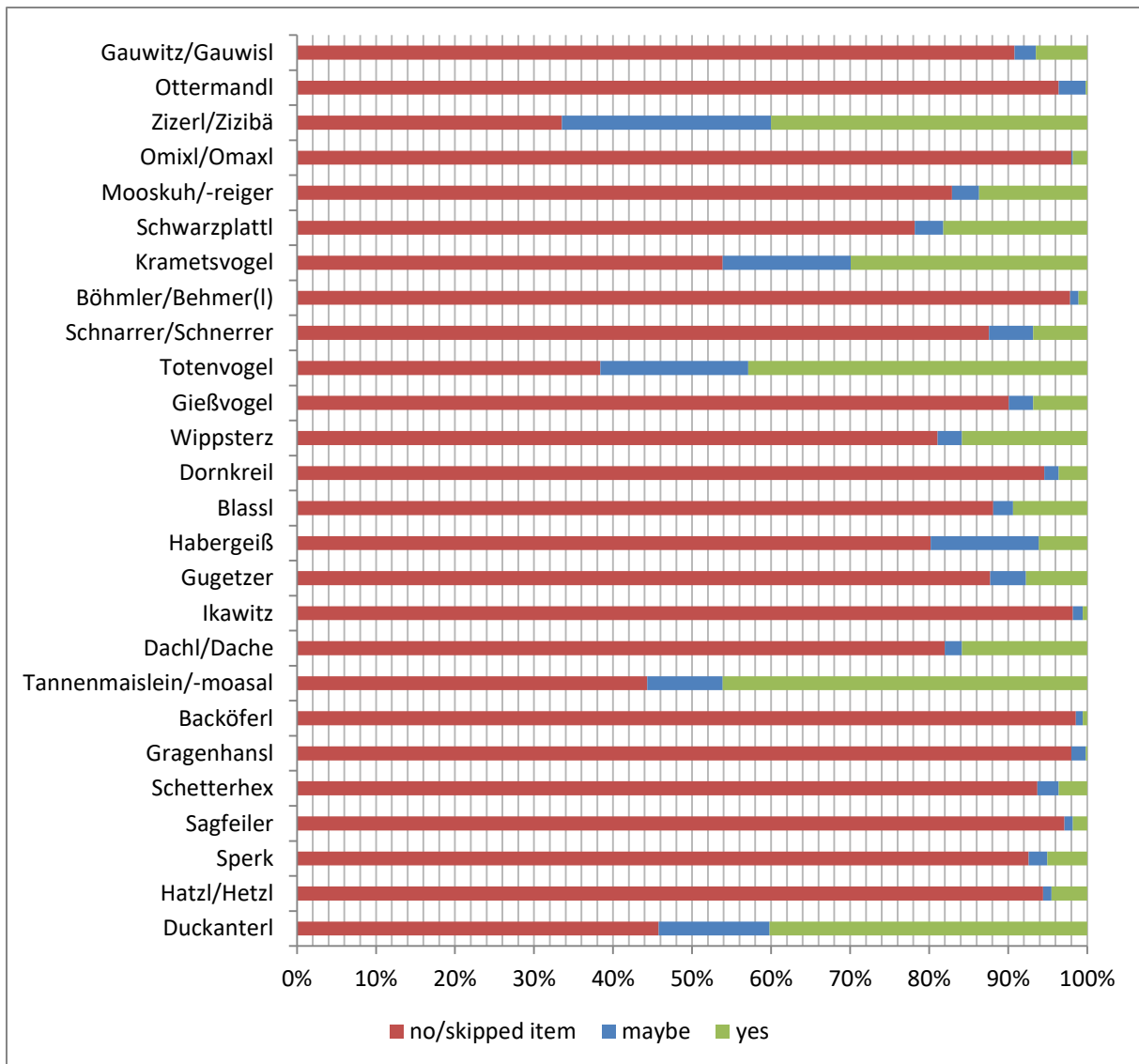


Fig. 23: results question 6 – passive recognition (BAV)

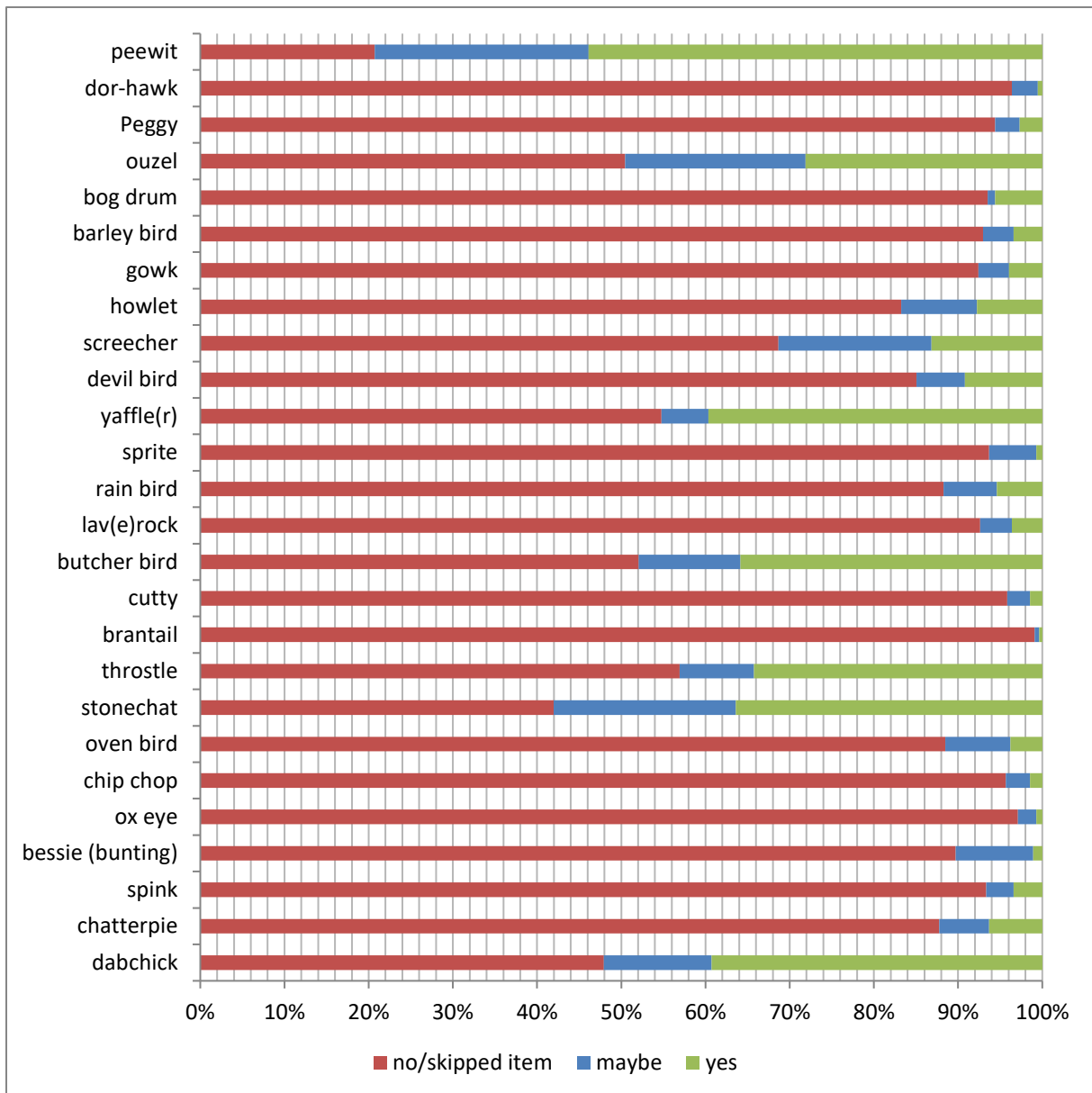


Fig. 24: Results question 6 – passive recognition (England)

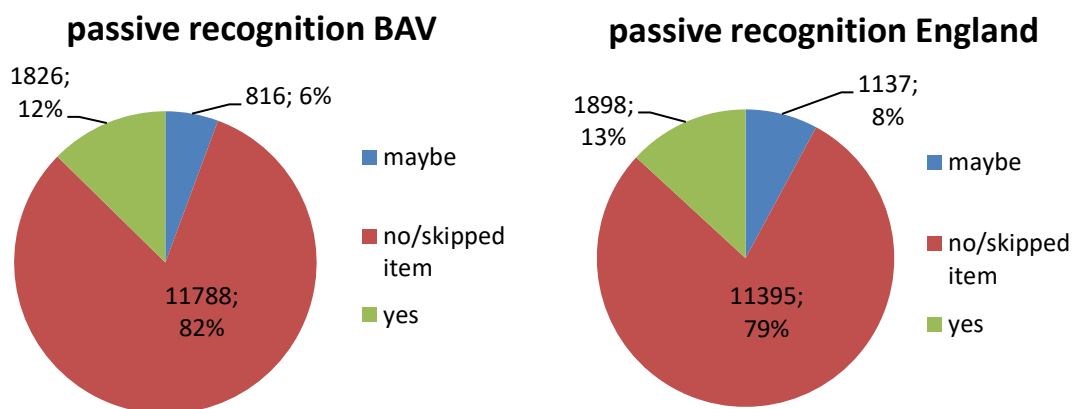


Fig 25: results question 6 - comparison

Even if taken into consideration that ca. 1% of participants who selected "maybe" added a correct solution, results show that 87% of BAV and 86% of English participants were not familiar with or able to connect the selected NSBNs to a certain species. Noticeable pattern breaches seem to be restricted to terms denoted as still being in active use by 20th century authors (*Peewit*, *Dabchick*, *Totenvogel*, *Duckanterl*), cases of onomatopoeia (*Peewit*, *Gauwitz*), or terms containing a high potential of synonymy (*Dabchick*, *Rainbird*, *Duckanterl*, *Totenvogel*). Some instances of identification rely on semantic interpretation ("educated guesses") by skilled ornithologists ("Anyone who has ever heard the call of a bittern would know why it is called a Bogdrum", cf. introduction to → *Botaurus stellaris*) or can be traced back to occurrences in poetry, literature or medial sources (SHAKESPEARE⁶⁰ (→ *Strix aluco*, → *Troglodytes*, → *Prunella modularis*, JOHN CLARE (→ *Bum barrel*; part. 13590861), *Tarka the Otter* (→ *Old Nog*; part. 13583221), *Bagpuss* (→ *Yaffle*⁶¹). The latter phenomenon seems to be almost exclusively restricted to English contributors (rare exceptions: BAV folk songs and nursery rhymes, cf. e.g. → *Alter Moh*, → *Zizibä*⁶², *Zeiserl*⁶³). It appears that unless the oral lexical tradition of NSBNs has been strengthened through implementation in the collective linguistic repertoire through medial conservation, it is prone to immediate extinction.

5.2.2.4 NSBNs in current use

In order to be classified as current vocabulary, NSBNs had to be actively produced by at least one participant (with triggers (question 5 pictures) or without (questions 6 & 8)).

The total percentage of current NSBNs amounts to a ca. 10 % of all NSBNs included in the OCC (for a better overview, all current terms have been underlined in the OCC's index).

While these instances of currency are almost evenly distributed regarding BAV and English results in terms of numbers, active NSBNs differ language-dependent in terms of semantic properties. As already indicated in general tendencies concerning the OCC in general (cf.

⁶⁰ cf. also parts. 13833355, 13436989, 13575116, 13449137, 13444158, 13449182

⁶¹ parts. 13443816, 13829897, 13439433, 13630311, 13583221, 13449137 and 13452087 connected their familiarity with the term *Yaffle(r)* (cf. question 6) to the 1970s children's tv program *Bagpuss* featuring a woodpecker puppet called *Professor Yaffle*.

⁶² "Fräulein Zizibä hockt am Kanabä und reckt an Oosch in d'Häh" (part. 13687086)

⁶³ "Das Zeiserl= Zeisig weiß ich noch aus einem alten Kinderlied, das mir meine Mutter, Jahrgang 1913, vorgesungen hat... 's Zeiserl is krank..." (part. 13499023)

5.1.2.4) , current BAV non-standard terminology also focuses on birds of prey threatening live stock (cf. → *Buteo buteo*, → *Falco tinnunculus*, → *Accipiter gentilis*), large birds relevant in wildfowling (cf. e.g. → *Halbente*, → *Halbvogel*, → *Dreiviertelsente*, → *Garrulus glandarius*) and birds representing potential threats to (fruit) crops (e.g. → *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*). In contrast, active NSBN vocabulary mentioned by English participants is dominated by terms of endearment reserved for small song birds (→ *Jenny wren*, → *Peggy dishwasher*, tits, robins, warblers). Since the observed differences in perceptual distribution cannot be explained by significant proportional differences regarding the agricultural use of rural areas and/or dependent zoological factors, the current semantic differences in actively used NSBNs appear to be rooted in an alleged cultural discrepancy between BAV ("birds as part of rural everyday life") and English attitudes ("birds as aesthetic or poetic contributions to nature") towards the subject of avifaunal wildlife.

5.2.2.5 Sociolinguistic factors

5.2.2.5.1 Gender

Contrary to expectations (cf. 4.51), the gender distribution is not dominated by male participants but percentages are approximately even. This applies both for BAV and English survey results:

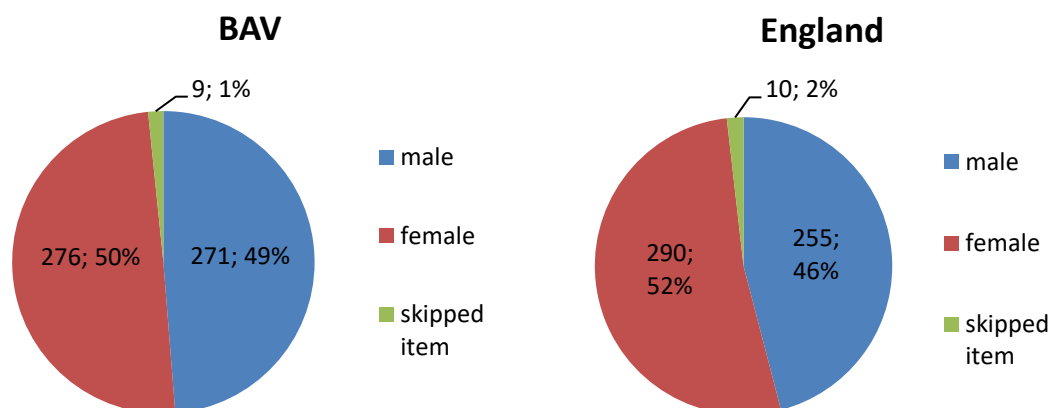


Fig. 26: gender distribution

The figures might indicate that ornithology in the 21st century is no longer a male domain, although the outcome may also have been influenced by the seed sampling frame including

primary school teachers⁶⁴ and/or factors related to interferences in terms of observer's paradox and the author's gender (cf. 4.4.4.3, footnote 49). For gender related self-assessed distribution of dialect use, cf. 5.2.2.6.3, Figs. 35-36.

5.2.2.5.2 Age distribution

An overview of the total numbers of participants' years of birth shows the following results:

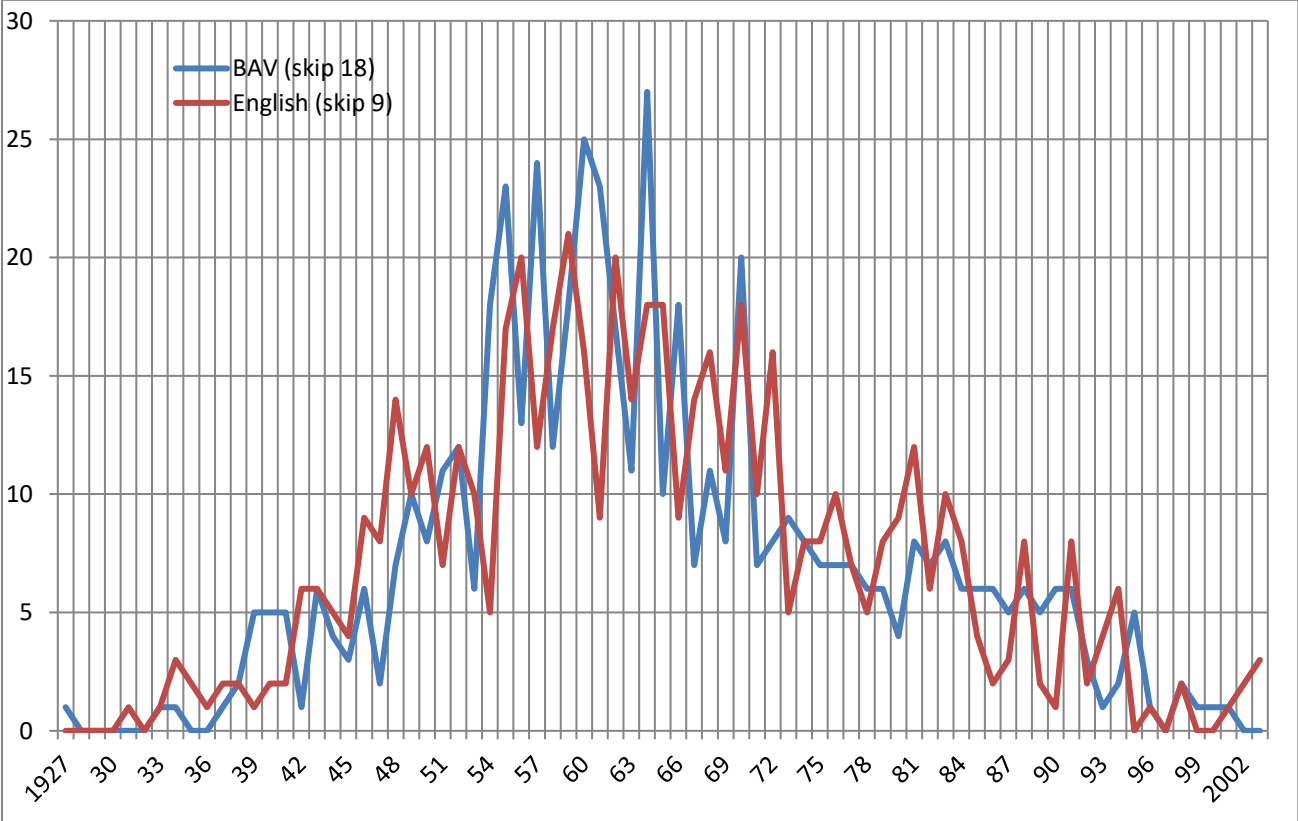


Fig. 27: age distribution in comparison – raw data

A proportional categorization demonstrates an obvious dominance of age groups 2 and 4:

⁶⁴ Department for Education statistics show that in 2016 less than 15% of British, BAV and Austrian primary school teachers were male (www.gov.uk; www.km.bayern.de; https://bildung.bmbwf.gv.at).

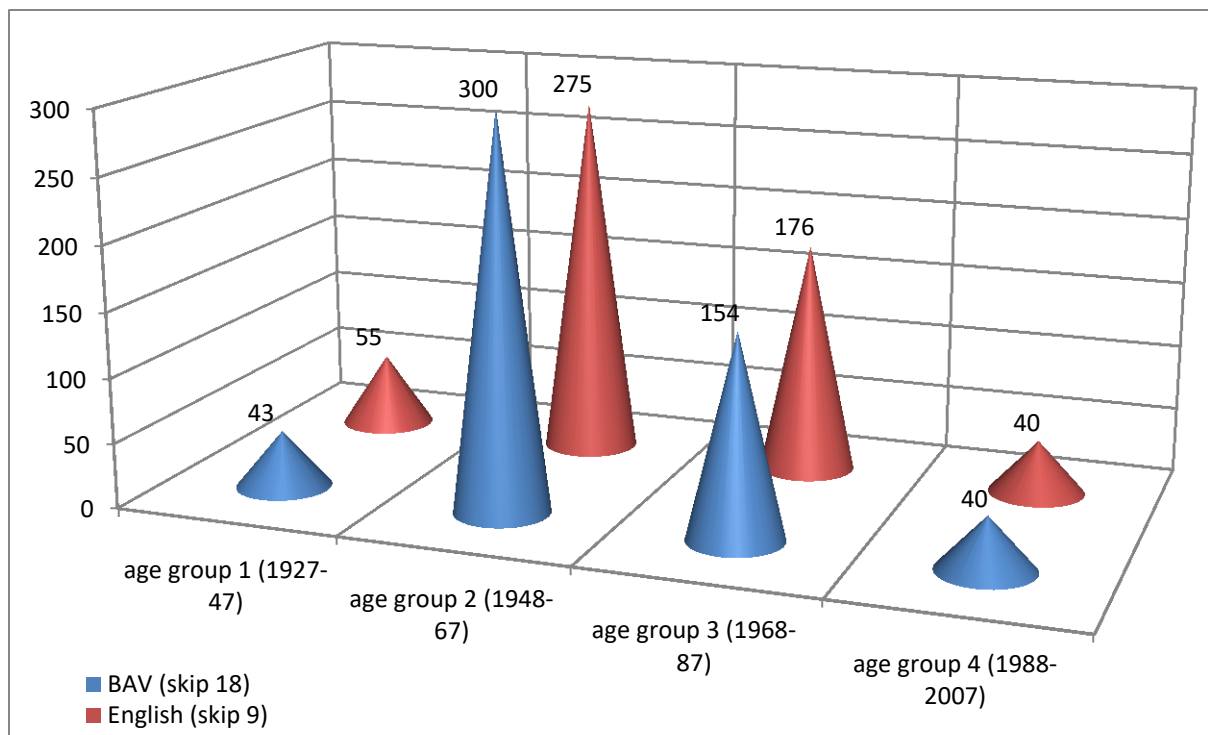


Fig. 28: age group distribution

It has to be assumed that relatively low participation numbers in age group 1 are based on an alleged age-related lack of internet proficiency and consequently poor accessibility by means of an electronic survey. Roughly 30% of age group 1 surveys have been completed either with personal/telephonic support by the author, or the assistance of participants' younger relatives or friends. The instances applying to the latter procedure have only occasionally been brought to the author's attention so that the percentage of assisted survey completion may have been considerably higher. Other factors influencing the comparatively low number of age group 1 participants might depend on physical and psychological factors⁶⁵ as well as the assumption that social activities of citizens aged 85+ for the most part no longer involve active membership in the sampling frame's target societies. Although age group 1 participants seem to represent the most promising candidates in terms of focus group criteria and basilectal competence, relatively low participation numbers compared to age groups 2 and 3 are most likely dependent on the outlined social and physical factors. However, the fact that a total of 98 contributors aged 75-85 have been

⁶⁵ "(...) sorry the memory is declining" (part. 13830878, born 1943); "Mein Vater (Jahrgang 1923) hätte Ihnen sicher weiterhelfen können, aber er ist letztes Jahr verstorben" 'My father (born in 1923) would have been able to help you but he passed away last year' (via e-mail; 14 June 17).

reached by a digital survey clearly points toward an ongoing change in the established conception that senior citizens do not form a part of the "digitised world".

English and BAV numbers of participants both display a peak in age groups 2 and 3 with numbers decreasing considerably in age group 4. Possible reasons for this development include the following observations and related assumptions:

- a) Although this project does not include scientific data on the age structure of the addressed clubs and societies, the author's purely subjective impression gained in the course of interaction with the heads of target group organisations 1-4 (cf. 4.4.3.2) suggested that the average age of target organisations' heads and members correlates approximately with the age group peak outlined in the survey results. While this observation may be purely coincidental, it could imply that younger people up to 30 years of age are currently less likely to form a part of the traditional structures of the societies considered in this study.
- b) While there is no statistical backup for potential demographic dynamics as suggested in a), a sociolinguistic approach might be more eligible to explain the conspicuous peak in the survey's age structure results. If theories regarding the ideal focus group hold true (cf. 4.4.2), participants from age groups 2 and 3 seem to match at least one of the outlined focus group criteria better than younger participants. Whereas factors 1 (interest in subject⁶⁶) and 4 (dialect proficiency, cf. Figs. 35-36) prove to be evenly distributed independent of age group, factor 2 ("attachment figure factor") appears to be more relevant for participants born in the 1940s, 50s and early 1960s: At this point, results are best discussed from the viewpoint of an apparent time study. Assuming that NSBNs have almost exclusively passed on to younger generations in the form of oral tradition, older attachment figures can be regarded as the crucial factor to influence the level of the younger peers' lexical proficiency. Qualitative results suggest that attachment figures are more likely than not the participants' grandparents⁶⁷ so that in many cases the source informants of age group 2

⁶⁶ cf. Fig. 6 and column Q5 of survey results in *Appendix 1*

⁶⁷ as e.g. explicitly stated by parts. 13823668 (born 1945), 13588473 (born 1955), 13439156 (born 1961), 13497257 (born 1961), 13490268 (born 1966, grandfather born 1899), 13439302 (born 1968)

participants are likely to have been born or even reached adolescence before the year 1900 – a time when, according to SWAINSON’S or JÄCKEL’S numerous individual confirmations and comments, a high percentage of NSBNs were still in use. Even if attachment figures of age groups 2 and 3 are assumed to be only one generation their seniors, they are likely to have been born within the first two decades of the 20th century. Therefore, the linguistic background of attachment figures associated with age group 2 and 3 participants usually refers to a time predating the social supremacy of audio(visual) mass media and a related minor influence of standardised lexicon. In conclusion, it appears that the numerical dominance of participants from age groups 2 and 3 seems to correlate with an increased level of digital activity compared to age group 1 as well as a more applicable linguistic predisposition in terms of meeting focus group criteria when compared to age group 4 participants.

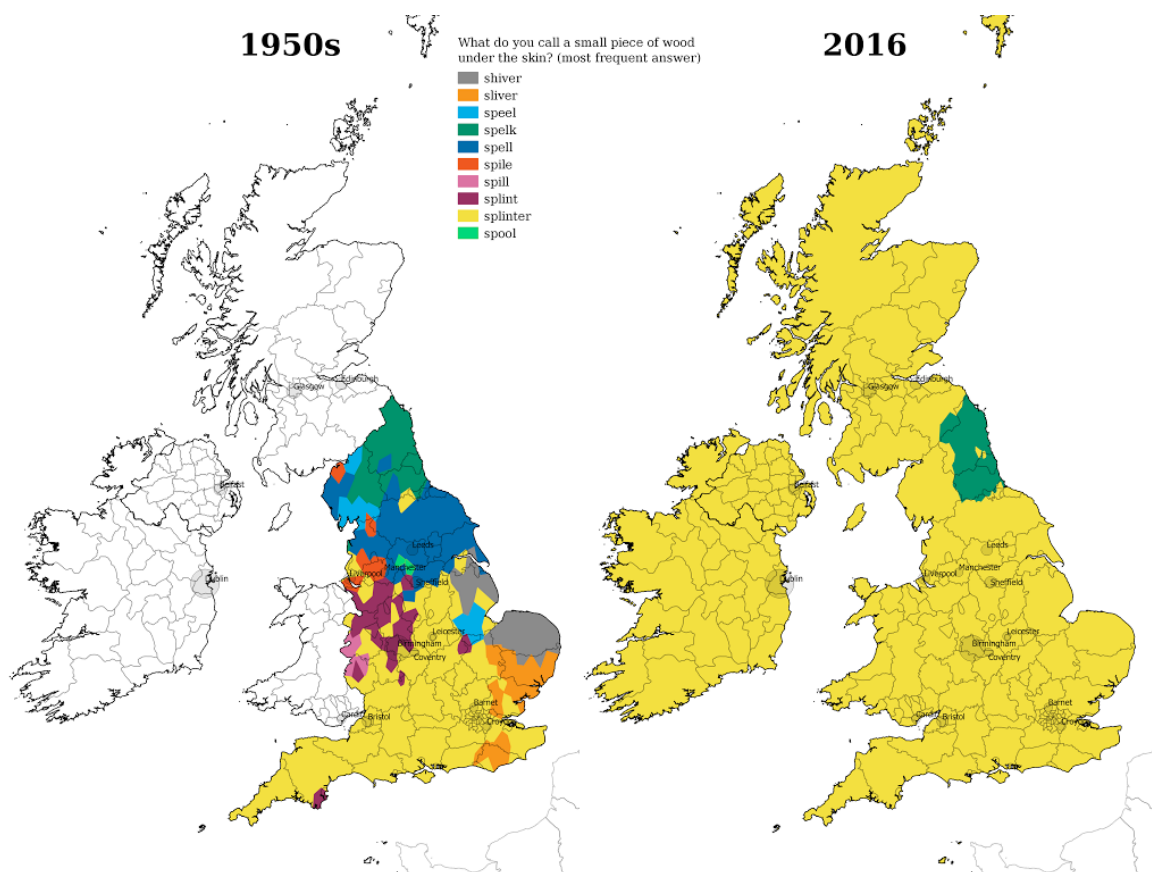


Fig. 29: Language geography *splinter* (source: <http://www.cam.ac.uk/sites/www.cam.ac.uk/files/splinter.jpg>. 21 May 2017)

The general decrease of dialect proficiency in younger generations (Fig. 29) seems to be mirrored in the underlying survey in terms of low participation numbers in age

group 4 as well as the decreasing amount of active vocabulary stated in response to questions 7 and 8 (cf. survey results columns Q7 & Q8 in *Appendix 1*).

5.2.2.6 Defining dialect and language attitude (questions 3 and 4)

Apart from a qualitatively assessed discrepancy in the semiotic perception of indigenous avifauna and the related semantic properties of currently used NSBNs (cf. 5.2.2.4), the subjective perception of the concept of dialect and dialect use seems to indicate the most striking linguistic difference between BAV and English participants. Questions 3 and 4 rely on the principles of perceptual dialectology, i.e. individual impressions and attitudes of non-linguists on the topic of language variation. In order to unfold their potential relevance, the participants' subjective assessments shall be evaluated against the results gained from questions 5-8; the latter indicating comparable levels of lexical performance regarding percentages of active use and passive perception of NSBNs in BAV and England (cf. 5.2.2.2 and 5.2.2.3).

5.2.2.6.1 Parent generation

The open question "Do/did your parents speak dialect? If so, which one?" (question 3) resulted in two fundamentally different assessments by BAV and English participants:

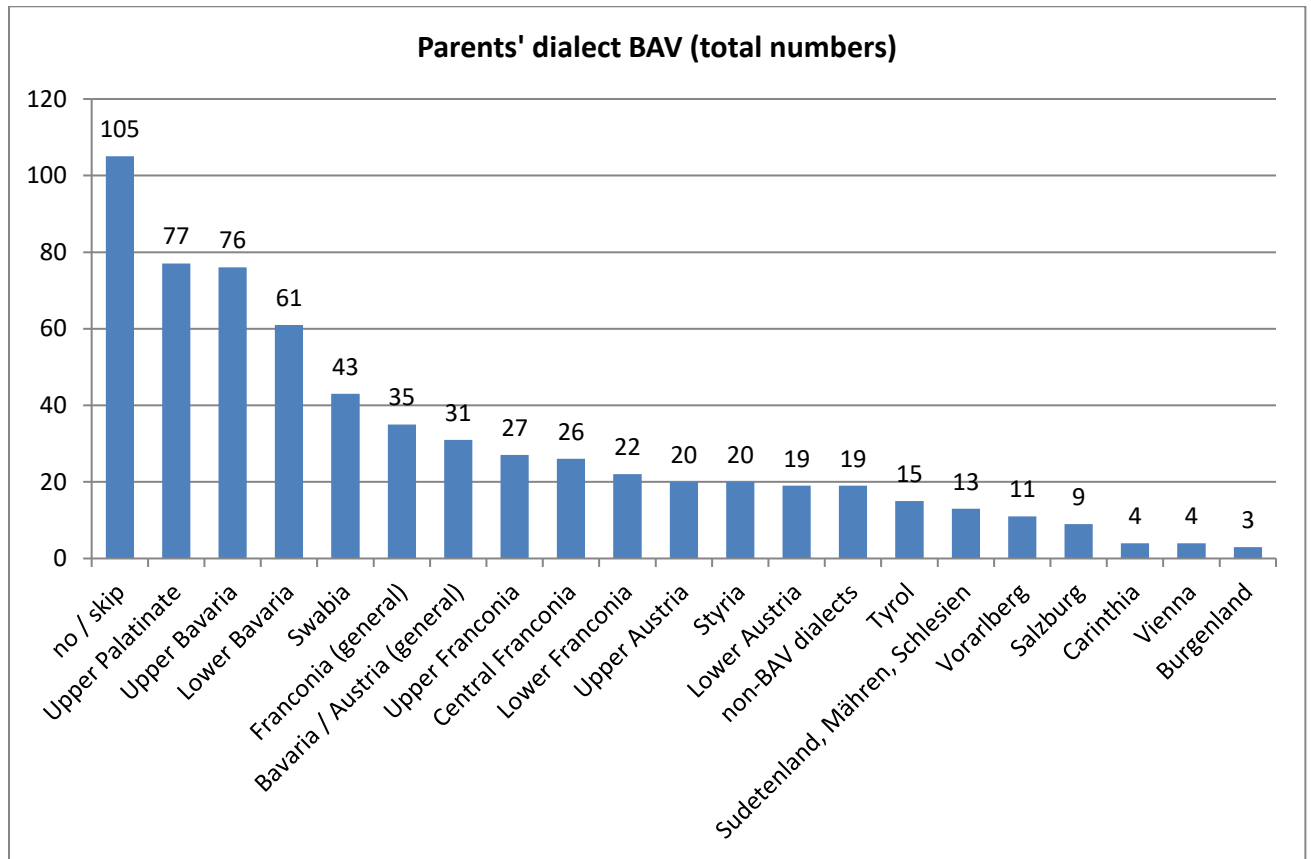


Fig. 30: results question 3 – parents' dialect BAV

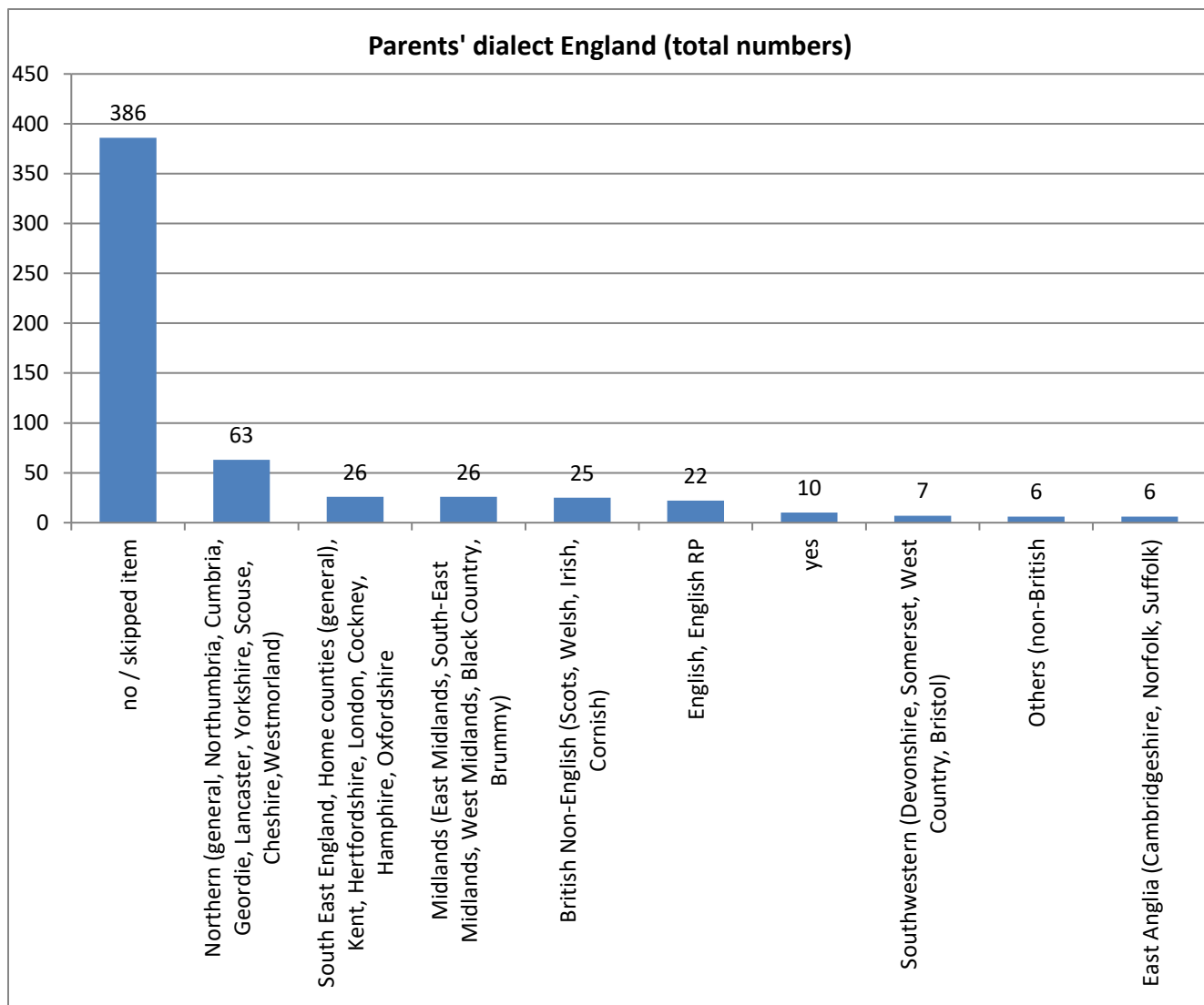


Fig. 31: results question 3 – parents' dialect England

Self-chosen definitions of dialect in England widely followed a linguistically tenable conception mainly in line with e.g. TRUDGILL'S model of isoglosses ("South East England", "Northern") complemented by city dialects (cf. Fig. 31 below). Very rarely, specifications seemed to indicate an awareness of formerly significant linguistic or political realities (e.g. "Kentish", "Potteries", "Westmorland").

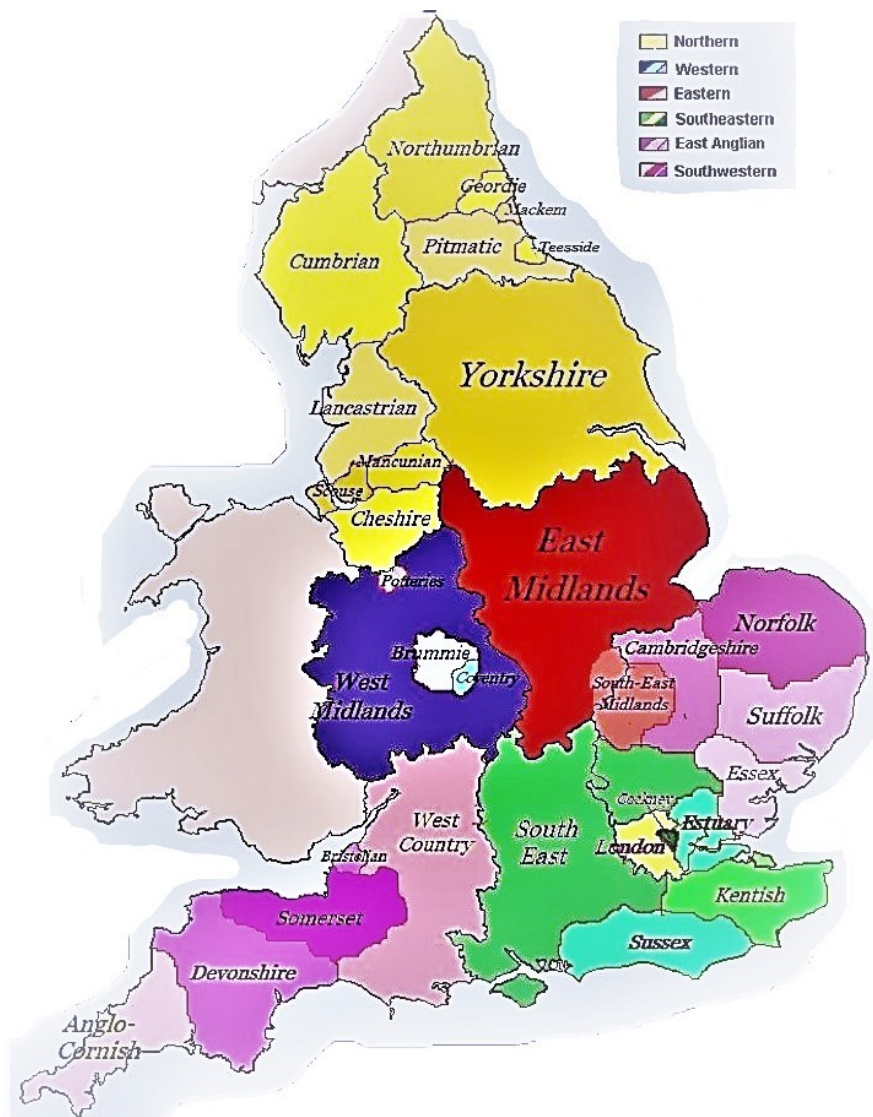


Fig. 32: dialects in England. Map based on a draft by Sima Brankov (<https://sblanguagemaps.wordpress.com/author/simabrankov>. 30 May 2016)

While dialectal denominations referring to South East England form less than 5% of English participants' answers, 11% classified their parents' language as a northern dialect (cf. "power structures" below). These numbers lose their significance against a total of **67%** of negative responses to question 3 (active negation or skipped item).

In sharp contrast, only **16%** of BAV participants stated that their parents were or had been non-dialect speakers.

Moreover, classifications attempted by BAV participants turned out to be considerably more heterogeneous and geographically restricted compared to English assessments. Even if generalizations such as *bairisch*, *fränkisch* or *schwäbisch* were used, these terms were often

complemented with small-scale specifications (e.g. "oberbairisch – Isental"; "fränkisch - Bayreuth"). A number of participants described their parents' dialects along the lines of (former) political borders, geographical landmarks and toponyms (e.g. "Salzkammergut", "ilmitzerisch", "Bayerwald", "Allgäu") - the term *österreichisch* ('Austrian') was only used three times in total. *Bairisch*, *bayerisch*, *baierisch* ('Bavarian') was used considerably more often (most likely due to a homonymy of political body (*Bayern*) and dialect denomination (*bairisch*); however, BAV participants also showed a prominent tendency of linguistic and cultural and/or political identification following the model of administrative units and city districts ("niederbairisch", "unterfränkisch", "steirisch", "regensburgerisch", "Nürnberg", "München", etc.):



Fig. 33: Bavarian districts and Austrian provinces

5.2.2.6.2 Participants

Self-evaluation of participants' own dialect use in question 4 complement the results of question 3 accordingly:

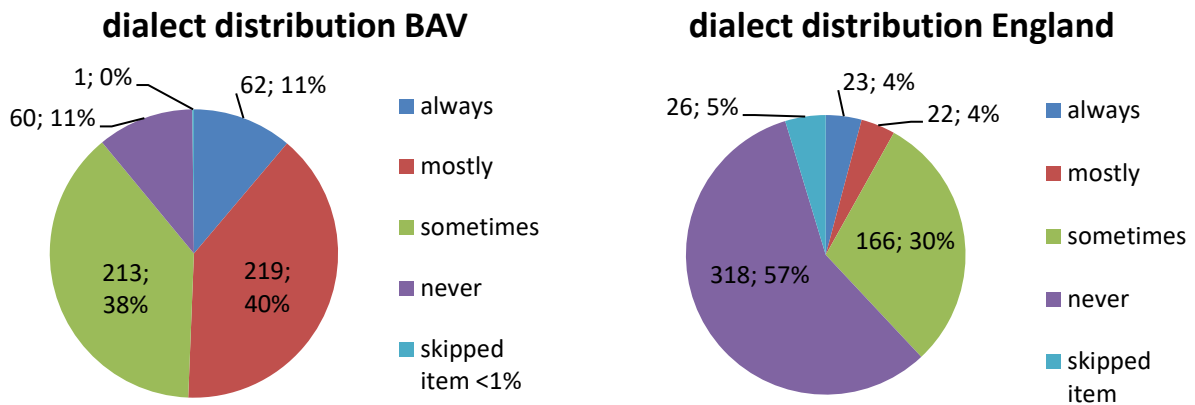


Fig. 34: results question 4 - current dialect use

While 89% of BAV participants assessed themselves as dialect users, only 13% of this total claimed to use dialect in any given social context ("always"). At 11% each, BAV results excluding dialectal diglossia ("always" and "never") are considerably lower than choices (consciously and unconsciously) involving a form of optional code switching ("mostly" and "sometimes"). These results express the perception of dialect use in BAV as a deliberate decision dependent on social context ("for example with family members or friends") as well as the self-attested capacity for speaking the standard variant.

5.2.2.6.3 Synopsis

A direct comparison of percentages from questions 3 and 4 shows that participants' assessment of their own dialect use exceeds their alleged capacity of the parent generation by 4% in BAV and in England⁶⁸. This idiosyncrasy seems to be based on the fact that 9% of English and 7% of BAV participants stated that while their parents did not speak dialect they themselves did (cf. Fig. 34). Although the number of dialect speakers generally seems to be decreasing from generation to generation (cf. Fig. 29), personal assessment of this survey's participants does not confirm this impression.

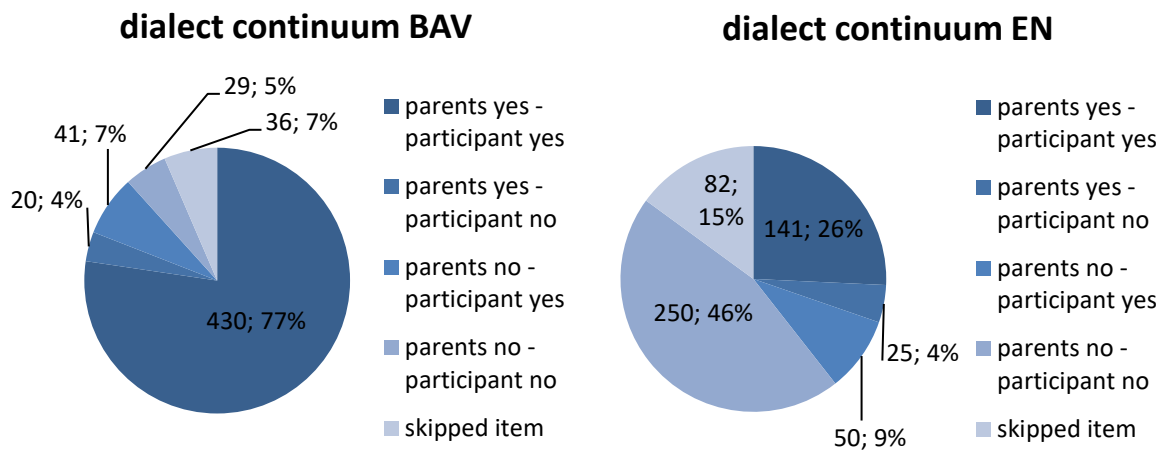


Fig. 35: synopsis answers questions 3 & 4

In addition, no gender or age-group dependent tendencies regarding the self-assessed level of dialect use can be deduced from a detailed analysis of answers to question 4:

⁶⁸ 89% (question 4 BAV) vs. 84% (question 3 BAV); 38% (question 4 England) vs. 33% (question 3 England)

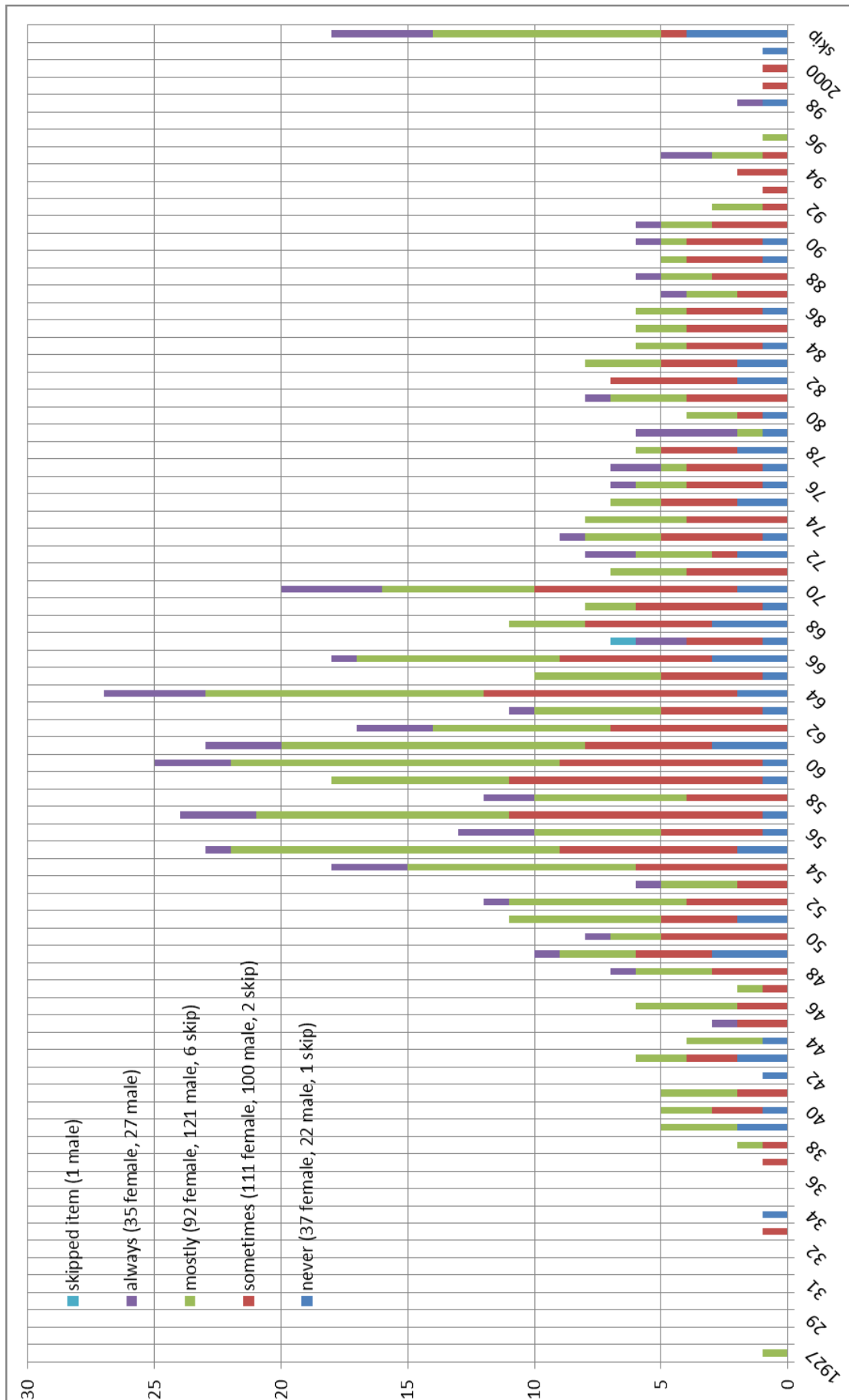


Fig. 36: dialect distribution BAV (results question 4 by year of birth)

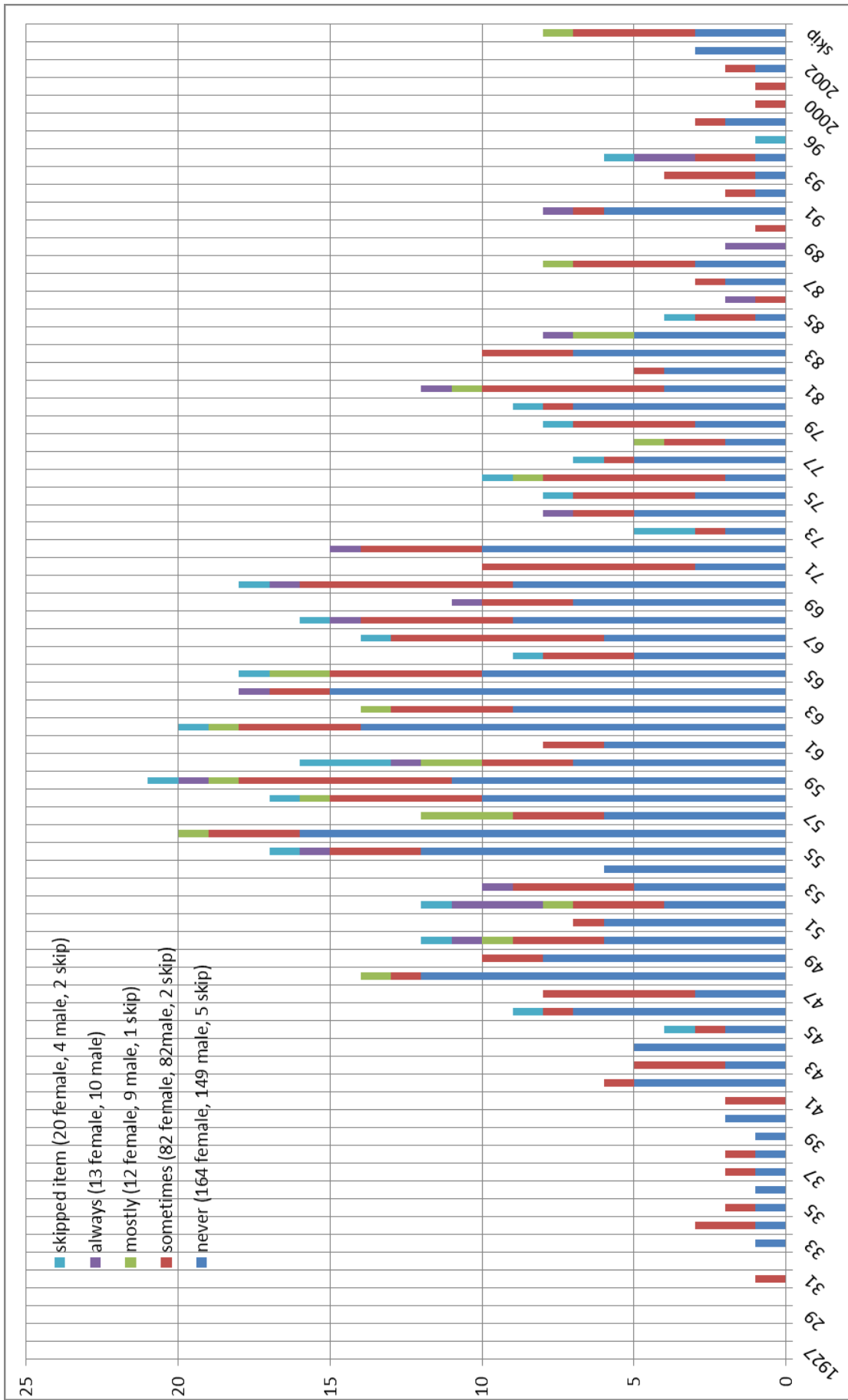


Fig. 37: dialect distribution England (results question 4 by year of birth)

From a linguistic point of view, all varieties of a language can be labelled as individual dialects. Therefore, concepts of one (standard) variety being considered "more valuable" or "better" than others⁶⁹ can solely exist in the social and psychological reality of the speaker (cf. e.g. WARDHAUGH: 28). LABOVIAN sociolinguistics conceives regular patterns as social-linguistic facts which represent a correlation between linguistic features and social factors (cf. PATEMAN: 59ff). Converted to the level of perceptual linguistics, the recurring patterns in self-assessment of BAV versus English participants suggests a fundamentally differing level of identification with the concept of dialect.

From a socio-cultural perspective, these differences in language attitude may be explained along the lines of concepts such as (political) power structures or social prestige, i.e. alleged inferiority/superiority of a variety. The fact that over 80% of BAV participants perceive their parents' as well as their own vernacular language at least partly as a form of dialect seems to be congruent with the concept of code choice as "a form of political expression, a move either to resist some other power, or to gain power, or to express solidarity" (WARDHAUGH: 103): While the political construction of a German nation is relatively young (first attempted in the merger of a multitude of individual administrative units by means of the German Confederation in 1815 and consolidated by the foundation of the German Empire in 1848/49), both Bavaria and Austria look back on a much more stable and persistent historical consciousness (cf. e.g. SPINDLER: 11ff). Quite contrary to the attempted 19th century endeavours towards unification, Bavaria joined Austria in the German War against Prussia in 1866 – a historical episode that has shaped the BAV self-perception to this day: People from the northern part of Germany are still commonly (even if humorously) referred to as *Preußen* 'Prussians' (by Bavarian speakers) or *Piefkes* (by Austrian speakers); equally, northern German dialects and Standard German is derogatively labelled as *Preußisch* 'Prussian' when directly compared to BAV varieties. It appears that (former) political power

⁶⁹ This phenomenon also occurs on the level of alleged dialectal hyponyms. BAV dialects such as the variety used in Burgenland, the Bavarian Forest or in Upper Palatinate are still considered inferior to other varieties (*Oberbairisch*, *Salzburgerisch*, etc.) by many BAV speakers – subjectively described as "ugly" or associated with a low level of intelligence and/or prosperity. These impressions are not to be explained by rational or gradable factors but exclusively dependent on social concepts of power and prestige. Upper Bavarian speakers are often prone to classifying the diphthongs [oʊ] and [eɪ] as unaesthetic sounds when used in low-prestige Northern Bavarian variants. As ESL learners, the same speakers are likely to rate the sound of the English language as euphonious or beautiful, notwithstanding the fact that the English language contains approximations of the above mentioned diphthongs (for details, cf. ZEHETNER 1982: 154).

structures still seem to play a remarkable part in terms of language or dialect attitude in Bavaria and Austria, whereas the situation in England has to be discussed from a completely opposing perspective: Received Pronunciation, also referred to as "The Queen's English" by some participants, still represents the variety with the highest social prestige from a national and international perspective. Consequently, current varieties from the south of England are generally not likely to be perceived as dialects (or even accents) at all. JOYCE argues that the general concept of *dialect* has become "an unfortunate term, carrying its own silent apology (...). The emergence of RP as the 'class' dialect of the south of England educated upper-middle class has in turn meant the close association of pronunciation with power, learning and authority, so much so that many have lived with the corrosive illusion that their own speech was somehow 'wrong' or 'ignorant' " (195; 200).

If the concept of *dialect* is still palpable in the English results of the underlying survey, it applies primarily to variants spoken in the north of England (cf. Fig. 31). This observation can probably be traced back to processes of regional and social identification that are deeply rooted in the national consciousness. Comparable to the BAV popular myth (comprising lederhosen, dirndl dresses, Oktoberfest, yodeling and beersteins), "what seems to have ensured the deep rooting and long-lasting nature of the [Northern English] image⁷⁰ is that it has been promoted by northerners as a robust and unashamed celebration of the North constructed in specific opposition to the idea of an effete, decadent and corrupt South. But at the same time it has been propounded by metropolitan Southern sophisticates as a way of dismissing the North as blighted, benighted and backward" (RICHARDS in RUSSELL: ix).

Overall results of questions 3 and 4 seem to suggest that identification with the concept of dialect depends on questions of language attitude shaped by historical, cultural and social realities more than on actually measurable linguistic criteria, i.e. the largely comparable BAV and English results of questions 5-8.

⁷⁰ "[The] popular composite image of the North of England (...) comprises cloth caps and whippets, clogs and shawls, brass bands, cobbled streets, tripe and black pudding, trouble at mill, Rugby League, Wigan Pier, George Formby and Gracie Fields, L. S. Lowry, Coronation Street and Andy Capp (...), the bracing air of the moors, the plain-speaking, commonsensical, down-to-earth folk and the concept of hard, honest graft (...)" (RICHARDS in RUSSELL: ix).

6 Outlook – ongoing productivity?

One of the most rewarding aspects of this study concerns the documentation of hitherto unrecorded NSBNs and contemporary novel lexemes (underlined in the OCC and index). Although especially 19th and early 20th century authors attempted a maximum lexicological coverage in their collections, claims of completeness have not been asserted: "To say that (...) [the publication] is complete, would be claiming too much for it, since with such a vast field open to research, both in literature and dialect, the possibilities of addition and correction are still very great" (SWANN: v). Due to a lack of methodological documentation it has to be assumed from 19th century authors' sparse comments that historical research was primarily based on individual local field work (i.e. not all areas of the geographical area of investigation were covered in equal detail) expanded by source research as well as contributions by more or less randomly selected experts. Since the interest-driven demands of the topic make it practically impossible to perform a representative study involving a defined proportion of the overall population, the general prerequisites of assessment have not undergone fundamental changes. The underlying online survey and its specific methodology, however, have hopefully allowed for an enhanced broad-range geographical coverage including increased chances of reaching out to the desired focus group.

Lexemes that apparently had not been recorded prior to this study have been tagged **ex** in the OCC. Some of these "novel" terms may well have been in existence during the 19th century but may either not have been published⁷¹ or collected within the framework of former fieldwork – the latter phenomenon presumably applying to locally restricted or passed down intra-family terms (cf. e.g. → *Flying nannygoat*, → *Clown finch*, → *Bluebell*, → *Sergeant Major*, → *Kasperlvogel*, → *Amsebuale*, → *Moar Sepp*, etc.). Other previously unrecorded NSBNs indicate actual novelty from their socio-cultural context (cf. e.g. → *Chiswick flyover*, → *Punky*, → *Popper*, → *Orange finch*).

A relatively recent development seems to be the creation and coinage of clippings (→ *Kez* = Kestrel) and, most notably, blends (cf. → *Mipit* = Meadow Pipit, → *Rouzel* = Ring Ouzel, →

⁷¹ It has to be assumed that a great number of amateur collections of NSBNs have not been preserved, and if so, have never been published. Some sources used in this project have only become accessible with the friendly help of local antiquarians and ornithologists (cf. *Appendix 2; Dießen Chronicles* provided by PROF. DR. THOMAS RAFF)

Gowk = Goshawk, etc.). Naturally, these new formations seem to have little in common with traditional dialectology since they are neither local nor provincial but used by young modern birders for quick electronic communication in internet forums and chatrooms⁷². However, these current phenomena seem to indicate that linguistic variation in NSBNs is not to be pronounced completely extinct but has adapted to environmental, technical and social change.

7 Conclusion

"The death knell of dialects has been sounded regularly since the late nineteenth century. There has undeniably been a certain standardisation of accent and grammar and a significant degree of 'lexical erosion', with distinctive local vocabularies proving the most fragile linguistic component in the face of nationalising forces". RUSSELL'S (112) comment seems to correspond well with the results of the underlying study. If only roughly 10% of a once flourishing word-field are still being actively used or familiar to (self-proclaimed) experts on the subject, the lexical decrease of traditional (orally transmitted) NSBNs is undeniable and will more than likely eventually become extinct with today's generation of 50-70 year olds.

The few outlasting NSBNs seem to depend on reinforcement either through medial conservation (England) or immediate practical relevance (BAV) (cf. 5.2.2.4). Approximately comparable percentages regarding actively used or passively understood vocabulary strongly indicate that deviating perceptions in terms of language attitude (wide negation of the concept of dialect in England vs. mostly positive attitude in BAV) have not influenced the level of dialectal lexical proficiency.

Except for minor presumably culturally induced idiosyncrasies (cf. 5.2.2.4), the comparison of English and BAV NSBNs generally highlights more parallel structures than deviations regarding both morphological and semantic features of the word field. While common semantic features may partly rely on processes of universal semiotic perception, comparable morphological and etymological structures indicate persisting linguistic ties between the two long separated varieties of West Germanic origin. Although distribution and use of NSBNs

⁷² cf. e.g. <https://www.birdforum.net/showthread.php?t=78471>. 21 June 2018

has been dwindling continuously since the early 19th century and currently seems to be on the verge of vanishing, the conservative nature of English and BAV dialects preserved their common linguistic heritage for many centuries.

This work hopes to live up to the demands of meeting a research desideratum by providing a bilingual comparative overview including a survey on current lexical use.

8 OCC (Onomastic Comparative Corpus)

8.1 Tables

Abbreviations used in the OCC:

dim.	(diminutive)
f	(feminine)
Lat.	(Latin)
m	(masculine)
MHG	(Middle High German)
MLG	(Middle Low German)
ME	(Middle English)
n	(neutrum)
obs.	(obsolete)
OHG	(Old High German)
OE	(Old English)
pl.	(plural)
poet.	(poetic)
RSPB	(Royal Society for the Protection of Birds)
suff.	(suffix)
Scot.	(Scottish - as opposed to Scots dialect)

Since most NSBNs included in the OCC can be found in more than three of the quoted sources including further spelling and pronunciation variants (cf. 3.2e), authorship has only been specified in cases of alleged uniqueness or if the source provides additional individual information.

Active vocabulary (cf. 5.2.2.4) and NSBNs that have been part of the online questionnaire have been underlined.

For organization of the following tables regarding semantic and morphological aspects, cf. 4.3.4.

All images from <https://www.rspb.org.uk/>

Gavia stellata (PONTOPPIDAN 1763)



Sterntaucher			Red-throated diver		
Smallest of the <i>Gaviiformes</i> , approximately the size of a mallard. Regular migrant/winter guest (cf. WÜST: 51) in southern Germany and Austria; very noticeable due to its colouring and voice, therefore one of the few sea birds included in this collection. The scarcity of BAV non-standard terms is congruent with the species' relatively rare appearance and consequent lack of recognition.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Cacara (GREENHALGH: 3869 ⁷³) Loon/Loom/Lune (GREENHALGH: 3878; SWAINSON: 214)	SM S SM S B	< Old Norse <i>lóm-r</i> (OED); of obscure origin; may simply represent an echoic rendition of the birds' characteristic call or mean 'stupid, clumsy' (cf. Swedish/Dutch <i>lom</i> 'hard of hearing', cf 'dumb'); loons move awkwardly on land and are easy to catch (cf. <i>cobble/wobble</i> ; also: "drunk as an auk", cf. <i>Arran Ake</i>)
Rothkehliger Seetaucher	En A H B	'red-throated sea/lake diver'	Mag loon (SWAINSON: 214)	En A S	i.e. magpie loon (→colouring)

⁷³ GREENHALGH and REEDMAN are solely available in the form of an e-book without page numbers. The author uses kindle® position marks instead.

<p>(WIEDEMANN: 211) Gesprengelter Taucher (REUSS: 392) Tauchergans (GLÜCK⁷⁴ in TEUFELBAUER: 35)</p>	<p>En A B En A B</p>	<p>'pied diver'; BAV voiced velar plosive [g] in contrast to Standard German [k] 'diver goose'</p>	<p>Speckled diver/loon (SWAINSON: 214) Silver grebe (SWAINSON: 214)</p>	<p>En A B S En A</p>	<p>supposedly belonging to the grebe family</p>
			<p>Cobble (GREENHALGH: 3878; SWAINSON: 214) Naff(e) (LITTLETON 1678 in GREENHALGH: 3886) Sprat borer/loon (SWAINSON: 214) Spratoon (SWAINSON: 214)</p>	<p>SM B SM B Ex/En B/ S SM B S</p>	<p>=to wobble, cf. <i>Loon</i> cf. <i>affy</i> 'trusting, confiding', cf. "easy to catch"; <i>an affy</i> changed to <i>naffy</i> by rebracketing; feeding habit (= fish piercer) contraction of sprat loon</p>

⁷⁴ GLÜCK, H. (1894): "Die Vogelwelt des Praters" in *Mittheilungen der Section für Naturkunde des Ö. T.-C. 1-4: 1-11.*

<p>Nordseetaucher (WIEDEMANN: 211; JÄCKEL 1891:351) Nordischer Seetaucher (WÜST: 51)</p>	<p>En H B En H B</p>	<p>'North(ern) Sea diver' referring vaguely to the bird's assumed habitat; in sharp contrast to the precise definition of core habitat area in <i>Arran Ake</i></p>	<p>Arran Ake (GREENHALGH: pos. 3869)</p>	<p>En H S</p>	<p>although <i>Gavia stellata</i> breeds on Arran Island (Scotland, west of Glasgow, cf. CASSELS, J.: <i>Arran Bird Atlas 2007-2012</i>) its habitat is not restricted to the small island (cf. SHARROCK⁷⁵: 31) <i>Arran</i> more likely represents an Anglicization/folk etymology of Gaelic <i>*aranag</i> (→ <i>Gavia immer</i>); <i>ake</i> = <i>alk</i> = <i>auk</i>⁷⁶ = <i>hawk</i> (cf. <i>Gavia immer</i>. GREENHALGH: 3869); "except in the proverb 'drunk as an auk' (...), this word has in the meantime died out as a folk-name, doubtless being confused with <i>hawk</i>, which in ordinary speech often loses its aitch" (LOCKWOOD: 25); origin most likely continuation of Old Norse <i>álka</i> ('neck'? cf. LOCKWOOD: 25); from Proto-Germanic <i>*allakō</i>, <i>*allō</i> ('sea-bird'), from Proto-Indo-European <i>*h₁el-</i> ('a kind of bird'); probably also an onomatopoeic reference to the birds' squawking flight call</p>

⁷⁵ SHARROCK, J. T. R. (2010): *The Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland*. London

⁷⁶ *auk* (contemporary meaning): "Any bird of the family Alcidæ of diving birds, (...) inhabiting mainly the colder parts of the northern oceans and characterized by short wings, tail, and legs, and webbed feet. The auks include the guillemot, puffin, razor-bill, little auk, and the extinct and flightless great auk" (OED).

Gavia arctica (LINNAEUS 1758)



Prachttaucher

Black-throated diver

Compared to the Red-throated diver, Black-throated divers are more common winter guests in the south of Germany and Austria. Relatively scarce in the UK; LOCKWOOD and WESTELL list no vernacular names for *Gavia arctica*: "It is doubtful if this species was ever prominent enough in our latitudes to acquire an English folk-name of its own" (LOCKWOOD:32). Other English authors also list relatively few names compared to the following water birds.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Schnurrigans (JÄCKEL 1891: 350)	En S A	'purr goose': in addition to producing the signature <i>loon</i> calls, this species is able to utter a "purring" call ⁷⁹ ; <i>-gans</i> 'goose': misinterpretation of zool. family	Lumme (SWAINSON: 214)	SM S	alt. form of 'loom/loon' (→ Red-throated diver); cf. Standard German (<i>Trottel</i>) <i>lumme</i> , a northern sea bird
Meerhorn (Dießen Chronicles 1790 ⁷⁷ ; SCHOBER p. 86 ⁷⁸)	Ex S H	<i>Meer-</i> 'sea': supposed provenience; <i>-horn</i> → voice			

⁷⁷ cf. Appendix

⁷⁸ SCHOBER, J. J. (1913): "Die Vogelarten am Ammersee". Landsperger Geschichtsblätter 12: 86-87

⁷⁹ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/384040>. September 7, 2017

Weißzehiger Seetaucher (WÜST p. 54) Schwarzkehliger (See)taucher (KOCH: 361; REUSS: 392)	En A H B	most likely "book names"	Speckled loon (SWAINSON: 214; GREENHALGH: 3909) Lesser imber (SWAINSON: 214; GREENHALGH: 3909)	En A S	scaly plumage of pre-adult bird alternative form of <i>ember/emmer</i> <i>goose</i> ; < Norwegian <i>emmer(-gaas)</i> ⁸⁰ , perhaps so called from its appearing on the coast during the <i>ember days</i> before Christmas ⁸¹
	En A H B			Ex A B	
			Herring bar (GREENOAK: 17, Sussex)	Ex B	feeding habits, cf. <i>Sprat borer</i> (Red-throated diver)
Polar(see)taucher (WÜST: 54; JÄCKEL 1891: 350) Meertaucher (WÜST: 54)	En H B	Awareness of actual habitat (cf. <i>Gavia arctica</i>); probably translation of scientific name	Northern dou(c)ker (SWAINSON: 214; GREENHALGH: 3909)	Ex H B	= Northern diver, cf. <i>doucker</i> (→ <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)
	En H B				

⁸⁰ "ember, n.3." from OE *ymbren-dagas* 'recurring days' (OED)

⁸¹ "Ember Days: the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, following the first Sunday of Lent, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the 14th of September, and the 13th of December. Advent Ember Days: the four weeks before Christmas beginning on St. Andrews Day (30 November). These days are fasting days, and it may be that the Church and populace classed these birds as fish so that they could eat meat without upsetting their Faith" (GREENHALGH: 3939).

Gavia immer (BRÜNNICH 1764)



Eistaucher

Great northern diver

A European winter guest; relatively rare in BAV and AUS with corresponding low number of vernacular names. Its call is the most characteristic of all loon calls and often used in film and radio plays for dramatic effect. The idiosyncrasy of *Gavia immer's* call is, however, not mirrored in any of the German names. WÜST provides a possible explanation: "Bemerkenswerterweise beginnt die Geschichte der Feldornithologie des Eistauchers in Bayern erst 1950. Alle früheren Daten geben erbeutete Tiere an⁸²" (58). If the species was hardly known before the second half of the 20th century, the calls were probably not connected to the bird, if to any bird at all – loon calls being audible at a great distance.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Schnurrigans (PAULA SCHRANK: 233)	En S A	probably a confusion with → <i>Gavia arctica</i> ; not related to the bird's characteristic "loon" call	Loon/Loom (SWAINSON p. 213) Carara (LOCKWOOD: 39; GREENHALGH: 3869) Naak (LOCKWOOD: 107)	SM S SM S SM S	cf. → <i>Gavia stellata</i> and all other divers cf. <i>Cacara</i> → <i>Gavia stellata</i> probably a case of rebracketing of "an auk", cf. <i>Naffe</i> → <i>Gavia stellata</i> cf. also <i>Aak</i> (part. 13449946, Orkney)

⁸² translation: Surprisingly, there are no records of field ornithology related to the Great northern diver before 1950. Earlier data refers exclusively to shot or captured specimens.

			<p>Arran Hawk (LOCKWOOD: 24; GREENHALGH: 3869)</p> <p>Allan Hawk; Hollan Hawk, Oilan Hawk (GREENHALGH: 3917)</p>	<p>En S</p> <p>En S B</p>	<p>cf. <i>Gavia stellata</i> (→ <i>Arran Ake</i>): "lost Gaelic <i>*aranag</i>, the diminutive of <i>*arana</i>, an echoic formation comparable to synonymous <i>Carara</i>. The present form appears further corrupted in <i>Allan Hawk</i>, i.e. through association with the local Skua name <i>Allan</i>, whence by another corruption <i>Holland Hawk</i>" (LOCKWOOD: 23f). Also <i>Arran Naak/Nauk</i> (GREENHALGH: 3869)</p> <p>"possibly to do with <i>Hollantide</i> or <i>All-Hallowtide</i> (...), the date⁸³ on which they are due in some areas" (GREENHALGH :3869); cf. <i>Ember Goose</i> (<i>Gavia arctica</i>); <i>Allan Hawk</i> and variations might be no more than corruptions of <i>Arran Hawk</i> (cf. above, LOCKWOOD: 23f)</p>
<p>Schwarzköpfiger Seetaucher (KOCH 1816: 360)</p>	<p>En A B</p>	<p>'black headed lake diver'; likely a "book name" coined by KOCH</p>	<p>Great doucker (SWAINSON p. 213)</p> <p>Sprat loon (GREENHALGH: 3961)</p> <p>Gunner (GREENHALGH: 3946; SWAINSON: 213)</p>	<p>Ex A B</p> <p>En B S</p> <p>SM B O</p>	<p>as big as a domestic goose; for <i>doucker</i>, cf. <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i></p> <p>cf. → <i>Gavia stellata</i></p> <p>of obscure origin, most likely from diving motion, "gunning" into and from water surface. According to GREENHALGH probably a "feminine pet name, from the Old Norse <i>Gunnhildre/ ME Gunne</i>"(3953)</p>

⁸³ All-Hallows Day, Halloween (31st of October)

			<p>Cobble (SWAINSON: 213)</p> <p>Immer/Ammer/Emmer/Ember (goose) (SWANN: 6; SWAINSON: 213; Scotland)</p> <p>Rain goose, Immer/Imber Diver (GREENHALGH : 3953)</p>	<p>SM B</p> <p>En (Ex) B A</p> <p>En B A</p>	<p>maybe from <i>cobbel</i> 'a fool, stupid' (EDD IV: 185, 1570). The birds are not shy and therefore easy to catch = stupid</p> <p>cf. <i>Gavia arctica</i></p> <p><i>immer/imber</i> probably a variant of <i>ember</i>; maybe referring to Latin <i>imber</i> 'rain'. "The bird has the habit of being noisy before rain" (GREENHALGH: 3953)</p>
<p>Eisseetaucher (WIEDEMANN: 210; JÄCKEL 1891: 351)</p> <p>Haldenente (JÄCKEL 1891: 350)</p>	<p>En H B</p> <p>En H A</p>	<p>winter guest, dives in half-frozen lakes</p> <p>a name from the Lake Constance area, refers to habitat "Halde" (here: 'precipice' or 'deep water area', the birds' hunting grounds); used for various water birds, e.g. <i>Anas strepera</i> (EBERLIN⁸⁴: 58) and <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (BERTAU I: 199)</p>			

⁸⁴ EBERLIN, PHILIPP.1798. *Neue Kronik der Kais. Kön. V. Oestr. Stadt Konstanz am Bodensee. Zweite vermehrte Auflage*. Konstanz: Lüdolf

Gavia immer (BRÜNNICH 1764)



Eistaucher

Great northern diver

A European winter guest; relatively rare in BAV and AUS with corresponding low number of vernacular names. Its call is the most characteristic of all loon calls and often used in film and radio plays for dramatic effect. The idiosyncrasy of *Gavia immer's* call is, however, not mirrored in any of the German names. WÜST provides a possible explanation: "Bemerkenswerterweise beginnt die Geschichte der Feldornithologie des Eistauchers in Bayern erst 1950. Alle früheren Daten geben erbeutete Tiere an⁸⁵" (58). If the species was hardly known before the second half of the 20th century, the calls were probably not connected to the bird, if to any bird at all – loon calls being audible at a great distance.

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⁸⁵ translation: Surprisingly, there are no records of field ornithology related to the Great northern diver before 1950. Earlier data refers exclusively to shot or captured specimens.

			<p>Arran Hawk (LOCKWOOD: 24; GREENHALGH: 3869)</p> <p>Allan Hawk; Hollan Hawk, Oilan Hawk (GREENHALGH: 3917)</p>	<p>En S</p> <p>En S B</p>	<p>cf. <i>Gavia stellata</i> (→ <i>Arran Ake</i>): "lost Gaelic *<i>aranag</i>, the diminutive of *<i>arana</i>, an echoic formation comparable to synonymous <i>Carara</i>. The present form appears further corrupted in <i>Allan Hawk</i>, i.e. through association with the local Skua name <i>Allan</i>, whence by another corruption <i>Holland Hawk</i>" (LOCKWOOD: 23f). Also Arran Naak/Nauk (GREENHALGH: 3869)</p> <p>"possibly to do with Hollantide or All-Hallowtide (...), the date⁸⁶ on which they are due in some areas" (GREENHALGH :3869); cf. <i>Ember Goose</i> (<i>Gavia arctica</i>); <i>Allan Hawk</i> and variations might be no more than corruptions of <i>Arran Hawk</i> (cf. above, LOCKWOOD: 23f)</p>
<p>Schwarzköpfiger Seetaucher (KOCH 1816: 360)</p>	<p>En A B</p>	<p>'black headed lake diver'; likely a "book name" coined by KOCH</p>	<p>Great doucker (SWAINSON p. 213)</p> <p>Sprat loon (GREENHALGH: 3961)</p> <p>Gunner (GREENHALGH: 3946; SWAINSON: 213)</p>	<p>Ex A B</p> <p>En B S</p> <p>SM B O</p>	<p>as big as a domestic goose; for <i>doucker</i>, cf. <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i></p> <p>cf. → <i>Gavia stellata</i></p> <p>of obscure origin, most likely from diving motion, "gunning" into and from water surface. According to GREENHALGH probably a "feminine pet name, from the Old Norse <i>Gunnhildre/ ME Gunne</i>"(3953)</p>

⁸⁶ All-Hallows Day, Halloween (31st of October)

			<p>Cobble (SWAINSON: 213)</p> <p>Immer/Ammer/Emmer/Ember (goose) (SWANN: 6; SWAINSON: 213; Scotland)</p> <p>Rain goose, Immer/Imber Diver (GREENHALGH : 3953)</p>	<p>SM B</p> <p>En (Ex) B A</p> <p>En B A</p>	<p>maybe from <i>cobbel</i> 'a fool, stupid' (EDD IV: 185, 1570). The birds are not shy and therefore easy to catch = stupid</p> <p>cf. <i>Gavia arctica</i></p> <p><i>immer/imber</i> probably a variant of <i>ember</i>; maybe referring to Latin <i>imber</i> 'rain'. "The bird has the habit of being noisy before rain" (GREENHALGH: 3953)</p>
<p>Eisseetaucher (WIEDEMANN: 210; JÄCKEL 1891: 351)</p> <p>Haldenente (JÄCKEL 1891: 350)</p>	<p>En H B</p> <p>En H A</p>	<p>winter guest, dives in half-frozen lakes</p> <p>a name from the Lake Constance area, refers to habitat "Halde" (here: 'precipice' or 'deep water area', the birds' hunting grounds); used for various water birds, e.g. <i>Anas strepera</i> (EBERLIN⁸⁷: 58) and <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (BERTAU I: 199)</p>			

⁸⁷ EBERLIN, PHILIPP.1798. *Neue Kronik der Kais. Kön. V. Oestr. Stadt Konstanz am Bodensee. Zweite vermehrte Auflage*. Konstanz: Lüdolf

Podiceps cristatus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Haubentaucher

Great crested grebe

Due to its conspicuous head plumage a popular member of the *Podicipediformes*. In the 19th century, the birds' skin and breast feathers were used as a fur substitute in ladies' fashion; its head plumes were used for hat decorations. By 1860, the great crested grebe was nearly extinct in Britain and Ireland. From the protests against this trade the R.S.P.B. was formed⁸⁸.

Approximately since the 1980s⁸⁹, *Haubentaucher* has been in use as a modern Bavarian derogative term for a slow, clumsy and/or foolish person. It is most likely not related to the bird (which is neither known for its clumsiness nor for the mentioned character traits) but the literal translation of the compound as such: 'someone who dives with a hat on'.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Rakau Ruk (JÄCKEL 1891: 348)	SM S SM S	one of the few cases where a bird's call has been phonetically transferred more than adequately without an English equivalent. Especially the uvular fricative [ʁ] is clearly identifiable ⁹⁰ .			

⁸⁸ for details cf. <https://ww2.rspb.org.uk/about-the-rspb/about-us/our-history>. 20 September 2017

⁸⁹ The term was not included in the standard reference work *Bayrisch-Österreichisches Schimpfwörterbuch* by R. AMAN, published in 1975.

⁹⁰ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/368016>. 21 September 2017

<p>Langhals Langhalsige Ente Langkragen (JÄCKEL 1891: 348; GENGLER: 324)</p> <p>(Landkragen (KOCH 1840: 30))</p>	<p>Ex A En A Ex A</p>	<p>'long neck' 'long-necked duck'; BAV <i>Kragen</i> = Standard German <i>Hals</i> 'neck'</p> <p>(lit. translation 'land-neck'; very likely an erroneous transcription of <i>Langkragen</i>) A phonetical misinterpretation of dialectal ['lan̩'groŋ] as an alleged consonant cluster [nd] by Koch seems possible</p>	<p>(Grey) loon Ash-coloured loon (SWAINSON: 215) Ash-coloured swan (SWANN: 8)</p>	<p>En A En A En A</p>	<p>cf. other divers; although the characteristically sustained "loon" call calls is missing in the vocal repertoire of <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>; therefore probably only associated with loons/divers for reasons of physical resemblance and/or behavioral patterns; adult birds in winter plumage and juvenile specimens are completely grey; so are juvenile swans.</p>
<p>Kronenlappentaucher (JÄCKEL 1855: 330)</p> <p>Latschentaucher (GENGLER: 324)</p> <p><u>Duckanterl</u> (13493914; 13497347; 13527074; 13549834; 13492650; 13699013)</p>	<p>En A B En A B SMd A B</p>	<p><i>Krone</i> 'crown' cf. crest; instead of webbed feet, the birds have <i>Lappen</i> 'skin flaps' attached to their feet</p> <p><i>Latschen-</i> 'big feet', likely a corruption or folk etymology of <i>Lappen-</i></p> <p>usually associated with → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i></p>	<p>(Greater) <u>Dabchick</u> (13821193), Crested Douker, Greater Copped Douker (GREENHALGH: 4061) Horned douker (SWAINSON: 215)</p>	<p>(En)SM A B Ex A B Ex A B Ex A B</p>	<p>dabchick; dou(c)ker: cf. → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i></p> <p>copped = 'crested, having a tuft on the head. Now dial.' (OED)</p>
<p>Gehaubter Steiβfuß (GENGLER: 324; JÄCKEL 1855: 330, 1891: 348; WIEDEMANN: 207)</p>	<p>Ex A</p>	<p><i>Steiß-</i> 'rump', cf. <i>arsefoot</i>; <i>gehaubt</i> 'crested'</p>	<p>Arsfoot, Arse foot</p> <p>Satin grebe (SWAINSON: 215)</p> <p>Tippet (grebe) (PENNANT: 496; SWAINSON: 215; HAWKER: 352)</p>	<p>Ex A En A O SM (En) O</p>	<p>"A Tippet was a muffler, or a cape that covered the shoulders and came some way down the front" (GREENHALGH: 4069)</p>

			<p>Car(r) goose (CHARLETON: 107; JOHNS: 609; SWAINSON: 215)</p> <p>Gaunt (SWAINSON: 215)</p>	<p>En H A</p> <p>SM A</p>	<p>"traditionally in use along the east coast. (...) <i>Carr</i> is a local name for a marsh, deriving from Old Norse <i>*kerr</i>"(LOCKWOOD: 39)</p> <p>etymologically identical with <i>gannet</i>; cf. <i>gander</i>; OE <i>ganot</i> 'goose' → Car(r) <u>goose</u></p> <p>"Given the appearance and habitat of the species in question, it is not surprising that it should receive such a name" (LOCKWOOD: 68).</p>
Blitzvogel (JÄCKEL: 348)	En O	'lightning bird' probably descending from some unrecorded weather lore; hardly related to the bird's (moderate) velocity			

Tachybaptus ruficollis (PALLAS 1764)



Zwergtaucher

Little grebe

A very small water bird with a distinct way of quickly disappearing under the water surface and reappearing in a different spot. Its life-long duckling-like appearance is mirrored in numerous diminutives and terms of endearment.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Pflümpfle (WÜST : 60)	SMd S	most likely related to the sounds it makes when diving	Drink-a-penny Penny-bird (GREENHALGH: 4029)	CEx S B O En S B O	most likely referring to the bird's drinking habits of taking small sips or its high-pitched, metallic-sounding song and its rhythm
			Loon (SWAINSON: 216)	SM S	the bird's mating calls are quite powerful and reminiscent of loon calls

Zwergsteiβfuß (WÜST : 60) Kleiner Steiβfuß (REUSS: 389) Pänzelein Bümpelein (SUOLAHTI: 447, Swabia)	Ex A	<i>cf. arsefoot</i> 'portly person or animal' 'stuffed bag' (FISCHER I: 624)	Arsefoot Bare-arse (GREENHALGH: 4006) Spider diver (SWAINSON: 216) Puffer (GREENHALGH: 4036) Black chin(ned grebe) (SWAINSON: 216)	Ex A	the bird's legs are set very far back, <i>cf.</i> → <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
	Ex A			Ex A O	the bird's short tail feathers are lighter coloured than the rest of the body, reminiscent of a human's naked rump
	SMd A O			En A B O	most likely not related to the bird's prey (which is mostly fish) but its plump ("fat garden spider") appearance and/or its velocity
	SMd A O			SM A	referring to the bird's rounded, "puffy" appearance
Duckanterl ⁹¹ , Duckente(rl), Duckante(l), Duckentchen/-lein, Duckante(l) Tuckäntl, Tuckentlein, Tauchentle(in) Taucher(le), Ducker(le)	En(d) B A	'dive/diving duck'; forms of <i>ducken / tucken</i> and <i>tauchen</i> used synonymously, <i>cf. ducker</i> and <i>duck</i> ; Wüst states that all <i>Duck-</i> and <i>Tauch-</i> names were still in use during the 1980s, but were, "unfortunately", used for "all kinds of water birds", and "are therefore useless from an ornithological point of view" (60).	Doucker Jack ducker (SWAINSON: 216)	SM B	OE <i>dúcan</i> ; MLG <i>dûker</i> 'diver', <i>cf.</i> BAV <i>ducken=tauchen</i> ='to dive'; <i>Ducker(le)</i> ; /du:k/ shortened to <i>duck</i> ⁹³ about the middle of the 16 th cent., preserved in <i>doucker</i> and Scot. dialect; "Jack (properly a diminution of John) is used in this connection, not as a nickname, but to indicate insignificance or small size (lit. "boy")" (SWANN: 130)
	SM(d) B			Ex B A O	

⁹¹ cf. question 7

⁹³ "To plunge or dive, or suddenly go down under water, and emerge again; to dip the head rapidly under water" (OED).

			<p>Divedapper, Di(e)dapper, Divedop Divy duck Dive an' dop Dabber (SWAINSON: 216) Dipper (GREENHALGH: 4021)</p> <p>(Rednecked) Dabchick⁹², Dobchick</p> <p>Domping, Dopping (GREENHALGH: 4021)</p>	<p>Ex B</p> <p>End B A PEX B SM B SM B</p> <p>En B A</p> <p>SMd B A</p>	<p>OE <i>fugel-doppe</i> (WRIGHT: 131), <i>dūfedoppa</i> (WHITMAN: 23); "The early forms <i>dap</i>, <i>dop-chick</i>, with the later <i>dip-chick</i>, and synonym <i>dopper</i>, appear to connect the first part of the word with the ablaut stem <i>deup</i>, <i>dup-</i>, <i>dop-</i> of <i>dip</i>, <i>deep</i>; but the forms in <i>dob-</i>, <i>dab-</i>, seem to be associated with some senses of <i>dab</i> ('to strike somewhat sharply and abruptly')" (OED)</p> <p>"still commonly used" (GREENHALGH 2012), 'chick' referring to the adult bird's size and biological cuteness (<i>Kindchenschema</i>)</p> <p>cf. dapper and dop above; dim. suffix possibly in analogy to <i>dumpling</i> (shape)</p>
<p>Weiherduckerlein Wassertaucher(lein), Wasserduckerl (13500412), Wassertuchterle (Herzogenaurach, SCHIRR, letter to WÜST: 60)</p>	<p>Exd H B Ex(d) H B</p>		<p>Mole diver (GREENHALGH: 4029)</p>	<p>Ex H B</p>	<p><i>mole</i> here 'pier, breakwater'</p>

⁹² cf. question 7

Fluß-Taucher (Augsburg, engraving by G. F. RIEDEL, ca. 1800 in WÜST: 60))	Ex H B				
			<p>Mother o' the Malkins, Mither o' the Mawkins (GREENHALGH: 4036)</p> <p>Tom puddin' (SWAINSON: 216)</p>	<p>PEX O</p> <p>Ex O A</p>	<p><i>Malkin</i> < <i>Mal</i> , pet-form of the female forename <i>Maud</i> (cf. ME forms <i>Mald</i> , <i>Mold</i> + diminutive suffix <i>-kin</i>. According to GREENHALGH, <i>Mawkin</i> or <i>Malkin</i> is the name for a female spectre or demon, attributed to the bird because of "the uncanny way that it vanishes (...) and then suddenly appears, with scarcely a ripple, some way off, and its eerie calls" (4036).</p> <p>probably originally referring to a type of ship used for transporting coal⁹⁴; humorous allusion to the bird's rotund shape and small size (<i>Tom</i> usually stressing masculinity and/or large size, cf. <i>tomcat</i>)</p>

⁹⁴ <http://www.canaljunction.com/craft/yorkshire.htm>, December 7, 2015

Phalacrocorax carbo / Phalacrocorax aristotelis (LINNAEUS 1758)



Kormoran / Krähenscharbe

Cormorant / Shag

A fish-eating water bird of ill repute up to the present. Because of their numbers, size and their means of hunting, cormorants can cause greater damage to fish populations in a shorter time than can any other fish-eating bird in Europe.⁹⁵

Although the shag is smaller than the cormorant and does not show any white patches, both species are often mixed up or mistaken for the same bird. Therefore, the following table presents the vernacular names for both *Phalacrocorax carbo* and *aristotelis*.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Scharb(e), Scherben (JÄCKEL 1891: 343; GENGLER: 324) Scharmvogel (JÄCKEL 1891: 343)	SM S En S	of common Germanic origin, cf. OE <i>scraeb</i> Icel. <i>skarfr</i> ; Shet. <i>scarf</i> ; Scot. <i>scart</i> (WHITMAN: 24); OHG <i>scarva</i> ; presumed IG <i>*skerep</i> 'to produce a jarring sound' (FALK AND TORP: 173f in SUOLAHTI: 393)	Scart/Scarf	SM S	cf. German <i>Scharbe</i> on the left
Langschnabel-Ente (GENGLER: 324)	En A B	'long-billed duck'; <i>Ente</i> 'duck' used for all kinds of water birds, cf. <i>doucker</i> → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Coal goose Gorma (SWAINSON p. 142)	En A SM A B	"i.e. Gor mew; cf Carrion crow" (SWAINSON p. 142); an analogy purely based on physical resemblance and

⁹⁵ For details cf. <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/cormorants/faq.htm>. September 22, 2017

			Crane (SWAINSON p. 143)	SM A	roosting habits since <i>Phalacrocorax</i> does usually not feed on carrion based on misidentification: cormorants and cranes show roughly comparable flight patterns and silhouettes; most likely derived from <i>crane</i> used for → <i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Seerab(e)	En H A B	cf. equivalent → <i>Sea crow</i> ; <i>See</i> can signify 'lake' or 'sea' at the same time; in this case, both habitats are applicable, cf. <i>Seetaucher</i> ;	Sea crow	En H A B	The roots of the term <i>Cormorant</i> are based on a corruption of Latin <i>Corvus marinus</i> 'sea crow'; in this case not an example for back-translation of the scientific term but parallel forms for obvious reasons (physical resemblance, roosting habits), cf. similar forms in other European languages
Grieser (SCHÖBER: 86)	SM H	<i>Gries</i> is an old term for <i>Kies</i> or <i>Sand</i> 'gravel, sand', cf. OHG <i>grioz</i> . The birds are often found resting on sandbanks and shores.			
			<u>Isle of Wight Parson</u> (SWAINSON: 142, Hampshire; <u>13604024</u>) <u>Indian Turkey</u> (<u>ex13809200</u> , North of Kent)	PEX O H A En O S	sarcastic reference to the birds' white "collar" and black plumage a unique humorous term; voices of cormorants and turkeys sound quite alike; <i>Indian</i> here most likely indicating strangeness, cf. also for the same reason BAV <i>Indian(ischer) Hahn</i> 'Indian cock = turkey' (cf. SCHMELLER I: 1207)

Botaurus stellaris (LINNAEUS 1758)



Große Rohrdommel

Bittern

A shy heron of archaic appearance with one of the most striking voices in the entire avifauna, reminiscent of e.g. bellowing cattle, someone blowing over a bottle (→ *Bottle bump*), the beating of a drum or even a ship's horn (cf. part. 13712520). The questionnaire included the atypical expression *Bog drum* (a local Scottish and Irish name according to SWAINSON) in order to possibly trigger alternative terms⁹⁶. The identification of *Bog drum* as *Botaurus stellaris* was conformed in only 6 cases, although, in the words of part. 13468374: "Anyone who's ever heard a bittern would know why it's a bog drum." However, the semantic components of *Bog drum* seem to imply a strong cognitive connotation with the sound of the snipe's wing-beating, apparently reminiscent of a snare drum (cf. → *Gallinago gallinago*).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
(Große) Mooskuh Mo(o)sochs, Moosox (13701687), Moorochs(e) (13581056; 13445957; 13452511; 13456899; 13693337), Brellochs	Ex S H O Ex S H O Ex S O	'bog cow / ox' <i>Brell-</i> = <i>Brüll-</i> 'bellowing ox'	Buttle Butter bump Bottle bump Bitter bum	SM S Ex S O Ex S O Ex S O	originally a borrowing from Old French <i>butor</i> ; the vowel later often changed to /i/, e.g. in CHAUCER, <i>Wife of Bath</i> in <i>Canterbury Tales</i> , 1386: <i>bitore</i> ; cf. Latin <i>būteō</i> , verb <i>būtire</i> 'to boom like a bittern', based on the onomatopoeic root <i>būt-</i> + <i>taurus</i> 'bull' > <i>butor</i> (cf. LOCKWOOD: 30);

⁹⁶ Based on the present study's survey data the allegedly "modern" term *Boomer* could not be confirmed as a term used "nowadays" (LOCKWOOD: 37).

<p>Rohrtrommel Ro(h)rdum(m)el, Ruhrthumel</p>	<p>Ex S H O Ex S H</p>	<p>corruptions and folk etymological interpretations of originally OHG <i>horotumbil</i>, cf. <i>Hortybil</i> below</p>	<p>Boomer (HETT:36) Bumble Bumpy Coss (MONTAGU⁹⁷: 36; HETT:38)</p> <p>Bog blutter/bluiter Bog jumper Bog bumper</p> <p>Bog drum (SWAINSON: <u>146, Ireland, Scotland;</u> <u>13429703; 13824612;</u> <u>13437720; 13577792;</u> <u>13468474; 13436934)</u> Mire drum (RAY 1678; <u>13577792)</u></p> <p>Bull o'the bog</p>	<p>SM S SM S Ex S</p> <p>Ex S H Ex S H B Ex S H</p> <p>Ex S H Ex S H</p> <p>PEX S H O En A B</p>	<p>literally 'bull of the bog', cf. below cf. introduction above</p> <p><i>coss</i>: of obscure origin, probably connected to < Hindi <i>kōs</i>, Pali <i>koss</i> < Sanskrit <i>kroṣa</i> (a measure of distance), but originally 'a call, calling distance' (cf. OED)</p> <p><i>blutter</i>: obs. 'to blurt out' <i>jumper</i>: bitterns are not known to jump but they do sway with the reeds during their mimicry action (→ <i>Hortybil</i>); probably a corruption/interpretation of <i>bumper</i></p> <p><i>drum</i>: cf. German <i>dumil/trammel</i>; <i>bog</i> is used instead of <i>moor</i> (obs. 'marsh, fen'), <i>swamp</i> or <i>mire</i> in most cases, presumably for its onomatopoeic homophony with the bird's call; <i>mire</i> in this case representing the only exception; confirmations of <i>Bog drum</i> are based on passive recognition of the term in question 7</p> <p>hern = heron</p>
			<p>Yellow Hern (HETT:114)</p>		

⁹⁷ MONTAGU, GEORGE (1831): *Ornithological Dictionary of British Birds*. 2nd ed. London

Nachtreiher (GENGLER: 322)	En B A	'night heron'	Night raven (SWAINSON: 146)	En B O	Although partly a nocturnal bird, <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> can hardly be mistaken for a raven. The term night raven or night crow covers a wide range of nocturnal birds, their calls usually believed to be of evil omen. Of Germanic origin ⁹⁸
Hortybil	SM H	an example of the conservative nature of dialectal lexemes: according to GESSNER still common around Augsburg during the 16 th century, although the glosse <i>hortûbil</i> had already been misinterpreted as <i>horntaube</i> 'horned dove' by 14 th century writers (cf. SUOLAHTI: 386) cf. OHG <i>horo-tumbil</i> ; <i>horo</i> 'mud' (the bird's habitat and feeding ground); <i>tumb-il</i> 'dumb', perhaps in reference to the bird's reputation of being "dumb": when sensing danger, the birds does not flee but stretches itself out with its beak pointed upwards, a form of mimicry which makes it difficult to distinguish from the reed; it is possible that when the meaning of the original <i>hor-</i> became demotivated,	French Heron (HETT:53)	En H A B	the here implied origin/habitat may be based on the initial Old French borrowing <i>butor</i> , see above

⁹⁸ "West Frisian *nachtraven* night heron, Middle Dutch *nachtrāven*, *nachtrāve* night owl, person active at night (Dutch *nachtraaf* person active at night, (regional) nightjar), Old Saxon *nahthraβan*, *nahthram* night heron (Middle Low German *nachtrāve* nightbird, spec. night owl), Old High German *nahtraban*, *nahtram*, *nahtrabo* nightbird (Middle High German *nahtraben*, *nahtrabe*, German regional *Nachtrabe* nightjar), Old Icelandic *nátthrafn* nightbird, spec. nightjar, Norwegian *natteramn* nightjar (...) < the Germanic base of night n. + the Germanic base of raven n" (OED)

		<p>it developed into <i>rôr</i> 'reed', the bird's preferred habitat; it seems likely, however, that next to <i>horo</i>, an independent lexeme, adapted from OE (!) (cf. SUOLAHTI: 384) <i>râredumle</i> < <i>râr-ian</i> 'to roar' (WHITMAN: 28) had been in use; <i>dumil</i> in some cases developed into <i>-trommel</i> 'drum' in reference to the bird's sounds⁹⁹.</p>			
Moosbült (ex13581550)	Ex H S	the current unique form <i>-bült</i> in <i>Moosbült</i> might represent a remote relic of <i>tumbil</i> , cf. above			
Mo(o)sreigel, Moß-Raiger Moosvogel	En H A B En H	'bog heron'; <i>-reigel/Raiger</i> Bavarian variants of <i>Reiher</i> 'heron' (→ <i>Ardea cinerea</i>); a layman's term ("folk name") correctly associating the species with its correct zoological family (<i>Ardeidae</i> = herons), cf. e.g. also <i>Nussrabe</i> → <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			

⁹⁹ For further reading on the complex etymology of *horo-tumbil* and variants, see e.g. SUOLAHTI (383ff) or SCHWENCK, KONRAD (1838): *Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache in Beziehung auf Abstammung und Begriffsbildung*. 3rd ed. Frankfurt. p. 559.

Ardea cinerea (LINNAEUS 1758)



Graureiher			Heron		
A widely known large bird of distinct physical features and behaviour. Its popularity is mirrored in a numerous English pet names containing proper names and a huge range of pronunciation/spelling variants in both languages.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Reigl, Raig(e)l, Roigl, Rager, Reikel, Roegl, Ragl, Räger , Roager, R(o)acha, Reicher	SM S	Most of these partly still common variants underline a persistence of the former voiced intervocalic velar plosive up to the present: in contrast to Standard German <i>Reiher</i> , OHG <i>heigaro/reigaro</i> and MHG <i>reiger</i> have mostly been preserved. The term can be traced back to Germanic <i>*hraig-r-an-</i> and through the process of dissimilation to an onomatopoeic Indo-European root <i>*kraik-r</i> , mirroring the bird's husky call, cf. Greek <i>κρίζειν</i> 'to screech, creak', Russian <i>кричатъ</i> 'to scream, call' (cf. SUOLAHTI: 378;	Hern, Harn Harnser (13592912: 13436989; 13439356, Norfolk; 13583720), Harnsey, Harnsee, Her(i)nsew, Hanser (13450808, Norfolk; 13590384; 13439954)	SM S SM(d) S	although <i>heron</i> was first introduced into English through Old French, <i>her(o)n/harn</i> and German <i>Reiher/Reiger</i> are based on common (Pre-) Germanic roots ¹⁰² , originally imitating the bird's cry. a borrowing from French <i>heroucel</i> 'young/little heron' featuring the diminutive suffix <i>-cel</i> .

		<p>PFEIFER: 1107); SCHMELLER (I: 70) does not explicitly list any variants or <i>Reiger</i> ending in <l>/<el>, which therefore could be interpreted as diminutive forms. However, since the BAV diminutive suffix <i>-(e)l</i> usually¹⁰⁰ changes a lexeme's gender to neutral (which is not applicable here: <i>der Raigl</i> (m)) plus the expected form would rather be <i>*das Raiger-l</i>, variants ending in <l>/<el> are rather to be understood as parallel forms to the ones ending in <i>-er</i>. Besides, the heron being one of the largest European birds, a diminutive seems relatively incongruous.</p>	<p>Heronshaw¹⁰¹ (SWAINSON:144; SWANN: 55; <u>13577436</u>)</p> <p>Frank (HETT: 53; SWAINSON: 145; GREENHALGH: 4708; <u>13583720; 13449229,</u> <u>Derbyshire</u>)</p>	<p>Ex S H</p> <p>SM S O</p>	<p>a folk-etymological development of the French suffix <i>-cel</i>; <i>shaw</i> (arch., dial.) 'a thicket, a small wood, copse or grove'; <i>shaw-fowl</i> (obs., rare) 'scarecrow; an artificial bird set up as a mark for shooting at'</p>
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¹⁰² "< Anglo-Norman *haron, herone, heroun, herroun, herun, hayrun, heiroun, heyroun, heyrun*, Anglo-Norman and Old French *heiron*, Anglo-Norman and Old French, Middle French *hairon, heron* (c1150 in Old French; French *héron*) < a form in a Germanic language cognate with Old Saxon *hēgero, heiro*, Old High German *heigar, heigaro* (Middle High German *heiger*), variants (with dissimilation) of Old Saxon *reiger* (Middle Low German *rēger, reigher, reyer*), Old High German *reigaro* (Middle High German *reiger, reier*, German *Reiher, †Reiger*), cognate with Old English *hrāgra* (...) < a reduplicated form of an Indo-European base imitative of the bird's cry, which is perhaps also seen in raven" (OED). Note that German *Reiger* is here marked as obsolete. While this is true for Standard German, the underlying study has confirmed the form as still in use in BAV dialects today.

¹⁰⁰ for details cf. ZEHETNER 2009: 122f.

¹⁰¹ Whether the saying *to (not) know a hawk from a handsaw* is a case of folk-etymology related to the heron is still being discussed: "Apparently first used by Shakespeare (*Hamlet* II. ii. 381). In this quot. *handsaw* has often been interpreted as either a folk-etymological alteration or a variant (with excrescent *-d-*) of *heronshaw* (...). Other conjectures take *hawk* to show a different meaning here, e.g. denoting a plasterer's tool (although this is first attested considerably later). See further the discussions in the Arden edition of *Hamlet* by H. Jenkins (1982) 473–4 and in H. Kökeritz 'Five Shakespeare Notes' in *Rev. Eng. Stud.* (1947) **23** 311–20. Although the emendation of *handsaw* to *heronshaw* is regarded as plausible by many modern editors of Shakespeare, it has also been pointed out that the conceptual dissimilarity of the two noun elements need not exclude the possibility that *handsaw* denotes something else than a bird; compare e.g. the phrases containing *chalk* and *cheese*."

<p>Grauer Reiher (WIEDEMANN: 172; GENGLER: 322) Blauer Raigel (WÜST: 143)</p>	<p>En A S En A S</p>		<p>Jemmy lang legs/neck (SWAINSON: 145) (Longie) Crane (HETT: 45; SWAINSON: 145; <u>13577436</u>) Jammy crane (<u>ex13577792</u>)</p>	<p>PExd A O En(d) A End A O</p>	<p>Cranes and Herons may show some similar physical features from a distance, however, the species' calls differ fundamentally and, <i>crane</i> in this case, cannot be regarded as onomatopoeic.</p>
<p>Fischer (HÖFER: 14) Fischreiher (<u>13700975</u>; <u>13550055</u>; <u>13551465</u>), Fischraigel, Fischrager</p>	<p>SM B En B S</p>	<p><i>Fischreiher</i> is still commonly used in BAV, approximately in equal proportion to the common name <i>Graureiher</i></p>	<p>Hegrie, Hagerie (<u>13444484</u>), Hegrilskip (HETT: 63; MONTAGU: 247; JOHN: 313; SWAINSON: 144; WESTELL: 59)</p>	<p>SM/Ex B</p>	<p>not specifically marked as Scot. (except by SWAINSON), therefore included here; very likely of Scot. origin, cf. Scots <i>hegrie</i> 'heron' (DSL) + <i>-skip</i>: a strutting heron appears to be skipping from tussock to tussock; a name not picked up by authors after of 1910</p>
			<p>Jack hern Moll hern/yern (GREENHALGH: 4708) Jenny crow (SWAINSON: 144) Old Nog (<u>13673416</u>)</p>	<p>En O S En/Ex O S End O S Ex O</p>	<p>Moll = a variant/pet form of Mary most likely a proper name for <i>Ardea cinerea</i> coined by HENRY WILLIAMSON in <i>Tarka the Otter</i>, cf. also REEDMAN: 1371; perhaps connected to <i>nog</i>, a strong variety of beer and the WILLIAMSON's description of <i>Ardea cinerea</i> as noisy and clumsy</p>

Anas platyrhynchos (LINNAEUS 1758)



Stockente

Mallard

cf. question 6.

One of the most common ducks. Mallard originally referred only to the male only: "thought to be from the Old French *mal(l)art*, 'wild drake,' but of obscure origin. One theory is that it is from an Old High German male name, *Madelhart*, but this connection is not found in Old French. Other thoughts are that it is from the Old French *masle-*, 'male' plus *-ard*. However, all thoughts and theories appear to agree on one point, i.e. that its name is masculine. It is probable that it was given the name because of its nature. Mallard drakes are well known for their sex drive, at times, it appears that they commit rape and group rape; they pursue the ducks with such ardor that it was bound to have been noticed by our ancestors. Suffix *-ard/-art* meaning 'one who does to excess' " (GREENHALGH: 5497). SWAINSON classified *Mallard* as vernacular in favor of *Wild duck* as the common English term.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<u>Waggerla</u> (ex13691322)	SMd S		<u>Quack quack</u> (ex13459077)	SM S	
Ringelente (BEYER: 75)	En A	referring to the neck ring of the males	Grey duck (SWAINSON: 154)	En A	large areas of the body of both male and female appear light grey from a distance
Schmal-Ente (HEPPE: 334)	En A	'slim duck', compared to domesticated ducks			
Großente (BEYER: 74)	En A	'big duck', compared to other non-domesticated ducks			
<u>Wildente / (Wilde) Ente, Ant(e)n, Endla Ant-Vogel</u> (GENGLER: 323)	En B H SM(d) En	<i>Wildente</i> or <i>Ente</i> are still very commonly used terms, cf. evaluation of question 6; <i>Ant(=Enten)-Vogel</i> 'duck-bird'	<u>Wild duck / Duck</u>	En B H	<i>Wild duck</i> not as common as the BAV equivalent <i>Wildente</i> , but still used sometimes cf. evaluation of question 6
Halbwildente (BEYER: 74)	En B H	'half-wild duck' in this case referring to the degree of domestication (Mallards)	Flappers (SWAINSON: 156)	SM B	for young mallards only

<p>Märzente (GENGLER: 323; 13689854)</p> <p>Sturzente (BEYER:76)</p>	<p>En B</p> <p>En B</p>	<p>are sometimes known to reproduce with domesticated ducks). <i>Halbente</i> 'half duck' was a common wildfowlers' term referring to the size of a variety of smaller duck species</p> <p>not referring to the time of the (non-migrating) species first appearance during the year but its first breeding season</p> <p><i>stürzen</i> 'to fall, also: to turn (sth.) over' BEYER'S interpretation: when feeding underwater, the duck turns upside down</p>	<p>Dabbling (ex13819750)</p>	<p>SM B</p>	<p>to dabble = to splash; cf. also <i>dabber</i> → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i></p>
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<p>Stocker (BEYER:77)</p>	<p>SM H</p>	<p>cf. <i>Stockente</i>; <i>Stock</i> Standard German 'stick', BAV also 'tree stump' or generally (obs.) 'wood' (still current <i>stockdunkel</i> i.e. 'as dark as a forest'), referring to the bird's nesting place or general habitat (cf. <i>Waldente</i>)</p>	<p>Stock duck (SWAINSON: 156, Orkney Islands)</p>	<p>En H</p>	<p><i>stock</i>, obs. '(fire) wood, stick, stem', preserved in the compound <i>stock duck</i>, <i>stock pigeon</i>, <i>stock-hawk</i>; GREENHALGH (5342), however, points out the lack of trees in the Orkney Islands and links the term instead to either Norwegian <i>stok</i> '(a bird) trap' or the verb "<i>stock</i> in the sense of grubbing, or rooting up (...) its food items. (...) Some believe that it was named so because it was stock, as in livestock" (5499). Given the striking parallel to the German/BAV <i>Stockente/Stocker</i>, especially the latter explanation points towards a case of folk etymology and an original, now obsolete reference to <i>stock</i> 'wood', the species' breeding place/habitat, preserved in a remote area, cf. <i>stock</i>: "a block of wood, a log, a tree-stump (...). Obs. or dial. in Eng." (DSL)</p>
<p>Waldente (SUOLAHTI: 426)</p>	<p>En H</p>	<p>'wood duck' referring to the species' original habitat, cf. <i>Stockente</i>, <i>Stock duck</i></p>	<p>Mire duck (GREENHALGH: 5497; 13466634)</p>	<p>En H</p>	

Anas acuta (LINNAEUS 1758)



Spießente			Pintail			
A relatively large duck with wide geographic distribution. The male's prominent tail feathers inspired its scientific and common names as well as most BAV vernacular terms.						
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments	
			(Long-necked) Cracker	SM(Ex) S A	"from the female's growling voice" (GREENHALGH: 5552)	
Spitzente	En A	'spike(d) duck', probably an alteration of the bird's common name <i>Spießente</i> ; BAV realisations of <i>Spitz-</i> [ˈʃbi:(d)s] and <i>Spieß-</i> [ˈʃbi:s] representing near homophones	Sprig-tail (SWANN: 225)	Ex A	<i>winder</i> most likely referring to the bird's diet of sea weed, originally "a corruption of Scandinavian <i>hvine</i> , a name for certain grasses" (GREENHALGH: 5399)	
Pfeilschwanz	Ex A O	'arrow tail'; "a formerly very common term" (GENGLER: 324)	Pig-tailed Winder	Ex A B		
Spitzzackel (GENGLER: 324)	Ex A	BAV <i>Zagel</i> 'tail', cf. e.g. also <i>Zagelmeise</i> → <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Sea-pheasant, Water pheasant	Ex A H		referring to the bird's long tail and the bird's pied plumage (cf. SWAINSON: 155)
Schwalbenente (KUFNER, 20.10.1933, letter to WÜST: 254)	En A	'swallow duck', tail feathers reminiscent of swallows' tails	Longneck	Ex A		
			Harlan	SM A	of obscure origin; probably referring to OE <i>har</i> grey, if so, the name most likely denotes the male bird only	

Dreiviertelsente (GENGLER: 324, Altmühltal)	En A	'three quarter duck', a wildfowlers' term ¹⁰³ referring to the bird's size compared to other ducks			
			Winter duck	En B	from its -mainly- winter appearance on the coast
			Wigeon Leader (HETT: 111)	Ex A B O	a name based on an erroneous belief rooted in the physical resemblance to the smaller Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>); probably also connected to its prominent tail feathers vaguely reminiscent of a military standard. Both species share the same habitat/feeding grounds and can often be observed together.

¹⁰³ For detailed information about size relations and corresponding rules of denomination cf. BEYER (69).

Anas querquedula (LINNAEUS 1758)



Knäkente			Garganey		
A middle sized duck with a distinct rattling call. <i>Garganey</i> entered the English language as a "book name" (cf. SWANN: 93) used by GESNER (1555) and taken up by WILLUGHBY (1678). The imitative quality of the originally Italian term <i>garganei</i> probably helped to spread its popularity.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Ratscherl (13581550)	SMd S	<i>Ratsche</i> 'ratchet'; the garganey's call strikingly resembles the sound of the wooden musical instrument ¹⁰⁴	Crick (HETT: 46) Crickaleel (MERRETT in RAVEN: 321)	SM S SM/C S	probably originally a corruption of <i>Cricket Teal</i> ; maybe to be interpreted as a contraction of "crick a little" (children's language?)
Kräck-Ente (REUSS: 410) Knäklich (BEYER: 79)	En S SMd S	<i>-lich</i> here: Franconian diminutive suffix and plural marker, e.g. <i>Mädlich</i> 'a couple of girls' (BEYER: 79)	Cricket Teal (SWANN: 64) Gargle Teal (HETT: 54; WESTELL: 46)	En S En S	
Pfeifantl (HÖFER: 15)	End S	'little whistling duck' a misleading name; neither the male nor female <i>Anas querquedula</i> is able to produce whistling sounds			
Mittelentlein (GENGLER: 323) Halbente (REUSS: 410)	End A En A	wildfowlers' terms, cf. <i>Halbwildente</i> (→ <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	Small duck (SWAINSON: 157)	En A	

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/362417>. October 2, 2017

Weißmergle (GENGLER: 323)	Exd A B	<i>Weiß-</i> 'white' referring to the light-coloured pattern on head of the male; <i>-mergle</i> : according to BEYER (79), <i>Merg(er)</i> directly derived from Lat. <i>mergus</i> 'diver'	Pied Wigeon/Wiggon (HETT: 82; SWANN: 180)	En A	
Kothantl (HÖFER: 15)	End B A	BAV <i>Kot(h)</i> 'soil, earth', either referring to the bird's colour or its habit of nesting directly in a scrape on the ground	Summer Duck/Teal	En B A	According to NEWTON (309) the original English term for the Garganey. <i>Anas querquedula</i> is a migratory species that spends the winter months exclusively in Africa, India, and Australia and Asia.
Merg-Ente, Merglein (GENGLER: 323)	En B SMd B	cf. above <i>Weißmergle</i>			

Aythya fuligula (LINNAEUS 1758)



Reiherente			Tufted duck		
<p>A small diving duck with a distinct appearance. The adult male is black with white flanks and a blue-grey bill with yellow eyes. It has an obvious head tuft reminiscent of those of lapwings or herons (cf. <i>Reiherente</i> 'heron duck'). The female's plumage is of a consistent dark brown colour and its tuft is less prominent. A relatively "silent" bird compared to other ducks.</p>					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			<p>Black curre</p> <p>Curre wigeon (SWAINSON: 159)</p>	<p>Ex S A</p> <p>En S A</p>	<p><i>curre</i> is a very accurate echoic rendition of the bird's call¹⁰⁵</p>
<p>Kiebitzente</p> <p>Straußente (JÄCKEL 1891: 336; GENGLER: 324)</p> <p>Porzellanschecke(n) (♂) (GENGLER: 324)</p>	<p>En A</p> <p>En A</p> <p>Ex A O</p>	<p>'lapwing duck'</p> <p>'ostrich duck'; male ostriches show a similar plumage pattern (white flanks)</p> <p>'pied porcelain (duck)'; the name most likely originated in the 18th century when porcelain was extremely popular; a reference to the male's white flanks and the general beauty of the species</p>	<p>Black wigeon/duck</p> <p>Black(-headed) pochard/poker</p> <p>Gold-eye duck</p>	<p>En A</p> <p>Ex A B</p> <p>En A O</p>	<p>"Poker is a common name in East Anglia for many species of the duck tribe" (SWAINSON: 159). The birds "poke about" under water searching for food. <i>Pochard</i> is etymologically related to <i>poker</i>.</p>

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/372581>. October 3, 2017

<p>Haubenente (REUSS: 405)</p> <p>Scheckente Schwarztigel/ Schwarztüchel (GENGLER: 324)</p>	<p>En A</p> <p>En A</p> <p>Ex(d)¹⁰⁶ A O</p>	<p>'hooded/tufted duck'</p> <p>'pied duck'</p> <p>for ♀ and young specimens; GENGLER (324) connects <i>-tigel/-tüchel</i> to <i>Taucher</i> 'diver', however, an etymologic origin¹⁰⁷ related to English <i>teal</i>¹⁰⁸ seems possible. <i>Brauntigel/Brandtüchel</i> are BAV names for <i>Aythya nyroca</i> with the subsequent corruptions <i>Brandigel(ente)</i> or <i>der Brandigel</i> (MEUSEL: 463), lit. 'burnt=brown hedgehog', evidence that the compound was no longer perceived in its original meaning – which was most likely onomatopoeic – as early as the 17th century</p>			
			<p>Old Hardweather (HETT: 79)</p>	<p>PEx O B</p>	<p>probably connected to some unrecorded weather lore or simply the bird's behaviour of being active regardless of weather and season</p>

¹⁰⁶ If *-tüchel* is interpreted in the sense of 'small piece of cloth', it formally represents a diminutive.

¹⁰⁷ "Middle English *tele*, exemplified early in 14th cent., but pointing to an unrecorded Old English *tæle*, *téle* < West German **taili*. Dutch has a derivative form *taling*, *teling* (masculine), in Kilian *teelingh*, Middle Dutch *têling*, *teiling*, Middle Low German *têlink* (masculine), teal. (Connection with Dutch *teling* (feminine), generation, Low German *teling* (feminine), brood, < Dutch, and Low German *têlen* to breed, is improbable" (OED). The colour teal, a shade of dark greenish blue, resembles the patches of this colour on the head and wings of the teal (*Anas crecca*).

¹⁰⁸ *Teal* usually refers to *Anas crecca* or *querquedula*, but is more generally used in vernacular names and compounds for all kinds of small fresh-water fowl.

Mergellus albellus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Zwergsäger

Smew

The male Smew with its distinct black and white plumage is easy to identify. Due to a remarkable sexual dimorphism, the female Smew has sometimes been regarded as a species of its own (*Red-headed smew*). The bird's bill has a hooked tip and serrated edges – reminiscent of teeth or a saw –, for catching and holding live prey.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
(Kleiner) Merror/Merrer	SM S B	<i>Merrer/Merror</i> : According to SUOLAHTI (439) a loan word from Lat. <i>mergus</i> 'diver'; it most likely gained popularity due to its onomatopoeic accuracy regarding the bird's call	Smee (duck)	SM/En S	OED: "Probably a later form of <i>smeath</i> . It is not clear how either form is related to early modern Dutch <i>smeente</i> (Dutch <i>smient</i>), Low German <i>smênt</i> widgeon, German <i>schmi-</i> , <i>schmü-</i> , <i>schmeiente</i> a small wild duck."; cf. BAV <i>Schmia</i> (<i>Anas penelope</i>) (GENGLER: 323); GREENHALGH (5895) believes it to originate in OE <i>smeeth</i> , 'smooth' and "the flat expanses of marshy ground near the coast", the bird's habitat. However, LOCKWOOD'S (142) explanation of <i>sme</i> imitating the whistling sound heard from this species seems more likely.
Griebel (WÜST: 324)	SMd S	very likely related to <i>grebe</i> > French <i>grèbe</i> > vern. Savoy. <i>griaibe</i> (SUOLAHTI: 446), of unknown origin, probably onomatopoeic			

Weißer Säger, Weißer Sägetaucher	Ex A B		White-headed goosander, White merganser, White wigeon	En A	
Kleiner Säger	Ex A B				
Nonnensäger, Nonnentaucher	Ex A B O		Magpie diver (SWAINSON: 165)	En A	
(Weiße) Nonne	Ex/SM A O	'white nun', referring to the black and white "hooded" male	(White) nun	Ex/SM A O	cf. <i>Weiße Nonne</i> ; RAY (1678: 95) claimed <i>Nun</i> to be the only name for <i>Mergellus albellus</i> .
Mizl (WÜST: 324)	SMd A O	of obscure origin, probably referring to the male's colouring reminiscent of cats (<i>Mi(e)z</i> being a BAV common name or call for a cat)	Black-and-white diver	PEn A B	
			Pied diver	En A B	
			Red-headed smew	En A	all of the following names in this section refer to the female; equivalent terms in BAV seem to be missing completely
Scheck (WÜST: 324)	SM A	'a pied specimen of any kind of animal', a BAV common term for cattle, horses and other livestock; cf. <i>Pied diver</i>	Vare wigeon (MONTAGU: 467)	En A O	referring to the "teeth" and reddish heads of the females and young males resembling a weasel, locally (North Devonshire) called <i>vare</i> (cf. SWAINSON: 165; SWANN: 243)
			Weasel duck (SWAINSON: 165), Wezel coot (SWANN: 247)	En A O	

			Easterling (SWAINSON: 165)	SM(d) ¹⁰⁹ B	<i>Mergellus albellus</i> spends the summer months in the (north) east (mostly Russia, Finland)
Kleines Eisantl (HÖFER: 16)	End H A	<i>Mergellus albellus</i> is a regular winter guest in Europe	Lough diver (SWAINSON: 165)	En H B	

¹⁰⁹ It is difficult to judge whether the suffix *-ling* here is to be judged as a diminutive or not. "In Old Norse the suffix had a diminutive force, of which there are only slight traces in the other Germanic languages (cf. Old English *stærling* mentioned above, and German *sperling* sparrow); chiefly in words denoting the young of animals, as *gæsling-r* gosling, *ketling-r* kitten, *kiðlin-gr* young kid, + 'kidling', but also in a few other words, as *bœkling-r* booklet, *vetling-r* glove, *yrmling-r* little worm. In English the earliest certain instance of this use appears to be *codling*, recorded c1314 (*kitling*, which appears a1300, being of dubious formation), in the 15th c. we find *gosling* (of which the earliest quoted form, *gesling*, points to adoption from Old Norse), and *duckling*" (OED). *Easterling*, on the other hand, usually denotes 'a native or inhabitant of the east', referring to a clearly non-diminutive sense of *-ling* as used in Old and Middle English 'a person or thing belonging to or concerned with (what is denoted by the primary noun)'. However, since quite a number of the original *-ling*-diminutives seem to have been connected to small or young birds, a certain diminutive connotation might be taken into account in the case of *Mergellus albellus*.

Milvus milvus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Rotmilan

Red Kite

SWAINSON (137) still refers to *Milvus milvus* simply as *Kite*. A distinction from *Milvus migrans*, the *Black kite*, was usually not necessary since *Milvus migrans* is not an endemic species in the British Isles. The term *Red Kite* was coined by MAC GILLIVRAY in 1840 to distinguish the species from the foreign Black Kite (cf. LOCKWOOD: 126). An equivalent term to *Royal Kite* for *Milvus milvus* exists in BAV *Königsweih* or *Königsmilan* (GENGLER: 320), referring to the *Black kite* (endemic in BAV) exclusively. The scavenging habits of *Milvus milvus* are not featured in any of the BAV names, whereas the English names do not mirror the bird's habit of feeding on fish and livestock (for a similar distribution cf. also *Buteo buteo*; *Accipiter nisus* and *gentilis*). A lack of habitat-related names (with the exception of *Waldgeier* 'wood vulture', referring to a rather broad geographical area) can be explained with the species' wide distribution range and its versatility.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Weihe "der Weih"	SM	a common and unique lexeme with no equivalent in English or Nordic languages; of obscure origin; OHG <i>wîo</i> ; MHG <i>wîe</i> ; HELLQUIST linked the name to Indo-Germanic <i>*wei-o</i> 'consisting of two; twig' and the bird's tail (cf. also SUOLAHTI: 357); KLUGE (418) considers the stem <i>*vř-</i> 'to hunt, chase'; usually masculine in BAV, feminine (<i>die Weihe</i>) in Standard German			

<p>Milone (GENGLER: 319, Wendelstein; JÄCKEL 1853: 393) Melone (MEUSEL 1790: 457)</p>	SM	variants of <i>Milan</i> > Lat. <i>mīluus</i> , later <i>mīlvus</i> 'red kite' with no English equivalent; most likely directly derived from Lat., as there are no direct equivalents in Italian or Rhaeto-Romanic			
			Pype Gled, Pew-Glede	Ex S B	the bird "pipes" or "pews"
<p>Gabelweih, der Gabelweihe, Gobelwei (13495355)</p> <p>Gabelschwanz (13778726)</p> <p>Gabelgeier Gabler (GENGLER: 320; JÄCKEL 1853: 393; REUSS: 115)</p> <p>Schwalbenschwanz</p> <p>Scheerengeier Scheerleinsgeier (JÄCKEL 1891: 45)</p> <p>Wei(h)er, Weihärrar</p>	<p>En A</p> <p>Ex A</p> <p>En A SM A</p> <p>Ex A</p> <p>En(d) A O</p> <p>SM A</p>	<p><i>Gabel-</i> 'fork(ing)', referring to the bird's tail; for <i>-weih(e)</i> see below</p> <p>'fork(ed) tail'</p> <p>'fork(ed) vulture'; <i>Geier</i> is a still common BAV term for all kinds of birds of prey, cf. 13451712</p> <p>'swallow tail'</p> <p>'scissor vulture', another term referring to the form of the bird's tail feathers</p> <p>most likely a contraction of <i>*Weih-aar</i> 'weih-eagle' (cf. SCHMELLER II: 826); cf. <i>Weih</i> above</p>	<p>Fork tail</p> <p>Crotch tail (SWAINSON: 137)</p>	<p>Ex A</p> <p>Ex A</p>	<p><i>Milvus milvus</i> has a remarkably long, deeply forked tail compared to other birds of prey</p>

Rother Habicht (KOCH 1816: 117)	En A	'red hawk', no clear distinction between various birds of prey, cf. <i>Geier</i>			
Rotschwanz (BEYER: 120)	Ex A	'red tail'			
Zwieselgeier (JÄCKEL 1853: 393)	En A	<i>Zwiesel</i> 'fork, junction', OHG <i>zwisila zwisilohti</i> ; MHG <i>zwisel</i> 'double'; OE <i>twisla</i> ; cf. also <i>zwei/two</i>			
Fischgeier	En B	'fish vulture'	Gled, Glead (13577792; 13584650)	SM B	OE <i>glidan</i> 'to glide', <i>Milvus milvus</i> is moving quickly and easily through the air
Hünerdieb	Ex B O	'chicken thief/Weiher (cf. above)/vulture	Greedy gled (SWAINSON: 137)	Ex B O	
Heahla (=Hühnlein)-Weiher	End B		Piddle, Pittel	SM B	"said of a bird, to move the bill about, feeling for food in a hole, heap of refuse, etc." (GREENHALGH: 6043); OE <i>bleripittel</i> , (<i>bleri</i> 'bald') for the (unspecified) "Mouse-hawk" (WHITMAN: 19), probably denoting the <i>Milvus milvus</i> (from its light-coloured head) or other birds of prey with similar features
Hüner-Geyer (ZORN 1742: 465)	En B				
Guraar/Kuraar/Kurweyhe (GENGLER: 319, Burgbernheim; JÄCKEL 1853: 393; 1891: 45)	En B A	<i>-aar</i> 'eagle, poet.', see above; <i>Gur-/Kur-</i> neither onomatopoeic nor the result of an originally echoic syllable that underwent vowel change (the bird's signature call closely resembles ['i:ju] cf. above <i>Pew</i>); maybe connected to an obs. hunter's term <i>kuren</i> 'to waylay; to look out (for prey)' (cf. SUOLAHTI: 358); MHG dictionaries seem to provide no immediate explanation	Pickle	SM B	in the sense of 'to pick clean, cleanse by minute picking,' from the bird's feeding habits; probably an alteration of <i>Pittel</i> , cf. above
Guro, Gura, Goner, Gonner	SM B		Puttock, Puddock (SWAINSON: 137)	SM(d) B	→ <i>Buteo buteo</i>

			Shite Hawk (GREENHALGH: 6051; 13449822)	En B O	"modern day term, in use by troops stationed in the east, from about 1870 to 1947, especially by those stationed in Egypt or India, where kites are well known for swooping down and stealing items of food (...).Used today to abuse the bird, a vulgar alteration of <i>Kite Hawk</i> " (GREENHALGH: 6051). Probably also in relation to the bird's scavenging habits mirrored in the names above. <i>Shite Hawk</i> is also used as a general humorous term for "messy" synanthropic birds such as pigeons and seagulls (cf. parts. 13439473 and 13439754)
Waldgeier (HÖFER: 5)	En H	'wood vulture'			
			Royal Kite	En O	misleading, since <i>Milvus milvus</i> was never used for hunting and cannot be trained like a falcon; "only the King's falcons were able to "take" a kite, or perhaps, and more likely, because they were the only falcons allowed to be flown at kites" (GREENHALGH: 6051)

Circus aeruginosus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Rohrweihe

Marsh harrier

A medium-sized raptor usually associated with marshland and dense reedbeds, their favorite hunting grounds – a threatened habitat. Hunting and drainage of the redbeed breeding sites led to the species near extinction at the end of the 19th century.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Rostweihe ¹¹⁰	En A O	<i>Rost-</i> 'rust', referring to its pied "rust-coloured" body and legs, esp. of the females	Bald buzzard (SWAINSON: 132)	En A O	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> appears to have a "bald spot" due to its light coloured upper part of the head.
Brandgeier	En A O	<i>Brand-</i> 'burnt, red-brown', a common term for describing a reddish plumage colour in BAV, cf. e.g. <i>Brandigelente</i> (→ <i>Aythya fuligula</i>)	White-headed harpy (SWAINSON: 132)	En A O	
			Dun pickle (SWAINSON: 131, obs.)	Ex A B	<i>dun</i> = greyish brown; references to "rusty" or "burnt" appearance are missing in English; for <i>pickle</i> cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>
Stoßweihe (HELLERER in BLASIUS: 356)	En B	<i>stoßen</i> 'to swoop down'; for <i>-weihe</i> , cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Puttock	SM(d) B	cf. → <i>Buteo buteo</i>
			Duck hawk, Snipe hawk (HETT: 49)	En B	cf. <i>Bog gled</i> below; no reference to the bird killing gulls (cf. <i>Möventeufl</i> below) but preferably ducks or snipes – <i>snipe</i> on the other hand might also refer to the birds killing method (cf. <i>Stoßweihe</i>)
Sumpfweih	En H	<i>Sumpf-</i> 'swamp'	Marsh hawk	En H	

¹¹⁰ Bericht des Naturhistorischen Vereins in Augsburg 3. 1850: 4

Moosgeier	En H	<i>Moos</i> - SG 'moss', BAV 'moor, marsh', cf. <i>Mooskuh</i> (Bittern, → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>); <i>-geier</i> 'vulture', cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Moor hawk/buzzard	En H	lack of differentiation between various types of bird predators (harrier, hawk, buzzard, etc.) is very common in both languages (cf. e.g. BAV <i>Geier</i> 'vulture')
(Brauner) Rohrgeier	En H (A)	<i>Rohr</i> - BAV 'reed bed'			
Möventeuful (sic) (GENGLER: 319; JÄCKEL 1853: 393; 1891:53; WIEDEMANN: 55)	Ex O B	'gull devil'; a peculiar name, most likely referring to the bird's preferred prey, (young) water birds – but by no means gulls exclusively; a similar formation as in <i>Wigeon leader</i> (Pintail, → <i>Anas acuta</i>), with <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> regarded as a kind of "devilish chief gull" is unlikely, as both species can hardly be confused with each other; probably additionally referring to an unrecorded folk lore			

Circus cyaneus (LINNAEUS 1766)



Kornweihe

Hen harrier

A medium-sized raptor known for its circling, elegant flight. The males are of a remarkable greyish-blue colour that is unique among other endemic birds of prey. The brown-red females are more easily confused with other raptor species.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments	
Bleifalk	En A O	'lead falcon', referring to the distinct blue-grey "metal" colour of the males	Blue hawk/gled/kite (HETT: 34)	En A	cf. <i>Bleifalk</i> ; for <i>gled</i> , cf. <i>Milvus milvus</i>	
Blaues Geierl (HÖFER: 5)	End A	'little blue vulture'	Grey buzzard	En A		
Spitzgeier (GENGLER: 319)	En A	The bird's tail feathers have a distinctly pointed appearance when looked at sideways	Brown kite	En A		denoting the females
Ringelfalk	En A	'ring falcon', cf. <i>Ringtail</i>	Ringtail (13821216)	Ex A		both sexes show a white ring between tail feathers and body
Taubenfalk (REUSS: 127)	En A	'dove falcon', cf. <i>Dove hawk</i>	Dove(-coloured) hawk/falcon (HETT: 34; SWAINSON: 132)	Ex A		The bird's diet consists almost exclusively of small mammals. Although birds are hunted with some regularity as well, the rather big dove does not belong among the Hen harrier's prey. Thus, the name refers only to the male's "dove-gray" colour, as specified in HETT.

			Miller	SM A O	most likely referring to the "dusty" ash-grey plumage of the male (cf. GREENHALGH: 6251)
Schw(e)immer, Schwemmer	SM B	<i>Schwimmer</i> , Standard German 'swimmer', does not apply; directly derived from MHG <i>swemmer</i> > <i>sweimen</i> 'to soar, to hover', referring to the bird's low and circling gliding flight;	Faller	SM B	all harriers show a distinct movement of "falling" onto their prey
Roterschwimmer (ROTING in STRESEMANN: 313)	Ex B A	lit. 'red swimmer', denoting the females, cf. <i>Brown kite</i> ; ROTING's transcription -- <i>schwimmer</i> implies that MHG <i>swemmer</i> (cf. above) had lost its original meaning as soon as the early 17 th century	Hen driver (SWAINSON: 132)	Ex B	Hen harriers generally pose no threat to chicken. However, their presence without fail will startle up or "drive" poultry around in the farmyard. Equivalent terms are missing completely in BAV; names referring to hens/poultry are here usually reserved for the <i>Goshawk</i> (<i>Hühnerha(bi)cht</i> , <i>Hühnergeier</i> , <i>Hennenstecher</i> , <i>Hennenfalk</i> , etc.) and still widely used today.
			Furse Kite (HETT: 54)	En H	furze = <i>Ulex europaeus</i> , an evergreen shrub; the Hen harrier lives in open areas with low vegetation.
			Shite Hawk (ex13588451)	En B O	cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>

Accipiter gentilis (LINNAEUS 1758)



Habicht

Goshawk

A large predator almost reaching the size of a buzzard, able to take down large animals, e.g. chickens, hares and even geese, "the largest potential prey" (GREENOAK: 86). The RSPB categorizes *Accipiter gentilis* as a "Schedule 1" species, indicating that "[t]hey are still persecuted and their nests are frequently robbed"¹¹¹. For the lack of English vernacular names, cf. → *Buteo buteo*.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<p>Hacht (13790172; 13451712; 13452511; 13466056; 13690622; 13693819; 13713559; 13497384; 13499352; 13501887), Hachtl, Hatzl (ex13497587; ex13503497), (13460292), Hobe (13532262) Howe (13551714), Hachtlein, Hawerch, Habbicht</p>	SM(d)	<p>contractions and variants of <i>Habicht</i>; <i>hawk</i> and <i>Habicht</i> are based on a common Germanic root ultimately related to Lat. <i>capere</i> 'to take or grab' (for a detailed etymological analysis, cf. SUOLAHTI: 360), characterizing <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> as a predator grabbing its prey with its talons; <i>Hatzl</i> very likely a confusion of <i>Hachtl</i> and <i>Hatzl</i>, a name for → <i>Pica pica</i></p>	Tercel , Tiercel	SM	<p>a name for the male goshawk; < Old French <i>tercel</i> < dim. of Lat. <i>tertius</i> 'third'; "[s]aid (...) to have been so called as being one-third smaller than the female bird" (OED)</p>

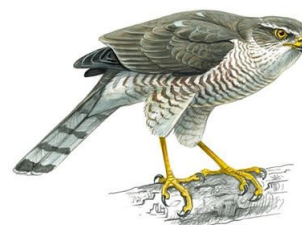
¹¹¹ <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/goshawk>. 2 February 2018.

Weih (m) (JÄCKEL 1853: 393)	SM	cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>			
Geier (13493797)	SM	'vulture', cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>			
			Great Hawk (GREENOAK: 86)	En A	
Hack (ex13460292; ex13529187)	SM B	'hack(er)', probably originally an alteration of <i>Hacht</i> 'hawk' (cf. above)	Goshawk	En B	= 'goose hawk', cf. SWAINSON (136); cf. introduction above
Gänsehacht Gänsewürger (BEYER: 112; 117, Upper Franconia)	En B Ex B O	'geese hawk/strangler', rare (exclusively confirmed by BEYER) in contrast to common English <i>goshawk</i>	Gowk (ex13588480; ex13813838, born 1993; ex13590384, born 1988; ex13436934, born 1984; ex13460654, born 1991; ex13576948, born 2001)	SM	usually a historical term associated with → <i>Cuculus canorus</i> , here used as a blend ("go(sh)awk") apparently created by modern birders; parts. 13813838 and 13590384 similarly use <i>Peggy</i> for <i>Peregrine</i> (falcon), cf. also parts. 13825040 and 13440394 ("a bird of prey")
Stösser (13686682), Stesser, Stößel, Stessl	SM(d) B	(<i>Stößel/Stessl</i> dim. of <i>Stößer/Stesser</i> < <i>stoßen</i> , here 'to swipe; to swoop down and kill')			
Stoßvogel	En B	'swipe=swiping bird'			
Stößfänkə'l (SCHMELLER II: 791)	Exd B O	most likely in analogy to <i>Stoßvogel</i> and BAV <i>Spàrifànkərl</i> , (cf. ZEHETNER 2005: 320), a nickname for the devil			
Hühnerhacht (13496350) Hennenhacht Hennahacht (13501859; 13492981) Henahacht (13507023) Hennerhacht (13497588) Hühnergeier	En B	numerous and still frequently used variants characterizing the goshawk as 'chicken hawk/vulture/bird/falcon/hack(er)/stabber'			

<p>Heageier (ex13673276) Hen(n)ageier (13515175; 13507023) Hühnervogel Hennenvogel Hennavog(e)l (13685238; 13778726) Hennervogel (13691322) Hehnervogel (13500366) Hühner-/Hennenfalk</p>		<p><i>Hea-</i> = contraction of <i>He(h)na-</i> (=<i>Hennen-</i>) 'hen', cf. below <i>Hehnerstesser</i></p>			
<p>Hennenhack/-stecher (JÄCKEL 1853: 393); Hennerhak (13498683) Hehnerstesser, Henastesser (ex13589207; ex13553240)</p>	<p>Ex B</p>				
<p>(Tauben-/ Vogel-) Sticherlein (BEYER: 115) Stichala (13685238) Vogelstößel</p>	<p>SM/Exd B</p>	<p>'little pigeon/bird stabber/killer' (-<i>stößel</i> cf. above)</p>			
<p>Taubenhabicht/-hacht/-hack Taubenvogel Daumvogel (13500366) Taubengeier/-geyer Taubenstößer</p>	<p>En/Ex B</p>	<p>'pigeon hawk/hack(er)/bird/killer' (-<i>stößer/ -stößel</i> cf. above); <i>Daum-</i> BAV variant of <i>Tauben-</i></p>			

Hasenstößel/-stossel/-fänger (JÄCKEL 1853:393; GENGLER: 319)	Ex(d) B	'hare killer/catcher'; (- <i>stößer/-stossel</i> cf. above)			
Feldhühnerfänger (GENGLER: 319)	Ex B	'partridge catcher'			
Mäusefänger (BEYER: 109)	Ex B	'mice catcher'			
Gonner (BEYER: 111)	SM B	cf. → <i>Buteo buteo</i>			
Kuraar (BEYER: 108)	En B A	cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>			
Stockfalk	En H	stock(=wood) falcon'; for <i>stock</i> cf. → <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			
Eichvogel	En H	'oak bird', according to BEYER (116) referring to the bird's nesting place			

Accipiter nisus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Sperber

Sparrowhawk

A small predator of distinct sexual dimorphism (male: smaller, bluish-gray back and orange-brown chest; females: brown back, brown and white chest).

While *Sperb-* and *sparrow-* share common etymological roots (cf. → *Passer domesticus*), the German suffix *-er* in *Sperber* represents a derivation of MHG *sperwære*, OHG *spawāri* (Germanic **sparw-aro*) 'sparrow eagle' in contrast to English *sparrowhawk*; yet an additional example for a pronounced tendency towards synonymism regarding diurnal and nocturnal birds of prey.

For the lack of English vernacular names, cf. → *Buteo buteo*.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Sperberl(le)	SM(d)	cf. introduction above	Musket	SM	a name for the male sparrowhawk; French borrowing (cf. OED), most likely a diminutive based on Lat. <i>musca</i> 'fly', referring to the male's small size compared to the female (cf. also GREENHALGH: 6398)
Hacht (13693819; 13496350), Hachtlein , Hächtle	SM(d)	contraction/dim. of <i>Habicht</i> 'hawk', cf. → <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			
Glugger (WIEDEMANN: 70, Allgäu)	SM S	'clucker', most likely referring to the bird's alarm calls being reminiscent of the clucking of a hen ¹¹²			

¹¹² <https://www.xeno-canto.org/360834>. 2 February 2018

Grauvogel (JÄCKEL 1853: 393)	En A	'gray bird', very likely a name for the male sparrowhawk, cf. <i>Blue hawk</i>	Blue hawk (SWAINSON: 136)	En A	a name for the male sparrowhawk
Harweih (m) (BEYER: 108)	En A	variant of <i>Aarweih(e)</i> , cf. → <i>Buteo buteo</i> and	Gold tip (GREENOAK: 84, Yorkshire)	Ex A O	most likely referring to the female's yellow beak and eye area
(Kleiner) Geier, Geierle (13492981)	SM(En) (d) A	'little vulture' (- <i>geier</i> cf. also → <i>Milvus milvus</i>)	Stannin hawk (GREENOAK: 84, Yorkshire)	En A O	since <i>Accipiter nisus</i> is rarely found in mountain ranges or stony areas, both terms are most likely related to the "stone-grey" colouring of the male bird; cf. also <i>Stannel hawk</i> → <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Sperberkuckuck (Erding, RIED 1950, letter to WÜST: 392)	En A	'sparrowhawk cuckoo', a name for the male sparrowhawk; colouring reminiscent of a cuckoo	Stone falcon (GREENOAK: 84, Sussex)	En A O	
Röthelgeyer (PAULA SCHRANK: 110; REUSS: 106)	En A	most likely used for male sparrowhawks only ('red vulture'); possibly a confusion with → <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			
Stößer, Stesser (136715555), Stoaßer (13494485)	SM B	→ <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Sparrowhawk; Spar Hawk (GREENOAK: 84, Surrey); Sprawk (13444453, born 1970; 13590384, born 1988); Spud Hawk (ex13805506)	En/SM B	<i>Sprawk</i> is a blend used by modern birders <i>Spud</i> cf. → <i>Passer domesticus</i>
Finkenfalk (JÄCKEL 1853: 393)	En B	'finch falcon/hawk/killer' (- <i>stößer</i> cf. → <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)			
Finkenhabicht (REUSS: 106; BEYER: 103;)	En B				
Finkenstößer (BEYER: 107)	Ex B			Pigeon hawk (SWAINSON: 136)	En B

Lerchensperber (JÄCKEL 1891: 49)	En B	'little larch (sparrow)hawk/piercer/stabber/killer' (-stößel cf. → <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)			
Lerchenhacht,	En B				
Lerchenspießerlein,	Exd B				
Lerchenstecher,	Ex B				
Lerchenstößel (BEYER: 104f)	Exd B				
Spatzenstecher (WÜST: 392)	Ex B	'sparrow stabber', cf. also → <i>Lanius collurio</i>			
Sticherlein (BEYER: 106), Stichala (13685238; 13501859), Sticherler (13492981)	SMd B	'little stabber'			
Vogelgeier Vogl-/Vuglhacht (ex13497384; ex13504425)	En B En B	'bird vulture/hawk', cf. above			
Taubengeierle (13503506)	End B	'(little) pigeon vulture/stabber/killer/bird/hawk', cf. <i>Pigeon hawk</i> ; <i>Dam-/Daum-/Taum-</i> BAV variants of <i>Tauben-</i>			
Taubensticherlein (BEYER: 102ff)	Exd B				
Taubenvogel,	En B				
Daumvogel (13500366)					
Damhachtl (13528391), Taubenhabicht (13496350)	End B				
Taumstessl (13498238)	Exd B				

<p>Mäusegeierlein, Meisengeier (BEYER: 100f)</p> <p><u>Hennavog(e)</u> (ex13685238; ex13778726), <u>Hehnergeier</u> (ex13503497)</p>	<p>End B En B En B</p>	<p>'little mice vulture' 'tit vulture' 'chicken/hen bird/vulture'</p>			
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Buteo buteo (LINNAEUS 1758)



Mäusebussard

Buzzard

"Considering that the Buzzard is a large and impressive and relatively abundant bird of prey, it has a scanty group of local names. It may be that most of the powerful folklore was attracted by the Golden Eagle and that preoccupation with falconry concentrated attention on hawks and falcons, and the Buzzard was overlooked. Several of the names used locally for the Buzzard (...) belong more properly to other birds" (GREENOAK: 83). The abundance of BAV terms for the buzzard stands represents a stark contrast to GREENOAK'S observation. The significance of *Buteo buteo* as an (unwanted or dangerous) predator of small animals and livestock (e.g. *Hühnervogel* 'chicken bird') is mirrored in a notable variety of still common vernacular names, cf. also → *Accipiter gentilis* and → *Accipiter nisus*. A possible explanation for this salient intercultural difference might allegedly be rooted in (once) lower English population numbers of the three species compared to BAV, consequently causing lesser threat to animals and livestock – an assumption, however, lacking proof in past and present statistics (cf. e.g. RSPB; Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt).

Bussard and *buzzard* (also Old French *busart* = Provençal *buzart /buzac*, Italian *bozzago, -agro, abuzzago*) are "commonly assumed to be derived < Latin *buteōn-em* of same meaning, but the process of formation is not evident" (OED). SCHRANK'S interpretation *Bußaar* (109) appears to be a folk-etymological variant: *Buß* + *aar* 'eagle (poet.)'.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Bussard, Bußaar	SM (A)	cf. introduction above			
<u>Lunitsch</u> (13671421, Tyrol)	SM	a Slavic borrowing used in Austria			

Katzenadler (WERLE: 10)	En S A O	'cat eagle'; the bird's mewing call could be mistaken for a cat ¹¹³			
(Großer) Geier, Gaier (13687086)	SM(En) A	'great vulture' (-geier cf. also → <i>Milvus milvus</i>)	Bald kite	En A O	
Rußgeier, Rusgeier	En A O	'zoot vulture', for dark specimens (cf. GENGLER: 319); still in common use as a derogative term for a dirty/zooty person			
Weißbauch	Ex A	'white belly', for lighter coloured specimens (cf. GENGLER: 319)			
Hacht (13693819; 13713559), Hachtlein Hachtgeier	SM(d) A En A	<i>Hacht</i> representing a still commonly used contraction of <i>Habicht</i> 'hawk'; no clear distinction between raptor species (cf. 13713559), cf. also e.g. → <i>Milvus milvus</i> , → <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			
Rundschwanz	Ex A	'round tail', in contrast to pointy tail feathers of other raptors			
Aarweih(e)	En A	'eagle (poet.)' + <i>weih(e)</i> , cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>			
Mauser Mausgeier(lein) Maushack /-hacht Mäuseaar (WIEDEMANN: 54, Swabia)	SM B En(d) B Ex B Ex B A	'mouser' (probably originally a contraction of <i>Mäuseaar</i>) / '(little) mouse vulture / mouse hack(er) or -hawk / mice eagle'; cf. also the bird's common name <i>Mäusebussard</i> 'mice buzzard', referring to its feeding habits	Mousehawk (GREENHALGH: 6451)	En B	

¹¹³ <https://www.xeno-canto.org/30950>. 30 January 2018

<p>Hühnervogel, Hinnovogl (13668837) Hennervogl (13691322) Hennavogl (13523335)</p> <p>Spatzengeier Lerchenstößel (BEYER: 98) Vögel(eins)geier Stechgeier (BEYER: 95f)</p> <p>Stoßvogel Stesser (13696204) Stosser (13562523)</p> <p>Froschgeier</p> <p>(Mäuse-)Gonner (BEYER: 96f)</p>	<p>En B</p> <p>En B Exd B</p> <p>En B En B</p> <p>En B SM B</p> <p>En B</p> <p>SM(Ex) B</p>	<p>'chicken bird', cf. introduction above</p> <p>'sparrow vulture' (little) larch snatcher'; <i>stoßen</i> here 'to snatch or kill'</p> <p>'(little) bird vulture' 'stab(bing) vulture'</p> <p>'swiping bird' 'swiper/killer', cf. e.g. → <i>Accipiter gentilis</i></p> <p>'frog vulture'</p> <p>cf. <i>gaunen, gonnen</i> 'to open the mouth; to gape' (cf. SCHMELLER I: 917)</p>	<p>Puttock, Puddock</p>	<p>SM(d) B</p>	<p>of uncertain origin; perhaps representing an unattested Old English <i>*putta</i> 'hawk' + <i>-ock</i>; or perhaps from OE <i>*pūthafoc</i>, related to <i>pout</i>, a kind of fish/a young bird (<i>poult</i>) + <i>ock</i>, a corruption of <i>hawk</i>; GREENHALGH (6451) adds that <i>Buteo buteo</i> "often hunts frogs, which were once known as paddocks"; according to the OED <i>paddock</i> 'frog' is still commonly used in Scotland, Ireland and Northern England; the lack of a suffix denominating the bird either indicates a contraction of <i>*paddock hawk</i> or a rare occurrence of <i>pars pro toto</i>; additionally, the use of <i>Puttock/Puddock</i> for → <i>Milvus milvus</i> and → <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (both fish and frog eating species) seem to undermine GREENHALGH's approach</p>
<p>Waldgeier Stockmauser</p> <p>Frankenwaldadler (ex13496350)</p>	<p>En H Ex H B</p> <p>En H O</p>	<p>'wood/stock(=wood) vulture'; for <i>stock</i> cf. → <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i></p> <p>a modern humorous term based on tourists frequently mistaking buzzards for Golden eagles in the Frankenwald region; cf. Scot. <i>Tourist Eagle</i> (GREENOAK: 83)</p>			

Falco tinnunculus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Turmfalke

Kestrel

Kestrels are can be easily distinguished by typical hunting technique which is to hover in a shaking or jiggling motion and poising itself over a particular spot at a height of up to 20 meters over open country and swoop down on prey. A small synanthropic falcon whose distinct piercing call can even be heard in modern mega cities.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Falkl, Feukl (13702080)	SMd	'little falcon'	Kestrel, Kez (13590384, <u>born 1988</u>)	SM	< Old French <i>crecerele</i> ; French <i>crecerelle</i> 'rattle'; Kez is a modern abbreviation used by birders
			Keelie (hawk)	SM/En S	probably directly related to <i>kestrel</i> , cf. ME <i>castrel</i> , apparently corresponding (through <i>*cas'rel</i> , <i>*casserele</i>) to Old French <i>cresserelle</i> , <i>crécerelle</i> , <i>quercerelle</i> ; although the ulterior etymology remains obscure, an original echoic rendition of the bird's call appears likely, cf. French <i>crécelle</i> 'rattle' (REEDMAN: 1999)
			Peep hawk	En S	
			Creshawk	En S	
Rotfalke	En A	'red falcon'	Blood hawk	En A O	"From the blood-red colour of the eggs" (C. M. PRIOR in SWAINSON: 140).

<p>Rötling Rötelfalke Röthelgeierle, Rö(t)telgeier, Röthel- Geyerlein, Röthel- Weyhe, Rödelgeier (ZORN 1742: 100; 420; REUSS: 112; JÄCKEL 1853: 392; GENGLER: 319; Wüst: 417)</p> <p>Kleiner Geier Hachtl (13691393), Geierl(e) (13492981; 13506968)</p>	<p>SMd A B En A B End A B</p> <p>En A SMd A SMd A</p>	<p><i>Rötel-</i> 'raddle', referring to the bird's colour but also an alteration of <i>Rüttel-</i> 'to shake, vibrate, jiggle' (cf. below)</p> <p>general terms for birds of prey (cf. above, e.g. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>), diminutives here emphasizing the bird's small size compared to other birds of prey</p>	<p>Red hawk</p> <p>Maalin</p>	<p>En A</p> <p>SM A</p>	<p>GREENHALGH (6382) suggests a connection to the Northern English/Scot. obs. verb <i>mail</i> 'spot, stain, discolour': "[The bird] is said to have its "mail," i.e. when it has had its first moult from its "red" feathers and gains its adult plumage"</p> <p>WILLUGHBY (398): "The Mail of a Hawk is the Breast or Plumage of the Breast in reference to its colour: So they say a Hawk changes the mail, or is white-mailed"; however, a connection to merlin¹¹⁴ (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) seems likely as well.</p>
<p>Rüttelfalke Rüttelgeier(lein) (JÄCKEL 1853: 392; BEYER p. 133)</p> <p>Rittelgeyer Rüttler (BEYER: 134)</p>	<p>En B En(d) B</p> <p>En B SM B</p>		<p>Vanner hawk (SWAINSON: 140)</p> <p>Wind fanner Windhover (13427287; 13592912; 13819892; 13617955; 13449887; 13809829; 13453235,</p>	<p>En B</p> <p>Ex B Ex B</p>	<p><i>vanner</i> = one who winnows with a fan (rare); referring to the movements of the bird's wings</p>

¹¹⁴ "< Anglo-Norman *merilun, meriliun*, by apheresis < *esmerilun, emeriliun, emerlion* (compare Old French *esmerillon* (c1170; French *émerillon*), Old Occitan *esmerilhon* (late 12th cent.)) < Old French *esmeril* (although only attested from c1180; compare Old Occitan *esmerill* (mid 12th cent.)) + *-on*, diminutive suffix (...), probably < an unattested Frankish cognate of Middle Dutch *smeerle, smerle, smērel* (Dutch (arch.) *smeerle*), Old High German *smerle*, (Middle High German *smerle, smerille, smirle, smirl*, German (arch.) *Schmerl*), Old Icelandic *smyrill*, Danish (arch.) *smergle, smirle*; with the suffixed forms in Romance languages compare early modern Dutch *smerlijn* (Dutch *smelleken*), Middle High German *smerlīn, smirlīn, smirling, smerlichīn* (German (arch.) *Schmerlein, Schmerlin, Schmerling*). Further etymology uncertain: a connection has been suggested with Middle Low German *smerle*, early modern German *smerle* (15th cent.; German *Schmerle*) a kind of small fish, the loach, *Cobitis barbatula* (compare also the suffixed forms: Middle Dutch *smeerlinc*, Middle Low German *smerlinc*, Middle High German *smerlinc* (German *Schmerling*)), but the semantic development is difficult to account for" (OED)

Wannenwäher/-wächel/-weher/-weyr	Ex B S H	While BEYER (134) connects <i>Wanne</i> - (OHG <i>wanna</i>) 'tub, trough' to the movement of sieving or shaking grain (into a tub), SCHMELLER (II: 921) ¹¹⁵ finds a more convincing explanation connected to the synanthropic qualities of the bird and the still not obsolete custom of providing the bird with nesting facilities (<i>Wannen</i>). The second component is connected to <i>wacheln</i> BAV 'to fan' and <i>wehen</i> 'to wave'; -weyr cf. <i>Weih-Aar</i> (→ <i>Milvus milvus</i>); -wäher seems to be a variation of -wehe(r) (cf. <i>Wiegwehe</i>) but also shows echoic rendition of the bird's call	<u>Yorkshire; 13437720; 13439954</u> ; Windhoverer (13427736; 13589047)		
			Windbibber/-bivver/-biffer (SWAINSON: 140; GREENHALGH: 6695)	Ex B	<i>biff</i> 'to hit, to strike'
			Windsucker	Ex B O	" <i>Wind-sucker</i> is either a misprint, the original word may have been spelt with the letter <f> representing <s>, or was a deliberate attempt at being genteel, the name should be <i>Windfucker</i> ¹¹⁶ . The reasoning behind this name, and its variation <i>Fuckwind</i> , is that in some circumstances, such as in windy conditions, the bird gives the appearance when hovering that it is copulating with an invisible partner in the wind." (GREENHALGH: 6695)
			Windfucker (13588674)	Ex B O	
			Fuckwind (GREENHALGH: 6695; 13829897)	CEx B O	
Wiegwe(i)he	Ex B	<i>wiegen</i> 'to sway'			
Windwa(c)hl, Windwächel (SCHMELLER II: 951)	Ex B	BAV <i>wacheln</i> 'to fan'			
Wirgwäher (ROTING in STRESEMANN: 314)	Ex B S O	cf. <i>würgen</i> 'to strangle', probably a corruption of <i>wiegen</i> (cf. <i>Wiegwehe</i>), BAV homophones ['wian]; -wäher cf. <i>Wannenwäher</i>	Stand hawk Stannel (hawk) Staniel Stanchel	En B SM(En) B SM B SM B	The names from <i>Stand hawk</i> to <i>Fleingale</i> seem to be connected in a complex etymological continuum. <i>Stanchel</i> seems to represent an

¹¹⁵ "[E]in kleiner, für heilig geltender Raubvogel, dem Wannen an die Häuser ausgehängt werden, daß er in ihnen niste: das Haus, an welchem er sein Nest baue, soll vor einschlagendem Blitz sicher sein" (GRIMM IN SCHMELLER II: 921).

¹¹⁶ documented 1599 by NASHE (30)

Stesser, Stosser <u>(13562523)</u> Stoßvogel	SM B En B	= Standard German <i>Stößer</i> < <i>stoßen</i> here 'to swipe/kill'	Stonegall Steingale Fleingale	Ex B S H CEx B CEx B	unexplained variant of <i>staniel</i> < OE <i>stángella</i> ¹¹⁷ , maybe <i>stán</i> + * <i>gale</i> < <i>galan</i> , 'stone-singer or stone-yeller, one who calls from stones, (rocks or cliff faces)', cf. <i>nightingale</i> 'singer of the night' (WHITMAN: 10). TURNER'S/MACGILLIVRAY'S <i>steingall</i> might be an unexplained adoption of a German local name (cf. GESNER: 109) or (more likely) a corruption of a clause - "stay in gale", cf. <i>fleingale</i> , interpreted as "fly in gale" by SWAINSON (140).
Mäusegeierlein	End B	'mice vulture'			
Vögelsgeier (BEYER: 133)	En B	'birds' vulture'			
Lerchenstecher Lerchenstößel Spatzenfalkl (HÖFER: 5)	Ex B Ex B End B	<i>Lerche</i> 'lark'; <i>stechen</i> 'to stab' 'little sparrow falcon'			
Thurmsperber (JÄCKEL 1853: 392) Kirchen-Falke Mauerfalke (BEYER: 131) Wandwehe (SCHMELLER II p. 921) Wandwäher (GENGLER: 319)	En H En H En H En H En H S	names referring to the synanthropic habitat of <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (here: <i>T(h)urm</i> 'tower', <i>Kirche</i> 'church', <i>Mauer/Wand</i> '(stone)wall' are missing completely in English; maybe due to the missing equivalent superstition of the bird's alleged positive qualities, i.e. the supposed power of protecting buildings from lightning (cf. footnote 60); - <i>wehe</i> /- <i>wäher</i> cf. <i>Wirgwehe/Wannenwäher</i>	Furze kite	En H S	one of the bird's favored hunting areas are furze or gorse covered heaths, cf. → <i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Wedavogel <u>(ex13505826)</u>	En O	<i>Weda</i> = <i>Wetter</i> ; 'weather bird'; part. 13505826 links the jiggling motions of → <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> to freshening	Big Ron (ex13439751)	Ex O A	very likely an individual family-based term

¹¹⁷ generally a controversially discussed lexeme; for details see e.g. LASS (93)

<u>Reagaschüttler</u> (ex13529187)	Ex O B	wind and a consequent (negative) change in the weather; similar			
<u>Gießvogel</u> (ex13492367)	En O	<i>Reaga(=Regen)schüttler</i> lit. 'rain shaker' and Gießvogel (< gießen = regnen 'to pour, to rain')			

Lyrurus tetrix (LINNAEUS 1758)



Birkhuhn

Black grouse

A distinctive-looking gamebird of the boreal woodland and moorland. Male Black grouse put on an impressive display of their lyre shaped tail feathers (BAV *Spiel* (cf. below) or *Schaar* = Standard German *Schere* 'scissors') during breeding season. Females in contrast are of an inconspicuous pied brown colour.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<p><u>Spielhahn, Spühoh, Spuihahn</u> (♂) (13494485; 13523335; 13531538) Spielhenne (♀) Spielgeflüg(el) (♂+♀)</p>	En A O	a still common term in BAV and AUS; <i>Spiel</i> a hunters' term denoting the bird's tail feathers; most likely related to the meaning of <i>Spiel</i> 'spectacle'; lit. 'game', but here not a cognate to English <i>game</i> ¹¹⁸ = "wild animals or birds of the kind that are or have traditionally been pursued, caught, or killed for sport, or that are or have been the quarry of hunters" (OED)	<p><u>Black cock</u> (♂) (13673416) Grey hen (♀) Brown hen (♀) Black game (♂+♀)</p> <p>Killickdoe, Killockdoe (♂)</p>	En A	In <i>Black game</i> , the male feature (<i>black</i>) is dominant in the description of both sexes; similar in <i>Spielgeflüg</i> (' <i>Spiel</i> poultry'), the female <i>Lyrurus tetrix</i> lacking the eponymous <i>Spiel</i> .
<p>Schildhahn (♂)</p>	En A O	<i>Schild</i> lit. 'shield', probably referring to the shield-like display of the tail feathers but according to SUOLAHTI (34; 251f) <i>Schild</i> - in bird names frequently denotes a colourful or iridescent plumage and is also connected to		Ex A S O	<i>killock/kellick</i> = a kind of small anchor, referring to the shape of the male's tail feathers; <i>doe</i> , here a corruption of <i>dove</i> , from the pigeon-like calls of the male

¹¹⁸ OE *gaman* 'jollity, entertainment, amusement', OHG *gaman* 'pleasure, amusement'

<p>kleiner Hahn (♂) (13494485; 13491602; 13493797) kleiner Giggeler (♂) (13494485)</p>	En A	<p>species lacking a similar form of display (cf. <i>Schildamsel</i>, <i>Schildspecht</i>, <i>Schildkrähe</i>, <i>Schildfink</i>)</p> <p>'little cock'; <i>Gicke(r)/Giggeler</i> BAV 'cock, rooster'</p>			
<p>Birkhahn (♂) Birkhenne (♀) Birkgeflüg(el) (♂+♀)</p> <p>Birkengöcker (♂) (BEYER: 136)</p> <p>Moosgockel (Burghausen, UHL 1933 in WÜST: 442)</p>	En H Ex H S En H	<p><i>Birke</i> 'birch tree', cf. <i>Birch hen</i></p> <p>cf. also <i>Gicke(r)</i> above</p> <p><i>Moos-</i> 'moor', cf. → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; <i>-gockel</i> 'rooster'</p>	<p>Birch hen (HETT: 31)</p> <p>Heath cock (♂) Heath hen (♀) Heath fowl/poult (♂+♀) (SWAINSON: 175)</p> <p>Moor hen Moor game</p>	En H En H En H	<p>"[U]sually a poult is one that has not yet had its first moult" (GREENHALGH: 7050)</p>

Coturnix coturnix (LINNAEUS 1758)



Wachtel

Quail

A small ground-nesting bird, its unimposing brown plumage camouflaging it well. Since it is thus rather heard than seen, many vernacular names are echoic renditions of the male's unmistakable "trisyllabic" song¹¹⁹. German *Wachtel* and English *quail* are of onomatopoeic origin as well.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Putpurru	SM S	= "lazy rascal"	Weet my feet	CEx S O	onomatopoeic renditions apparently with no underlying folklore (cf. also <i>Fauler Strick</i>)
Tückterlück	SM S		Wet my lip	CEx S O	
Fauler Strick (PHILIPP: 52, Swabia)	Ex S O		Wet-me-foot (HETT: 108)	CEx S O	
Pimperling (HÖFER: 13)	SMd S		Quick me dick	CEx S O	GREENHALGH claims this name to be purely imitative (7208). An association with death seems rather peculiar although no corresponding superstition seems to have been recorded in the English speaking world. In ancient Greece, however, quail meat was proclaimed unwholesome due to the bird feeding on poisonous plants (cf. GREENOAK: 110)
Wel (SCHMELLER II: 886)	SM S		But-for-but (GREENOAK: 108, Cheshire)	PEX S O	
Quattel (SUOLAHTI: 262)	SM S	a variant of <i>Wachtel</i> , Lat. <i>quaquila</i> , OHG <i>wahtala</i> and <i>quattula</i> (10 th century) (cf. WÜST: 465)	Deadchick	En S O	
Schlagwachtel (GENGLER: 329)	En S	<i>schlagen</i> lit. 'to beat'; here used as a specific term describing any kind of rhythmic bird song (cf. KRAUSS: 181)			

¹¹⁹ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/377411>. 11 October 2017

			Throsher	SM S	probably related to the male's call ¹²⁰ , which significantly differs from its song
			Rine (GREENOAK: 108, Cornwall)	SM S	most likely onomatopoeic although probably related an unrecorded Cornish etymon; a connection to English <i>rine</i> (obs., related to the Germanic base of <i>rain</i>) seems highly unlikely as there seems to be no weather lore associated with <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
Goldwachtel (JÄCKEL 1891: 241)	En A O	the bird's plumage appears yellowish in certain light; probably also a reference to the bird's value as a food product			
			Wandering quail (HETT: 107)	En B	"The cock may make [h]is calls over a wide are, ranging up to forty kilometres (...); which may be what earned him the name Wandering Quail. Alternatively, this name could be associated with Quail migrations" (GREENOAK: 110). Additionally, <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> is a reluctant flyer that walks rather than using its wings.
Kohlwachtel Grasvogel Sandwachtel (BEYER: 143) (kleines) Feldhuhn (REUSS: 360; GENGLER: 328)	En H En H En H En H A	'cabbage quail' 'grass bird' 'sand quail' '(little) field hen'	Corncrake (GREENOAK: 108)	Ex H S	according to GREENHALGH "from the female's call" (7208) but probably a confusion with → <i>Crex crex</i>

¹²⁰ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/379834>. 11 October 2017

Crex crex (LINNAEUS 1758)



Wachtelkönig

Corn crake

The corn crake's call is a loud, repetitive, grating sound¹²¹ that can be heard from 1.5 km away, and serves to establish the breeding territory, attract females, and challenge intruding males. *Crex crex* physically resembles the quail although it is not directly related to it. Its German common name *Wachtelkönig* 'king of the quails' originates in the assumption of the species dominating the quail due to its size and vocal range (cf. e.g. *Wigeon Leader* → *Anas acuta*). Noticable accumulation of anthropomorphic BAV terms connecting to the species to agricultural activities.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
(Wiesen-)Knarrer (REUSS: 383)	SM (Ex) S (H)	<i>Wiese</i> 'meadow'; <i>knarren</i> 'to creak', cf. <i>crake</i> 'rail', originally onomatopoeic	Creck, Cracker, Craker	SM S	
Wiesenschnarrer/-schnärr(er)/-schnerz/-schnetzer	Ex S H	<i>schnarren</i> 'to jar, rasp'			
<u>Wiesenschnarcher</u> (13493797)	Ex S H O	lit. 'meadow-snorer'			

¹²¹ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/377792>. 12 October 2017

Schnerrer (13452511), Schnarrer (13452511; 13721853), Schnerz (13452511), Schnärzer (ZORN: 360,420; HEPPE: 335)	SM S				
Schricke (ROTING in GENGLER: 327)	SM S				
Schnärzhühne	End S A	'little jarring chicken'			
Zersch	SM S				
Wiesenratscher	Ex S H				
Grogitzer (ex13504859)	SM S	<i>-itzer</i> indicating a repetitive sound, cf <i>Gugitzer</i> → <i>Cuculus canorus</i>			
Langbein (WÜST: 478)	Ex A	<i>Crex crex</i> has relatively long legs in relation to the quail	Gallwell drake	En A	SWAINSON (177) connects <i>gallwell</i> to <i>gallinule</i> (c.f. <i>gallinula</i> , dim. of Lat. <i>gallina</i> 'hen')
Mä(h)der(vogel)	SM (En) B S	The bird is often heard and seen during haymaking/harvesting season (<i>mähen</i> 'to reap; to harvest'). Coincidentally, <i>mäh-</i> is of echoic quality.			
Schneedsgern, Schneidtsgern	CEx B S O	<i>schneiden</i> 'to cut, reap'; <i>-gern</i> 'willingly' lit. '(one who) likes to reap' or, as JÄCKEL (1891: 247) put it "(hier) schneidet es (sich) gern" i.e. <i>Crex crex</i> calls indicate a good place and time for reaping			

Gsottschneider Ährenschnieder Strohschnieder	Ex B S O Ex B S O Ex B S O	BAV <i>Gsott</i> 'chopped cattle feed made from grain waste; straw' (cf. ZEHETNER 2005: 148)			
Senstknittel/-knüttel, Sansknittl (13498238), Sanskniddl (13497845)	Ex B S O	<i>Senst-/Sa(n)s-</i> = Standard German <i>Sense</i> 'scythe'; <i>-knittel</i> 'handle'; the bird's call is associated with the sound of a creaking scythe handle or the sound of sharpening a scythe:			
Sensenwetzter Sengstnogl (ex13528391)	Ex B S O Ex B S O	<i>Sensenwetzter</i> ; <i>wetzen</i> 'to sharpen (a tool)'; <i>Sengstnogl</i> = <i>Sensennagel</i> 'scythe nail'			
Knecht-mäh (GENGLER: 327)	CEX B S O	<i>Knecht</i> 'servant, farmhand' + imp. of <i>mähen</i> 'mow'; referring to the Corn crake's calls "reminding" farmers of harvesting season (cf. JÄCKEL 1891: 247); cf. above references to scythes			
Eggscheer (GENGLER: 327)	Ex B S	<i>Egg(e)</i> 'harrow'; <i>-scheer</i> cf. <i>Pflugschar</i> 'ploughshare'; probably referring to the grating/rattling sounds of a harrow and the bird's call; another reference to <i>Crex crex</i> 's close association with agricultural life			

Bruchhammel	Ex B S	of obscure origin; most likely not related to <i>Bruch(wald)</i> 'carr, fen woodland' since the bird is usually only found in open grassland or fields; probably an onomatopoeic addition to <i>-hammel</i> 'mutton' and the bird's bleating sounds; a connection to <i>Bruch-</i> < <i>brechen</i> 'to break (flax)' provides another agricultural connotation			
Nachtschreier	Ex B S	'night caller'; <i>Crex crex</i> can often be heard during sunset and night			
Grasschnepf	En H A	'grass snipe'	Bean crake/cracker	En/Ex H S	
Grashendl	End H A	'little grass chicken'	Corn drake Grass drake Meadow drake Land drake Gorse duck Daker (hen)	En H S A En H S A En H S A En H S A En H A SM(En) H S	<i>drake</i> ¹²² denotes the male duck; a connotation mirrored in <i>Gorse duck</i> but missing in BAV <i>daker</i> "derived from the Norwegian <i>Ager-hoene</i> (i.e. the cock of the field); Danish, <i>Aker-rixe</i> (i.e. King of

¹²² OED: "Middle English, first found in 13th cent., corresponding to northern and central German dialect *draak, drake, drache* (same sense); this is apparently the second element in Old High German *antrahho, antrehho*, Middle High German *antreche*, German *enterich*, 1599 *endtrich*, German dialect *endedrach, antrek, antrecht, entrach*, Swedish (from Low German) *anddrake*, the first element usually explained as *eend, end, ente, and, ant, anut* 'duck', though the Old High German forms offer difficulties. The compound form is not known in English. If **drako, *drakko, *drekkō* was originally the West Germanic name of the male of the duck, the word for 'duck' may have been prefixed to distinguish it from the similar forms of drake ['dragon']. (The notion that Middle English *drake* was shortened from an Old English **andrake* has no basis of fact, and the conjecture that the word contains the suffix *-ric, -rich*, 'chief, mighty, ruler', is absurd.)"

			<p>Landrail</p> <p>Barley bird (ex13673416, Cornwall; ex13577947)</p>	<p>En H S</p> <p>En H</p>	<p>the acre); but it seems most probable that it has its origin from the bird's cry" (SWAINSON: 177).</p> <p><i>rail</i> OED: "< Middle French <i>rale</i>, <i>raille</i> (late 12th cent. in Old French as <i>rasle</i> ; French <i>râle</i> , French regional (Picardy) <i>reille</i> , (Burgundy) <i>raille</i>), probably < <i>râler</i> to make a rasping sound when breathing (...), on account of its rasping cry"</p> <p>passive recognition of term in question 7</p>
<p>Mäherhex (GENGLER: 327)</p>	<p>Ex O B S</p>	<p>lit. 'reaper witch'; onomatopoeic but also related to the uncanny/superstitious association of the bird's sounds and the action/sounds of reaping and its association with night (<i>Nachtschreier</i>)/death/witchcraft, cf. "the grim reaper"</p>			
<p>Habergais/Habergeis</p>	<p>Ex O B S</p>	<p>lit. 'oat goat' a typically BAV term for an undefined kind of specter associated with a variety of (nocturnal) animals. According to SUOLAHTI (276f), <i>Haber-</i> and Old Norse <i>hafr</i> 'ram' are the same, i.e. <i>Habergeiß</i> is a tautology; cf. also <i>Heather bleater</i> → <i>Gallinago gallinago</i></p>			

Gallinula chloropus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Teichralle, Teichhuhn

Moor hen

A distinctive species with dark plumage, yellow legs and a red frontal shield. Its English common name was recorded as early as 1325: "Heo comeþ bymodered ase a mor-hen" (ROBBINS in LOCKWOOD: 104). Although commonly perceived as a type of hen due to its appearance, *Gallinula chloropus* belongs to the *Rallidae* (= rails) family.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Wasserzibelein (BEYER: 151)	Exd S H		Skiddy, Skitty, Kitty (Coot)	SMd (End) S B (O)	<i>Kitty Coot</i> is onomatopoeic of its call "kittick-kut" (cf. GREENHALGH: 7473). <i>Skitty</i> may also refer to the bird "skittering" over water.
Gäsche (n)	SM S		(Moor) Coot	SM (En) S H	<i>coot</i> → <i>Fulica atra</i>
Rotbläße/-chen (KOLAZY: 16)	Exd A	<i>Blesse</i> cf. → <i>Fulica atra</i>	Biliter	SM A (O)	perhaps from Scot. <i>biliter</i> 'minnow; child; little one' (DSL) but probably a variant of <i>bilcock</i> in reference to the bird's prominent bill
Bläßling	SMd A		Bilcock (SWAINSON: 178)	En A	
			Cuddy	SMd A	most likely linked to <i>Cutty</i> (<i>wren</i>) (→ <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>) referring to the bird's upright tail
Tauchentlein	End B A	cf. → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Dabchick (13806143 13804944; 13800485; 13439528; 13819750; 13820653; 13427217; 13447306; 13440224; 13583817; 13440134;	En B A	cf. → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> ; the participants' results are based on passive recognition of the term in question 7
Taucherlein (BEYER: 149f)	SMd B				

			<p><u>13583221</u>¹²³), Dibchick (HETT: 47)</p> <p>Fenducke (GREENHALGH: 7479)</p> <p>Nightbird</p>	<p>En B H</p> <p>En B A</p>	<p><i>-ducke</i> cf. → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i></p> <p>Moorhens are not particularly nocturnal birds but esp. during breeding season they can be heard long after sunset. SWAINSON (178), however, links the name to the bird's significantly dark plumage; the general determinator <i>-bird</i> is used instead of <i>-hen</i> etc., probably because darkness made it difficult to accurately link and species.</p>
<p>Wasserhuhn/-henne Wasserhendl <u>(13528391)</u> Rohrhuhn/-hendl Rohrhehla (=hühnlein) (KUFNER 1933, letter to WÜST: 494)</p>	<p>En(d) H A</p> <p>En(d) H A</p>	<p>'water chicken'</p> <p><i>Rohr-</i> BAV 'reed bed'</p>	<p>Water hen (13578414; <u>13820111</u>; <u>13583720</u>) Woggie (ex13578414)</p> <p>Water rail Moat hen Marsh hen Lake hen Pond hen River hen Mud hen</p>	<p>En H A</p> <p>SMd H S</p> <p>En H S En H A En H A En H A En H A En H A En H A</p>	<p>most likely a dim. form (children's language) of water hen; probably also onomatopoeic</p>

¹²³ part. 13583221 referred to the children's book *Tarka the Otter: His Joyful Water-Life and Death in the Country of the Two Rivers* by HENRY WILLIAMSON (1927).

			Morant (SWAINSON: 178)	SM H	The suffix <i>-ant</i> here seems to indicate a possible relation to German <i>Ente</i> (BAV <i>Ant</i>) 'duck'; this assumption needs to be excluded, however, due to a lack of comparable formations. The derivation seems more likely to be linked to forms such as <i>pheas-ant</i> , <i>cormor-ant</i> . For a detailed analysis of the suffixes <i>-ent/-ant/-an</i> cf. OED.
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Fulica atra (LINNAEUS 1758)



Blässhuhn

Coot

A common species with black plumage, red eyes and a white frontal shield = German *Blesse* 'blaze; a white spot on the face of an animal, usually referring to horses or cattle'. The name occurs as *Cout* in TURNER (1544). Some 19th century authors link the name to Welsh *Cwta-iar*, lit. 'short-tailed hen' although the relation seems coincidental and *coot* being purely onomatopoeic¹²⁴, cf. the transcription of the bird's call as /koet, kut/ etc. in other Germanic languages.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Plärrer Belche	SM S SM S	<i>plärren</i> 'to blare'	Queet (SWAINSON: 179)	SM S	cf. <i>coot</i>
Möre	SM S	homonym (Standard German/*BAV) <i>Möhre</i> 'carrot'; here most likely purely echoic, cf. <i>Merrer</i> → <i>Mergellus albellus</i>			
Zappe (ex13498059)	SM S	a term usually not used in BAV (cf. BERTAU I: 380); included, however, in a list of BAV terms by part. 13498059			
Bläßralle Bläß-/Blaßente Plesshuhn (13492367; 13444973),	En A En A En A	<i>Ralle</i> 'rail'; <i>Plesshuhn</i> illustrates missing distinction of voiced and unvoiced labial plosives in BAV	Bell (kite), Bellcoot, Bellpoot Bullcoot (HETT: 37)	SM(Ex) A En A S En A S O	alterations of <i>Bald coot</i> or <i>Bald pout=fowl</i>

¹²⁴ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/386781>. 14 October 2017

<p>Bläßhuhn (REUSS: 387) Blassi, Blaschl (13445957), Platzl Blass(en), Blässen Bläß, Pläß (n), Bläßlein, Blässla (13496249; 13461027), Pleißlein Bläßling Bläßgen (HEPPE 1754: 335)</p> <p>Weißblaß(en)(GENGLER: 328)</p> <p>schwarzes Wasser- /Rohrhuhn (REUSS: 387) das rußfarbige Wasserhuhn (HUBER: 80)</p> <p>Wasserkrah</p> <p>Schwarztaucher (ROTING in GENGLER: 328)</p>	<p>SM(d) A</p> <p>En A</p> <p>En A H (O)</p> <p>En A H S</p> <p>En A B</p>	<p><i>Blassl</i>: a very common term, in current use; <i>Platzl</i>: a variant of <i>Blassl</i> (no distinction between [p] in [b] in BAV → homophones realized as voiced plosives (cf. letter /p/=b/ in BAV dictionaries e.g SCHMELLER, ZEHETNER 2005, BWB); <i>Platzl</i> → homonym <i>Blatzl/Platzl</i> 'cookie' (cf. RICHTER: 112); <i>Bläß</i>: a term usually used only as a proper name for (female "d(ie)"Bläß") horses or cattle; <i>Bläßgen</i>: -gen = a variant of diminutive suffix -chen</p> <p>'white blaze' (Ex) here endocentric, <i>Blassn</i> representing a unique BAV lexeme related to the coot only (vs. <i>Bläß</i>)</p> <p>'black/zoot coloured water/reed hen', most likely "book names"</p> <p>cf. <i>Water crow</i>; BAV <i>Krah</i> = Standard German <i>Krähe</i> 'crow'</p> <p>'black diver'</p>	<p>Beltie</p> <p>Bald duck (Brain-)Bald coot</p> <p>Snyth, Smyth</p> <p>Black diver (SWAINSON: 179, Ireland)</p> <p>Water crow (SWAINSON: 179)</p>	<p>SMd A</p> <p>En A En A S</p> <p>SM A</p> <p>En A B</p> <p>En A H S</p>	<p>"probably a corruption of <i>Baldie</i>" (SWANN: 15); cf. expr. "as bald as a coot"</p> <p>"from Icel. <i>snaud-ur</i> 'bare'; OHG <i>snoed</i>" (SWAINSON: 178)</p> <p>cf. <i>Schwarztaucher</i></p> <p>cf. <i>Wasserkrah</i></p>
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Duckente	En B A	cf. → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Dabchick (ex13439528; ex13819750)	En B A	cf. → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Rohrhendl	End H A	'little reed chicken'			
Seeente	En H A	'lake duck'			
Horbel, Hurbel (HEPPE 1754: 335; GENGLER: 328)	SM H	OHG <i>horo</i> , MHG <i>hor</i> + derivative suffix <i>-il(ōn)</i> = 'dirt, mud', cf. <i>Hortybil</i> → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>			
Wasserhenne/-hehla(=-hühnlein) Wasserhünkel (BEYER: 153)	En(d) H A	<i>Hünkel/Hinkel</i> 'chick', obs., originally from a double diminutive suffixation + contraction of OHG/MHG <i>huon</i> 'chicken', cf. OHG <i>huoni(n)klīn</i> , MHG <i>huoniclīn</i>			
Wassertaucher(lein) (BEYER: 153)	En(d) H B	'little water diver'			
Weiherblasch (13528391)	Ex H A	'pond' + variant of <i>bläss/bläss(e)</i> ; a name sometimes also associated with seagulls, cf. e.g. <i>Weiherblöschn</i> in HOFMANN (36)			
Fastenente	En O A	'lent duck', cf. → <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Devil Bird of the Devil Devil's Bird (GREENHALGH: 7529)	SM O PEn O En O	The bird's black plumage and its red eyes give it a "satanic" look; probably linked to an (unrecorded) folk myth; German equivalents seem to be missing

Vanellus vanellus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Kiebitz

Lapwing

cf. questions 6 and 7

A distinctive species with a unique "disyllabic" call¹²⁵, characteristic plumage pattern and an ostentatious "forked" crest. Its common name lapwing is often associated with the "lapping" sound its wings make in flight or from its occasional behaviour of drawing potential predators away from its nest by trailing a wing as if broken; however, its origin can be traced back to OE *hleáp-wince*, lit. 'one who turns about in running'; from OE *hleáp-an* 'to run', and *wince* 'one who turns' (cf. SWAINSON: 183). The species is ground-breeding and thus much endangered today, its nests often being destroyed by agricultural machines or stray cats. The German verb *kiebitzen* 'to peep' (cf. American English and Yiddish *to kibitz*) is attributed to the bird's close-up circling flight around potential predators in order to drive them away.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<u>Kiwitz</u>	SM S	still very common BAV onomatopoeic variants, cf. question 6; counted as single lexemes here because of their relatively wide phonetic range, i.e. <i>Geiwitz</i> and <i>Daubitz</i> were not recognized as the same <i>signifiers</i> by different speakers	<u>Peewit</u>	SM S	<i>Peewit</i> was sometimes still given as common name in question 6; cf. evaluation of questions 6 and 7
<u>Giebitz</u>	SM S		<u>Piewipe, Pyewipe</u>	SM S	
<u>Geibitz, Geiwitz</u>	SM S		<u>Peewee</u>	SM S	
<u>Gawitzl, Gawidsl</u>	SM(d) S		<u>Peasweep</u>	CEx S O	
<u>Gawiggel</u>	SMd S		<u>Puit</u>	SM S	
<u>Gauwisl</u>	SMd S		<u>Weep, Wype</u>	SM S	
<u>Gau(ga)witz(l)</u>	SM (d) S		<u>Teufit</u>	SM S	
<u>Daubitz</u>	SM S		<u>Teuchit</u>	SM S	
<u>Gierwitz</u>	SM S		<u>Tuet, Tewit</u>	SM S	
<u>Girwas</u>	SM S		<u>Teeuck</u>	SM S	
<u>Gowitz</u>	SM S	<u>Chewit</u>	CEx S O		

¹²⁵ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/332072>. 15 October 2017

Geißvogel (BEYER: 156)	En A O	'goat bird', referring to <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> being "horned like a goat"; probably also a variant of Giassavogel (cf. below)	Hornpie Horneywink (SWAINSON: 184), <u>Horniwick</u>	Ex A S Ex A B S	referring to its horned appearance; - <i>pie</i> is most likely a purely onomatopoeic extension while – <i>wink</i> could probably be linked to <i>winch</i> 'to hoist or draw up (with a winch)' and refer to the bird constantly moving its crest up and down (cf. GREENHALGH: 8105)
Feldpfau (BEYER: 156)	En A H O	'field peacock', a humorous reference to the bird's crest, its iridescent plumage and its "strutting about"	<u>(Green) plover</u> <u>Crested plover</u> Butcher bird <u>Punky</u> (ex13800485) <u>Twin-horned grass pecker</u>	SM(En) A En A En A O SMd A O Ex A B O	referring to the iridescent sheen on the black areas of the bird's plumage "said to be from the white breast and body plumage having the appearance of a butcher's apron" (GREENHALGH: 8096) a singular occurrence from the 1970s (approx.) illustrating 20 th century history (punk culture, Mohawk haircuts): "Our daughter, when a child, called lapwings punkies for obvious reasons!" (part. 13800485, born 1947) a spontaneously formed compound by part. 13439944 based on the bird's appearance
			Lipwingle, Lymptwigg	SM/Ex B S	corruptions of <i>lapwing</i> , cf. above

			Flap-jack Flopping, Flapwing	Ex B O Ex B	<i>jack</i> ¹²⁶ here most likely a clipping of <i>jacket</i> ; referring to the movement of the bird's wings
			Vanner	SM B	cf. <i>Vanner hawk</i> → <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
			Whistling plover	En B A S	
Moosvogel	En H	BAV <i>Moos</i> , Standard German <i>Moor</i> 'moor, marsh' (cf. → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>); the bird's habitat comprises agricultural areas as well as the wetlands.			
Totenvogel	En O	'death bird; bird of the dead'; <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> is partly nocturnal (flocks of lapwings can be observed feeding on the ground in moonlit nights) and thus connected to darkness/the uncanny/death; its association with death may further have been reinforced by its "devilish horns"	Old maid	Ex O	SCHMELLER (I: 868) recorded a closely related BAV myth involving the souls of spinsters being turned into lapwings after death: "Sie muəs auf's Geiwitzn-Mos" = "She will [remain a spinster and] have to go to the lapwing moors". Possibly also related to the bird's "feminine" ("wearing eye make-up"?) appearance.
<u>Giassavogel</u>	En O	cf. e.g. → <i>Jynx torquilla</i> ; an bird's association with rain is mirrored in English <i>plover</i> ¹²⁷			

¹²⁶ "a short and close-fitting upper garment of men and women; a jacket. *Obs.*" (OED)

¹²⁷ "etymology uncertain and disputed: either < classical Latin *pluvial* rain + *-ārius*, or an imitative formation (on account of the bird's call), apparently subsequently associated by folk etymology with *pluvia* rain" (OED)

Numenius phaeopus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Regenbrachvogel

Whimbrel

Resembling the Curlew but much smaller.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Seven Whistler <u>(13449229)</u>	En S O	from the bird's –usually- seven syllable whistling call ¹²⁸ ; but cf. also "the cry of the Seven Whistlers"/ <i>Wish(t) hounds/Gabriel hounds</i> (→ <i>Numenius arquatus</i>)
			Little Whaup	Ex S A	
			Titterel	SM S	suffix – <i>erel</i> , apparently a borrowing from French, is quite common in denoting animals ¹²⁹ ; cf. <i>Chickereel</i> below
			Chickereel (WESTELL: 116)	SM S A	possibly a variant of <i>Titterel</i>

¹²⁸ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/380342>. October 15, 2017

¹²⁹ "Apparently < Anglo-Norman and Old French, Middle French *-erel* (French *-ereau*, (feminine) *-erelle*), extended form of *-el* (...), reflected in the early borrowings *cresserelle* kestrel, *boterel*, and probably also *costerel* costrel (compare also *maquerelle* mackerel and discussion at that entry). Compare also classical Latin *-erellus* (in e.g. *pikerellus* pickerel), *hoggerellus* hoggerel. Formations appear from the late 13th cent., apparently earliest in words denoting animals. Several of these are borrowings from French, but the earliest, pickerel, does not have an attested French parallel (...) and is formed on a base probably of Germanic origin. Further formations within English on bases not of Romance origin appear in Middle English (e.g. *gangrel*, *doggerel* (adj.), *dotterel*, *mongrel*, *suckerel*); also, in some cases where the base is of Romance origin, it is uncertain whether the suffixed word was borrowed or formed independently in English (compare *cockerel*, the equivalent of which is apparently rare in Anglo-Norman and Middle French (Normandy) and not otherwise attested in continental French)" (OED).

halbe Grieshenne	En A H	'half sand hen' <i>halb(e)</i> referring to the bird's size compared to the Curlew (<i>Grieshenne</i>); for <i>Gries-</i> 'sand', cf. → <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Half Curlew/Calloo (WESTELL: 116) Jack Curlew Chequer bird (WESTELL: 116)	En/Ex A En A O En A O	cf. <i>halbe Grieshenne</i> Although <i>Jack</i> usually refers to small size, <i>Jack Curlew</i> might also be based on the erroneous assumption of the Whimbrel being the male Curlew (cf. GREENHALGH: 8648) most likely referring to the chequered appearance of the bird's plumage; maybe also a variant of <i>Jack (Curlew)</i> , cf. above
Saathuhn Bluderer (KOCH 1816: 321, Lake Constance) Wirchelen (SCHMELLER II: 998, Swabia)	En B A SM B SMd B	<i>Saat-</i> 'seed; sowing', referring to the season when <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> returns from its winter habitat; cf. <i>May-bird</i> BAV <i>pludern</i> (SCHMELLER I: 457) = Standard German <i>flattern</i> 'to flutter'; suffix – <i>erer</i> implying a repetitive action – <i>len</i> here most likely representing a contraction of dim. suffix – <i>lein</i> ; although SUOLAHTI refers to the term as "completely obscure" (283) it may be connected with <i>wirchen</i> = <i>würgen</i> , here 'to wolf down', <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> being capable of quickly devouring relatively large prey ¹³⁰	May-bird, May-chick, May-fowl May-jack May-whaup Spowe, Spawe	En B (A) En B A O Ex B S SM B	"From the invariable appearance of the main body of Whimbrels in the month of May" (GREENHALGH: 8650) "Probably the reflex of a borrowing < early Scandinavian (compare Old Icelandic, Icelandic <i>spói</i> , Norwegian <i>spove</i> , (Nynorsk) <i>spue</i> , † <i>spoe</i> , Danish <i>spove</i> (17th cent.), Swedish <i>spov</i> , † <i>spove</i> (1557 as † <i>spoo</i>), all in senses 'whimbrel' as well as 'curlew'), probably < the same Germanic base as speed, the bird being so named because it moves nimbly" (OED).

¹³⁰ <https://www.hbw.com/ibc/video/whimbrel-numenius-phaeopus/individual-eating-crab-it-had-just-caught>. 21 February 2018

Kleiner Bracher, Kleiner Braachvogel (HEPPE 1754: 334; GENGLER: 325)	SM/En H A	cf. <i>Brache</i> 'fallow, wasteland'			
Regenvogel (PAULA SCHRANK: 218)	En O B	'rain bird'; <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> is one of many birds whose call or appearance was believed to announce bad weather; perhaps from the bird being very active during/before wet periods and earthworms fleeing to the surface from their flooded tunnels and low-flying insects because of low atmospheric pressure; an equivalent weather lore attributed to the whimbrel seems to be missing in English			
Kleiner Goisser (HÖFER: 14)	Ex O B A	BAV <i>Goisser</i> = Standard German <i>Gießler</i> < <i>gießen, regnen</i> 'to rain'			

Numenius arquata (LINNAEUS 1758)



(Großer) Brachvogel

Curlew

According to GENGLER (325), the Curlew is regarded as the hunter's enemy because it is very attentive, can spot the hunter from a distance and is able to warn other birds with his loud cry. As late as the 1920s it was therefore still not uncommon to destroy the Curlew's nest and eggs. The bird is known for two different kinds of calls, one sounding like "cur-lew", the other harsher and guttural. The still existent¹³¹ connotation of the Curlew's call being a bad omen or death warning is missing in BAV folklore and nomenclature.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Kreck	SM S		Whaup (13820111,	SM S	
Grill	SM S		Scot.? ¹³² ; 13449946,		
Pfeifvogel (GENGLER: 325)	En S	'whistle/whistling bird'	<u>Orkney</u>), Awp		
Düdelüvogel (ex13501959)	En S	echoic rendition oft he bird's call + -vogel 'bird'	Cawdy mawdy	SMd S	
Märzenflöte (ex13531538)	Ex S B O	'March flute'	Curlew-help (SWAINSON: 200, obs.)	CEn S	

¹³¹ cf. e.g. CLEEVES, ANNE.2008. White Nights. London: Macmillan, 231.

¹³² claimed to be exclusively Scots vocabulary by part. 13820111; however, not confirmed as exclusively Scottish in other sources

Moorochs (ex13496350)	Ex S H O	a term usually associated with → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>			
Doppelschnepf(e)	En A	'double snipe', a still common wildfowlers' term, cf. also <i>Half curlew</i> → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Jack Curlew	En A	perhaps a confusion with the Whimbrel, cf. <i>Jack Curlew</i> → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Keilhacken (sg. & pl.) (HEPPE 1754: 334, 419; GENGLER: 325)	Ex A O	<i>Keilhacke</i> 'pickax', referring to the shape of the bird's beak			
Saatvogel	En B	cf. <i>Saathuhn</i> → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Harvest curlew	En B	cf. <i>Saatvogel</i>
Bracher Brachhenn (ex13497588) Brach-Kreck Moos-Kreck	SM H En H A Ex H S Ex H S	cf. → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> 'fallow chicken' 'fallow' + onomatopoeic rendition of the curlew's call			
Moosgrähle/-grühle/-grille/-grylle	Ex H S (O)	- <i>grühle</i> , an originally echoic rendition of the bird's call turned into - <i>grille</i> cricket = 'moor cricket' (cf. also BIRLINGER:100)			
Mooshena (ex13498655)	En H A	'moor chicken'			
Seeschnepf	En H A	'lake snipe'			
Brachschnepf (GENGLER: 325)	En H A	'fallow snipe'			
Grieshenne (KOCH 1816: 320)	En H A	cf. <i>halbe Grieshenne</i> → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			

Viehhauser, Viehhaußer (WÜST: 561)	Ex O H	of obscure origin; WÜST offers no explanation; probably related to a (once) high frequency of <i>Numenius arquata</i> near one of 24 small Bavarian / Austrian villages called <i>Viehhausen</i>	Wish(t) hounds Gabriel hounds Seven Whistlers	Ex O S Ex O S Ex O S	"The [Curlew's] sad wailing cry (...), resembling the moans of wandering spirits, is believed (...) to be a death warning, and called the cry of the Seven Whistlers. (...) Sometimes the cry is exactly like the yelping of a pack of hounds, and hence has engendered the belief in a ghostly huntsman attended by his dogs ¹³³ , who traverse the air during the night, bringing death and ruin to those who see them, and to the house over which they halt. They are called in Devonshire "Wish", or "Wisht hounds"; in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, Gabriel ¹³⁴ hounds" (SWAINSON: 201).
Guis(s)er, Guisger, Goissa (13581550), Guissa (13581550; 13494514; 13505921)	SM O	cf. <i>Kleiner Goisser, Regenvogel</i> → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			
Gießvogel (13671265)	En O				
Fastenschliecher/- schlincher (HEPPE: 419)	Ex O B	<i>Fasten-</i> 'Lent'; According to "Christian zoology," the Curlew was not regarded as meat, and along with ducks, otters, fish, snails, and other animals allowed to be eaten during Lent season (cf. GENGLER: 325); <i>-schliecher/-schlincher</i> , of obscure origin, most likely related to OHG <i>slīhhan</i> ; MHG <i>slīchen</i> 'to move silently, to prowl'			

¹³³ A similar lore is known all over Europe (for details cf. e.g. GOULD-BARING, S. (1863): *Iceland, its Scenes and Sagas*. London. pp. 199-203); in BAV/German as "Wilde Jagd" 'wild chase', here usually in connection with owls, cf. e.g. *Wilder Jäger (Bubo bubo)*.

¹³⁴ an Old Testament angel

Tringa totanus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Rotschenkel

Redshank

This wading bird's most distinctive features are its bright orange-red legs and (partly) matching bill. Its cry is a repetitive high and thin whistling sound.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Pfeifer	SM S		Teuk	SM S	
Züger (KOCH 1816: 299, Lake Constance)	SM S	most likely purely imitative origin and not related to <i>ziehen</i> 'to migrate'	Clee	SM S	
Pfeifschnepe	En S A	'whistling snipe'	Watery pleeps (SWAINSON: 197)	Ex S H	
			Shit-your-breeches Foot-my-foot (GREENHALGH: 8752)	CEx S O CEx S O	
Gambette (SCHÖBER: 86, Ammersee)	SM A O	a French borrowing, cf. French <i>gambe</i> 'leg'; <i>Chevalier gambette</i> = <i>Tringa tetanus</i> ; a possible explanation is related to French soldiers wearing bright red trousers during the 19 th century ¹³⁵	Gambet	SM A	cf. <i>Gambette</i>
			Red-leg	Ex A	
			Red-legged snipe/yelper	En A S	
Rotfuß, Rotfüßchen	Ex(d) A	'(little) red foot'			

¹³⁵ cf. www.napolun.com. 17 October 2017

			Red-legged horseman	Ex A O	cf. French <i>Chevalier gambette</i> , BAV <i>Gambette</i> ; likely first translated from French by ALBIN 1731 (cf. GREENOAK: 140)
Sandlafferl (Burgenland)	Exd B H	'little sand runner'	Shake (SWAINSON: 197)	SM B	<i>Tringa tetanus</i> "shakes" or "nods" its head when feeding on the ground
			Warden/Watchdog of the Marshes	PEX B O	the bird's clear alarm call warns other marsh birds of an intruder's/wildfowler's presence, cf. → <i>Numenius arquata</i> ; related to this behaviour is <i>Tattler</i> , i.e. 'telltale'
			Tattler	SM B O	
			Swat (GREENOAK: 140, North of England)	SM B	<i>swat</i> (Northern dialect) = 'squat'; probably connected to the Stone curlew's (<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>) habit of squatting on the ground rather than flying away when in danger, and a possible mix-up of the two species (cf. READ: 132f)
Pfuhschnepf (GENGLER: 325)	En H A	<i>Pfuhl</i> (obs.) '(murky) pool'; cf. <i>Pool snipe</i>	Pool snipe	En H A	cf. <i>Pfuhschnepf</i>
Meerhünlein	End H A	'sea chick'	Sandcock	En H A	

Gallinago gallinago (LINNAEUS 1758)



Bekassine

Common snipe

The peculiar drumming, neighing or bleating noise¹³⁶, caused by the rapid action of the wings and tail feathers when making a downward stoop, has produced a number of the bird's vernacular names. According to GENGLER (326), up to the 1920s the inhabitants of Mount Wendelstein still avoided the habitats of the common snipe, believing their mating calls to be produced by the devil in the form of a goat. All recorded Gaelic names for *Gallinago gallinago* signify 'goat of the air' (cf. e.g. GREENOAK: 129)

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Schnerzl (SCHOBBER: 86, Ammersee)	SMd S	most likely echoic of the female's call ¹³⁷	Heather bleat(er) Hammer bleat		OE <i>hæferblæte</i> 'snipe'; "This word does not appear in ME but is preserved in Mod.E. as <i>hammer-bleat</i> and <i>heather-bleat</i> , a snipe. In the dictionaries it is variously termed sea gull, bittern, and hawk. Once it appears as <i>hæfenblæte</i> ('haven-screamer, 'gull) but this is probably for <i>hæferblæte</i> , the usual form ; < <i>hæfer</i> , a he-goat (L. caper) + <i>blætan</i> , to bleat, lit. a 'goat-bleater'"(WHITMAN: 31); cf. <i>Habergeiß</i>
Donnerziege/-bock /-pferd	Ex S O	'thunder goat/ram/horse' GENGLER (326) believes that Germanic tribes connected <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> to Donar, the God of thunder.			
Donnerstagspferd (GENGLER: 326)	Ex S O	'Thursday horse', a peculiar and most likely humorous extension of <i>Donnerpferd</i> 'thunder horse', but probably also relying on a simple misunderstanding or some unrecorded folklore.	Blutter, Blitter (Greenoak: 129)	SM S	variants of <i>bleater</i>

¹³⁶ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/342367>. 18 October 2017

¹³⁷ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/342365>. 18 October 2017

<p>Himmelsziege (13691393; 13494856; 13501959; 13550055) Himmelsgoaß(=geiß) (13531538; 13550055)</p> <p>Hudergeiß (BEYER: 160)</p> <p>Houttergans (PFEUFER in WÜST: 617)</p> <p>Meckergoiß, Meckerlgoaß (13691393) (Geiß-)Meckerer, Ziegenmeckerer Stottergeiß (BEYER: 161)</p> <p>Schetterhex (ex13493081)</p>	<p>Ex S O</p> <p>Ex S O</p> <p>En S A</p> <p>Ex/SM S O</p> <p>Ex S O</p> <p>Ex S O</p>	<p>'sky/heaven goat'</p> <p>'neighing goat' BAV <i>hudern/houttern</i> 'to neigh'</p> <p>'neighing goose'</p> <p>'bleating goat' <i>meckern</i> 'to bleat'</p> <p>'stuttering goat'</p> <p>a term usually associated with → <i>Pica pica</i></p>	<p>Bog bleater</p> <p>Bog drum (13800327; 13578414; 13811120; 13589274; 13604024; 13822092; 13453270; 13588674; 13617955; 13589865; 13577436; 13577947; 13577792; 13575116; 13819766; 13449229; 13449137; 13574929; 13449182)</p> <p>E(a)rn bleater/bliter, Heron/-Yern-bleater</p> <p>Horse gowk/gawk</p> <p>Scape Snippack, Snippick</p> <p>Air goat (WESTELL: 96)</p> <p>Snite</p> <p>Summer lamb (WESTELL: 96)</p>	<p>Ex S H</p> <p>Ex S H O</p> <p>Ex S A</p> <p>Ex S O</p> <p>SM S O SM S</p> <p>Ex S B O</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>Ex S B O</p>	<p>a term expected to be associated with → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>, but cf. also <i>Mooskuh</i> below; all here listed participants' results are based on passive recognition of the term in question 7 or on assumptions linking Bog drum to the sounds of the bird's wing flapping, cf. introduction above; previously unrecorded for <i>Gallinago gallinago</i></p> <p>ern(e) (= eagle)/Heron/Yern = most likely onomatopoeic corruptions of OE <i>hæferblæte</i>, cf. above</p> <p><i>gowk/gawk</i> cf. Cuckoo → <i>Cuculus canorus</i></p> <p>"from the sound the bird makes when flushed" (GREENHALGH: 8468); cf. also <i>scapegoat</i></p> <p>cf. <i>Himmelsziege</i></p> <p>a variant of <i>snipe</i>, also OE <i>snite</i> cf. <i>Schnepfe</i></p>
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Storchenschwalbe (RÜGGENMANN 1934, letter to WÜST: 617)	En A	'stork swallow', an ill-fitting name for <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> as a hypothetic genetic mixture of both species	Full/Whole snipe	En A	in contrast to smaller snipe species
Langschnabel	Ex A	'long beak'	Lady Snipe	En A O	probably simply referring to the female Snipe but probably also from its "female" features or "graceful" form
Schnepf(e)	SM A	a common term for all kinds of birds resembling the Wood cock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> = <i>Schnepf(e)</i>); originally onomatopoeic, cf. <i>snipe</i> , OE <i>snite</i>			
Sumpfläufer	Ex B H	'swamp runner'	Butwin(e), Butt-wine, Butwink	Ex B	"Named so because of the habit the Snipe has of "winking" its "butt", (...) the second element of the name is the same as in Lapwing" (GREENHALGH: 8453).
Naßarsch (BEYER:158)	Ex B	'wet arse', a wildfowler's term; shot snipes usually get wet due to their habitat; additionally, the snipe's rear end is quite prominent, cf. <i>Butwink</i>	Pur	SM B	probably related to obs. <i>pur(r)/porr</i> 'fire poker' and the bird's poking about in the soil when feeding
Gräser, Halb-Gräser (KOCH 1816: 314, Lake Constance)	SM/Ex H A	< <i>Gras</i> 'grass'; <i>Halb-</i> 'half' referring to the bird's size in contrast to <i>Gallinago media</i>	Gutter-snipe Mire bleater Myresnype (GREENHALGH: 8460)	En H Ex H S En H	
Sumpfschnepfe	En H A	'swamp snipe'	Moor lamb (WESTELL: 96)	Ex H S O	
Moosschnepf(e) Moosbock, Moosgoaß(=geiß) (13504702; 13507828), Mooskuh (13582223)	En H A Ex H S O	BAV <i>Moos</i> = Standard German <i>Moor</i> 'moor' + 'snipe/goat (m+f)/cow' cf. → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>			
Wasserschnepfe	En H A	'water snipe'			

Bachschnepe	En H A	'brook snipe'			
Weiherschnepf(lein)	En(d) H A	'little pond snipe'			
Heerschnepe (REUSS: 372; MEYER & WOLF: 363)	En H A O	<i>Heer</i> - lit. 'army' but derived from OHG <i>horo</i> 'dirt, swamp', cf. <i>Hortybil</i> → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>			
Wetterhexe (BEYER: 161)	Ex O	'weather witch', the bird's calls were believed to announce spells of bad weather, cf. <i>Regenvogel</i> → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Weather-blade/- blate/-bleat	Ex O S	cf. <i>Wetterhexe</i> , <i>Heather bleat</i> ; another derivation of OE <i>hæferblæte</i>
Habergeiß (13495537; 13497384; 13452511; 13676358)	Ex O S	cf. → <i>Crex crex</i> ; cf. <i>Heather bleater</i>	<u>Flying nannygoat</u> (ex13577436)	Exd O S	a unique term used by part. 13577436's father (born 1922) as a child
Howagaas (13462219)					
Häbbergoiß					

Sterna hirundo (LINNAEUS 1758)



Flußseeschwalbe

Common tern

The vernacular names for this predatory gull-like water bird represent a highly contrary distribution in terms of semantic categories. With one doubtful exception, BAV features no onomatopoeic references whatsoever, while English names primarily focus on echoic renditions of *Sterna hirundo's* call.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Rhaaschwälble (JÄCKEL 1853: 399)	End S H A	<i>Rhaa-</i> could be onomatopoeic but is probably merely an alteration of <i>Rhein-</i> 'river Rhine', cf. <i>Rheinschwalbe</i> below; indicated by identical spelling /Rh/-	Darr	SM B S	probably purely onomatopoeic; however, according to SWAINSON (204) "[a] corruption (...) of <i>dorr-hawk</i> , a name for the nightjar, which it resembles in its mode of flight and also in its food, feeding on beetles and other insects"; cf. <i>dor(r)</i> , obs. 'beetle, insect' as in <i>dumbledore</i> , an obs. term for the bumblebee; also <i>Blue darr</i> (SWAINSON: 204), a name for the Black tern (<i>Chlidonias nigra</i>).
			Starn, Tarnie	SM S SMd S	variants of <i>tern</i> ; OE <i>stearn</i> , not to be confounded with OE <i>stær(n)</i> 'starling' (cf. WHITMAN: 32); TURNER (1544) called the species <i>sterna</i> , the name LINNAEUS used as the generic term, cf. above

			<p>Great purl Dippurl</p> <p>Kirmew mew</p> <p>Scraye</p> <p>Rixy, Terrick (ex13438000)</p> <p>Clett</p> <p>Kip(p)</p> <p>Pirr, Sporre, Spurre (HETT: 83; 99f)</p>	<p>Ex S Ex S B</p> <p>En S A</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>SMd S</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p>	<p><i>purl</i>, also <i>pirr</i>, <i>purre</i>, echoic of the tern's call; <i>Dip-</i> referring to the bird's sudden "dipping down" on fish or other birds, cf. <i>Gull teaser</i></p> <p><i>-mew</i>, cf. "OE <i>mǣw</i> 'mew or sea-gull'. The word <i>mǣw</i> was perhaps originally imitative of the mew or cry of the bird. In the 15th cent. glosses the word <i>semewe</i> appears for the first time. ME <i>mewe</i>; OHG <i>mēh</i>" (WHITMAN: 32); cf. also BAV <i>Mew(e)</i>; Standard German <i>Möwe</i> 'gull'</p> <p><i>Terrick</i> (<i>-rick</i> here probably understood as a type of dim. suffix, cf. <i>Richard</i> > <i>Rick</i>) seems to represent a connective form linking <i>Tern</i> and <i>Rixy</i></p>
Weißer Möve (DAUBNER 1921 in WÜST: 706)	En A	'white gull/mew', cf. <i>Kirmew</i> ; <i>Möve</i> a once common spelling variant of <i>Möwe</i> 'gull'	Shear-tail (GREENHALGH: 9470)	Ex A	from the "scissor-like" appearance of the bird's tail feathers, cf. <i>-schwalbe</i> 'swallow'

Rotfüßl (SCHOBER: 86, Ammersee)	Ex A	'little redfoot'	Swallow-tailed gull (HETT: 103)	Ex A	
Rothfüßige/Schwarzköpfige Meerschwalbe (KOCH 1816: 366, MEYER & WOLF: 459)	En A H	'red footed/black headed sea swallow', "book names"; -schwalbe referring to the forked, "swallow-like" tail feathers of <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Brown tern (HETT: 37)	En A	a name for immature specimens
Kleinere Mewe	En A	'lesser/smaller gull'; a vague description that could apply to a variety of species; attributed to <i>Sterna hirundo</i> by GENGLER (327).	White daw (HETT: 109)	En A B	for <i>daw</i> cf. <i>Pease crow</i>
kleiner Fischgeier	En B A	'little fish vulture'; fish representing <i>Sterna hirundo</i> 's main diet	Willie Fisher (GREENOAK: 162)	Exd B O	cf. <i>Fischermännlein</i>
Fischervogel	En B	'fisher bird',	Gull teaser	Ex B O	<i>Sterna hirundo</i> is known to deprive gulls of their prey in mid flight
Fischermännlein (WIEDEMANN: 220)	Exd B O	'little fisherman', referring to the bird's habit of accompanying fishing boats	Pease crow (SWAINSON: 203)	En B	<i>pease</i> , obs. 'the eggs of certain fishes or amphibians' referring to the bird's food; also <i>pease</i> , obs. 'something of very small value'; <i>crow</i> probably in reference to the latter and the bird feeding on human food (fish) as crows feed on seeds; hardly referring to the bird's appearance or voice
Fischerl	SMd B	'little fish(er)'			
Grauer Fischer	Ex B A	'gray fisher'	Sparling, Spurling (SWAINSON: 202)	SM(d) B	a Northern and Scot. term for the European smelt (<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> , German <i>Spierling</i> or <i>Stint</i>), prey of <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ; probably a clipping of * <i>Sparling tern</i> ; suffix <i>-ling</i> cf. <i>Easterling</i> (→ <i>Mergellus albellus</i>)

			Picket Picktarny (HETT: 82)	SM B End B S	<i>pick</i> + suffix <i>-et</i> , of Old French origin
Seeschwalbe Flußschwalbe, Meerschwalbe Rheinschwalbe (SUOLAHTI : 404)	En H A En H A En H A En H A	'sea/lake swallow' 'river swallow' 'sea swallow' '[river] Rhine swallow', a common term for a variety of terns	Sea swallow (13453235)	En H A	cf. <i>Seeschwalbe</i>
Allebock, Alabock (JÄCKEL 1855:72, Memmingen)	Ex O B	A Swabian term of obscure origin, also referring to <i>Larus</i> species. SUOLAHTI (400f) connects it to Swiss <i>Albock/Albek/Albich/Alpk = Blaufelchen</i> , a type of whitefish; thus a reference to <i>Sterna hirunda's</i> prey, cf. <i>Sparling</i> . The etymology of <i>Albock</i> in turn remains obscure, possibly a compound containing a form of <i>albus</i> Lat. 'white'; <i>-bock</i> lit. 'male goat' representing an etymological aberration			
Hainzel (SCHMELLER I: 772), Ho(n)zl (13494514; 13581550), Huatzl (13505921)	SMd O	terms also used for various seagull species; diminutives of <i>Heinz</i> indicating a high level of identification, most likely due to the bird's synanthropic behaviour (cf. <i>Fischermännlein</i>); sometimes also associated with <i>Hoanzlbank</i> 'shaving horse'; cf. <i>Hänsebank</i> (<i>Hänse</i> =a nickname for a servant operating the shaving horse) and <i>Hainzel</i> (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) in SCHMELLER I: 1134; 772); parts of the tool allegedly resembling a bird's head			

Columba palumbus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Ringeltaube

Woodpigeon

The largest European dove; very common and well known due to its call and synanthropic habitat and behaviour. For etymologies and varying use of the originally both echoic names *dove* (OE *dufe*) and *pigeon* (from Old French via Lat. *pīpīre*), cf. e.g. GREENHALGH (9946f; 9971f).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<p>Taube, Daum (13691322; 13699397; 13690622; 13685238; 13515175), Daam (13452511), Taub(erl) (13670622), Tubo (13668837, Alemannic)</p> <p>Gugetzer (ex13505867)</p>	<p>SM(d)</p> <p>SM S</p>	<p>'dove', also referring to other doves or pigeons; <i>Daum</i> = assimilated form of <i>Dauben</i> (Standard German <i>Tauben</i>), a singular form based on the MHG suffix <i>-n</i> indicating a nominative singular case (cf. ZEHETNER 2009: 23); cf. analog <i>Schwalm</i> (→ <i>Hirundo rustica</i>)</p> <p>a term usually exclusively associated with → <i>Cuculus canorus</i>; however, polysyllabic pigeon calls frequently resemble cuckoo calls</p>			
<p>Ataub</p> <p>Ku-Taube</p> <p>Ruckstaube (BEYER: 178)</p>	<p>En S</p> <p>En S</p> <p>En S</p>	<p>although SUOLAHTI describes the term's origin as "rätselhaft"(214) 'puzzling', the letter /a/ (realized as BAV [ɑ:]) represents a quite accurate rendition of the bird's guttural call, i.e. <i>A-taub</i> 'a dove that calls [ɑ:]'; cf. also <i>Ku-Taube</i></p> <p><i>rucken</i> = <i>gurren</i> 'to curr, coo'; in the</p>	<p>Too-zoo</p> <p>Culver</p> <p>Coushie (13466634), Cushie-Doo</p>	<p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p>	<p>cf. OE <i>cul(u)fre</i>, <i>culfer</i></p>

<p>Schlägtaube (PERNAU: 294)</p>	<p>En S</p>	<p>fairytale <i>Cinderella</i>, the pigeons betray the evil sisters by calling "Ruckedigu! / Blut ist im Schuh", English "Rook di goo! There's blood in the shoe"</p> <p>< <i>schlagen</i> 'to beat' here most likely referring to the beating or flapping of wings and the related sound, cf. <i>Clatter dove</i>, <i>Cushat</i>; different connotation as represented in <i>Schlagwachtel</i> → <i>Coturnix coturnix</i></p>	<p><u>(13820111, Scot.?: 13459070; 13484872)</u>, (Cushie-)Dow, Doo <u>(13805506)</u></p> <p>Que(e)st, Quest, Quist, Quice, Quease Zuist, Luest, Luince (SWAINSON: 165; WESTELL: 36)</p> <p>Clatter dove (GREENHALGH: 10109, Yorkshire)</p>	<p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>En S B</p>	<p>SWAINSON links <i>Quest</i> etc. to Lat. <i>questus</i> 'complaint' in reference to the bird's "melancholy note" (165); however, <i>Quest</i> most likely originates in pure onomatopoeia, /Que-/ ['kwi:] representing the bird's cooing quite accurately</p> <p>cf. <i>Cushat</i> below</p>
<p>Ringleinstaube Pfundtaube</p>	<p>End A En A</p>	<p>referring to the ring around the bird's neck; cf. <i>Ringdove</i> <i>Pfund-</i> 'pound'; the adult bird weighs about a pound and was once considered a delicacy</p>	<p>Ringdove/-dow/-pigeon</p> <p>Mick, Micky</p>	<p>En A S</p> <p>SM(d) A O</p>	<p>The term was used as the bird's common English name by various 19th century authors.</p> <p>perhaps related to <i>mickle</i> = great, with reference to size and stature</p>
			<p>Cushat <u>(13577792; 13845561)</u>, Cooscot</p>	<p>SM B</p>	<p>cf. OE <i>cūscote</i> < <i>sceotan</i> 'to shoot, dart', from the bird's behaviour of suddenly "exploding" from cover when startled, clapping its wings loudly, cf. <i>Clatter dove</i></p>
<p>(Ringel-)Holztaube</p>	<p>En H (A)</p>	<p><i>Holz-</i> here 'wood', cf. <i>Woodpigeon</i></p>	<p>Wood quest/cush</p>	<p>Ex H S</p>	<p><i>quest</i>, cf. above</p>

Wildtaube, wilde Taube, <u>Wilddam</u> <u>(13528391)</u>	En H A B	in contrast do domesticated pigeons	Woodie, <u>Woody</u> <u>(13589274; 13503286, Cheshire)</u>	SMd H S	an abbreviation of <i>Woodpigeon</i> of echoic quality
Lochtaube (BEYER: 177)	En H	<i>Loch-</i> 'hole', the bird's urban nesting place, i.e. building recesses, "holes", although <i>Lochtaube</i> for <i>Columba palumbus</i> more likely originates in a confusion with <i>Columba oenas</i> , a related species nesting exclusively in actual "holes" such as hollow trunks	Stoggie (HETT: 101), <u>Stoggy</u> (13439207)	SMd H	most likely an abbreviation/confusion of <i>Stock dove</i> (<i>Columba oenas</i> , cf. <i>Lochtaube</i>); for <i>Stock</i> cf. <i>Stock duck</i> → <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
			Timmer doo (GREENHALGH: 10124)	Ex H S	<i>timmer</i> = timber

Cuculus canorus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Kuckuck

Cuckoo

Hardly any bird species' cultural relevance was or is mirrored in a comparable amount of superstitions, legend, myths, folk lore, poetry and song. While the cuckoo's unique appearance, migration habits and behaviour have shaped some of the latter, the bird's signature call remains its most prominent feature to this day. Names for *Cuculus canorus* represent almost exclusively echoic renditions of the bird's voice.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Gauch (13492981)	SM S	older transcriptions of the bird's call mainly focus on one syllable only, cf. <i>Gowk</i> ; more current renditions represent its signature disyllabic quality, see below	Gowk (13466634)	SM S	OE <i>gēac</i> ; cf. <i>Gauch</i>
Gutz (13503497, obs.)	SM S		Cog	SM S	
Guckgauch, Gutzgau(ch) (13497916; 13503497)	SM S SM S	variants <i>Gutzegauch/Gutzigauch</i> add a third syllable to the transcription of the cuckoo's call	Geek	SM S	
Gutzegauch (SCHMELLER I: 970)	SM S		Gawky (SWAINSON: 109, Dorset)	SMd S	
Gutzigauch (ex13778726)					
Guckgu(ck) , Guguck, Gugug(g) (13685238)	SM S				
Gugger, Gucker, Guga, Guggar (13687086; 13529187)	SM S				

Kukezer, Gugetzer, Gucke(t)zer, Guckitzer	SM S	<i>Gugetzer</i> cf. question 7; suffix <i>-etzer</i> : affix/suffix <i>-e(t)z(en)/-i(t)z(en)/-a(t)z(en)</i> (OHG <i>-azzen</i>) indicating repetition or intensity, frequently preserved in BAV verbs and nouns, cf. ZEHETNER 2005: 120			
			Grey Cuckoo	En A	
Schmarotzer (BEYER: 183)	SM B O	'parasite, freeloader', from the Cuckoo's habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests			
Alter Moh(=Mann)	Ex O	'old man', cf. "Kuckuck, Kuckuck, alter Moh! / Wie viel Jahre leb i no?" = "Cuckoo, Cuckoo, old man! / How many years have I got left?", cf. "Cuckoo, cherry tree...", cf. <i>Tittling</i> ; JÄCKEL and GENGLER (314) attribute the name <i>Alter Moh</i> to the Christian myth of an old baker who refused to give a loaf of bread to the travelling Christ. The baker's punishment was the transformation into a cuckoo ¹³⁸ .	Tittling (WESTELL: 31)	SM(d) O	perhaps from <i>tittle</i> (dial. or colloq.) 'to tell or utter by way of tattle or gossip; to tell confidentially' and the bird's alleged ability to foretell the future (e.g. by revealing one's remaining lifespan by counting the first cuckoo calls in spring, cf. "Cuckoo, cherry tree / Come down and tell me / How many years afore I dee." ; a Yorkshire rhyme (cf. SWAINSON: 115); cf. <i>Alter Moh</i>); for suffix <i>-ling</i> , cf. <i>Easterling</i> → <i>Mergellus albellus</i>

¹³⁸ A similar legend has been passed on in Scandinavian countries about an evil baker called Gertrude who was transformed into a Black woodpecker, which in turn became known as *Gertrude's bird* (cf. e.g. SWAINSON: 101f). For a comprehensive study of the mythological history of transformations into birds, cf. REEDMAN: 5487ff)

Tyto alba (SCOPOLI 1769)



Schleiereule

Barn owl

cf. questions 6 and 7

A medium-sized/large owl with a large head and a heart-shaped face. Due its characteristically light colouring, the image of *Tyto alba* in the questionnaire was repeatedly referred to as *Schneeeule* or *Snowy owl*; especially by participants born after 1980. Since neither of those names can be traced back to a historical denomination, it might be assumed that the current popularity¹³⁹ of *Bubo scandiacus* (= *Snowy owl*; *Schneeeule*) is responsible for the confusion, or rather a new non-standard term for *Tyto alba*.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Kauz, Käuzlein	SM(d)	originally onomatopoeic, cf. late MHG <i>kūz(e)</i>			
Schnarchkauz	En S O	'snoring owl'; Barn owls are known for their hissing or snoring sounds. Since the birds often nest in ruins or church steeples, the uncanny noises were often attributed the moaning and stertorous breathing of ghosts and the recently deceased (cf. JÄCKEL: 1891: 61; GENGLER: 318). The terms <i>Kauz</i> and <i>Eule</i> were and are still used homonymously for 'owl' outside of official nomenclature.	<u>Howlet, Hoolet, Oolert, Owlert, Woolert</u>	SMd S	<i>howlet</i> for owls in general; cf. French <i>hulotte</i> ; orig. Lat./French dim. suffix <i>-let</i> ; cf. also results question 7
			<u>Screaming / Scritch / Screech owl</u>	En S	cf. results question 6
			<u>Screecher</u>	SM S	cf. results question 7
			Hissing owl	En S	

¹³⁹ most likely triggered by *Bubo scandiacus* featuring as Harry Potter's pet in the eponymous book and film series

heulende Eule	En S O	<i>heulen</i> 'to howl, wail, scream, cry' mostly applied to human or ghostly sounds, cf. <i>Schnarchkauz</i>	Roarer	SM S	
Hu-Eule	En S		Jenny/Madge howlet/hullet/hooker/whupper	Exd S O	<i>Jenny</i> and <i>Madge</i> most likely referring to the bird's feminine features, with <i>Padge</i> or <i>Pudge</i> as variants of <i>Madge</i> , cf. OED; other connotations <i>pudge</i> 'chubby' or <i>pudge</i> 'pool' seem hardly eligible for <i>Tyto alba</i> ; <i>hooker</i> here onomatopoeic
Uhmandl (13686682, "Eule")	Exd S O	<i>Uh-</i> [u:] here onomatopoeic rendition of the an owl's call + <i>-mandl</i> 'little man'	Padge/Pudge (owl) (SWAINSON: 123)	SM(En) S O	
			Gill howter/hooter, Jill(y)-Hooter	Ex(d) S O	cf. <i>Jenny/Madge howlet</i> ; <i>Gill/Jill</i> , abbreviations of <i>Gillian</i> ; also <i>Gill/Jill</i> 'a familiar or contemptuous term applied to a woman; a lass, wench' (OED); SWAINSON (126) connects <i>Gill</i> to OE <i>*jil</i> = "noctua"
Weiße Eule	En A	'white owl'	Povey (SWAINSON: 126)	SMd A O	a diminutive (?) of obscure origin; maybe colour-related if referring to <i>Bovey coal</i> 'a lignite or brown-coal of Miocene age, occurring in beds at Bovey (a parish near Exeter), and elsewhere' (OED)
Nonne	SM A O	'nun', cf. <i>Schleierkau(t)z</i> , <i>Haubeneule</i> ; probably also triggered by an association with churches, one of the bird's preferred nesting places	Disc-owl	En A O	referring to the shape of the Barn owl's face
Schleierkau(t)z	En A O	'veil owl', referring to the bird's white plumage and its bride- or nun-like "hooded" appearance, cf. its German common name <i>Schleiereule</i>	Silver owl	En A O	not every specimen shows the same shades of colour; cf. also <i>Goldeule</i> ;
Haubeneule	En A O	'hooded owl', cf. <i>Schleierkauz</i>	Yellow owl	En A	the bird's colours also vary during different season- and age-related spans of its lifespan; for White owl cf. results question 6
			White owl/hoolet	En A	

Perleule	En A O	'pearl owl', either referring to the bird's "pearly white" appearance or the "pearly" pied pattern on its breast, back and wings	<u>Snowy owl</u>	En A O	cf. introduction above and results question 6
Seideneule	En A O	'silk owl', referring to the bird's shiny, silk-white plumage	<u>Ghost owl, Ghostie</u>	En/SMd A B O	referring to the Barn owl's ghostly white appearance and its silent flight; according to GREEN based on the superstition that "only owls can live with ghosts, so if an owl nests in an empty house, it must be haunted" (104); a relatively new name not listed in 19 th century sources; cf. also results question 6
Krageneule (JÄCKEL 1891:54; 1853: 393)	En A O	'collar owl', most likely referring to the bird's neck and face, reminiscent of a (nun's) high collar			
Goldeule	En A O	'golden owl', referring to the colour and shininess of its back and wings			
Feuereule	En A O	'fire owl', referring to the orange brown colour of the bird's back and wings but also to the practice or "allopathic magic" of nailing live owls to barn doors or walls. "The meaning of this custom is now unknown in our own rural districts; but in Germany the peasants will tell you it is done to avert lightning" (SWAINSON : 123). Many birds featuring red(dish) plumage have been directly connected to lightning and fire, and were believed to either cause or protect buildings from fire, e.g. → <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> .			

<u>Schneeeule/-kauz</u>	En A O	cf. <i>Snowy owl</i> , introduction above and results question 6 (also for <i>Herzeule</i>			
<u>Herzeule</u>	En A O	'heart owl', referring to the bird's heart-shaped face)			
<u>Nachteule</u>	En B	'night owl', cf. results question 6	Hobby owl	En(d) B O	Hobby = <i>Falco subboto</i> , a bird of prey. In Britain, <i>Tyto alba</i> is also known to hunt in the daytime. Probably also a pet form of <i>Robert</i> (cf. GREENHALGH: 10386), cf. <i>Jenny/Madge/Jill</i> etc. above
Thurmeule (JÄCKEL 1853: 393)	En H	'tower owl'	Church owl	En H	from its habitat of churches and churchyards, cf. <i>Kirch(en)eule</i>
Kirch(en)eule	En H	cf. <i>Schnarchkauz</i> , <i>Nonne</i>	<u>Barnie</u>	SMd H	dim. of <i>Barn owl</i>
Kriegeule	En O	'war owl'; most owls and other nocturnal birds were associated with evil spirits and dark magic and their calls were interpreted as bad omens (cf. JÄCKEL 1891: 61).	Cherubim (SWAINSON: 126)	SM O	Originally "a being of a celestial or angelic order; one of the "living creatures" mentioned in the Old Testament" (OED); referring to the owl's alleged supernatural powers (cf. <i>Kriegeule</i>) and possibly also to its angelic appearance (cf. GREENHALGH: 10378) and its habit of nesting in churches.
<u>Totenvogel/-kauz</u>	En O	'death bird, bird of the dead', 'night ghost', 'terror bird'; cf. results question 6	Billie wix/wise (GREENOAK: 182, Norfolk)	Exd O	cf. ME <i>wix</i> , a variant of <i>vex</i> 'to trouble, distress, worry, annoy' (OED); the variant <i>wise</i> alluding to the bird's alleged "wisdom" or supernatural powers
<u>Nachtgeist</u>	Ex O				
<u>Schreckvogel</u>	En O			SMd O	

			Lich Owl	En O	"When seen under the roof of a Lich Gate it is said to forewarn or foretell an imminent death" (GREENHALGH: 10378). A lich gate is 'the roofed gateway to a churchyard under which the corpse is set down, to await the clergyman's arrival' (OED). Etymologically, <i>lich</i> is directly connected to German <i>Leiche</i> corpse ¹⁴⁰
			Demon owl, Death owl, Hobgoblin (GREEN: 10)	En O En O Ex O	'a mischievous, tricky imp or sprite;(...) a terrifying apparition' (OED)

¹⁴⁰ OED: "Old English *líc* strong neuter (...) (Low German *liche*, *like*, Dutch *lijk*), Old High German *lih* neuter and feminine (Middle High German *lîch* (feminine), also weak *lîche*, German *leiche* 'dead body'), Old Norse *lík* (Swedish *lik*, Danish *lig*), Gothic *leik* < Germanic **līko^m* neuter. Comparison with the cognate words *like* *adj.*, *like* *n.*, *like* *v.* suggests that the original sense was probably 'form, shape'."

Strix aluco (LINNAEUS 1758)



Waldkauz

Tawny owl

A middle-sized owl found in the woodlands all over Europe. It is usually well hidden due to its bark-coloured plumage. Together with the voice of *Athene noctua*, the most prominent of the Tawny owl sounds represents the signature owl call known from film and radio plays, phonetically realized excellently by SHAKESPEARE: "And nightly sings the staring owl / Tu whit" (*Love's Labour's Lost*: 138).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Kauz, Käuzchen, Käuzlein	SM(d) S	cf. → <i>Tyto alba</i>	Hooter	SM S	
Auf, Auff (13531538)	SM S	cf. OE <i>hūf, ūf</i> ; OHG <i>hūwo, ūwo</i>	Hoot owl	En S	
Auf(f) Rack (SCHMELLER I: 42)	Ex S	(WHITMAN: 16); the still common BAV <i>Auf</i> seems more closely related to the OE form than the OHG rendition; also for <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Ullet	SMd S	cf. BAV <i>Ul</i> , OE <i>ūle</i> 'owl'; ME <i>owle, oule</i> ; + orig. Lat./French dim. suffix – <i>et</i>
UI	SM S	cf. OE <i>ūle</i> 'owl'; ME <i>owle, oule</i> ; OHG <i>ūla</i> ; German <i>Eule</i> ; Icel. <i>ugla</i> ; Lat. <i>ulula</i> ; all based on an imitation of the bird's cry	(Jenny) howlet, Jinny Oolet (HETT: 67)	SM/Ex S O	cf. → <i>Tyto alba</i>
			Billy/Gilly hooter	Ex S O	cf. → <i>Tyto alba</i>
			'Ollering owl (SWAINSON p. 129)	En S	= hollering (h-dropping)

Uhu	SM S	another echoic rendition of the bird's cry, however misleading since Uhu is the common name for the Eagle owl (<i>Bubo bubo</i>)	Screech owl	En S	cf. → <i>Tyto alba</i>
Hu-Eul(e)	En S				
Wutsch, Wütsch (SCHMELLER II: 1158)	SM S				
Knarreule (BEYER: 196)	En S	'jarring owl'			
Kommitchen (BEYER: 194)	CExd S O	predominantly a name for <i>Athene noctua</i> , whose calls were interpreted as "Komm mit" = "come with [me]", referring to the bird's alleged ability to take the souls of the recently deceased, cf. <i>Totenvogel</i> ; <i>tu whit</i>			
Rote Eule	En A	'red owl'	Brown owl/hoolet (SWAINSON: 129)	En/Ex A S	
Feuereule	En A O	'fire owl'; <i>Feuer-</i> here most likely only related to the bird's colour; superstitions regarding fire and lightning restricted to → <i>Tyto alba</i>	Black owl (HETT: 33)	En A	
Brandeule/-kauz	En A O	'fire/burnt owl'; for the distribution of Eule and Kauz, cf. → <i>Tyto alba</i>	Grey owl (HETT: 60)	En A	
Fuchseule	En A O	'fox owl'	Tawny hooter	En A S	
Kupfereule	En A O	'copper owl'; in its "brown phase" the Tawny owl's plumage is brown-red (cf. BEYER: 195)	Catty face (ex13459070)	Exd A O	

Nachteul(e)/-kauz	En B S	'night owl', a general terms for a variety of owl species	Night crow	En B O	Since an owl and a crow can hardly be confused regarding their physical appearance and owls do not "crow", the name might probably be remotely connected to BAV/Swiss <i>Nachtrapp</i> , a specter; cf. below; cf. also → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> .
Mauseule (BEYER: 196)	En B	'mouse owl', <i>Strix aluco</i> predominately feeds on small rodents			
Holzkauz (BEYER: 197)	En H S	'wood owl', cf. <i>Waldkauz</i>	Wood owl	En H	
Stockeul(e)/-ewl (ROTING in GENGLER: 317)	En H S	<i>Stock-</i> 'wood', cf. → <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ;	Beech owl (SWANN: 15; SWAINSON: 129)	En H	
Stock-/Waldauf (SCHMELLER I: 42)	Ex H S	<i>-auf</i> 'owl', cf. above	Ferny hoolet	En H	
Buscheule	En H	'bush owl'			
(große) Baumeule	En H (A)	'(great) tree owl'	Ivy Owl (HETT: 65)	En H	
Nachtrapp (RÜGGENMANN 1934, letter to WÜST: 804)	Ex O B	<i>Nachtrapp</i> (= <i>Nachtrab</i> 'night raven') or <i>Nachtkrapp</i> is the BAV or Swiss name for a nocturnal spectre, cf. <i>Nachtrab</i> → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Corpse bird	En O	cf. <i>Leichenvogel</i>
Leichenvogel Totenkäuzlein/-vogel	En O End O	'corpse bird' 'death owl/bird'; <i>Strix aluco</i> 's call or presence was believed to announce imminent death; most likely from the bird being attracted by insects in turn being attracted by the light of sickrooms at night (cf. GENGLER: 317)			

<p>Holz-/Nacht- /Klagweiblein</p>	<p>Exd O H B S</p>	<p>'little wood/night/wailing wife'; witches were believed to be able to shape-shift into owls (cf. SCHMELLER II: 831)</p>			
<p>Klag(e)mutter</p>	<p>Ex O S</p>	<p>'wailing mother', <i>Mutter(l)</i> representing a general BAV term for 'old woman', here another reference to witches or "old women of the woods" changing into owls; cf. Gaelic <i>Cailleach oidhche</i> 'old woman of the night' (GREENOAK: 186)</p>			

Caprimulgus europaeus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Ziegenmelker

Nightjar

Nightjars are nocturnal birds and can be observed "hawking" for food at dusk and dawn. With pointed wings and long tails their shape is similar to kestrels, cuckoos or swallows. Their grey-brown mottled plumage provides ideal camouflage in the daytime. To this day they have an almost supernatural reputation with their huge black eyes, their silent wheeling bat-like flight and their alleged ability to steal milk from goats (cf. *Ziegenmelker*, *Goatsucker*). The male's jarring song is reminiscent of a mechanical instrument¹⁴¹. The birds also very audibly clap¹⁴² their wings during mating season.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Nachtpatscher/-klatsche(r)/-glatzer	Ex S B	'night clapper', <i>klatschen</i> , BAV <i>patschen</i> (variant <i>glatzen</i>) 'to clap'	Night/Eve churr Spinner	Ex S B SM S O	"So called from the strange whirring, jarring noise, something like that produced by a spinning-wheel, uttered by the bird on summer evenings" (SWAINSON: 96); cf. also the sound of churning butter; <i>Wheeler/Wheel</i> bird most likely also in reference to the bird's "wheeling" flight
Schlagschatten	Ex S A O	lit. 'sharply defined shadow' but according to BEYER (204) also referring to the clapping, beating sounds of the wings; <i>schlagen</i> 'to beat'	Wheeler, Wheel bird	SM/En S B O	
Schnarrvogel	En S	'jarring bird'	Churn-owl (GREENHALGH: 10711)	En S B O	
			Razor/Scissor(s) grinder	Ex S O	referring to the bird's call being reminiscent of the sounds blades being sharpened on a grindstone

¹⁴¹ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/377100>. 23 October 2017

¹⁴² <http://www.xeno-canto.org/376893>. 23 October 2017

<p>Wegplatsche (Bamberg, RIES 1915 in WÜST: 821)</p> <p>Schbeepatscher (Oberhöchstädt, ZULEEG 1935, letter to WÜST: 821)</p> <p><u>Himmelsziege</u> (13691562)</p>	<p>Ex S B</p> <p>Ex S A H</p> <p>Ex S O</p>	<p><i>platschen</i> Standard German 'to splash', here 'to clap', cf. above <i>patschen</i>; <i>Weg-</i> can either mean path, road or be used as an adverb signifying 'away'; <i>Wegplatsche</i> here most likely indicating 'something moving away while clapping'</p> <p><i>Schbee-</i> a Franconian variant of <i>Späne</i> 'wood chips', either referring to the bird resembling a heap of wood chips when sleeping during the daytime or/and indicating a <i>pars pro toto</i> reference to the bird's habitat = wood, forest</p> <p>'sky/heaven goat', usually used for → <i>Gallinago gallinago</i></p>	<p>Screech hawk</p> <p>Churr/Jar owl</p>	<p>En S A</p> <p>En S B</p>	
<p>Nachtschwalbe</p> <p>Nachtschatten</p> <p>Tagschatten</p> <p>Nachtgeierla (DIETZ: 16)</p>	<p>En A B</p> <p>Ex A B O</p> <p>Ex A B O</p> <p>End A B</p>	<p>'night swallow', the bird's common name used by most 19th century German ornithologists</p> <p>'night shadow', referring to the bird's black shadow-like outline when in flight</p> <p>'day shadow', comparable to <i>Nachtschatten</i>; the camouflaged sleeping bird can easily be mistaken for a piece of wood or a shadow</p> <p>'little night vulture', referring to the bird's raptor-like silhouette; <i>-geier</i> cf. also → <i>Milvus milvus</i></p>	<p>Night hawk</p> <p>Night swallow</p> <p>Flying Toad (GREENOAK: 190, Lancashire)</p> <p>Frogmouth (ex13437720)</p>	<p>En A B</p> <p>En A B</p> <p>Ex A O</p> <p>Ex A O</p>	<p>cf. <i>Nachtschwalbe</i></p> <p>cf. <i>Krötenmaul</i></p>

Froschmaul	Ex A O	'frog mouth'			
Krötenmaul	Ex A O	'toad mouth'			
Hütschen- /Hietschenmaul (JÄCKEL 1891: 80)	Ex A O	'toad mouth', <i>Hütsche/Hietsche</i> is a Franconian word for 'toad'; the bird's beak is exceptionally wide and reminiscent of amphibians			
Nachtfalter	Ex B O	lit. 'moth', referring to the bird's "wheeling" moth-like flight and its feeding habits; cf. <i>Moth hawk</i>	Dor hawk Door/Dog hawk (WESTELL: 68)	En B A En B O	<i>dor</i> , obs. 'beetle', cf. <i>Darr</i> → <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ; a name used frequently in poetry and literature ¹⁴³ but still (passively) familiar for only 3 participants; WESTELL's provincial names <i>door</i> and <i>dog</i> representing alterations of the obs. lexeme <i>dor</i>
Tagschläfer	Ex B	'day sleeper'			
Wegflagge(rer), Wegflackerer	Ex B H	<i>Weg-</i> cf. above, here: 'path, road'; <i>flaggen/flacken</i> BAV to 'lie around lazily' (cf. SCHMELLER I: 786), referring to the bird's habit of spending the day asleep on the ground or taking "dust baths"; it is likely to be seen if its resting place happens to be close to a path or forest trail	Moth hawk Gnat hawk Night crow	En B A En B En B O	cf. <i>Nachtfalter</i> referring to the bird's feeding habits Since the nightjar and a crow can hardly be confused regarding their physical or voice, the name might probably be remotely connected to BAV/Swiss <i>Nachtrapp</i> , a specter; cf. left <i>Nachtrab</i> ; cf. also → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> .
Fledermauskönig	Ex B A O	'King of the bats', referring to the bird's bat-like "wheeling" nocturnal flight and its size compared to the much smaller mammals			
Muckenstecher (HÖFER: 21)	Ex B	'gnat piercer'			

¹⁴³ e.g. by TENNYSON or WORDSWORTH: "The burring dor hawk round and round is wheeling; that solitary bird / Is all that can be heard / In silence deeper far than deepest noon" (from WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, "The Waggoner": 175)

<p>Ziegeldecker</p> <p>Turmschwalbe (PERZINA in TEUFELBAUER: 38)</p>	<p>Ex H O</p> <p>En H</p>	<p>lit. 'tile roofer'</p> <p>'tower/steeple swallow'; if circumstances are convenient, <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> will sometimes expand its habitat to human settlements</p>	<p>Fern owl</p> <p>Heath/Heave jar (GREENOAK: 189, Surrey)</p> <p>Furzeacker (ex13604024)</p>	<p>En H B</p> <p>Ex H S</p> <p>Ex H S</p>	<p>referring to the bird's daytime sleeping place</p> <p><i>heave</i> here a corruption of <i>heath</i></p> <p>= most likely <i>Furzehacker</i>; previously unrecorded for <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (<i>Furzehacker</i> cf. → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> an <i>rubicola</i>); <i>-hacker</i> here most likely referring to the bird's wing clapping reminiscent of chopping or hacking sounds (cf. introduction above), a feature not referred to in other sound-based English terms, cf. above</p>
<p>Geißmelker (PAULA SCHRANK: 203)</p> <p>Hexenführer</p> <p>Nachtrab</p>	<p>Ex O B</p> <p>Ex O</p> <p>En O B</p>	<p>'goat milker', cf. <i>Ziegenmelker</i>; the wide-spread but erroneous belief of <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> sucking the milk of goats or cattle at night goes back to PLINY THE ELDER. The idea of its alleged vampire-like behaviour is based on the bird's habit of circling sleeping cattle on pastures because insects – the bird's food source – are attracted by the mammals' warmth.</p> <p>'witches' leader', referring to the bird's association with the uncanny</p> <p>cf. <i>Night raven</i> → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i></p>	<p>Goatsucker (13592912; 13511298; 13437720; 13449887; 13588674; 13464107; 13449182; 13604024; 13427736; 13819892; 13468474)</p> <p>Goat owl</p> <p>Puck bird</p> <p>Puckeridge (GREENOAK: 190, Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex)</p>	<p>Ex O B</p> <p>En O B</p> <p>En O</p> <p>SM O</p>	<p>cf. <i>Geißmelker</i>; the only lexeme listed in this work that seems to have gained in popularity compared to the 19th century, most likely due to a back-translation of the bird's well-known scientific name <i>Caprimulgus</i> 'goat milker'</p> <p>"In many places (e.g. in the south of England and in some parts of Ireland) it is considered that animals either become blind or are infected with disease after being sucked. The country-people in West Sussex call this complaint "puck" or "puckeridge" – perhaps from Puck, a malignant spirit" (SWAINSON: 97).</p>

			Gabble ratchets	Ex O S	cf. <i>Gabriel hounds</i> → <i>Numenius arquata</i> ; "[T]he country-people say that these birds embody the souls of unbaptized infants doomed to wander for ever in the air, (...) and call them <i>gabble ratchets</i> , a name which is equivalent to the <i>Gabriel hounds</i> of other localities – the unseen pack which is heard by night baying in the air" (MACQUOID: 143).
			Lich fowl	En O	likely connected to the above myth recorded by MACQUOID; cf. <i>Lich owl</i> → <i>Tyto alba</i>
			<u>Devil bird</u> (ex13468052)	En O	participant's statements re <i>Devil bird</i> based on passive recognition of the term in question 7; emphasis on prevailing negative/superstitious connotation of <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>

Apus apus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Mauersegler

Swift

Swifts are exceptionally apt flyers who spend almost their entire lives in the air. The family name, *Apodidae*, is derived from Greek ἄπους 'footless', in reference to the birds' small, weak legs. Swifts look similar to swallows but the species are only loosely related; the physical resemblance being solely based on convergent evolution reflecting comparable behaviour. A number of English names for the Swift indicate a superstitious connection to the devil, an association completely missing in BAV. GREENHALGH connects its former (also French) name *Martinet* or *Martlet* to an eponymous demon¹⁴⁴ that "has the job of summoning witches to their covens" (10736), whereas SWAINSON associates the name with a legend from Normandy about Saint Martin¹⁴⁵, thus partly invalidating GREENHALGH's theory. In fact, the etymology of the originally French borrowing¹⁴⁶ *Martin(et)/-let* ultimately remains obscure.

It is likely that the Swift was, above all, connected to "evil" due to its dark plumage, impetuous flight and uncanny shrieks in opposition to the "good" swallows, → *Hirundo rustica* and → *Delichon urbicum*. The missing superstitious association in BAV is visibly reflected in the distribution of semantic categories below.

¹⁴⁴ cf. OED or PLANCY (45)

¹⁴⁵ "[A] man (...) being unable to preserve his crop from the depredations of the birds unless he was always on the watch, was forced to remain absent from mass. In his difficulty he called on Saint Martin for aid, the result being that during service they were all shut up safe in a barn. (...) [T]he martinet, Saint Martin's own bird, was not kept in confinement; but, though free, it did no damage to the crops" (96). A more reasonable theory that also connects martins indirectly to St. Martin is connected to St. Martin's (little) summer, "a season of fine, mild weather occurring about Martinmas" (OED), cf. also SHAKESPEARE: "Expect St. Martin's summer, halcyon days" (*Henry VI*, Pt. I, Act I, scene 2), cf. also → *Alcedo atthis*. St. Martin's summer is supposed to be the period during which martins pass through France on their way to their wintering grounds in Africa (cf. GREENHALGH: 11476).

¹⁴⁶ Prior to the 15th century, Swifts, Martins and Swallows were generally referred to as *Swallows* (cf. REEDMAN: 3227).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Turri (WÜST: 827)	SMd S H	A rather accurate rendition of the bird's piercing call or shriek ¹⁴⁷ ; probably also an abbreviation/diminutive of <i>Turmschwalbe</i> 'tower/steeple swallow' in reference to its nesting place	<u>Screecher</u>	SM S	cf. results question 7
Blöütsch (WÜST: 827, Lower Franconia)	SM S		Screamer	SM S	
Geyerschwalbe	En S B A	<i>Geyer</i> - 'vulture' (cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>), probably referring to the bird's "hawking" for insects like a bird of prey (cf. <i>Hawk swallow</i>) but originally related to MHG <i>gîeren</i> , an onomatopoeic verb referring to the bird's shrill cry (cf. SUOLAHTI: 20).	(Jack) Squealer	SM/Ex S O	<i>Jack</i> here most likely not in reference to its small size, (cf. e.g. <i>Jack doucker</i> → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) since <i>Apus apus</i> is larger than "real" swallows; <i>Jack</i> here most likely serves as a euphemism for the devil (cf. LOCKWOOD: 88), alluding to the bird's "demonic" features, cf. below <i>Martin Du</i>
Pfeifer (ex13501859)	SM S	'whistler'	Screech martin (SWAINSON: 95)	En S	<i>Martin</i> cf. above
			Shriek owl	En S O	<i>owl</i> here probably referring to the bird's shrieks resembling those of → <i>Tyto alba</i> in addition to the association of both species with the supernatural
Kellner (BEYER: 205)	SM A O	'waiter', a humorous allusion to the bird's forked tail feathers being reminiscent of a waiter's dress coat	Black martin (SWAINSON: 96)	En A	<i>Martin</i> cf. above
			Black swallow	En A	
Holzschwalbe	En A O	most likely not referring to bird's habitat but its colouring and texture of its plumage	Long-wing (GREENHALGH: 10762)	Ex A	<i>Apus apus</i> has rather long wings compared to swallows.

¹⁴⁷ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/377739>. October 25, 2017

Grauschwalbe	En A	'grey swallow'			
Spyrschwalb Spyren Speyerl	En A SM A SMd A	According to SUOLAHTI (20f), <i>spîre</i> , the MHG name for <i>Apus apus</i> cannot be traced back to OHG. It is most likely derived from <i>spîr</i> 'tip, point' in reference to the bird's sharp/pointy tail feathers. The word is also directly related to English <i>spire</i> , one of the bird's nesting places; however, there is no equivalent BAV lexeme denoting a spire			
Steure (JÄCKEL 1855: 70) Steierling Stoßvogel Mauerpicker (BEYER: 205)	SM B SMd B En B Ex B H	cf. <i>steuern</i> 'to steer or navigate', referring to the bird's excellent flying skills, even in confined spaces; cf. its common name <i>Mauersegler</i> 'wall sailor=glider' and <i>Stoßvogel</i> 'swooping bird' <i>Mauer-</i> 'wall' + <i>picken</i> Standard German/*BAV 'to pick'; rather referring to BAV <i>picken/bicken</i> 'to glue', a description of the bird "glueing" its nest to the walls using a mixture of various materials and saliva	Whip Flapwing (GREENHALGH: 10762) Hawk swallow	SM B O Ex B En B A	referring to its "whipping" quick flight; probably also a back translation of French <i>martinet</i> , a type of whip (which in turn might be derived from <i>martinet</i> denoting <i>Apus apus</i>) from the bird's rapid wing-beats from the bird's "hawking" for insects, cf. <i>Geyerschwalbe</i>
Turmsegler/-schwalbe Mauerschwalbe (13551714) Murspir	Ex/En H B A En H A Ex H A	'steeple/tower glider or swallow' 'wall swallow' <i>Mur-</i> variant of <i>Mauer-</i> 'wall'; <i>-spir</i> cf. above <i>Spyr-/spire</i>	Collier (GREENHALGH: 10762)	SM H O	"From its habit, in some areas, of nesting in and roosting in abandoned mineshafts" (GREENHALGH: 10762). A <i>collier</i> is 'one whose occupation or trade is to procure or supply coal (formerly charcoal); one engaged in the coal trade' (OED)

Mauersteuerle (JÄCKEL 1891: 78)	Exd H B	<i>Mauer</i> - 'wall' + <i>steuern</i> cf. above 'to steer or navigate'	Tile swallow (GREENOAK: 193)	En H A	
Steinschwalbe	End H A	'stone swallow'			
Lumpenvogel (WÜST: 827)	En O B	lit. 'rag bird'; of obscure origin; maybe but rather unlikely referring to the bird's assumed practice of occasionally using rags for building their nests (cf. SCHINZ: 216); <i>Lump</i> , however, also denotes a rascal or rogue, probably referring to the bird's loud and "rowdy" behaviour	Devil(ing) Devil's Bitch Devil bird/swallow Swing devil (SWAINSON: 95) Skeer devil Scare devil Skeet devil Devil's screecher Devil shrieker Martin Du (WESTELL: 100)	SM(d) O Ex O En O Ex O B Ex O B S Ex O Ex O B Ex O S Ex O S En O	<i>devil</i> cf. above <i>swing</i> here indicating the bird's mode of flight, probably reminiscent of a swiftly swung weapon <i>skeer/skirr</i> 'to move, run, fly, sail, etc., rapidly or with great impetus; sometimes implying a whirring sound accompanying the movement' (OED); variant/folk etymology <i>Scare devil and Skeet devil</i> , the latter alluding to the bird's swiftness, cf. <i>skeet shooting</i> ; <i>skeet</i> representing an old form of shoot (OED) near homophone: <i>devil's creature</i> <i>Martin</i> cf. above; <i>Du</i> probably an abbreviation in order to avoid fully pronouncing the word <i>devil</i> , consequently avoid committing a sin or attracting a satanic entity by speaking its name (cf. modern <i>effing</i> = avoidance of swearword <i>fucking</i>)

Alcedo atthis (LINNAEUS 1758)



Eisvogel

Kingfisher

Although *Alcedo atthis* is a very well known bird due to its unique colouring and shape, no vernacular names have been recorded for the species in English. Its OE name, *īsen* or *īsern*¹⁴⁸, has not been preserved or further developed. The spelling *King's fisher* was used up to the 19th century (cf. LOCKWOOD: 91), indicating that the bird was not perceived the "King of fishers" but rather interpreted as "one of the King's fishers," probably because "its rich coloured plumage of chestnut, emerald green and iridescent blue was taken to be comparable to the attire fit to be worn by a King; thus ordinary people would have thought that as it was so regally attired it must belong to a King" (GREENHALGH: 10836). The term may have had a strong impact on the rural population so that hardly any other denomination took hold. The bird's poetic name *halcyon* (< Greek *αλς* 'sea' + *κύων* 'to conceive' = "sea-conceiving"¹⁴⁹) is based on a weather lore first recorded by PLINY THE ELDER.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Eisenkeil (13531538) , Eisenkei (13686497)	Ex A	'iron wedge', a still common name in BAV, probably because it has been preserved in the folk song/dance "Eisenkeilnest"; <i>-keil</i> 'wedge' referring	Green snipe (HETT: 59)	En A	<i>snipe</i> here most likely referring to the long beaks of both species

¹⁴⁸ cf. OHG *īsarn*, a compound of *īs-* 'ice or iron' (cf. SUOLAHTI: 10) in reference to its metallic or ice-blue colouring, and *-arn* 'eagle', alluding to the bird's habit of diving for fish like a bird of prey. The connotation, however, seems to have been lost early on so that the suffix *-uogal/-uogil* 'bird' was added and later became the bird's modern common name *Eisvogel*, lit. 'ice bird'.

¹⁴⁹ The name alludes to the mythical belief in the bird's ability to calm the sea for approximately two weeks in order to build a floating nest on the water, lay its eggs and raise its young (cf. SWAINSON: 104). Halcyon days were known as the period around the winter solstice when the weather was known to usually be calm and peaceful; cf. SHAKESPEARE: "Expect St. Martin's summer, halcyon days" (*Henry VI*, Pt. I, Act I, scene 2). SWAINSON additionally reports the "still currently received practice" (104) of fortetelling the direction of the wind by studying the alleged spontaneous motions of a dead kingfisher hanged by its beak, cf. SHAKESPEARE: "Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks / With every gale and vary of their masters" (*King Lear*, Act ii, scene 2), or MARLOWE: "But how now stands the wind? / Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill?" (*Jew of Malta*). For a modern reference, cf. *The Halcyon*, a British tv drama series about a London hotel aired as of January 2017.

Buntestecher (JÄCKEL 1853: 394)	Ex A B	to the shape of the beak lit. 'multicoloured stabber'; Alcedo atthis was erroneously believed to stab its prey with the point of its sharp and strong beak – the beak is actually used like a pair of tweezers; also referring to the bird's "stabbing" motion when diving for fish			
Wasserspecht (BEYER: 210)	En A H	'water woodpecker' in reference to the birds prominent and strong beak			
Racke	SM A	The bird's blue iridescent plumage is here being compared to that of a (Blau-)Racke = European roller (<i>Coracias garrulous</i>); no onomatopoeic reference.			
Eissegler	Ex B A	'ice sailor/glider'	Dipper	SM B	
Fischvogel	En B	'fish bird'	Fisher (GREENOAK: 195, Yorkshire)	SM B O	
Königsfischer/-vogel	Ex/En O B	'King('s) fisher/bird'; cf. English common name or French <i>roi pêcheur</i> 'King fisher' (cf. LOCKWOOD: 91)			
Güß-/Guißvogel	En O	cf. <i>Regenvogel</i> , <i>Goisser</i> → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ; a name usually associated with the calls of woodpeckers believed to announce spells of rain; the calls of Alcedo atthis and thos of woodpeckers sound hardly alike; thus the association is most likely based on physical similarities, cf. <i>Wasserspecht</i>			

<p>Glücksvogel</p>	<p>En O</p>	<p>'luck(y) bird'; according to WIEDEMANN (71) the appearance of a kingfisher was believed to spare its observer from pain and grief; probably its relatively rare occurrence (cf. Shamrock = rare = lucky charm) and the bird's beauty account for this positive connotation</p>			
<p>Karteiser (SCHÖBER: 68, Ammersee)</p>	<p>SM O B</p>	<p><i>Karthäuser</i> are a monastic order renowned for their solitary lifestyle; in comparison <i>Alcedo atthis</i> can usually not be observed in couples or groups</p>			

Upupa epops (LINNAEUS 1758)



Wiedehopf

Hoopoe

The hoopoe is a conspicuous and exotic looking bird with an orange-brown body, striped black and white wings, a long black downcurved bill, and a long crest which it raises when excited. It does not breed in the UK but the birds can be observed in spring on the south coast of England during their migration north to Europe from Africa. Its signature call¹⁵⁰ serves as onomatopoeic names for its common and many of its vernacular names.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Wiedhopp, Withopf, Wie(s)hopf, Wiedahupf	Ex S H B	variants of <i>Wiedehopf</i> ; cf. OHG <i>witu</i> 'wood, forest'; BAV <i>Wied</i> 'brushwood' + echoic rendition of the bird's call; - <i>hopp</i> /- <i>hopf</i> /- <i>hupf</i> is also associated with <i>hüpfen</i> / BAV <i>hupfen</i> 'to hop', a behaviour <i>Upupa epops</i> shows frequently. The variant <i>Wies</i> - 'meadow', most likely originally a corruption of <i>Wied</i> -, actually describes the bird's preferred habitat/feeding ground (=open grassland) more accurately than the implied association with the forest.	Hoopoop, Howpe, Whopee, Whoop Hooping bird, Hoopebird	SM(d) S En S	

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/381947>. October 27, 2017

Wudwud, Wuda, Wudi	SM(d) S				
Hott-hott (BEYER: 213)	SM S				
Weidenhüpfer (Kulmbach, EDELMANN 1932 in WÜST: 845)	Ex B H	'willow/meadow hopper', most likely a alteration of <i>Wiedehopf</i> , cf. above	Dung bird Dunghill cock Dung hunter (HETT: 49)	En B En B H A Ex B O	cf. <i>Mistvogel</i> etc.; "Commonly considered to be extremely filthy and unclean in its feeding and general manner of living" (SWAINSON: 106).
Mistvogel	En B	'dung bird'			
Stinker	SM B				
Stinkhahn/-vogel	En B A	'stink cock/bird'			
Dreckhahn	En B A	'dirt cock'; all names referring to dirt and stink are based on the bird's habit of defending themselves by squirting malodorous liquid excrement on potential predators, cf. <i>Dung bird</i>			
Saulocker, Säulocker	Ex O S	lit. 'sow lurer'; the bird's call has been associated with the calls of swine- or cowherds (= <i>Kuhhirt(e)/-vogel</i> 'cow herd/bird'); part. 13496350 links <i>Kuhvogel</i> with <i>Upupa epops</i> feeding on cow droppings			
Kuhhirt	Ex O S				
Kuhvogel (ex13496350)	En O S B				
Kuckucksknecht	Ex O B	'cuckoo's servant' referring to <i>Upupa epops</i> ' time of appearance (April) which is usually congruent with that of <i>Cuculus canorus</i> ; cf. <i>Cuckoo's footman</i> → <i>Jynx torquilla</i> ; -rass, here a pejorative term indicating a family relationship			
Kukuksrass (DOMBROWSKI in TEUFELBAUER: 35)	Ex O B				

Jynx torquilla (LINNAEUS 1758)



Wendehals

Wryneck

Jynx torquilla is a small sparrow-sized bird belonging to the *Picidae* family, i.e. woodpeckers. With their extremely long tongue (comparable to that of anteaters) they feed almost exclusively on ants and, unlike other woodpeckers, are seen mainly on the ground. When caught or in distress, the woodpecker shows a unique form of mimicry: It stretches its neck, beak pointing upward, and twists its upper body rapidly from one side to the other in imitation of an attacking snake. Associations with the "satanic" reptile have juxtaposed the wryneck to witchcraft and the making of spells, charms, and potions. Its originally onomatopoeic Greek/Latin name *jynx* (from the bird's harsh cry being likened to "jynx-jynx-jynx") became known as a *jinx* = a spell or charm; also *to jinx sth./sb.*

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Bi-bi (BEYER: 231)	SM S		Weet bird Pea/Pee bird Pay-pay (HETT: 80) Nile bird	En S En S SM S En S	hardly connected to the river Nile; although wrynecks spend the winter in Africa - so do many other bird species; however, the name <i>Nile bird</i> has been used exclusively for <i>Jynx torquilla</i> , implying that GREENHALGH'S (10970) assumption of the name being purely onomatopoeic seems correct.
			Hobby bird	En S	The bird's voice is reminiscent of the calls of the Hobby = <i>Falco subbotoe</i> .

Langzüngler	Ex A	lit. 'long tongue flicker', cf. <i>Long-tongue, Tongue bird</i>	Long-tongue Tongue bird	Ex A En A	in reference to the bird's anteater-like tongue, cf. above
			Dinnick	SM A	cf. <i>Dun pickle</i> → <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> ; <i>dun</i> = greyish brown, referring to the bird's colour; suffix <i>-ick</i> originally from IE <i>*-ikos, *-iḱos</i> 'characteristic of, like, typical, pertaining to'
Otterwind(t)el, Aderwindel	Exd B	<i>Otter-</i> (variants with BAV voiced plosives <i>Oder-/ Ader-</i>) 'adder' + <i>-winden</i> 'to writhe, coil, squirm'	Writhe neck	Ex B	
Otermännle(in)/- männchen	Exd B O	lit. 'little adder man'	Snake bird (13592912)	En B	cf. BAV <i>Otter-/Natter-</i>
Natter(n)wind(t)el, Natter(g)winde(l), Natter-Wendel	Exd B	<i>Natter-</i> 'viper' + <i>-winden</i> , cf. above	Slab (SWAINSON: 103)	SM B	<i>slab</i> here obs. or dial. 'to eat or drink in a hasty or untidy manner' (OED); most likely from the bird's habit of gobbling ants, its favorite food
Natterzwang (NEMNICH in BIRLINGER: 101)	Ex B	<i>-zwang</i> 'force, compulsion' referring to the bird's writhing motion reminiscent of an involuntary action (cf. <i>Ohrenzwang</i> = otitis, a canine disease)	Turkey bird	En B S	"because it erects and ruffles the feathers of its neck when disturbed" (SWAINSON: 104), probably also related to its calls resembling those of a turkey
Drehhals, Halsdreher Drehvogel	CEx B Ex B En B	'neck twister' 'neck-twisting bird' <i>Wind-</i> < <i>winden</i> , cf. above	Emmet hunter	Ex B	<i>emmet</i> ¹⁵¹ a regional or poetic name for an ant

¹⁵¹ "Cognate with Middle Dutch *amete, eemt* (Dutch regional *emt, empt, emte, empe*), Middle Low German *āmete, ēmete, ēmte, empte*, Old High German *āmeiza* (Middle High German *āmeize*, German *Ameise*) < the Germanic base of e- prefix + the Germanic base of Old High German *meizan* (strong verb), Old Icelandic *meita* (weak verb), Gothic *maitan* (strong verb), all 'to cut' (further etymology uncertain), probably so called with reference to its very visible segmented body structure (compare similarly, with broader reference, insect, entomo- comb. form), although some take the name to refer instead to its behaviour, as a creature that cuts with its mouthparts" (OED). For further discussion of the lexemes regional distribution, cf. *ant* in the OED.

<p>Win(d)hals/-hälslein, Wihals</p> <p>Märzfälle(=-fohlen) ("Unterfranken 1924" in WÜST: 851)</p>	<p>Ex(d) B Ex B</p> <p>Ex B S O</p>	<p><i>Wi-</i> a contraction of <i>Wind-</i></p> <p>'March foal', probably referring to the time of the bird's appearance (cf. <i>Barley bird</i>) and its cry likened to the high-pitched neighing of young horses</p>	<p>Barley (snake) bird</p> <p>Mackerel bird</p> <p>Felling-bird</p> <p>Summer bird</p>	<p>En B O</p> <p>En B O</p> <p>En B O</p> <p>En B</p>	<p>referring to the bird's time of appearance = spring, when barley was sown, cf. <i>Märzfälle</i></p> <p><i>Jynx torquilla</i> arrives about the time the mackerel shoals appear, cf. <i>Barley bird</i></p> <p>"its calls can be heard at the time oaks are felled, oaks are felled in the 'green' " (GREENHALGH: 10955)</p> <p><i>Jynx torquilla</i> leaves Europe during the winter months</p>
			<p>Rind(ing) bird</p> <p>English heckle (HETT: 50)</p> <p>Willow bite (WESTELL: 50)</p>	<p>En H</p> <p>Ex H S O</p> <p>En H B</p>	<p><i>Jynx torquilla</i>'s preferred resting place and camouflage is the bark (=rind) of trees</p> <p><i>English</i> referring to the bird's main geographic habitat; <i>Jynx torquilla</i> is rarely found in Ireland, Scotland or Wales; <i>to heckle</i> is usually only used for a human activity, so the name is probably based on an unrecorded historical or political connotation</p> <p>WESTELL does not give an explanation for this unusual name, however, the bird's activity of picking ants off the bark of trees/willows may have been interpreted as "biting"</p>

Gießvogel (13672364), Güß-/Guißvogel Guißer	En O SM O	cf. Standard German <i>gießen</i> = <i>regnen</i> 'to rain', cf. also → <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ; woodpeckers were known as "rain birds" all over Europe because they were believed to be noisy just before it starts to rain. "In practice, [woodpeckers] are as noisy during rain as much as before it. This habit is purely coincidental and can be explained by the fact that at the time of year this calling is heard, it is the time of year when their young are out of the nest and calling for food, a time when sudden rainstorms often occur" (GREENHALGH: 10923).	Cuckoo's maid(en) / mate / messenger / servant / fool / footman / marrow / leader / attendant	Ex O B	based on the wryneck's appearance at about the same time as, or just before, the arrival of the cuckoo, cf. Kuckucksknecht → <i>Upupa epops</i>
Regenvogel	En O	'rain bird, cf. above'			
Regenmoggerle(= - macher-le) ("Unterfranken 1947" in WÜST: 851)	Exd O	'little rain maker'			
Wettervogel	En O	'weather bird'			

Picus viridis (LINNAEUS 1758)



Grünspecht			Green woodpecker		
A well-known species due to its size and colourful plumage. Its "laughing" call is mirrored in a variety of English terms.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Specht, Spechtl (13460292)	SM(d)	also used for other woodpecker species; cf. <i>Speck, Speight, etc.</i>	Speck, Speech, Spike, Spite, Sprite, Sleight, Speight	SM	originally most likely imitative of the woodpecker's call; Proto-Indo-European <i>*(s)peyk-</i> ; OE <i>speoht</i> ; German <i>Specht</i>
Wieherspecht	En S O	'neighing woodpecker'	Laughing bird	En S O	cf. results question 7; still familiar mostly due to use in poetry and a 1970s children's tv program called <i>Bagpuss</i> featuring a woodpecker puppet called <i>Professor Yaffle</i> ; <i>-gale</i> 'singer', cf. <i>Nightingale</i> ; <i>Steingale</i> → <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> not related to the American species of marmot <i>woodchuck</i> (<i>Marmota monax</i>); most likely a clipping of " <i>Woodchuckle</i> in reference to its laughing call" (GREENHALGH: 11046)
Waldpferd	Ex S H O	'wood horse'	Yaffle(r) Yaffingale	SM S Ex S	
Holzgöcker/-gieker	Ex S H A	<i>Holz</i> - Standard German 'wood', BAV 'wood, forest' + echoic rendition of the bird's call; <i>-göcker/-gieker</i> 'cock', cf. → <i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	Woodchuck	Ex S H	

			<p>Hickwaw, Hickway, H(e)igh-hawe, High hoe, Hai how, Eccle, Icwell Eequal, Ecall, Yuckel, Yockel</p> <p>Hew-hole</p> <p>Stock eikle Jack ickle</p> <p>Jar-peg</p> <p>Nicker pecker Nickle</p>	<p>SM S</p> <p>CEx S B</p> <p>Ex S H Ex S A</p> <p>Ex S B</p> <p>Ex S SM S</p>	<p>cf. OE <i>higera</i>, "meaning a laugher, doubtless referring to the cry of the green woodpecker" (WHITMAN: 13)</p> <p>a folk etymological development ("a bird that hews holes") of the originally purely echoic rendition of the bird's call, cf. above.</p> <p><i>stock</i> here 'wood', cf. → <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>; <i>Jack</i> referring to the bird's large size compared to other woodpecker species, cf. → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i></p> <p>"Because it stands on an old stump and strikes with its beak on a hard knot or peg, so that the jar is heard a great distance" (BAKER IN SWAINSON: 100). Next to <i>Nicker pecker</i> and <i>Nickle</i> a rare reference to the woodpecker's signature drumming noises; perhaps because <i>Picus viridis</i> very rarely drums compared to other woodpecker species (cf. GREENHALGH: 10995)</p>
<p>(Grüner) Baumhacker, Ba(a)mhackl, Bamhake (13686497; 13693333; 13507023; 13498391)</p>	Ex(d) A B	'(green) tree hacker', <i>Baumhacker/Bamhackl</i> is still a common name for all kinds of woodpeckers	<p>Green-peak Yellow-peck</p>	<p>Ex A Ex A B</p>	<p><i>green</i> and <i>yellow</i> referring to the bird's plumage; <i>peak</i> or <i>peck</i> are variants of <i>beak</i> emphasizing its pointedness</p>

<p>Grüne Holzkroa(=krähe)</p> <p>Grünling, Grianiegl (ex13673223)</p>	<p>En A</p> <p>SM(d) A</p>	<p>'green wood crow', <i>Holzkrähe</i> is still a very common name for the Black woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus martius</i>), a very common species in BAV but not endemic in the British Isles</p> <p>'greenling', a name usually used for the Green finch → <i>Carduelis chloris</i></p>	<p>Awl bird Wood awl Hood awl</p> <p>Cat Bill, Cut Bill</p> <p>Popinjay</p>	<p>En A O Ex A H O Ex A O</p> <p>Ex A O</p> <p>En A S</p>	<p>from the shape of the bird's bill being similar to the tool; it has also been likened to "the short tapered stick used in the game of Tipcat" (GREENHALGH: 11002), an old British folk sport remotely comparable to baseball; however, <i>Cat Bill</i> is probably no more than a corruption of <i>Cut Bill</i> referring to the bird's sharp beak (bill being another word for a (larger) beak); <i>hood</i> either a corruption of <i>wood</i> but probably also referring to the bird's red "cap" or "hood"</p> <p>a borrowing from French <i>papejei</i>, <i>papegai</i>, <i>papegau</i>; originally a name for the parrot but transferred to the "parrot-coloured" Green woodpecker</p>
<p>Holzhauer</p> <p>Bampecka (13562523)</p>	<p>Ex B O</p> <p>Ex B</p>	<p>lit. 'wood cutter', BAV 'lumberjack'</p> <p>= <i>Baumpecker</i> 'tree pecker'</p>	<p>Woodhack(er)/- knacker (SWAINSON: 99)</p> <p>Roin/Rind tabberer</p> <p>Tree-jobber</p> <p>Pick-a-tree</p> <p>Snapper (SWAINSON: 100)</p>	<p>Ex B H</p> <p>Ex B</p> <p>Ex B</p> <p>CEx B</p> <p>SM B</p>	<p><i>knacker</i> = here: <i>knocker</i></p> <p>= bark tapper</p> <p><i>to job</i> = here: <i>to peck</i></p> <p><i>Picus viridis</i> habitually pecks or picks on trees, feeding on insects</p> <p>from the bird's habit of "snapping up" ants with its long sticky tongue, cf. → <i>Jynx torquilla</i></p>

Grasspecht	En H A	'grass woodpecker', referring to its habitat (it can often be observed feeding on the grass or ground, cf. <i>Erdspecht</i> 'soil woodpecker') but also to its grass-green colour	Wood spike/spack/spite	Ex H S	<i>spike etc. cf. above</i>
Erdspecht	En H		Wood pie	Ex H	
Waldspecht	En H		'forest woodpecker'	French pie	
			Galley bird	En H O	<i>Picus viridis</i> is not pied like the Magpie; <i>pie</i> most likely from Old French <i>pi</i> , Lat. <i>picus</i> 'woodpecker', originally onomatopoeic, cf. above: <i>Specht</i> , <i>Speight</i> etc. ; <i>French pie</i> , <i>Galley bird</i> ; <i>Galley</i> is an alteration of <i>Gaul</i> or <i>Gallic</i> and not derived from <i>gay=laughing</i> ; colourful, exotic looking birds are sometimes connected with other countries and <i>Picus viridis</i> was apparently believed to be of French origin
			Woodwall, Whitwall	Ex H S	cf. OHG <i>widewal</i> < <i>wid</i> 'wood' (cf. <i>Wiedehopf</i> → <i>Upupa epops</i>) + <i>wal</i> 'wail'; BAV <i>Widwol</i> a name for the Golden oriole (<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>); female Golden orioles and Green woodpeckers show a strong physical resemblance ; however, <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> is not endemic in Britain, i.e. <i>widewal</i> is very possibly of West Germanic origin

Regenheinzl/-hansl/-hiesl, Regenhaisl (13693819; 13790172)	Ex O	a high level of identification with the parrot-like bird (colouring) together with its call reminiscent of human laughter may have caused the use of a variety of diminutives of proper names (here <i>Heinz, Hans, and Hies=Matthias</i>); an extremely rare occurrence in BAV compared to English bird names; for rain and weather references, cf. → <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Dirt bird Rain bird (13604024; 13822092), Rain fowl	En O En O	<i>dirt</i> used here as a term for bad weather, precipitation; cf. <i>Regenvogel, Wettervogel</i> ; → <i>Jynx torquilla</i> ; participants' statements in case of <i>Rain bird</i> based on passive recognition of the term in question 7; for –cock cf. BAV <i>Holzgöcker</i> above
Regenvogel (13693333)	En O		Rain pie	Ex O	
Wettervogel	En O		Storm cock	En O A	

Alauda arvensis (LINNAEUS 1758)



Feldlerche

Skylark

Although larks are generally known for their unique voices, it seems that their singing is too complex to transform into an adequate onomatopoeic rendition so that purely echoic names are lacking both in BAV and English – a similar development applies e.g. for the nightingale. However, *Dudellerche* and *Lüdellerche* 'tootling lark', BAV names for the woodlark (*Lullula arborea*, not endemic in Britain) make a humorous attempt at a phonetic description of the birds' vocal range, cf. also *Lullula*.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<u>Lerchal</u> (13507023; 13562523)	SMd	'little larch'	Lav(e)rock, Learock, Lerruck	SM	cf. OE <i>lāwerce</i> ; ME <i>larke</i> ; OHG <i>lērihha, lērahha</i> ; MHG <i>lērche, lēwer(i)ch</i> (not preserved in BAV but still actively used or passively recognized in English and Scottish, cf. results question 7); Dutch <i>leeuwerik</i> ; German <i>Lerche</i> ; based on Proto Germanic <i>*laiwazikōn</i> < <i>*laiwaz</i> ; probably originally onomatopoeic
Singlerch(e)	En S	'sing(ing) lark'			

Graulerche (BEYER: 239)	En A	'grey lark'	Lintwhite	Ex A O	cf. OE <i>līnetwige</i> , according to WHITMAN (6) originally a name for the Linnet (→ <i>Acanthis cannabina</i>); < <i>lin</i> 'flax' + <i>twige</i> , of uncertain origin ¹⁵² ; ME <i>lyntquhite</i> ; derivation – <i>white</i> here most likely referring to <i>Alauda arvensis</i> ' distinctly white belly visible in flight; cf. also "white as lint"
Himmelslerche	En B H O	'sky/heaven lark', referring to <i>Alauda arvensis</i> ' distinct flight pattern of "rising skywards" then "falling" back down; the bird's simultaneous singing while rising has been interpreted as joyful praise of God and other heavenly creatures (cf. <i>Lady hen</i>)	Rising lark	En B	referring to the bird's characteristic flight pattern, cf. <i>Himmelslerche</i>
Kornlerch(e)/-lerg	En H	- <i>lerg</i> : substitution of the pharyngeal fricative with an uvular/velar plosive puts this variant of – <i>lerch</i> phonetically rather close to <i>lark</i>	Field lark	En H	cf. Standard German <i>Feldlerche</i>
Ackerlerche	En H	'field/acre lark'			
Steinlerche	En H	'stone lark', <i>Alauda arvensis</i> breeds on stony or sandy ground			
Kotmini (Burgenland; ex13494514; ex13562523)	Exd O H	lit. 'little dirt monk'; also used for <i>Galerida cristata</i>	Lady hen	En O A	according to SWAINSON (92) i.e. "Our Lady's hen", cf. <i>Himmelslerche</i>

¹⁵² "? cognate with Old High German *zwigôn* 'to pluck', found also in *pistelwige* thistle finch" (OED)

Riparia riparia (LINNAEUS 1758)



Uferschwalbe

Sand martin

In contrast to other swallows, Sand martins are generally not found close to human settlements but near larger bodies of water. *Riparia riparia* does not nest under roofs or in barns but caves holes into sandy banks. Additionally, the bird's brown back, white throat, small size and quick jerky flight separates it from other swallow species.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Witchuck, Witch chick	Ex S Ex S A O	for demonic references connected to martins or swifts, cf. → <i>Apus apus</i> , e.g. <i>Devil's bitch</i>
			Westorne, Western (GREENHALGH: 11370)	SM/Ex S O	most likely an alteration of <i>Wet stone</i> in reference to the the bird's call sounding like a blade being sharpened on a wet stone
St(e)ire, Steurle, Steuerling	SM(d) B	cf. → <i>Apus apus</i>	Pit martin	En B H O	in reference to the bird's habit of digging nesting "pits" like a miner
Sandschwalb(e)/- schwälble	En(d) H	'(little) sand swallow'	Bank martin/swallow	En H	
Sandsteyerle/- steuerle	Exd H B	-steyer/steuerle cf. Above	Sand swallow	En H	
			River swallow	En H	
			Shore bird	En H	

Kothschwalbe (REUSS: 336)	End H	<i>Kot(h)</i> - Standard German/*BAV 'excrement'; <i>Kot</i> BAV 'dirt, soil'	Quar(ry) martin (GREENHALGH: 11361)	En/Ex H	
Erdschwalbe	End H	referring to the bird's nesting place 'soil/dirt swallow'	Land swallow (HETT: 68)	En H	a misleading name, probably a corruption of <i>Sand swallow</i>
Lehmschwalbe (BEYER: 241)	End H	'clay swallow'			
Wasserschwalbe (GENGLER: 312)	End H	'(little) water swallow'			
Reinschwalbe	End H	cf. → <i>Sterna hirundo</i>			
Gstättenschwalb/-schwalm (TEUFELBAUER: 39)	En H	<i>Gstättn</i> - 'embankment', chiefly Austrian; <i>-schwalm</i> , a variant of <i>-schwalb(e)</i> ; here lacking the diminutive suffix			

Hirundo rustica (LINNAEUS 1758)



Rauchschwalbe

Swallow

The prototypical swallow; a common and well-known species due to its unique appearance and synanthropic behaviour. As observable e.g. for the stork (→ *Ciconia ciconia*), the kingfisher (→ *Alcedo atthis*) or the buzzard (→ *Buteo buteo*), "iconic" birds seem to show a significantly lower number of non-standard names compared to BAV.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<p>Schwalm (13452511; 13699397; 13690622), Schwolm (13670622), Schweum (13691322), Schwoim (13493441) Schweiwala (13685238), Schwaibl (13507023), Schwaiberl (13515175)</p>	SM(d)	also used for other swallows and swallow-like species; for final nasal consonant in singular form <i>Schwalm</i> etc. cf. <i>Daum</i> → <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Swallie (GREENOAK: 209, Lincolnshire)	SMD	
<p>Gabelschwalbe, Gäbele(in)sschwalbe</p> <p>Stachelschwalbe, Spießschwalbe</p>	End A En A O	'(little) fork swallow' in reference to the bird's "forked" tail feathers, cf. <i>Gabelweihe</i> → <i>Milvus milvus</i> 'sting/spear swallow'; <i>Hirundo rustica</i> was perceived as a positive entity, allegedly able protect houses from fire and lightning; however, in case of ill-treatment of disturbance, the birds	Red-fronted Swallow	En A	<i>front</i> here obviously referring only to the bird's neck area; although slightly misleading, the name has been confirmed by the majority of authors

		were believed to be capable of hurting the udders of cattle by using their tail feathers as sharp weapons ¹⁵³ . This superstition is based on a bacterial disease of the mammary glands that can cause udders to bleed, giving them the appearance of having been stung (cf. RICHTER: 96)			
Spei(g)erl, Speigerl, Speicherl, Speil (HÖFER: 10)	SMd A	referring to the bird's pointed tailfeathers, etymology cf. <i>Speyerl</i> → <i>Apus apus</i>			
Rouchal (ex13528391)	SMd A O	<i>Rouch-</i> = <i>Rauch</i> 'smoke'; 'little smoke', cf. German common name <i>Rauchschwalbe</i> ; referring to the bird's colour (cf. 13528391)			
Bauernschwalbe	En B H	'farmer('s) swallow'; <i>Hirundo rustica</i> prefers the vicinity of farmyards and barns, benefitting from the warmth and the surplus of insects			
Hausschwalbe	En H	a very common term still used to this day, referring to the bird's favorite nesting place, cf. <i>House swallow</i>	House swallow	En H	cf. <i>Hausschwalbe</i>
Dorfschwalbe (BEYER: 243)	En H	'village swallow', in reference to the bird's synanthropic habitat	Barn swallow (SWANN: 13)	En H	cf. <i>Stallschwalbe</i>
		'barn swallow'	Chimney swallow (GREENOAK: 209, Northumberland; Sussex)	En H B	cf. <i>Feuer-/Rauchschwalbe</i>

¹⁵³ original quote: "Die Rauchschwalbe ist unverletzlich und niemand vertreibt sie, wenn sie sich ein einem Haus ansiedeln will, denn 'glücklich der Mann, unter dessen Dach die Schwalbe ihr Nest geklebt, denn der Blitz vermag ihm nicht zu schaden'. Besonders den in den Kuhställen nistenden Schwalben darf nichts geschehen, denn erstens bringen die Vögel Schutz und Glück und zweitens stechen sie, wenn sie gestört werden, ihre spitzen Schwanzfederstacheln in die Euter der Kühe, so daß diese nur noch Blutmilch geben" (GENGLER: 311).

<p>Stallschwalbe Steinschwalbe, Mauerschwalbe</p> <p><u>Stockschwalbe</u> (<u>"Viechtach, 1970s", April 2017</u>)</p> <p>Feuerschwalbe, Feiaschwalm (<u>13528391</u>)</p> <p>Stubenschwalbe</p>	<p>En H En H</p> <p>En H B</p> <p>En H B O</p> <p>En H</p>	<p>'stone/wall swallow', from the bird's habit of glueing its nests to stone walls</p> <p>cf. BAV <i>Fensterstock</i> 'window frame', another name referring to the bird's synanthropic habitat/nesting place</p> <p>'fire swallow', referring to the bird's habitat near the hearth, inside the house (cf. BEYER: 243), cf. also its common name <i>Rauchschwalbe</i> 'smoke swallow', most likely not from its colour but its habitat near/inside chimneys; cf. also <i>Stubenschwalbe</i> 'living room swallow'; <i>Feuerschwalbe</i> may also refer to the superstition of the bird being capable of protecting houses from fire, cf. above</p>	<p>Window Swallow (WESTELL: 99)</p>	<p>En H B</p>	<p>cf. <i>Stockschwalbe</i></p>
<p>Muttergottesvogel (<u>"Reit im Winkel 1949" in Wüst: 929</u>)</p>	<p>En O</p>	<p>'Virgin Mary bird' (lit. 'Mother of God bird'), from <i>Hirundo rustica</i> "wearing" the signature colours of the Madonna (blue, white and red)</p>			

Delichon urbicum (LINNAEUS 1758)



Mehlschwalbe

House martin

Delichon urbicum is often mistaken for *Hirundo rustica* due to its similar behaviour and appearance and many of its vernacular names overlap; however, the House martin's body is of much stouter build and shows only a slightly forked tail compared to *Hirundo rustica*. *Delichon urbicum* is also distinguishable by its pure white under parts and a distinctive white rump. The bird's mud nest is usually sited below the eaves of buildings.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Müllerlein	SMd A O	'little miller'; the bird's white belly is associated with flour, cf. its common name <i>Mehlschwalbe</i> 'flour swallow'	White-Rumped Swallow (WESTELL: 65)	En A	referring to the bird's dark upper plumage, probably in order to distinguish the species from → <i>Riparia riparia</i>
Bleckarsch (SCHMELLER I: 324)	CEx A O	a coarse name roughly translating 'bare (your) ass', cf. slang 'to moon'; the white spot on the back on the bird's back is being compared to a person pulling his or her pants down	Black martin	En A	
Weißer Schwalbe	En A	'white swallow', another reference to the bird's relatively high percentage of white plumage			
Spierschwalbe Speich(erl) (HÖFER: 10)	En A SM(d) A	cf. → <i>Apus apus</i> cf. → <i>Hirundo rustica</i>			

Dreckschwalbe Kot(h)schwalbe	En B En B	'dirt swallow', referring to the bird building its nest from dirt; cf. → <i>Hirundo rustica</i>			
Steuer(ling), Steierling	SM(d) B	cf. → <i>Apus apus</i>			
Hausschwalbe Dachschwalbe, Giebelschwalbe	En H En H B	'house swallow', cf. → <i>Hirundo rustica</i> 'roof/gable swallow'	House martin Eaves/Easin(g) swallow (SWAINSON: 56, Craven)	En H En H B	<i>easin(g)</i> represents a contraction of <i>eavesing</i> 'the eaves of a house or stack' (OED)
Steinschwalbe	En H	'stone swallow', cf. → <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Window swallow/martin	En H B	
Stadtschwalbe (GENGLER: 311)	En H	'town swallow', cf. also its scientific name containing the lexeme <i>urbs</i> Lat. 'town'; apparently in contrast to	Meadow martin (WESTELL: 65)	En H	
Dorfschwalbe Stallschwalbe Landschwalbe Fensterschwalbe	En H En H En H En B	<i>Dorfschwalbe</i> 'village swallow', <i>Stallschwalbe</i> 'stable swallow', <i>Fensterschwalbe</i> 'window swallow', and <i>Landschwalbe</i> 'country swallow'; however, <i>Delichon urbicum</i> is found in both habitats			
Wasserschwalbe (ex13528391)	En H	'water swallow', very likely a confusion with the similar looking Sand swallow → <i>Riparia riparia</i>			
Liabnfraukinderl (HÖFER: 10)	Exd O	'Dear Lady's (=Virgin Mary's) little child', cf. also <i>Muttergottesvogel</i> → <i>Hirundo rustica</i> ; although <i>Delichon urbicum</i> does not show the colours associated with the Madonna, this term of endearment expresses the bird's positive connotation in folk lore	Martin(et)/Martlet Swallow	En(d) O	<i>Martin Swallow</i> is tautological (for the etymology of <i>Martin(et)/Martlet</i> , cf. → <i>Apus apus</i>), although some authors perceive <i>Martin</i> in this context purely as a proper name alluding to the bird's synanthropic behaviour (cf. e.g. GREENOAK: 213)

Motacilla flava (LINNAEUS 1758)



Schafstelze			Yellow wagtail		
<p>Although the colour yellow is relatively rare among the European avifauna, BAV vernacular names for <i>Motacilla flava</i> focus on the bird's habitat and behaviour although its bright yellow breast plumage is just as prominent as that of the yellowhammer (→ <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>). The eponymous wagtail refers to the bird's habit of perpetually moving its long tailfeathers up and down.</p>					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Maw-daw (GREENOAK: 291, Sussex)	SM S	most likely echoic of the bird's occasionally disyllabic flight call
Gelbe Bachstelze	En A	cf. <i>stelzen</i> 'to stalk or strut'; <i>Stelzen</i> 'stilts'; lit. 'yellow brook stalker/stilt walker'; <i>Bachstelze</i> representing the common term for a wagtail	Yellow waggie Yellow Molly	Exd A B Exd A O	Comparable to BAV diminutives for swallows, English vernacular names for wagtails are widely characterized by diminutive terms of endearment, often enhanced through the use of proper names; apparently, the perceived "level of cuteness" varies according to the observer's cultural background.
Kuh(bach)stelze Kuhscheiße Schafvögele(in)	En B Ex B O End B	'cow wagtail', for <i>-bachstelze</i> , cf. above; <i>Motacilla flava</i> can often be observed in the proximity of cattle or sheep (cf. <i>Schafvögele(in)</i> 'little sheep bird'), feeding on the insects attracted by the farm animals excrements, cf. also the humorous or derogative term <i>Kuhscheiße</i> , lit. 'cow shit'	Cow bird Cow kloot/klit (SWAINSON: 45)	En B Ex B O	cf. <i>Kuh(bach)stelze</i> a <i>cloot</i> (here <i>kloot</i> , variant <i>klit</i>) is northern dial. and Scot for 'one of the divisions of the hoof, in the ox, sheep, swine, etc.; also, loosely, the hoof as a whole' (OED), most likely related to <i>claw</i> (German <i>Klaue</i>); <i>Cloots</i> also represents a name for the devil, cf. also <i>Devil's Bird</i> , <i>Deviling</i> for → <i>Motacilla alba</i>

			<p>Spring wagtail Summer wagtail</p> <p>Sunshine bird (GREENOAK: 291)</p> <p><u>Barley(-seed) bird</u> (13588451), Oatseed bird</p> <p>Oat-ear</p> <p>Quaketail</p>	<p>En B</p> <p>En B A O</p> <p>En B O</p> <p>Ex B O</p> <p>CEx B</p>	<p>"Because it is a summer visitor, going southwards in the early autumn" (SWAINSON: 45); similar <i>Sunshine bird</i>, most likely additionally referring to its yellow colour associated with the colour of the sun</p> <p><i>Barley(-seed) bird</i>, cf. also → <i>Jynx torquilla</i>, from the time of the bird's appearance in spring, approximately when barley was sown; similar <i>Oatseed bird</i>, <i>Oat-ear</i> (-ear here most likely referring to the time of ploughing, cf. obs. <i>to ear</i> 'to plough' (OED) or referring to the time when the grain sprouts its ears)</p> <p>comparable to <i>wagtail</i>, cf. above; from the bird's perpetual shaking or trembling</p>
<p>Sumpfstelze/-lerche Mooslerche Wasserstelz(e)/-lerche (GENGLER: 303)</p>	<p>En H B A En H A En H B A</p>	<p>BAV <i>Moos-</i> (cf. also e.g. → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>), Standard German <i>Sumpf-</i> 'swamp, marsh' + <i>-stelze</i> (cf. above) or <i>-lerche</i> 'lark', from the species resemblance to <i>Alauda</i> species; <i>Wasserlerche</i> 'water lark'</p>			
<p>Bätzeleinshüter (GENGLER: 303)</p>	<p>Ex O B</p>	<p>according to Beyer (250), <i>Bätzelein</i> is a Franconian term of endearment for a sheep; <i>-hüter</i> 'keeper'; thus, the term roughly translates into 'shepherd' because the bird appears to be "herding" the sheep, cf. <i>Schafvögele(in)</i></p>	<p>(Golden) Dishwasher</p>	<p>Ex O A B H</p>	<p>cf. → <i>Motacilla alba</i>; <i>-washer</i> here the only reference to the wagtails' watery habitat, a prominent feature in BAV names</p>

			<p>Ladybird (GREENOAK: 291, Sussex)</p>	<p>En O</p>	<p><i>Motacilla</i> species are usually not associated with "(Our) Lady", i.e. the Virgin Mary; probably from the bird's general appearance and behaviour, giving an overall impression of "femininity", "daintiness" or even "elegance"</p>
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Motacilla alba (LINNAEUS 1758)



Bachstelze			Pied wagtail		
<p><i>Motacilla alba</i> represents the prototypical wagtail; a widely known bird due to its relative commonness, year-round presence, and unique motion pattern: the eponymous wagtail refers to the bird's habit of perpetually moving its long tailfeathers up and down. Although the bird's preferred habitat is close to sheets of water, it can be found in most habitats, even town centers. Superstitions connecting <i>Motacilla alba</i> with death and witchcraft seem to be completely lacking in Bavarian folklore and names but seem to have once been remarkably prevalent in England.</p>					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Chiswick Flyover (13604012)	CEx S B O	"Here in Somerset I usually hear them as they fly overhead, uttering that distinctive, two-note "chis-ick" ¹⁵⁴ call – hence the nickname" ¹⁵⁵ ; a modern and humorous term: the <i>Chiswick flyover</i> also names a section of the M4 motorway
Weißer Bachstelze (KOCH 1816: 183)	En A	cf. <i>White wagtail</i> , referring to the bird's white front; probably a "book name" coined by KOCH in order to separate <i>Motacilla alba</i> from other "yellow" wagtail species, cf. also <i>Blaue/Graue Bachstelze</i> 'blue/gray wagtail' referring to the bird's blueish dark upper plumage	White wagtail	En A	
Blaue Bachstelze, Graue Bachstelze (BEYER: 254)	En A				

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.xeno-canto.org/35533>. 12 February 2018

¹⁵⁵ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2011/jul/17/birdwatch-wagtails-birds>. 12 February 2018

<p>Bach-/Baa-/Boch-/Bockstelz (m)/-stelzer</p>	<p>Ex B H</p>	<p>BAV variants of Standard German <i>Bachstelze</i>; although <i>Bock-</i> literally translates into 'buck', the connotation does hardly apply here, especially since the substitution of a pharyngeal fricative with an uvular/velar plosive (in final position or intervocalic) is still a common phenomenon in BAV basilect¹⁵⁶; cf. <i>also</i> <i>-lerg</i> instead of <i>-lerch</i> (→ <i>Alauda arvensis</i>)</p>	<p>Wagstart, Wevesterte</p> <p>Willie Wagtail (13466634; 13443643; 13439156, Northern Ireland; 13437165, Ireland).</p> <p>Wally wagtail (ex13452079)</p>	<p>Ex B</p> <p>End B O</p>	<p>cf. <i>Wippsterz</i></p> <p>names like <i>Willie Wagtail</i> or <i>Peggy dishwash</i> (cf. below) noticeably mimic the rhythm of the bird wagging its tail</p>
<p>Beinstelz Beinsterz/-stanz</p>	<p>Ex B</p> <p>Ex B</p>	<p>lit. 'leg stilt/stalker'; <i>Bein-</i> leg here most likely a corruption of <i>Bach-</i> 'brook' due to similar pronunciation in BAV (['boʌ] and ['bo:]); more fuzzy boundaries between lexemes can be found in the variants ending in <i>-sterz</i> / <i>-stanz</i>, cf. <i>Wippsterz</i>; <i>-sterz</i> could be representing a corruption of <i>-stelz</i> since BAV (vocalized) pronunciations of both lexemes vary considerably (['ʃdɛ:ds / 'ʃdɛ:ds / 'ʃdɔ:ds] vs. ['ʃdɛ:ds] / ['ʃda:nds]), however, <i>Wipstêrt</i> (cf. <i>Wippsterz/Wippschwanz</i> below) and its English equivalents (<i>Wagstart</i> < OE <i>steort</i> 'tail'; ME <i>washstart</i>) strongly indicate a different etymology</p>			

¹⁵⁶ e.g. BAV surnames ending in *-bacher* being frequently realized as ['bɛg:a], cf. "Auf dà Birnbeeggà Bruck" (ERBERTSEDER: 84)

<p>Wippsterz Wippschwanz Wegesterz (BEYER: 256)</p> <p>Ackermännle (GENGLER: 303), Ackermändl ("Regensburg, 2nd half 20th century", A. VIDAL on January 10, 2018)</p>	<p>Ex B Ex B Ex B</p> <p>Exd B H O</p>	<p>cf. results question 7; a still common lexeme of challenging etymology; SCHMELLER (II: 966) lists <i>Motacilla alba</i> as <i>Wipstêrt</i>, combination of <i>wip(pen)</i> 'to wag, teeter' + <i>-stêrt</i>, a Low German term for 'tail' (German <i>Schwanz</i>, cf. <i>Wippschwanz</i>), which does not occur in BAV except in the compound <i>Wippsterz</i>, (<i>-sterz</i> seemingly having undergone the High German consonant shift); <i>Wegesterz</i> is most likely not denoting the bird's habitat <i>Weg-</i> 'path' but derived from <i>wiegen</i> 'to rock', i.e. 'rocking tail'</p> <p>'little acre man'; from the bird's habit of following farmers about while sowing (the birds feeding on insects in the stirred up soil, cf. <i>Barley (seed) bird</i> → <i>Motacilla flava</i>)</p>			
			<p>Water wagtail Wattie</p> <p>Tinner (GREENHALGH: 11742)</p>	<p>En H SMd H</p> <p>SM H O</p>	<p>a diminutive of <i>Water wagtail</i></p> <p>i.e. 'a tin-miner' (OED); according to GREENHALGH (11742), "because it often nests in the mouths of old mineshafts"</p>

Nonne Klosterfräulein Pfannenstiel Harröllerlein (SCHMELLER I: 88, Pinzgau) Härtöllerl (HÖFER: 8) <u>Haarröhrl (ex13502987)</u>	SM O A Exd O A	'nun' (<i>Klosterfräulein</i> is an obs. BAV term for a nun, lit. 'cloister maiden'), from the bird's black and white plumage likened to the habit of nuns, cf. also → <i>Tyto alba</i> , → <i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Dishwasher Moll washer Peggy dishwasher (13824485; 13841069), <u>Polly dishwasher</u> (13821225, Hampshire; 13821814; 13583791), <u>Polly dishwasher</u> (ex13604012) <u>Polly dishwash</u> (13449198, Somerset; 13821814) <u>Bottle washer</u> (ex13832119) Molly/Peggy washdish Peggy (ex13604024) Nanny washtail Dishlick Washerwoman	Ex O B Ex O B Exd O B Exd O B Ex O B CExd O B SMd O CExd O B CEx O B Ex O B	referring to the bird's habit of standing on a stone in a stream dipping its tail; "the appearance of the action gives is that they are dipping their tail into the water to wash it" (GREENHALGH: 11742); the unique <i>Bottle (washer)</i> probably represents an alteration of <i>Poll(y)</i> and a resemblance of the bird's long tail feathers to long brushes used for cleaning out bottles
	Ex O A	'pan handle', from the shape of the bird's tail, a name used primarily for → <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			
	Exd O B	an obscure Austrian term recorded in variants indicating that its original meaning has been lost; most likely connected to the a historical agricultural machine used for breaking flax (<i>Flachsbreche</i> or <i>Flachssrolle</i> ; Standard German <i>Flachs</i> = BAV <i>Har</i> 'flax', cf. SCHMELLER I: 1144f), the perpetual up and down movements of the lever being reminiscent of the bird wagging its tail; FREITAG ¹⁵⁷ (168)suggests an underlying obsolete lexeme <i>*hardelle</i> , composed of either <i>har</i> 'flax' or <i>hor(o)</i> 'mud' + *BAV verb <i>dellen</i> 'to beat rapidly'			

¹⁵⁷ FREITAG, FRANZ. 1937. "Die Namen der Bachstelze in den bairisch-österreichischen Mundarten." *Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung* 13 3: 157-174.

<p>Darschützl (HÖFER: 8)</p>	<p>Exd O</p>	<p>claimed to be an alteration of <i>Dachschützl</i> 'roof' + dim. of <i>Schützer</i> 'protector' by FREITAG (163) in connection with an unrecorded superstition of <i>Motacilla alba</i> as a sign of good luck (if breeding on rooftops)</p>	<p>Jynx (GREENHALGH: 11742)</p> <p>Batemare (COTGRAVE in GREENHALGH: 11735)</p> <p>Devil's Bird Deviling</p>	<p>SM O</p> <p>SM O</p> <p>En O SMd O</p>	<p>"it was one of the birds made use of in witchcraft, and (...) like the wryneck, it gains the name jynx" (GREENHALGH: 11742)</p> <p>"A Batemare is a water goblin or a water witch, probably from the belief that it could somehow cause death by drowning" (GREENHALGH: 11735); indicating water as a source of potential danger</p> <p>Associations with witchcraft and the devil in connection with <i>Motacilla alba</i> cannot be attributed to a particular superstition or folklore. Possible considerations concern e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the motions of the bird's tailfeathers as an obscene/coital reference, cf. also <i>Teufelsbolzen</i> → <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> - the bird's slight resemblance to → <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> and comparable connotations - a Christian myth including the Wagtail as one of the birds present during the Crucifixion including birds' inefficient attempts to wash the blood of Christ off their tailfeathers
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Anthus pratensis (LINNAEUS 1758)



Wiesenpieper

Meadow pipit

Although the common songbird's high piping call¹⁵⁸ is widely familiar, the pipit is hardly known for its small brown and inconspicuous appearance. It strongly resembles a lark (cf. names below), and even the 18th century Bavarian ornithologist FRANZ VON PAULA SCHRANK did generally not distinguish between larks and pipits.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Gimser	SM S	<i>gimsen</i> ¹⁵⁹ 'to whine' (onomatopoeic)	Tit	SM S	cf. <i>Pip-Lerche</i>
Istvögelein	End S	'little <i>ist</i> -bird'	Titling, Titty	SMd S	
Pip-Lerche	En S A	'peep-lark', cf. <i>Titlark</i>	Titlark (13604024)	En S A	
Niferl (TEUFELBAUER: 39)	SMd S	chiefly Austrian	Tweet (HETT: 106)	SM S	
Wintzerlein	SMd S	although <i>Winzer</i> - means 'winemaker', the name hardly refers to the bird's habitat or behaviour	Teetick (HETT: 103)	SM S	
			(Grey) Cheeper	SM (Ex) S (A)	
			(May) Chit	SM (Ex) S (B)	<i>May</i> referring to the bird's breeding season, not the time of its general appearance, cf. below, <i>Cuckoo's titling</i>

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/383755>. 7 November 2017

¹⁵⁹ <http://www.woerterbuchnetz.de/DWB?lemma=gimsen>. 24 February 2018

			Chitty Prat (HETT: 41)	Exd S O	<i>prat</i> probably also a hint at the "practical joke" played on the <i>Meadow pipit</i> by the cuckoo, cf. below; maybe a clipping of the bird's scientific name (<i>pratensis</i>)	
Wiesenlerche	En H A	cf. <i>Meadow lark</i>	Meadow lark	En H A		
Wasserlerche	En H A	'water lark'	Furze lark	En H A		
Bruchlerche	En H A	'carr/fen woodland lark', <i>Bruch-</i> cf. → <i>Crex crex</i>	Meadow titling Field titling	Exd H S Exd H S		
Riedgimser	Ex H S	BAV <i>Ried-</i> (Standard German <i>Schilf</i>) 'reed' + <i>-gimser</i> , cf. above	Heather lintie, Heather cheeper	Exd H A Ex H S		<i>lintie</i> , cf. <i>Lintwhite</i> for the woodlark (→ <i>Alauda arvensis</i>), most likely another reference to the similarity of both species
Moosgimser	Ex H S	BAV <i>Moos-</i> (Standard German <i>Moor</i>) 'moor, marsh', (cf. e.g. → <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>) + <i>-gimser</i> , cf. above	Moor tit(ling)/tahling (SWAINSON: 45)	Ex(d) H S		<i>tahling</i> seems to represent a variant of <i>titling</i> featuring a glottalized [t]
Krautvogel Grasvogel	En H En H	'weed bird'; <i>Anthus pratensis</i> can often be observed among low vegetation, cf. also <i>Grasvogel</i> 'grass bird'	Ling bird, Lingie	En/SMd H		<i>ling</i> 'a name applied to various ericaceous plants, chiefly <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ' (OED); heather
Leimenvögelein	End H	The bird's nest can often be found beneath big clods of earth called <i>Leimen</i> (< BAV <i>Leim</i> 'loam, clay') in northern BAV (cf. GENGLER: 303).	Mossy (HETT: 76) Moss Cheeper (GREENHALGH: 11575) Bog lark (HETT: 35) Hill sparrow (HETT: 64)	SMD H Ex H S En H A En H A		

			Wekeen (HETT: 108)	SM H S	most likely related to <i>wicken</i> , a type of grass, one of the bird's preferred habitats (cf. GREENHALGH: 11845), cf. <i>Grasvogel</i> ; probably also onomatopoeic
			Mipit (REEDMAN: 193; 13590384, born 1988)	SM H S	a modern blend (<u>M</u> eadow <u>p</u> ipit) used by modern bird watchers
Schnitzer(lein)	SMd O S	'(little) carver', BEYER (259) compares the bird's song to the squeaking sound of a carving knife working on soft wood	Cuckoo's Sandie Cuckoo's titling Butty lark (butty 'mate, buddy' (OED)) Companion lark Gowk's fool (GREENHALGH: 11567) Cucknel Unfortunate Nurse (MOFFETT & BENNET 1655 : 105 in GREENHALGH: 11567) Bunter (HETT: 38)	Exd O B Exd O B End O B En O B Ex O B SMd O B Ex O B SM O	in contrast to <i>Cuckoo's maiden</i> etc. for → <i>Jynx torquilla</i> , these names do not refer to <i>Anthus pratensis</i> appearing at the same time of year (the Meadow pipit being a year-round resident bird) but is derived from <i>Anthus pratensis</i> being perhaps the most frequently used bird by the cuckoo to raise its young (cf. also GREENHALGH: 11567); "Proverbs: 'Like the cuckoo and the titlark', 'Like the gowk and the titling', applied to one who follows another" (SWAINSON: 45). This particular feature seems to have been completely neglected in BAV names. an obscure term, perhaps related to <i>bunting</i> , but cf. also 'obs., exc. dial. : a cant word for (...) any low vulgar woman' (OED), thus probably hinting at the bird's "involvement" with the cuckoo, cf. <i>cuckold</i>

Lanius collurio (LINNAEUS 1758)



Rotrückenwürger / Neuntöter

Red-backed shrike

A songbird with the behaviour of a raptor that can take down animals almost as large as itself. The bird's seemingly excessive brutality of "butchering its victims" together with its habit of impaling and displaying its prey in rows on the thorns of bushes has influenced most of its non-standard and common names, cf. also Lat. *lanius* 'butcher'. The names below include some terms also applied to *Lanius excubitor*, a similar species.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Staudengätzer Staudengäckerer Stauernschmatzer (13693819; 13790172) Dorngätzer (BEYER: 262) Heckenschmatzer	Ex S H Ex S H Ex S H Ex S H Ex S H	'shrub/hedge/thorn + - <i>gätzen/schmatzen</i> (= 'to stutter, to jabber') / <i>-gäckern</i> ('to cackle'); while BAV onomatopoeic terms such as <i>-gätzer</i> and <i>-schmatzer</i> ('stutterer, jabberer') focus on the bird's repetitive (cf. also affix <i>ätzen/itzen/etzen</i> → <i>Cuculus canorus</i>) husky "regular" calls, English terms <i>Shrike/Skreek/Skrike</i> seem to focus more on the bird's piercing alarm call	Skreek, Skrike	SM S	variants of <i>shrike</i> , cf. OE <i>scríc</i> (also a name for the Mistle thrush); LOCKWOOD believes in a mistake altogether: "(...) indeed we recall no example, in any language, of a Shrike name deriving from the voice" (139); this claim, however, is contradicted explicitly by the variety of BAV terms based on sounds
Spottvogel	En S O	'mock(ing) bird'			
Rothflügel-Dorndreher (WÜST: 1008) Brauner Neuntöter	Ex A B En A	'red-wing(ed) thorn twister' (<i>Dorndreher</i> cf. below), most likely a "book name" distinguishing the Red-backed shrike from other shrike species, cf. also <i>Brauner Neuntöter</i> 'brown nine killer'	French magpie (SWAINSON: 47)	En A H O	Most likely a name for <i>Lanius excubitor</i> , appearing like a type of foreign (French) magpie with its black and white plumage

			Black cap (GREENHALGH: 13900)	Ex A	a seemingly erroneous name since neither male nor female shrikes feature black heads reminiscent of caps; perhaps referring to the bird's characteristic black eye area
(Hecken-)Spießer (BEYER: 260)	SM(Ex) B H	'(hedge) piercer', from the bird's habit of impaling its prey on thorns of hedges	Butcher bird Murdering bird/pie	En B O En/Ex B A	referring to the bird's violence and its habit of displaying its prey like a butcher would display his products on meat hooks
Dorndreher/-träger Dorndreckeler/-drechsler (BEYER: 260)	Ex B Ex B O	'thorn twister', once a very common BAV name with consequently numerous and semantically extensive variations on the <i>-dreher</i> theme, most of them focusing on some kind of violent action: <i>-dreckeler</i> (cf. BAV <i>dreckeln</i> 'to do dirty work'), <i>-drechsler</i>	Flasher / Flusher / Flesher	SM B A SM B O	"From the ruddy colour of its plumage; or perhaps i.q. Flesher, i.e. butcher" (SWAINSON: 48).
Dorntreter/-trampler Dornrammler (GENGLER: 305)	Ex B Ex B O	'(wood) turner', <i>-treter/-trampler</i> 'trampler', <i>-rammler</i> (cf. <i>rammen</i> 'to ram'; also <i>rammeln</i> , a crude term for a violent sexual act, 'to hump, shag')	Hedge hawk (GREENHALGH: 13908)	En B H	
Dorngreil/-kreil/-kraeel Dorngreuel Dorn-/Heckenkralle	Ex S H Ex B H O Ex B H	cf. MHG <i>dornacreiel</i> < <i>kræen</i> 'to crow', i.e. originally 'thorn crower' (cf. Suolahti: 148) but developed into – <i>greuel</i> , lit. 'atrocious' and <i>-kralle</i> 'claw', both in reference to the bird's "violent" behaviour	Lanaret (GREENHALGH: 13922)	SMd B	'little lanner', a bird of prey, cf. <i>Vögelgeierla</i>
Käferfresser	Ex B	'bug eater'; the bird's diet consists of birds and mammals but also large bugs	Larder bird	En B O	from the bird "storing" its prey like in a larder

Vögelgeierla (Erlangen 1913 in WÜST: 1009)	End B	'little bird vulture', from the bird's habit of killing other birds like a small bird of prey (cf. BAV Geier vulture for all kinds of raptors, cf. → <i>Milvus milvus</i>)			
Spatzenstecher	Ex B	'sparrow stabber'			
Finkenbeißer	Ex B	'finch biter'			
Gurgelhauer ("Altbayern 1917" in WÜST: 1018)	Ex B	'throat cutter', all referring to the bird's diet and "brutality"			
Hetzenneuntöter	En B A	<i>Hetz(en)</i> BAV 'magpie' (cf. → <i>Pica pica</i>), cf. <i>French magpie</i> ; <i>Herz-</i> 'heart' here represents a folk etymological development of <i>Hetz(en)</i> , alluding to the bird allegedly killing by piercing the heart; <i>Sperelster</i> 'spear magpie'			
Herzneuntöter	En B O				
Sperelster (REUSS: 144)	En B A				
Wörgl	SMd B O	BAV dim. of <i>Würger</i> 'strangler', cf. also <i>Würgengel</i> below			

<p>War(c)kengel, Warchengel, Wargengel, Würgengel (SCHMELLER II: 999)</p> <p>Neunmörder</p>	<p>Ex O</p> <p>Ex O B</p> <p>Ex O B</p>	<p>Although LOCKWOOD's observations on the ultimate obscurity of this unique the lexeme may be true, SUOLAHTI (148ff) offers some interesting approaches predominately connected to OHG <i>wargengil</i> < <i>warc</i> 'predator or wolf' + dim. suffix <i>-inkil</i>, making <i>Lanius collurio</i> a "little wolf" in reference to the bird's predatory behaviour; <i>Würgengel</i>, lit. 'strangling angel' is no doubt a folk etymological development. Although having nowadays become obsolete, the lexeme proves to be an interesting case of the highly conservative nature of both BAV and English dialect forms.</p> <p>cf. <i>Nine murder</i></p>	<p>Weirangle, Wariangle, Wirrangle, Wierangle</p> <p>Jack baker (SWAINSON: 47)</p> <p>Horse-match(er) (GREENHALGH: 13915)</p> <p>Cuckoo's maid</p>	<p>SM O</p> <p>Ex O</p> <p>Ex O</p> <p>Ex O B</p>	<p>"Although not encountered in the records of Old English, the name is nevertheless of West Germanic age, as shown by the Old High German cognate <i>wargengil</i>, surviving locally as <i>Wörgengel</i>. It is, however, not possible to construct a prototype with any confidence, so that the etymology of this, our oldest Shrike name, remains elusive" (Lockwood: 161f).</p> <p>an obscure name, maybe a humorous variation on the <i>butcher</i> themed names; <i>Jack</i> here probably a reference to the bird's devilish nature</p> <p>probably a humorous allusion to the birds strength and its ability of taking down very large prey</p> <p>cf. → <i>Anthus pratensis</i>, → <i>Jynx torquilla</i>; while SWAINSON (47) states "[b]ecause it feeds the young cuckoos", GREENHALGH (13915) connects the name to the simultaneous time of arrival of both species</p>
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			Nine murder/killer	Ex O B	cf. German common name <i>Neuntöter</i> ; <i>nine</i> here generally indicating a high number (cf. German <i>Neunmalklug</i>)
			Pope (SWAINSON: 47)	SM O	an obscure term, maybe an ironic allusion to the bird's decidedly "unchristian" behaviour; probably also vaguely connected to the relationship of the Church of England and Catholicism

Cinclus cinclus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Wasseramsel

Dipper

Dippers are small, stout, short-tailed and short-winged birds with a white throat and breast contrasting with its dark body plumage. *Cinclus cinclus* is the only European representative of the *Cinclidae* family, i.e. the only passerine bird able to dive and walk under water in search of food. Dippers are almost exclusively found near fast-flowing brooks and rivers, its aquatic habitat featuring in most of its names.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Wasserschwätzer/-schmätzer	Ex S H O	'water tattler/chatterer', referring to the bird's persistent modulating song reminiscent of human talk	Water crane Water crow	En S H En S A H	<i>crane</i> most likely not in reference to any (nonexistent) physical similarity to → <i>Crex crex</i> but rather derived from the bird's call; "Crow in reference to its mainly black plumage, but as crow was interchangeable with crane, it could also be because some of its calls are 'creaky' or crane-like" (GREENHALGH: 11825).
			Water Smith (WESTELL: 34)	Ex S H O	<i>smith</i> here not referring to the bird's behaviour or any kind of related folk lore, but most likely related to German <i>schmätzen</i> ('to tattle', cf. <i>Wasserschwätzer</i>), cf. also <i>Stone Smith</i> / <i>Smith</i> → <i>Saxicola torquata</i>

<p>Wasserstar</p> <p>Bachamsel</p>	<p>En A H</p> <p>En A H</p>	<p>'water starling'; since the bird's belonging to a unique zoological family (<i>Cinclidae</i>) was not recognized, it has been likened to other species such as starlings, blackbirds (<i>Bachamsel</i> 'brook ouzel/blackbird') thrushes or even crows (cf. English terms); Bachamsel seems to have been the most common and widely used BAV term for <i>Cinclus cinclus</i>, probably explaining the limited variety of names for the species</p>	<p>Brook ouzel/blackbird</p> <p>(River/Water) Pie(t)/Pyet (WESTELL: 34)</p> <p>Water ouzel (13592912; 13427736)</p> <p>Water thrush</p> <p>Sand thrush</p> <p>(Water) Colly</p>	<p>En A H</p> <p>SM (Ex) A H</p> <p>En A H</p> <p>En A H</p> <p>En A H</p> <p>SMd (Exd) A H B O</p>	<p>cf. <i>Bachamsel</i></p> <p><i>pie(t)/pyet</i> in reference to the bird's <i>pied</i>, i.e. black and white plumage (cf. magpie)</p> <p><i>sand</i> in reference to the bird's habitat = sandy banks</p> <p><i>colly</i> most likely a reference to the bird's white "collar"; also <i>to colly</i>, obs. 'to move or turn the neck; to turn the head from side to side: said of birds' (OED)</p>
			<p>Bessie d(o)ucker (SWANN: 16; SWAINSON: 30)</p> <p>Benny ducker (WESTELL: 34)</p> <p>Bobby (GREENOAK: 245)</p>	<p>Exd B O</p> <p>Exd B O</p> <p>SMd B O</p>	<p><i>Bessie</i> could be a diminutive of <i>Elizabeth</i> but here most likely representing a corruption of <i>busy</i> in reference to the bird relentlessly being in motion; <i>Benny</i>, a diminutive of <i>Ben(jamin)</i> but very probably a variant of <i>Bessie/busy</i> + <i>d(o)ucker</i>=diver → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i></p> <p>a diminutive of <i>Robert</i> but most likely primarily referring to the bird's perpetual "bobbing or dipping" (cf. common name <i>dipper</i>) motions</p>

			Kingfisher (HETT: 68)	Ex B O	→ <i>Alcedo atthis</i> , in reference to the comparable feeding methods of both species
			Batemare	SM O	"a name it shares with the Pied Wagtail, most likely for the same reason" (GREENHALGH: 11817); cf. → <i>Motacilla alba</i>

Troglodytes troglodytes (LINNAEUS 1758)



Zaunkönig

Wren

A very small songbird with a remarkably loud voice. Its short "cut" tail, which is sometimes cocked vertically upwards (creating the impression of the bird being "pert" or "cheeky") together with its habit of singing in exposed places have most likely inspired Aesop's fable about the Wren playing a trick on the Eagle (the "legitimate" king of birds) and depriving it of its title. Thus, a number of German terms (including the common term) feature the humorous and ironic term *-könig* 'king'; an idiosyncrasy missing completely among the broad variety of English names. In Britain, the Wren was also associated with sexual infidelity - a connotation based on the Wren's habit of building several nests at a time, leading to the assumption that the bird bred with with various partners at the same time (cf. OE *wræne* 'loose, lustful, lascivious'). This particular observation may have been reinforced by SHAKESPEARE¹⁶⁰ but seems not to be part of BAV perception.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Wranny	SMd	
Zaunsänger (BEYER: 272)	Ex S H	'fence singer'	Crackadee	SM S	
Zaunschmerz	Ex S H	<i>-schmerz</i> cf. → <i>Crex crex</i>	Cracket, Crackil, Crackie	SM(d) S	
Zaunkritscherl (HÖFER: 7)	Exd S H		Jitty, Chitter (GREENHALGH: 11892)	SM(d) S	
Zitzerl (13461027), Züzzlerl (SCHMELLER II: 1167)	SMd S		Fit wren (HETT: 52)	En S	

¹⁶⁰ cf. e.g. SHAKESPEARE: "Adultery? Thou shalt not die. Die for adultery! / No, the wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly / Does lecher in my sight. Let copulation thrive". (*King Lear*, Act IV, scene 5)

Staudengätzer Heckengätzer (BEYER: 270)	Ex S H Ex S H	'shrub/hedge' + <i>-gätzer/-gätzer</i> , cf. also → <i>Lanius collurio</i>	Tiddlelope (HETT: 104)	Ex S B	cf. <i>Titty</i> etc. below; -lope probably in reference to the bird's quick movements
Heckenspatz Mauskönig, Mäusekönig	En A H Ex A B O	'hedge sparrow', in reference to the wren's small size 'mouse/mice king', referring to the wren's size and colour and its habitual scurrying on the ground like a mouse; BEYER (270) adds an extension of AESOP'S fable implying that when the wren was ultimately not elected to be King of birds, it had to be content with being King of mice	Cut(ty), Cuddy Cuttran Cutty-quean (GREENHALGH: 11877) Scutty Bobby Wren Stumpy Thumb-wren (GREENHALGH: 11906)	SM(d) A SM A Exd A B O SMd A B End A B O SMd A En A O	referring to the bird's tail; <i>cutty</i> 'cut short, curtailed, so abnormally short as to appear to have been cut'; <i>Cuttran</i> seems to be a contraction of <i>Cut wren</i> <i>quean</i> : "originally: a woman, a female. Later: a bold or impudent woman; a hussy; <i>spec.</i> a prostitute" ¹⁶¹ (OED), alluding to the bird's alleged lewdness probably a variation of <i>Cutty</i> , but very likely also referring to the bird's scuttling motions when moving on the ground cf. → <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> , either referring to the wren's bobbing motions or "its short bob-tail" (SWAINSON: 35) in reference to the bird's shape in reference to the bird's small size

¹⁶¹ etymology: "Old Saxon *quena* 'wife, old woman' (Middle Low German *quēne* 'wife, woman, old woman'), Old High German *quena* 'wife' (...) In early Middle English as a general term of abuse, passing (esp. in 16–17th centuries) into a more specific term of disparagement" (OED).

			Titty/Tiddy/Tidley (wren) Tom tit Titmeg Titty Todger (GREENOAK: 242, Devon) Tintie Tope Puffy/Puggie Wren (GREENOAK: 242, Surrey)	SM(En)d A En A O Ex A O Ex A O SMd A SM A O End A	<i>tit(ty)</i> here generally indicating small size <i>cf.</i> → <i>Parus caeruleus</i> ; <i>Titmeg</i> probably referring to the female (- <i>meg</i> < <i>Megan</i>) <i>todger</i> = a slang term for the penis; in reference to the bird's upright tail "a childish or local variant of tiny" (GREENHALGH: 11914) a <i>tope(r)</i> is a small species of shark, and the wren's tail feathers seems to have been associated with the shape of its tail fin
Börzelstelzer (GENGLER: 311) Zaunslupfer(le), Zaunslüpf(er)l, Zaunslüpf(l)ein) Zaunschlief(f)er	Ex B Ex(d) B H Ex B H	<i>Bürzel-</i> 'a bird's short tail' + <i>-stelzer</i> 'strutter' <i>Zaun-</i> 'fence' + <i>-slupfer/schlüpfer</i> ; <i>schlüpfen</i> 'to slip or creep' BAV <i>schliefen</i> = Standard German <i>schlüpfen</i> , <i>cf.</i> above	Feather-poke Pudding Poke Juggy wren	Ex B O Ex B O End B O	<i>poke</i> = bag; in reference to the construction and shape of the wren's nest

Schneekönig Schneegritsch (HÖFER: 7) Winterkönig <u>Wippsterz</u> (ex13494587)	Ex B O Ex B S Ex B O Ex B	'snow/winter king'; in contrast to most other bird species, the wren's song can be heard even throughout the coldest weather spells a term usually associated with → <i>Motacilla alba</i>			
Heckenvögelein Zaunvögelein	End H End H	'little hedge/fence bird', from the bird's habit of nesting on the ground in overgrown fences and hedges/hedging fences	Leafy wren (HETT: 69)	En H	
Königl(ein) Backöfelein, <u>Backöferl</u> (13685411)	SMd O A B Exd O B	'little king', cf. introduction above 'little baking oven', referring to the wren's nest resembling an old-fashioned bread oven	Stag Kitty/Katy (wren) Jenny (GREENHALGH: 11892; <u>13820936</u> ; <u>13821814</u> ; <u>13449229</u>) Jenny wren (13592912; <u>13824280</u> ; <u>13833355</u> ; <u>13824485</u> ; <u>13841069</u> ; <u>13819984</u> ; <u>13829190</u> ; <u>13673416</u> ; <u>13583510</u> ; <u>13449199</u> ; <u>13437720</u> ; <u>13439735</u> ; <u>13808588</u> ; <u>13804922</u> ; <u>13805506</u> ; <u>13449229</u> ; <u>13439921</u> ;	SM O B SM(En)d O A B SMd O B End O B	probably a humorous allusion to the bird's alleged sexual debaucheries, in reference to the harem of a stag deer GREENHALGH interprets <i>Kitty</i> as a variation of <i>Cutty</i> but also "in relation to [the wren's] supposed loose morals. <i>Kitty</i> was a name for a wanton woman. (...) <i>Jenny</i> could also be a variation on the theme (...), coming from <i>Ginny</i> , a word once used in connection with seduction" (11877ff); participants usually associated <i>Jenny</i> as a general affectionate reference (cf. e.g. part. 13824485) to the bird's small size ¹⁶² ; cf. also → <i>Cock Robin and Jenny Wren</i> (→ <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>)

¹⁶² "It was [the wren's cocked-up tail] which endeared it to ordinary people and resulted in the bird having a number of pet names (...). The most widely known of these is Jenny wren, the sort of homely name that belongs to the days when most people lived a rural life, in close communion with the plants and creatures around them" (REEDMAN: 3422).

			<p><u>13583221; 13511298;</u> <u>13464107; 13434529;</u> <u>13583940)</u></p> <p>Our Lady's Hen</p>	PEn O	<p>While SWAINSON (35f) attributes this name to a Christian myth of the wren having been present at the birth of Christ (probably connected to the wren's presence in winter), GREENHALGH refers to a legend according to which robins and wrens were thought to cover corpses with leaves "as the Virgin Mary covered Christ after the Crucifixion, thus it was the [wren] hen that helped Our Lady in her task" (11892f).</p>
			<p>Gilliver/Jilliver wren Jimpo (HETT: 67)</p>	En O B SM O	<p>likely related to <i>gillyflower</i>; another reference to the bird's alleged sexual excesses, cf. "A <i>Jilliver</i>, a wanton woman in the last stage of her good looks. A 'July flower', or 'the last rose in summer'" (ROBINSON: 92)</p>

Prunella modularis (LINNAEUS 1758)



Heckenbraunelle

Dunnock

A very small and inconspicuous brown and grey bird living inside hedgerows, shrubberies or bramble patches. It is often seen creeping hurriedly along the ground, often flicking its wings. The dunnock's soft warbling song is reminiscent of the voice of a wren. The archaic term *Dunnock* (*dun-* (brown colour) + arch. dim. suffic *-ock*, *i.e.* 'little brown thing/bird') was chosen as official common name in 1949 (cf. REEDMAN: 3387) replacing the book name *Hedge accentor*, cf. also *Hedge sparrow* below.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Baumnachtigall (KOCH 1816: 197)	En S A H	'tree nightingale', in reference to the bird's melodious song and colour	Hedge accentor (13592912; 13800147; 13819984; 13451224; 13630311; 13588451)	Ex S H	cf.introduction above; Lat. <i>accentor</i> 'singer'; still considered as the bird's common name by the here listed participants and still used by some modern ornithological organisations, e.g. Birdlife International (cf. also REEDMAN: 3387)
			Hedge chanter	Ex S H	
			Hedge chat	Ex S H	
			Hedge warbler	En S H	
			Hedge spick	Ex S H O	<i>spick</i> : probably onomatopoeic; maybe also an obs. variation of spike (mike perhaps representing a variation thereof), referring to the bird's habitat = thorn hedges; <i>spick</i> is not used as an alteration of sparrow, cf. → <i>Passer domesticus</i> and OED
		Hedge mike (SWAINSON: 29)	Ex H O		
			Phip, Philip (SWAINSON: 29)	SM S O	cf. also → <i>Passer domesticus</i>

Br(a)unell(e), Pr(a)unelle	SMd A	cf. common name <i>Hecken</i> ('hedge') <i>braunelle</i> ; since the (French) dim. suffix <i>-elle</i> hardly occurs in German, the term is most likely derived from the bird's Lat. name <i>prunella</i> 'belonging to the blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)' in reference to the bird's habitat, but interpreted as a reference to the bird's <i>br(a)un</i> 'brown' colouring (cf. e.g. GESNER 1555); sometimes also referred to as <i>Brunella vulgaris</i> , cf. Lat. <i>brunus</i> 'brown', i.e. the bird's scientific name could originally be referring to appearance and habitat at the same time.	Pinnock	SMd A	cf. Lat. <i>pinna</i> feather + dim. suffix <i>-ock</i> , i.e. "a little feathered thing"
			Tadgy	SMd A	referring to the bird's small size, cf. <i>tadpole</i>
			Titlene, Titling	SMd A	cf. → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
			Blue Jannie (SWAINSON: 29)	Exd A O	<i>blue</i> referring either to the bird's plumage or its eggs
			Jenny wren (<u>ex13811954</u>)	End A O	
Graukehlchen	Exd A	'little grey throat'			
Bleikehle(in)	Exd A O	'(little) lead throat', referring to the bird's lead-gray neck and breast area			
Blae(=Blau)nestl (Rhön, PFEUFER 1938 in WÜST: 1049)	Exd B	'little blue nest'; <i>Prunella modularis</i> is known for its azure blue eggs	Shufflewing	CEx B	
Waldspatz (GENGLER: 310)	En H A	'wood sparrow'	Hedge sparrow (<u>13811954</u> ; <u>13592912</u> ; <u>13820111</u> ; <u>13823668</u> ; <u>13832119</u> ; <u>13493946</u> ; <u>13800147</u> ; <u>13819984</u> ; <u>13451224</u> ; <u>13630311</u> ; <u>13588451</u> ; <u>13832382</u> ; <u>13819818</u> ; <u>13824485</u> ; <u>13841069</u> ; <u>13590389</u> ; <u>13449887</u> ; <u>13449822</u> ; <u>13583817</u> ; <u>13805506</u> ;	En H A	once the bird's common name; the archaic <i>Dunnock</i> still understood as dialectal by ca. 50% of the here listed participants

			<p><u>13819766; 13449229)</u></p> <p>Hempie (SWAINSON: 29)</p> <p>Dickey, (Blue) Dickie,</p> <p>Dick(y) dunnock, Dicky hedge-poker</p> <p>Dikesmowler Diker</p>	<p>SMd H</p> <p>SM(Ex)d H A O</p> <p>End H O Exd H B O</p> <p>Ex H O SM H</p>	<p><i>Dick(e)y</i> appears to be another pet form in reference to the bird's small size (cf. <i>Jannie</i> above, <i>Betty</i>, <i>Billy</i> below); however, the older variants <i>Dikesmowler</i>¹⁶³ or <i>Diker</i> imply that <i>Dick(ey)</i> is a (local) corruption of <i>dike</i> (OE <i>díc</i>), a term applied in some dialects to a hedge(row), or a fence of any kind (cf. OED), thus referring to the bird's preferred habitat</p>
Lässig (WÜST: 1049)	SM O B	<p>an obscure term, today an adjective meaning 'casual, laid-back'; more likely related to the MHG connotation of <i>lezzec</i>, <i>lezzic</i> 'tired, inactive', a derivation of MHG <i>laz</i> 'slow, tardy, dull'; perhaps aiming at the bird's reluctance to fly; more likely a Slavic borrowing, cf. <i>Lessig</i> → <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i></p>	<p>Haysuck, Hayzick, Hayjack, Hayzack</p> <p>(Blue) Isaac</p> <p>Foolish sparrow Blind dunnock</p>	<p>Ex O (S A) H</p> <p>SM(Ex) O (A)</p> <p>En O A B En O B</p>	<p>from OE <i>hegesugge</i>¹⁶⁴ < <i>hege-</i> 'hedge' + <i>sugge</i> 'a warbler' < <i>sūgan</i> 'to suck' (cf. WHITMAN: 12), <i>(Blue) Isaac</i> representing a folk etymological derivation first recorded by MEDWIN (219) in 1834</p> <p><i>Prunella modularis</i> has been known as another frequent "victim" of the cuckoo¹⁶⁵, cf. <i>Cuckoo's maid</i> → <i>Anthus pratensis</i>; <i>Blind dunnock</i> "From its stupid blindness in not distinguishing the cuckoo's egg when laid in its nest" (SMITH in SWAINSON: 29)</p>
Backöfelchen	Exd O B	<p>cf. → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>; due to overlapping habitats most definitely based on a confusion with the wren's nest since the nests of <i>Prunella</i></p>			

¹⁶³ -*mowler* being of obscure etymology, perhaps related to *mow* 'a heap or pile, e.g. of hay' in reference to the bird's overgrown habitat

¹⁶⁴ ME *heysugge*, cf. CHAUCER, *Assemblie of Foules* (612), where the cuckoo is called "murdrer of the heysugge on the branch that brought thee forth."

¹⁶⁵ cf. SHAKESPEARE: "The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long / that it had its head bit off by its young" (*King Lear*, Act I, scene 4)

		<p><i>modularis</i> show no resemblance to a bread oven at all</p>	<p>Betty Billy Hedge Betty <u>(ex13823668;</u> <u>ex13436989)</u></p> <p>Cuddy (13577436)</p>	<p>SMd O SMd O Exd O H</p> <p>SMd O A</p>	<p>pet names referring to the bird's small size</p> <p>cf. <i>Cutty (wren)</i> → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>; most likely from a confusion with the wren; according to GREENHALGH "Cuthbert [is] an old pet name for a Donkey, and because, like a Donkey, the Dunnock is greyish-brown, it too became known as a Cuddy" (1974); however, this etymology cannot be confirmed</p>
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Erithacus rubecula (LINNAEUS 1758)



Rotkehlchen

Robin

An extremely common and cherished songbird formerly associated with a broad variety of superstitions, myths and legends (for further reading, cf. e.g. SWAINSON: 14ff). Notwithstanding, in the case of *Erithacus rubecula*, folk lore has hardly left an impression on onomastics, nearly all of the robin's common names originating in the bird's appearance, i.e. its red neck and breast plumage. The common name *Robin* is commonly explained as an originally French pet name of *Robert* (also *Robinet*); however, Frisian names for the (also red-breasted) Linnet, *robyn*(*tsje*) or *robinderke* < *robijn* 'red' (cf. also Dutch dial. *robijntje*), might indicate an etymological connection and repeated reference to the robin's colour (cf. also GREENHALGH: 12061). The latter connotation, if ever existent, seems to have become obsolete during the ME period at the latest since combinations such as *Robert/Robin redbreast* first appear during the 15th century (cf. OED).

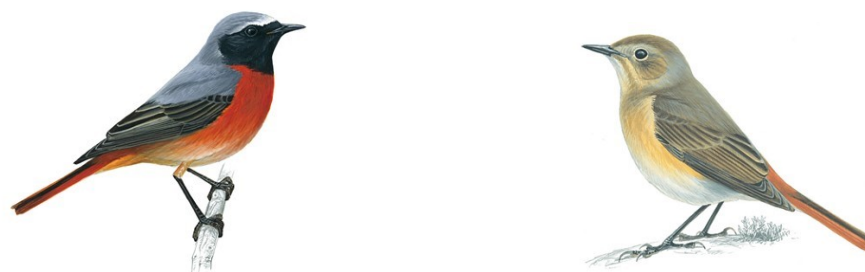
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Rotkelle, Rotkellchen, Rotkehlgen (ZORN 1742: 480, 569) Roatkeahel (13507023)	Ex(d) A	- <i>kelle</i> (lit. <i>ladle</i>) here the orthographic result of a shortened vowel (cf. Standard German <i>Kehle</i> ['ke:lə] 'throat'), esp. common in northern BAV variations; - <i>kehlgen</i> : substitution of a pharyngeal fricative with an uvular/velar plosive, cf. e.g. → <i>Motacilla alba</i>	(Robin) Redbreast (13592912; 13427736; 13800147; 13841069; 13604024; 13437842; 13807359; 13583221), Robert Redbreast Ruddock, Riddick Robin rock/rook /ruck	En A (O) SMd A En O	cf. introduction above and <i>Cock Robin</i> below OE <i>rudduc</i> < <i>rudu</i> 'redness' + dim. suffix - <i>ock</i> ; ME <i>ruddocke</i> , <i>ruddok</i> (cf. WHITMAN: 11); a common term that prevailed in English dialects up to the early 20 th century variants of <i>ruddock</i> and/or <i>Robin Cock</i> , cf. below

<p>Rotkropf(f), Rotkröpfl (13494485) Ruatkröpferl¹⁶⁶ (13502987) Rotkröpferl (13714520) Roatgrefpal (13507023) Rothkröpfchen</p> <p>Rotbrüstle(in), Rotbrüstel, Rotbrüstli, Rotbrüstchen</p> <p>Raothmandel (=Rotmännlein) (SCHMELLER II: 743)</p> <p>Rotbart</p> <p>Großauge (BEYER: 300)</p>	<p>Ex(d) A</p> <p>Exd A</p> <p>Exd A O</p> <p>Ex A</p> <p>Ex A</p>	<p>lit 'red crop/goiter'; <i>-kropf</i> representing a more or less obs. BAV term for <i>throat</i> or <i>neck</i>; still prevailing e.g. in <i>Kropfband</i>, a type of traditional choker worn e.g. with a dirndl dress 'little red breast'</p> <p>'little red man', possibly also a Franconian variation of <i>Rotmantel</i> 'red coat'</p> <p>'red beard'</p> <p>'big eye'; the robin does have comparatively big black eyes</p>	<p>Rabin hirdick (EDD IV: 172)</p> <p>Tom tit (ex13805260)</p>	<p>Ex O</p> <p>En A O</p>	<p>"Tom tit is sometimes used for Robin" (part. 13805260); here an extended synonym for a variety of small birds, mostly used for → <i>Parus major</i> and → <i>Parus caeruleus</i> but also → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> (like <i>Erithacus rubecola</i> not a member of the tit family either)</p>
			<p>Bob(bie) Bobrobin (WESTELL: 87)</p>	<p>SMd B O End B O</p>	<p><i>Bob(bie)</i> representing the more common English pet form of <i>Robert</i>; Bob also in reference to the bird's frequent "bobbing" motions; Robins do not have particularly short tails, so a connection to <i>bob</i> 'a short knob-like tail', cf. <i>bobtail</i>, <i>bobcat</i></p>

¹⁶⁶ Southern Bavarian dim. suffix *-ei*, cf. RENN & KÖNIG: 92

Backöfelchen	Exd O B	'little baking oven', referring to the robin's nest resembling an old-fashioned bread oven, cf. also → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Robin Cock, Cock Robin (13583221)	En O B	formerly, the robin and the wren were believed to be the cock and hen of the same species (<i>Cock Robin and → Jenny Wren</i>), also referred to as <i>God Almighty's Cock and Hen</i> (cf. e.g. SWANN: 198); an assumption probably derived from the similar form of their nests (cf. <i>Backöfelein</i>). "The names <i>Robin Readbreast</i> and <i>Cock Robin</i> are now usually restricted to rhymes and tales for children, such as in the rhyme <i>The Death and Burial of Cock Robin</i> " (GREENHALGH: 12076)
			Ploughman's bird ("Lofthouse, near Wakefield", SWANN: 182)	En O B	a locally restricted name recorded exclusively by SWANN; an unusual connotation for the robin describing a behaviour usually associated with Wagtails (→ <i>Motacilla alba</i>)

Phoenicurus phoenicurus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Gartenrotschwanz

Redstart

A synanthropic bird easily identifiable by its red, frequently quivering tail (in contrast to females, males have a red breast). Redstarts (< OE *steort* 'tail', cf. *wagstart* → *Motacilla alba*) have frequently been associated with fire. In some parts of Bavaria, the bird was believed to protect and warn the inhabitants of smoke and fire, a superstition most likely rooted not only in the bird's "fiery" colour but its habit of nesting on house or stable walls and its noisy and noticeable alarm call¹⁶⁷ (uttered in case of all kinds of potential danger ranging from approaching predators to (barn) fires). Some of the BAV names below also apply for *Phoenicurus ochruros*, a similar species not endemic in the British Isles.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Dachgatzer (GENGLER: 310)	Ex S B	<i>Dach-</i> 'roof' + <i>-gatzen</i> BAV 'to stutter'; affix <i>-atz-</i> indicating a repetitive action, cf. <i>Gugetzer</i> → <i>Cuculus canorus</i> ; <i>-rätschli</i> Alemannic dim. of <i>Ratsche</i> 'ratchet', in reference to the redstart's calls resembling the sound of the wooden musical instrument			
<u>Dachrättschli</u> (ex13686931)	Exd S B O				
Wüstling, Wistling	SMd S	<i>Wüstling</i> lit./Standard German 'rake, scoundrel'; here purely onomatopoeic, cf. <i>whistle</i>			

¹⁶⁷ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/378706>. November 13, 2017

<p><u>Rotschwanz(er)l</u> (13673276; 13507023), <u>Routschwanzla</u> (13685238), <u>Rotschwänzle(ein)</u> <u>Reodzagö</u> (13504859)</p> <p>Rotblässle</p> <p>Rotbrandl (Bad Reichenhall 1935, Wüst: 1070) <u>Brantele</u> (13502987)</p> <p><u>Hanefal</u> (13505921)</p>	<p>Exd A</p> <p>Ex A</p> <p>Exd A</p> <p>Exd A O</p> <p>SMd A O</p> <p>SMd A</p>	<p>'little red tail', a still current and frequently used term</p> <p>= <i>Rotzagel</i> 'red tail'; BAV <i>Zagel</i> cf. <i>Zagelmeise</i> → <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i></p> <p>'little red blaze', cf. <i>Waldblässling</i> below</p> <p>cf. <i>Brandvogel</i> below</p> <p>a name usually associated with → <i>Linaria cannabina</i>; most likely in analogy both species' red breasts (males)</p>	<p>Whitecap</p> <p>Red tail</p> <p>Redster, Redstare</p> <p>Red rump (GREENOAK: 261, Yorkshire)</p> <p>Jenny redtail</p> <p>Fanny redtail</p> <p>Brantail</p> <p>Fire tail</p> <p>Katie brantail</p> <p>Bessy brantail</p> <p>Fiery brantail</p> <p>Star-finch</p> <p>Stark(e) (GREENHALGH: 12279)</p>	<p>Ex A O</p> <p>Ex A</p> <p>Ex A</p> <p>Ex A</p> <p>Exd A O</p> <p>Exd A O B</p> <p>Ex A O</p> <p>Ex A O</p> <p>Exd A O</p> <p>Exd A O B</p> <p>Ex A O</p> <p>En A</p> <p>SM A</p>	<p>Referring to the male, cf. BAV – <i>blässling</i> variants of <i>redstart</i></p> <p>pet names referring to the bird's size and synanthropic behaviour; <i>Fanny</i> probably also in reference to the "fanning" motions of the tail; most likely not referring to the term's obscene connotation</p> <p>"i.e. <i>Brand tail</i>, i.q. <i>Fire tail</i>" (SWAINSON: 12), cf. <i>Brandvogel</i></p> <p><i>Bessy</i> = busy, cf. <i>Bessie du(o)cker</i> → <i>Cinclus cinclus</i></p> <p><i>star(ke)</i> here most likely variants or misleading transcriptions ("error[s]" (OED)) of <i>start</i> (cf. introduction above) due to consonant elision in spoken dialects</p> <p><i>flirt</i> here 'to flick, tap, jerk', from the bird's perpetually moving tail</p>
<p>Schwappelarsch ("Neustadt a. A. 1933", Wüst: 1070)</p>	<p>CEx B</p>	<p>'wobble ass', a coarse reference to the bird's perpetually quivering tail</p>	<p>Fire flirt</p>	<p>CEx B A O</p>	<p></p>

<p>Wippsterz (13461779; 13444973)</p> <p>Sommerrötelein (BEYER: 295)</p> <p>Türkischer Rotschwanz (JÄCKEL 1891: 13)</p>	<p>Ex B</p> <p>Exd B A</p> <p>En B O A</p>	<p>a term usually associated with → <i>Motacilla alba</i></p> <p>'summer redling'; <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> is a migrating bird only visible during the summer months; cf. also <i>Türkischer Rotschwanz</i> 'Turkish redstart', generally referring to the bird's exotic winter habitat (the species hibernates primarily in Africa)</p>	<p>Wall-snatch, Wo(g)h Snatch (GREENOAK: 261, Cheshire; GREENHALGH: 12279, Lancashire)</p>	<p>CEx B H</p>	<p>a northern term; from the bird's nesting place and habit of snatching insects that come within range of its perch</p>
<p>Hausröt(h)ele(in), Hausrötling</p> <p>Stadtrotschwanz</p> <p>Dorfrotschwanz</p> <p>Gartenrötling</p> <p>Waldrotschwanz</p> <p>Waldblässling</p> <p>Holzblässle (GENGLER: 309)</p> <p>Baumrötling</p> <p>Bergblaßl ("Rachel 1914", WÜST: 1070)</p>	<p>Exd H A</p> <p>Ex H A</p> <p>Ex H A</p> <p>Exd H A</p> <p>En H A</p> <p>Exd H A</p> <p>Exd H A</p> <p>Exd H A</p> <p>Exd H A</p>	<p>'house redling'</p> <p>indicating to bird's synanthropic habitat (town, village, garden), used primarily for <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i></p> <p><i>Wald-</i> wood = BAV <i>Holz-</i>; <i>Baum-</i> tree; <i>-blässling/blaßl</i> 'blaze', referring to the males white forehead (cf. <i>Blässhuhn</i>, <i>Blassl</i> → <i>Fulica atra</i>); names predominantly used for <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i></p> <p>'little mountain blaze', a term from the Bavarian forest indicating that the bird is also found in (low) mountain ranges</p>			
<p>Saulocker</p>	<p>Ex O S</p>	<p>lit. 'sow lurer'; the bird's "smacking" call has been associated with the calls of swineherds (cf. → <i>Upupa epops</i>)</p>			

Brandvogel, Prandvogel	En O A	'fire bird', cf. Bran(d)tail; in reference to red colour and superstition (cf. introduction above)			
<u>Brandreiterl</u> (13502987)	Exd O A S	lit. 'little fire rider'; <i>-reiterl</i> , probably merely a variant of <i>Röterl</i> ('redling'), but possibly also in reference to the birds metallic alarm call reminiscent of hoof sounds (cf. RICHTER: 96)			

Saxicola rubetra (LINNAEUS 1758)



Braunkehlchen

Whinchat

A small bird that often perches on top of low bushes or hops on the ground. It is streaky brown above with an orange-brown breast and a white stripe above the eye. *Saxicola rubetra* has often been confused with or likened to similar looking or sounding species (cf. → *Saxicola rubicola*, → *Oenanthe oenanthe*, cf. also BAV names below). The Whinchat's song can be described as a rapid chattering or warbling with characteristic "smacking" sounds; its (alarm) call as rather sharp and hard.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Fideck(e)l (TEUFELBAUER: 40)	SMd S	chiefly Austrian	Tick, U-tick	SM S	
Wiesengätzer	Ex S H	<i>Wiese</i> - 'meadow, grass' + <i>-gätzer</i> 'stutterer', cf. → <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Uthage (SWAINSON: 11, Shropshire)	SM S	
(Braunkehliger) Wiesenschmätzer	Ex S H (A)	lit. '(brown-throated) meadow chatterer'; the bird's common name during the 18 th and 19 th century	Whinchacker	Ex S H	variants of whinchat; <i>whin</i> = the common furze or gorse, <i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Wiesensteinschmätzer	Ex S H A	'meadow stonechat'; based on the similarity of stonechat and whinchat, cf. <i>Horse smatch</i>	Whincheck	Ex S H	
			Furze chat	Ex S H	
			Furr(=Furze) chuck	Ex S H	
			Furze hacker	Ex S H	<i>hacker</i> and <i>hatch</i> here predominantly onomatopoeic; <i>hatch</i> probably also referring to the bird's behaviour/nesting habits
			Gorse hatch	Ex S B H	
			Gorse chat	Ex S H	
			Grass chat	Ex S H	
			(Whin) Bush chat	Ex S H	

<p>Braunkehliger Steinschmätzer (MEYER & WOLF: 252)</p>	<p>Ex S A</p>	<p>'brown-throated stonechat', cf. <i>Wiesensteinschmätzer</i></p>	<p>Stone chack</p> <p>Whin-clocheret (GREENHALGH: 12306)</p> <p>Horse smatch (SWAINSON: 11)</p>	<p>Ex S O</p> <p>Exd S H O</p> <p>Ex S A H O</p>	<p>probably a confusion with the stonechat; voice reminiscent of stones being tapped together</p> <p>'little whin bell', < French <i>cloche</i> 'bell, bell-glass'; probably also Gaelic <i>cloich</i> 'stone' (cf. GREENOAK: 259), however, the suffix <i>-eret</i> suggests French origin</p> <p><i>smatch</i> is an obs. onomatopoeic name for the stonechat (→ <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>), a similar looking species; <i>horse</i> here most likely a humorous reference to the bird's small size and/or the bird's smacking sounds similar to clicks of the tongue setting horses in motion ; very likely originally a corruption of <i>Gorse smatch</i></p>
<p>(Braunkehlige) Grasmücke</p> <p>Feldspatz (Pfronten, HOFFMANN 1917 in WÜST: 1075)</p> <p>Grasrötling</p>	<p>Ex A B H</p> <p>En A H</p> <p>Exd A H</p>	<p>'(brown-throated) warbler', based on the bird's similarities with warblers</p> <p>'field sparrow', an ill-fitting and locally restricted name for the whinchat</p> <p>'grass redling'</p>	<p>Bank Sparrow (WESTELL: 116)</p> <p>Gorse linnet (WESTELL: 116)</p> <p>Ring fowl (WESTELL: 116)</p>	<p>En A H</p> <p>Exd A H</p> <p>En A S</p>	<p>maybe referring to the ring-shaped pattern around the bird's eyes; probably also a reference to its "ringing" song, cf. <i>Whin-clocheret</i></p>
<p>Staudenschnapperlein (PERNAU 1720: 84)</p>	<p>Exd B H</p>	<p>'little shrub snatcher'</p>	<p>Gorse hopper</p>	<p>Ex B H</p>	

Fliegenschnäpper (REUSS: 240)	Ex B	fly snatcher, a term used for a broad variety of birds			
Schmellahupfa (RÜGGENMANN 1934, letter to WÜST: 1075)	Ex B H	BAV <i>Schmelchen</i> - 'long and thin grass'; OHG <i>smaliha</i> ; MHG <i>smelehe</i> (cf. SCHMELLER II: 549) + BAV <i>-hupfa/hupfer</i> 'hopper'; cf. <i>Gorse hopper</i>			
Krautvogel/-vögele(in)	En(d) H	'(little) weed bird'			

Saxicola rubicola (LINNAEUS 1758)



Schwarzkehlchen

Stonechat

A robin sized bird with a brown-orange breast and a black throat (cf. *Schwarzkehlchen* 'little black throat', a minor feature here emphasized in order to distinguish the species from → *Saxicola rubetra* and → *Oenanthe oenanthe*). It is frequently seen flicking its wings, often doing so perching on the tops of low bushes. As its name suggests, *Saxicola rubicola* utters a sharp loud call that sound like two stones being tapped together¹⁶⁸.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Wiesengätzer	Ex S H	cf. → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Stanechuck/-chacker/-chapper/chipper/-chatterer	Ex S O	<i>stane = stone</i>
Schwarzkehliger Wiesenschmätzer	Ex S H A	'black throated meadow chatterer'	Stone clink	Ex S O	
Heideschmätzer (KRESS in JÄCKEL 1891: 197)	Ex S H	'heather chatterer'	Chick stone (WESTELL: 98)	Ex S O	
Steinpicker	Ex S O	'stone picker/pecker', here exclusively referring to the bird's voice	Stone pricker (GREENOAK: 259, Cheshire)	Ex S O	cf. <i>Steinpicker</i>
Schwarzkehliger Steinschmätzer (MEYER & WOLF: 253)	Ex S A O	'black-throated stonechat', cf. <i>Braunkehliger Steinschmätzer</i> 'brown-troated stonechat' → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Stone clocharet	Exd S O	cf. <i>Whin-clocharet</i> → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>

¹⁶⁸ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/380591>. November 15, 2017

			Stone smich/ smickle/smitch Stone smith	Ex S B Ex S O	while SWAINSON (12) attributes <i>smich</i> to the "impatient movement of the tail", <i>smith</i> or <i>smitch</i> originally seems to be an echoic rendition of the bird's call related to German <i>Schmätz(er)</i> 'chatterer, tattler', cf. <i>Water smith</i> → <i>Cinclus cinclus</i>
			Furze hacker Furze chitter	Ex S H Ex S H	cf. → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
			Gorse Chat Gorse Jack (GREENOAK: 259, Gloucestershire)	Ex S H Ex S H O	variant of <i>Gorse Chat</i>
			Mo(o)rtetter/-tite	Ex S H	<i>tetter/tite</i> here exclusively onomatopoeic; <i>Mortetter</i> as early as 1544 (TURNER); according to GREENOAK (259) a Yorkshire name
Schwarzkehlige Grasmücke	Ex A B H	'black-throated warbler', cf. <i>Braunkehlige Grasmücke</i> → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Moor tit(ling)	En(d) A H S	<i>tit(ling)</i> referring to the bird's small size, cf. e.g. also → <i>Anthus pratensis</i> , → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> ; according to GREENHALGH (12327) also onomatopoeic, cf. <i>Mo(o)rtetter</i>
Stauden-Röthling (PERNAU: 111)	Exd A H	'shrub redling'	Heath tit (GREENOAK: 259, Sussex)	En A H	
			Black Cap Blacky top (Hett: 34)	Ex A Exd A	from the male's black head
			Black-headed Bush- /Furzechat	Ex A S H	

Kleiner Steinfletscher (JÄCKEL 1891: 197)	Ex B S A O	'little stone flutterer'; < BAV <i>fletschen</i> 'to flutter' (cf. SCHMELLER I: 799) vs. not applicable Standard German <i>fletschen</i> 'to bare one's teeth'; <i>stone</i> here rather referring to the bird's sounds than its habitat	Blackberry-eater (MERRETT in SWANN: 19)	Ex B	
Christöfl, Christof(er) (TEUFELBAUER: 40)	SMd O	chiefly Austrian; according to BERTAU (II: 302) a reference to Saint Christopher, one of the patron saints of plague victims; therefore maybe vaguely connected to the bird's black colour (cf. <i>Black Death</i>)	Horse-matcher Blethering Tam (WESTELL: 98)	Ex O A S Ex O S A	cf. <i>Horse smatch</i> → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> , a humorous allusion to the bird's size and sounds; most likely a corruption of <i>Gorse smatch(er)</i> <i>blether</i> 'to talk nonsense'; <i>Tam</i> probably a reference to <i>Tam-o'-shanter</i> , a type of cap, cf. <i>Black Cap</i>

Oenanthe Oenanthe (LINNAEUS 1758)



Steinschmätzer

Wheatear

A good example for the terminological confusion across languages for similar species since the bird's German common name *Steinschmätzer* means *stonechat*, the English common term for → *Saxicola rubicola*. *Wheatear* is a corruption of OE *hwitears* or *hwitars* 'white arse' in reference to the bird's white rump, distinguishing it physically from → *Saxicola rubicola* and → *Saxicola rubetra*. According to the OED, the original meaning of *wheatear* had changed by the 17th century: "Wheat ears because they come when the wheat is yearly reaped" (1653); "so called because it is fattest when the wheat is ripe, wheron it feeds" (1661); the latter quote representing an erroneous assumption since → *Oenanthe oenanthe* does not feed on wheat. In contrast to → *Saxicola rubicola* and → *Saxicola rubetra*, *stone* here not only refers to the bird's song reminiscent of stones being tapped together, but also its habitat.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Steinschmatzer/-schwätzer	Ex S H O	'stone' + variants of <i>-schmätzer</i> 'chatterer'	Chack(er), Chackart, Check Chickell Chack bird Fallow chat/smich	SM S SMd S En S Ex S H	<i>fallow</i> here 'a piece of ploughed land'; <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> is often seen perching on clods of earth (chunks thrown up by the plough), cf. <i>Clot-bird</i> below; <i>smich</i> cf. <i>Horse smi(t)ch</i> → <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> and → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> cf. <i>stonechat</i> → <i>Saxicola rubicola</i>

			Stone-chacker, Stone-check, <u>Stonechat</u> (13577947), Stonechatter(er), Stone smatch, Steinchek	Ex S H O	and → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> ; <i>Steinschmätzer</i> , cf. introduction above
			Snorter	SM S O	the bird's song contains a wheezy or rattling note
Weißschwanz	Ex A	'white tail'	Moor titling	Exd A H S	cf. → <i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
Weißkehlchen	Exd A	'little white throat', an erroneous term	Whiteass, <u>Whitearse</u> (13583713)	Ex A	OE <i>hwitears</i> or <i>hwitars</i> , cf. introduction above; <i>wittol</i> representing a corruption of <i>White tail</i> (cf. SWAINSON: 9)
Stoeflegg (Rhön 1938 in WÜST: 1090)	Ex A H O	= <i>Steinfleck</i> (?) 'stone spot'	Whitetail, Wittol	Ex/SM A Ex A	
Steinelster	En A H S	'stone magpie'; <i>Hotze</i> BAV 'magpie', cf. → <i>Pica pica</i>	White rump		
Stein-Hotze	Ex A H S		Fallow finch	Ex A H	
Sommervogel	En B	'summer bird'; <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> is a migratory species	Arling, Earthling	SMd B	cf. OE <i>æorðling</i> , <i>irpling</i> ; in reference to the species' almost entirely ground dwelling behaviour
Schrollenhupfer (GENGLER: 309)	Ex B H	<i>Schrolle(n)</i> - obs. BAV for Standard German <i>Scholle</i> 'clod' + BAV <i>-hupfer</i> 'hopper', cf. <i>Clod hopper</i>	Clod hopper	Ex B H	
Steinfletscher	Ex B H	'stone flutterer', cf. → <i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Fallow lunch	Ex B H	<i>lunch</i> here 'a hunk or hunk; a thick piece' (OED)
Steinklatsche/-klatsche/-klitsche	Ex B S H	'stone clapper', in reference to the bird's voice but also its habit of frequently beating on the ground with its tail, cf. also <i>Steinklemmer</i> 'stone clammer'	Fallow smiter	Ex B H	<i>smiter</i> in reference to the bird "striking" at clods of earth looking for food (cf. GREENHALGH: 12375)
Steinklemmer	Ex B H				

Steinpicker	Ex B H S	'stone picker'	Coney Chuck	Ex B S	<i>coney</i> is regional name for a rabbit; according to GREENHALGH (12375) a Norfolk name indicating that <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> regularly uses rabbit burrows to nest in; <i>Chuck</i> here is onomatopoeic
Steinbeißer	Ex B H S O	'stone biter'; a misinterpretation of the bird's feeding habit; it searches for food on stony ground but does not indigest them			
Steinbracker/-pra(c)ker (TEUFELBAUER: 40)	Ex B S H	chiefly Austrian, <i>bracken/pracken</i> 'to beat'	Dike hopper	Ex B	cf. also → <i>Prunella modularis</i>
			Gnat snap(per)	Ex B	
			Gorse hatch(er)	Ex H B S	cf. → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
			Clot bird	En H	cf. <i>Fallow chat</i>
			Jobbler (GREENOAK: 258, Dorset)	SM H O	<i>jobble</i> : regional (south-west. and midl.) 'a small quantity or load of hay, straw, etc.' (OED); cf. also <i>Straw mouse</i> , names connected with the bird's (erroneous) association with wheat or straw
			Straw mouse (GREENOAK: 258, Cheshire)	Ex H A O	
Steinmetz	Ex O B S	'stonecutter'	Horse (s)match	Ex O A S	→ <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> and → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
			Horse musher/masher	Ex O B	most likely alterations of <i>Horse smatch</i> ; GREENHALGH suggests an original term <i>hoar-smasher</i> , "i.e. it smashes at the hoar covered clods to get at its food" (12396); GREENOAK suggests a connection between the bird's sounds and "the clicks of encouragement people make to urge on horses" (259), cf. also → <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> and → <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>

Turdus torquatus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Ringdrossel

Ring ouzel

Slightly smaller and slimmer than a blackbird, the Ring ouzel is characterized by its striking white breast band or "ring". *Turdus torquatus* is primarily a bird of the uplands or mountains.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Whistler (GREENOAK: 254, Wicklow)	SM S	
Ringamsel	En A	'ring ouzel'	(Ring) blackbird	En A	in referenc e to the bird's white "collar", cf. Kragenamsel a blend used by modern birders: "Amongst birdwatchers I have noticed a trend in recent years to concatenate names: a Ring Ouzel becomes a Rouzel for instance" (part. 13800147).
Schildamsel, Schilddrossel	En A O	'shield ouzel or thrush'; according to SUOLAHTI (34; 251f) <i>Schild-</i> in bird names frequently denotes a colourful or iridescent plumage (<i>Schildhahn</i> → <i>Lyrurus tetrrix</i>); here, however the bird's breast band is most likely being compared to a shield	Ring thrush	En A	
Kragen-/Kraglamsel	En A O	'collar ouzel', cf. also <i>Pfarramsel</i> below	Mountain colley (SWAINSON: 8, Somerset)	Exd A H	
Kranzamschl/-omaschl (HÖFER: 9, Upper Styria)	En A	<i>Kranz-</i> here 'collar' + <i>-amschl/omaschl</i> , variants of Standard German <i>Amsel</i> 'ouzel'	Rouzel (ex13800147)	SM A	
Meeramsel	En B H	<i>Meer-/See-</i> 'sea'; <i>Turdus torquatus</i>			
Seeamsel	En B H	spends the winter months in the			

Sonn(en)amsel	En B	sunny Mediterranean region, cf. also <i>Sonn(en)amsel</i> 'sun ouzel'			
Roßamsel	En B	from the bird's habit of pecking at horse droppings in search of worms, cf. <i>Cowboy</i>			
Bergamsel	En H	'mountain ouzel'	Moor blackbird	En H A	
Schneeamstel	En H	although <i>Turdus torquatus</i> is a migratory species, the bird is known to breed high up in the mountains, close to the snow line	Mountain blackbird (13468474; 13442044), Mountain ouzel	En H A	
Schneekater ("Rachel 1914" in WÜST: 1098)	En H O	<i>-kater</i> lit. 'tomcat'; according to SUOLAHTI (58), <i>-kater</i> is a corruption of <i>Kattl</i> , a pet form of <i>Katharina</i> (Catherine)	Heath throstle	En H	
			Tor ouzel (SWAINSON: 8) Rock ouzel Crag ouzel	En H En H En H	<i>tor</i> = rock
Pfarramsel	En O A	'priest ouzel', in reference to the bird's black plumage and white "collar"	Cowboy	Ex O B	cf. <i>Roßamsel</i>
Spreerdrossel (JÄCKEL 1853: 396)	En O A	<i>Spreer-</i> of obscure etymology, most likely related to <i>Sprehe</i> 'starling' → <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Michaelmas blackbird (SWAINSON: 8) Flitterchack (SWAINSON: 9)	En O B Ex O S	referring to the time of the bird's passage "So called from the belief that if the bird is seen near a house it betokens the speedy death of one of the occupants, or else that the family will soon 'flit' to some other locality" (TRAIL in SWAINSON: 8).

Turdus merula (LINNAEUS 1758)



Amsel, Schwarzdrossel

Blackbird

One of the most common and well known synanthropic birds; the picture of a male blackbird in the questionnaire was identified correctly by 95% of both English and BAV participants. The female blackbird is of an inconspicuous brown colour (also lacking the yellow/orange beak) and appears to have been widely neglected in all vernacular terms. The still quite common English name *ousel/ousel* is based on the same root as German *Amsel*; *blacke byrde* was first recorded in 1483 (OED).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Drossel	SM	'thrush', cf. <i>throstle</i>	<u>Ousel, Ouzel, Ouzle,</u> Amsel, Woosell, Woofell	SM	cf. OE <i>ōsle</i> ; OHG <i>am(i)sala</i> ; ME <i>ousel</i> ; cf. results question 6
<u>Amixl, Omaxl, Amuxl</u>	SM(d)	BAV variants of <i>Amsel</i> (cf. results question 6); change of gram. gender from female to neutral indicates a (mis)interpretation of <i>-l</i> representing a dim. suffix	<u>Throstle</u> <u>Thrush</u>	SM SM	cf. German <i>Drossel</i> ; a now more or less obs. term that was widely replaced by <i>thrush</i> as of the 17 th century; cf. results question 6
<u>Mierl, Merle</u>	SM	cf. results question 6; cf. English <i>Merle</i>	<u>Merl(e)</u>	SM	cf. <i>Turdus merula</i> ; of obscure origin, perhaps related to Lat. <i>mera</i> 'solitary'; cf. results question 6 and 7
Schwarzamsel	En A	'black ousel', cf. 2 nd German common name <i>Schwarzdrossel</i> 'black thrush'	<u>Blackie, Blaggie,</u> <u>Blabbi</u>	SMD A	dim. of blackbird; assimilated form <i>Blabbi</i> most likely children's language; cf. results question 6

Dreckamsel	En A B	'dirt ousel'; BEYER (312) attributes this term to the colour of the female; however, blackbirds are widely known to be very messy feeders and breeders; <i>Dreckamsel</i> is a BAV derogative term for an unkempt or dissolute woman	Blackmack	Ex A O	"a simple common rhyming name" (GREENHALGH: 12534)
Kohlamsel	En A O	'coal ousel' in reference to the bird's colour	Colley (13820936)	SMd A O S	while GREENHALGH (12534) argues that the term could be representing a variant of <i>Calling (bird)</i> , it is more likely related to coal in reference to the bird's colour (cf. <i>Kohlamsel</i>); a reference to <i>collar</i> (as in <i>Mountain Colley</i> → <i>Turdus torquatus</i>) can be excluded
Gelbschnabel (JÄCKEL 1891: 174; 1855: 71; 1853: 396)	Ex A	'yellow beak', cf. <i>Golden bill</i> ; for the original distinction of <i>beak</i> and <i>bill</i> , cf. e.g. GREENHALGH: 3753ff	Golden bill	Ex A O	a poetic term referring to the male's yellow or orange beak, cf. <i>Gelbschnabel</i>
Krametsvogel (13499348)	En A	based on a confusion with → <i>Turdus pilaris</i>			
Märzams(ch)el	En B	'March ousel'; although <i>Turdus merula</i> is not a migratory bird, March is about the time when the species regains its activity after the winter months	Rain bird (ex13583639)	En B O	cf. <i>Regenvogel</i> ; passive recognition of term in question 7
Regenvogel (BEYER: 312; 13686682)	En B O	'rain bird', cf. e.g. → <i>Picus viridis</i> ; Blackbirds are known to be especially noisy during rainy periods; however, BEYER's report of <i>Turdus merula</i> being capable of announcing rain was most likely based on a geographically limited superstition			
Gartenhenna	En H A B	'garden hen' a humorous reference to the bird's synanthropic behavior; cf. results question 6	Garden ousel	En H	

Schwarzkittel	Ex O A	lit. 'black frock/jacket'; <i>Schwarzkittel</i> is a hunter's term for a wild boar but also represents a derogative term for a priest	Mr Black	Ex O A	cf. results question 6
Amsebuale (" <u>Rottal 1960s</u> ", October 2015)	End O	'little ousel boy', a locally restricted or family-based term used exclusively to point the species out to children			
Kohlstock (WÜST: 1101)	Ex O A	lit. 'coal stick/wood' (<i>stock</i> cf. → <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>); of obscure origin			

Turdus pilaris (LINNAEUS 1758)



Wacholderdrossel

Fieldfare

A common, rather large and colourful thrush. Its Standard German name *Wacholderdrossel* 'juniper thrush' is a reference to the bird's habitat and feeding habit. The bird's English common name can be traced back to ME *feld(e)fare* < *feld* 'field' + *faran* 'to go'. According to WHITMAN "[n]ot the same word or bird, as often alleged, as the OE *felofo*r, a kind of waterfowl, the derivation of which is uncertain" (10).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Zimer (PAULA SCHRANK: 165)	SM S		Screech bird Screech thrush (SWAINSON: 6)	En S En S	
			Shred cock Jack bird	Ex S A En S A O	<i>Jack</i> and <i>cock</i> here referring to the bird's size; according to SWAINSON (6) <i>Jack</i> in this case also onomatopoeic
			Fildifire (Shropshire) Feltiflier (Scotland) Felty(fare), Feldefare (Midlands, Ireland) Felfer (Craven, Lancashire), Velverd (Wiltshire), Felfaw (North Riding), Felifoe Felfit Fieldfaw, Fieldie	Exd O Exd O SM(d) Ex/SMd H	variants of <i>fieldfare</i> with local distributions according to SWAINSON (5)

			<p>(Cock)Felt (13468052; 13439839) (Northamptonshire)</p> <p>Dow Fulfar (HETT: 49)</p> <p>Blue tail Blue back (13577792) Blue rump (HETT: 35) Blue bird</p> <p>Pigeon felt</p> <p>Grey thrush</p> <p>Redshank</p>	<p>SM(Ex) A</p> <p>Ex A S O</p> <p>Ex A Ex A Ex A En A</p> <p>Ex A</p> <p>En A</p> <p>Ex A</p>	<p><i>dow</i> either a variant of <i>daw</i> (referring to the bird's size and/or voice) or Scot. and northern dial. <i>daw</i> 'strong' (cf. OED); cf. OE <i>déag</i>, <i>déah</i></p> <p><i>pigeon</i> in reference to the bird's size, colour and plumage pattern</p>
<p><u>Kram(m)et(s)vogel,</u> Crammetsvogel, Kramsvogel, Cramsvogel Kranawetvogel Kranewitvogel Kramatvogel Cranavetsvogel Kran(a)wettsvogel</p>	En B H	'juniper bird' < MHG <i>kranewitvogel</i> < <i>kranewite</i> 'juniper' + <i>vogel</i> 'bird'; OHG <i>kranawitu</i> , <i>kranwit</i> < <i>krano</i> 'crane' + <i>witu</i> 'wood'; countless variants of <i>Krammetsvogel</i> and a complete lack of the Standard German lexeme <i>Wacholder</i> indicate a high level of lexical homogeneity and seem to prove that MHG <i>kranewit</i> had	Juniper (GREENHALGH: 12614)	SM B H	recorded by GREENHALGH as an "English name" (12614); however, since the only other records of the name date back to the 16 th century (TURNER 1562: 25; FLORIO 1598: 77), a more current use seems highly unlikely

<p>Kronawitsvogel Kronwittvogel Granervogel Graumervogel Krometfogel Grammertvogel <u>(13551465)</u></p> <p>Grammeter Krammetser Krameter (13494485) Grommeter Kronewit Kronwitten Kronabet Kronawitter Growiderer (13508297) Krawent(er) Kronwidden</p>	<p>En B</p> <p>SM B</p>	<p>completely replaced the older forms¹⁶⁹; still a widely understood and actively used BAV term</p> <p>part. 13551465 does not link <i>Grammert-</i> to <i>Krammet-</i> 'juniper' but <i>Grummet</i> "2. Schnitt der Heuernte" 'second hay harvest' (cf. also ZEHETNER 2005: 160), the time when <i>Turdus pilaris</i> can be allegedly observed</p>	<p>Monthly-bird (GREENHALGH: 12614)</p>	<p>En B</p>	<p>"Flocks of fieldfares often stay in an area for about a month" (GREENHALGH: 12614)</p>
			<p>Hill bird (GREENOAK: 250; GREENHALGH: 12607)</p>	<p>En H</p>	<p>a slightly misleading (and most likely locally restricted) term since <i>Turdus pilaris</i> can be observed mostly in the open country</p>

¹⁶⁹ OHG *wechalter*, ultimately rooted in a Germanic suffix *-dr(a)* indicating a type of tree (cf. *Flieder* 'lilac' and *Holunder* 'elder'). The first part *wech-* seems to be related to Standard German *wickeln* 'to twist or wind' (elder branches were used for weaving e.g. baskets), based on an Indo-European root **yeg-* (cf. KLUGE: 973)

<p>Schneekhaldere ("Oberallgäu 1919", RIES in WÜST: 1107)</p>	<p>Ex B O</p>	<p><i>Schnee-</i> 'snow' + <i>-khaldere</i>, an obscure term, very likely related to <i>kalt</i> 'cold', cf. <i>Snow bird</i>; in reference to <i>Turdus pilaris</i> being a winter guest</p>	<p>Snow bird</p> <p>Storm bird Storm cock</p> <p>Dwindle (HETT: 50)</p>	<p>En B O</p> <p>En B O En B A O</p> <p>SM O</p>	<p>"Because it assembles in large flocks before a heavy fall of snow" (SWAINSON: 6), cf. <i>Schneekhaldere</i></p> <p>"[So] called from its harsh cry before rain" (SWAINSON: 6)</p> <p>of obscure origin; probably related to an obs. meaning of <i>dwindle</i> 'to shrink with fear'; however, <i>Turdus pilaris</i> is not a particularly skittish species; probably referring to regularly declining population numbers due to migration</p>
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Turdus iliacus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Rotdrossel			Redwing		
Another winter guest, distinguished from → <i>Turdus pilaris</i> due to its smaller size, a light-coloured strip above the eyes and orange-red flank patches (its English common name <i>redwing</i> being slightly misleading since the red underparts of the bird's wings are only visible during flight).					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Dröschel Zippdrossel	SMd En S	= <i>Drossel</i> 'little thrush', cf. <i>Halbvogel</i> a name usually associated with → <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Mavis	SM (O)	"< Anglo-Norman <i>mauvis</i> , <i>mauviz</i> , <i>malviz</i> , <i>mavis</i> , <i>maviz</i> , <i>mawisse</i> and Middle French <i>mauvis</i> , <i>malvis</i> (1165 in Old French; French <i>mauvis</i> , now in sense 'redwing'), of uncertain origin" (OED); also in use as female first name
Rotpfeifdrossel	En S A	'red pipe/piping thrush'	Felt (SWAINSON: 4, Northamptonshire)	SM	cf. fieldfare → <i>Turdus pilaris</i>
kleiner Kranwetsvogel	En A	'little fieldfare', cf. also <i>Halbvogel</i> ; <i>Kranwetsvogel</i> cf. → <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Little feltyfare (SWAINSON: 4)	Exd A	cf. <i>kleiner Kranwetsvogel</i> and fieldfare → <i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Halbvogel (HEPPE: 335)	En A	'half bird', a hunter's term, cf. e.g. <i>Halbente</i> → <i>Anas querquedula</i> ; <i>Turdus iliacus</i> is smaller than other birds or thrushes; thrushes were considered a delicacy in the past	Red(wing) thrush	En A	
			Redwing Throlly (GREENOAK: 253, Yorkshire)	Exd A	<i>throlly</i> most likely a (children's) pet form of <i>throstle</i>

Weindrossel	En B H	'wine thrush', the bird's common name until the middle of the 20 th century (cf. WÜST: 1114) in reference to the bird's feeding on grapes and its appearance in vineyards; cf. <i>Grape bird, Wind thrush</i>	Grape bird	En B	cf. <i>Weindrossel, Wind thrush</i>
Winterdrossel/-droschel	En B	'winter thrush'	Wind thrush Winnard Windle Wing thrush	En B SM B SMd B En B A	most likely a misinterpretation of OE <i>wīn</i> 'wine', cf. <i>Weindrossel, Grape bird; Wind thrush</i> has sometimes been attributed to the bird's arrival "when the high winds of winter were about" (cf. GREENHALGH: 12712); variants <i>Wing thrush, winnard</i> and <i>Windle</i>
			Norway/Swedish nightingale (GREENHALGH: 12698f)	En B H S	cf. <i>Böhmler; nightingale</i> in reference to its melodic song
Walddroschl (HÖFER: 9)	En H	'wood thrush'			
Böhmler (KOCH 1816: 176) Beham (HEPPE: 335)	SMd O B SM O B	'(little) Bohemian'; a number of migrating birds spending the winter in Bavaria and Austria were called "Bohemians" due to their alleged origin (esp. Waxwings and Bramblings); although flocks may have actually flown in from a general eastern direction, the bird's summer habitats are usually located in Russia or Scandinavia (cf. <i>Norway/Swedish nightingale</i>), Bohemia representing merely a transitional zone	Swine pipe Pop	Ex O S SM O B	the bird's voice here probably compared to the squealing of pigs most likely from the species' habit of suddenly "popping up": "[<i>Turdus iliacus</i>] often migrates at night, thus flocks suddenly appear, none one day and plenty the next" (GREENHALGH: 12698f)

Turdus philomelos (LINNAEUS 1758)



Singdrossel

Song thrush

A perennial garden songbird, smaller and browner than → *Turdus viscivorus* with a spotted white rump. The bird's common name is based on its habit of repeating song-like phrases¹⁷⁰, distinguishing it from the Blackbird's song.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Drosch(e)l, Drostel, Drauschl, Droaschtl, Dröschlerl, Drescherl	SM(d)	variants of <i>Drossel</i> , cf. <i>Throstle</i>	Thrush(er), Thresher Drush, Dirsh (SWAINSON: 3, Somerset)	SM SM	cf. OE <i>thrysce</i> ; <i>dirsh</i> : metathetic variant
Zipp(e), Zepp ¹⁷¹ Zipper (13714520)	SM S		Throstle, Thrushel, Thrustle, Thirstle	SM	according to SWAINSON (3) the latter 3 terms representing Shropshire variants of <i>throstle</i> , cf. OE <i>ðrostle</i> ; ME <i>thristill, throstel</i> ; related phonetic realization of BAV <i>Droschl</i> ['droʃl] and <i>thrushel</i> ['θrʌʃəl]
Zippdrossel	En S				
Sangdrossel/-droschl Sang-Mistler (ZORN 1742: 544)	En S Ex S A	variants of <i>Singdrossel</i> <i>Mistler</i> → <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Throggie (GREENOAK: 252, Cheshire) Trolly (HETT: 106) Thrush Drush	SMD SMD En	diminutives of throstle and rhyme with <i>thrush</i> , probably predominantly used by/for children
Schnarrer (ex13493081)	SM S	a term usually associated with → <i>Crex crex</i>			

¹⁷⁰ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/386009>. 21 November 2017

¹⁷¹ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/387479>. 21 November 2017

			<p>Mavis (13820111, Scot.?.; 13820936; 13466634; 13444664; 13449182)</p> <p>Whistling thrush Whistling dick (SWAINSON: 3, Thames Valley)</p> <p>Songy (HETT: 98)</p>	<p>SM</p> <p>En S Ex S O</p> <p>SMd S</p>	<p>cf. → <i>Turdus iliacus</i></p> <p>SWAINSON explicitly lists <i>dick</i> without a capital <d>, implying that the term is not related to a pet form of <i>Richard</i> but rather to the 19th century term <i>dick</i> for a leather apron (cf. OED), referring to the bird's spotted white front reminiscent of a (soiled) apron</p>
Weißdrossel/-drosch(e)l/-trossel/-drauschl/-drost(e)l	En A	'white throistle'; <i>Turdus philomelos</i> is relatively light-coloured compared to other thrushes	Grey bird, Grey throistle	En A	cf. <i>Graue Drossel</i>
Graue Drossel (BEYER: 307)	En A	'grey throistle', a name actually more applicable to → <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			
Sommerdroschel	En B	'summer throistle', in contrast to the winter guests → <i>Turdus pilaris</i> and → <i>Turdus iliacus</i> , <i>Turdus philomelos</i> is also visible during the summer months			
			<p>Garden thrush (GREENOAK: 252)</p> <p>Thrushfield (SWAINSON: 3, Shropshire)</p>	<p>En H</p> <p>Ex H</p>	<p>expectable form *<i>Field thrush</i>; most likely originally a compound of *<i>Thrushfelt</i>, <i>felt</i> representing a derivation of <i>fieldfare</i>, cf. <i>Felt</i> → <i>Turdus pilaris</i></p>
			Storm bird (ex13449182)	En O B	cf. <i>Stormcock</i> → <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>

Turdus viscivorus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Misteldrossel

Mistle thrush

A perennial, large, noisy¹⁷² and rather aggressive thrush. The bird's common name seems to be based on ARISTOTLE's description of the species' fondness for (mistletoe) berries (cf. also its scientific name *viscivorus* based on Lat. *viscum* / Greek *ιξοβόρος* 'mistletoe'). The idea that mistletoe would become extinct if this bird did not spread the seeds may be partly true (cf. GREENOAK: 248).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Ziemer, Zier(l)ing Zurr(en) Zärrer, Zerrer, Zárrə' (SCHMELLER II: 1146)	SM S SMd S SM S SM S	referring to the bird's flight call; BAV <i>zärren</i> 'to screech', cf. <i>Screech (thrush)</i>	Screech (thrush) Skrike, Skrite, Shrike, Shreitch, Shrite, Shreight (cock) Skirlock, Shirlcock	SM(En) S SM(En) S Ex/En S	most likely variants (incl. metathesis) of <i>*shrillcock</i>
Zoritza, Zarritzer, Zärrezer, Zárrəzə' (SCHMELLER II: 1146)	SM S	affix <i>-ez-</i> indicating repetition, cf. <i>Gugetzer</i> → <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Squawking Thrush Gawthrush Jay (Pie) Jeremy Joy	En S En S SM(Ex) S A Ex O S	
			Jercock, Chercock	En S	

¹⁷² <http://www.xeno-canto.org/385568>. November 23, 2017

Schnärre(r), Schnerre(r), Schnarre (13456899), Schnärlein	SMd S	<i>schnarren</i> 'to rattle, rasp'	Crakle	SM S	
Großer Krammetsvogel	En A	'big fieldfare', cf. <i>Big Felt</i> ; <i>Kranwetsvogel</i> cf. → <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Big Felt/Mavis	Ex A	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i> looks like a large fieldfare; felt cf. → <i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Halbvogel	En A	'half bird', a hunter's term, cf. e.g. <i>Halbente</i> → <i>Anas querquedula</i> ; in reference to the bird's size compared to other edible birds ; thrushes were considered a delicacy in the past	Felfit, Fulfer	SM	according to SWAINSON (1) confusions with → <i>Turdus pilaris</i>
			Bull Thrush Horse Thrush	En A O En A O	in reference to the bird's aggressiveness (cf. <i>Butcher bird</i> below) and its size compared to other thrushes (cf. also <i>Horse thrush</i>)
			Bunting Thrush (GREENOAK: 247)	En A	most likely referring to the bird's pied underparts reminiscent of various bunting species
			Marble thrush	En A O	
			Grey bird (GREENHALGH: 12753)	En A	referring to the bird's grayish-brown upper plumage and spotted underparts, cf. <i>Marble thrush</i>
			Stone thrush	En A O	
			Throstle Cock	En A	<i>cock</i> referring to the bird's size and the alleged belief that <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> was the male fieldfare or Song thrush (cf. e.g. GREENHALGH: 12777)
Mistler, Missler, Mispler	SM B	cf. <i>Missel thrush</i>	Missel thrush, Mistletoe thrush	En B	cf. <i>Missler</i>

<p>Mistldrossl</p> <p>Schneekader, Schneegadder, Schneekatter</p>	<p>En B</p> <p>Ex B O</p>	<p>'mistle thrush'</p> <p>cf. <i>Schneekater</i> → <i>Turdus torquatus</i>; <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> has been reported to be especially noisy and "joyful" before or during bad weather spells, i.e. snow storms; (cf. e.g. GREENOAK: 249); cf. also <i>Stormcock</i></p>	<p>Mizzly dick</p> <p>Hollin Cock (GREENOAK: 247, Yorkshire)</p> <p>Holm thrush</p> <p>Holm cock</p> <p>Holm screech</p> <p>Stormcock (13592912; 13820936; 13821418; 13809829, Yorkshire; 13833355; 13604249; 13503286, Cheshire; 13617955; 13818752),</p> <p>Storm bird,</p> <p>Storm thrush</p> <p>Rainfowl (GREENHALGH: 12777),</p> <p>Rain bird (13427736; 13833355; 13604249; 13819984; 13604024; 13447345; 13440298; 13576078; 13449182)</p>	<p>Exd B O</p> <p>En B A</p> <p>En B</p> <p>En B A</p> <p>En B S</p> <p>En B (A) O</p> <p>En B O</p>	<p><i>dick</i> cf. <i>Whistling dick</i> → <i>Turdus philomelos</i></p> <p>in reference to the bird's fondness of Holly berries, <i>holm</i> representing a corruption of <i>holly</i>, according to SWAINSON (1) restricted to Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset</p> <p>cf. <i>Schneekader</i></p> <p>participants' statements in case of <i>Rain bird</i> based on passive recognition of the term in question 7</p>
			<p>Fen thrush</p> <p>Sedge cock, Sedcock, Setcock, Sycock</p> <p>Fell thrush</p> <p>Wood thrush</p>	<p>En H</p> <p>En H</p> <p>En H</p> <p>En H</p>	<p><i>Sed-/Set-/Sy-</i> here representing variants of <i>sedge</i></p> <p>"from its dissimilar habitat in Cumberland to that of the Song thrush, it prefers areas with scattered trees" (GREENHALGH: 12753);</p>

			Butcher bird (GREENOAK: 247)	En B O	referring to the bird's general aggressiveness
			Norman thrush	En O	an obscure reference since <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> is common throughout Europe and "neither Normandy nor Scandinavia has larger populations than the rest of Europe" (GREENHALGH: 12761f); probably originally another reference to the bird's aggressive behaviour
			Thrice cock	En O A	most likely a corruption of obs. * <i>thrysce cock</i> ; not connected to the number three, although a folk etymology may have interpreted the name as an exaggerated reference to the bird's size, i.e. "three times bigger than other thrushes"

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Schilfrohrsänger

Sedge warbler

A summer visitor with a noisy, multi-variant, rambling warble¹⁷³ compared to the more rhythmic¹⁷⁴ song of the Reed warbler (→ *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*). Due to their shared habitat, both species have often been confused with each other and a number of the terms listed below could be referring to both species.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
(Ufer-)Schilfsänger	Ex S H	'(bank) reed singer'	Mocking Bird	En S O	referring to the bird's ability to mimic other birds
Schlotengatzer	Ex S H	'reed stutterer'; Franconian <i>Schlote-</i> 'reed' + <i>-gatzen</i> 'to stutter', cf. → <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Mock Nightingale, Fisherman's Nightingale, Irish/Scotch Nightingale Willow Nightingale	En S B O En S B O En S H B En S H B	<i>Nightingale</i> references are based on the beauty of the Sedge warbler's song and its habit of singing at night; in contrast to the Nightingale, <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> is also endemic in Ireland and Scotland
			Night singer	Ex S B	
			(Chitter) Chat (GREENOAK: 271, Northumberland)	SM(Ex) S	

¹⁷³ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/379092>. 23 November 2017

¹⁷⁴ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/385381>. 23 November 2017

Rohrspatz (13562523)	En A H	'reed sparrow'	Fantail warbler (HETT: 51)	En A S	
Gefleckter Rohrsänger (KOCH 1816: 163)	Ex A H S	'pied reed singer'			
			Hayjack, Hay Tit	Ex B S A (O)	referring to the bird's habit of using straw or hay in building its nest; <i>-jack</i> referring to the bird's small size (cf. also <i>Hay Tit</i>) and probably its call; cf. also <i>Hayjack</i> → <i>Prunella modularis</i>
			Leg bird	En B O	most likely in reference to the bird's habit of "bowing" or arch. "making a leg" (cf. OED) while singing
			Night sparrow	En B A	
Schilf-Dornreich	Ex H O	<i>Schilf</i> - 'reed' + <i>Dornreich</i> , lit. 'rich of thorns', a name applied for a variety of species found in hedges or dense vegetation; most likely originally related to OHG <i>dornorahil</i> , according to Soulahti (148) a variant of <i>dorndrâil</i> (denoting <i>Lanius</i> -species, cf. → <i>Lanius collurio</i>) or <i>dornacreiel</i> , the second part representing an onomatopoeic reference	Reed bird Reed sparrow	En H En H A	cf. <i>Rohrspatz</i>
			Sedge bird/wren Sedge reedling	En H (A) Exd H	
			Thorn warbler (GREENOAK: 271, Yorkshire)	En H S	cf. <i>Dornreich</i>
			Nettlemonger	Ex O H	<i>-monger</i> , an obscure reference; GREENHALGH (13160) suggests: "because it creeps 'mong nettles"
			Sedge marine (SWAINSON: 28)	Ex O H	

			Peggy	SMD O	
			Chamcider, Channy (SWAINSON: 28)	Ex/SMD O S	an obscure name, most likely of onomatopoeic origin (cf. SWAINSON: 28); <i>to cham</i> , obs. dial.' to bite, chew' (OED)
			Bank jug, Bantyjug (HETT: 29)	Ex(d) H B O	<i>jug</i> most likely referring to the form of the nest

Acrocephalus scirpaceus (HERMANN 1804)



Teichrohrsänger

Reed warbler

A species often compared to and confused with → *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, cf. above.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Rohrsänger	Ex S H	'reed singer'	(Reed) Babbler	SM(Ex) S H	
Rohrschwatzer (GEBHARDT 1948, letter to WÜST: 1148)	Ex S H	'reed chatterer'	Reed chucker	Ex S H	
Rohrspötter	Ex S H O	lit. 'reed mocker', cf. <i>Mocking bird</i> → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Redchat (HETT: 86)	Ex S H	= <i>Reedchat</i>
Teichschilfsänger (WIEDEMANN: 108)	Ex S H	'pond reed singer'			
Schlotengatzer(li)	Ex(d) S H	cf. → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>			
Weidengatzer	Ex S H	'willow stutterer'; <i>Weiden-</i> 'willow' + <i>-gatzer</i> (cf. → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>); cf. also <i>Willow nightingale</i> → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>			
Schilf-Schmätzer (GENGLER: 307)	Ex S H	'reed chatterer'			

Rohrnachtigall (DOMBROWSKI in TEUFELBAUER: 40)	En S B H	'reed nightingale', cf. English nightingale references → <i>Acrocephalus</i> <i>schoenobaenus</i>			
Rohrspatz	En A H	cf. <i>Reed sparrow</i> and → <i>Acrocephalus</i> <i>schoenobaenus</i>	Reed wren/sparrow/tit, Reed bunting (13439921; 13442044)	En A H	<i>tit</i> referring to the bird's size, cf. e.g. → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
			Night warbler Small straw, Smastray	En B S Ex/SM B A	referring to the bird's habit of building its nest from straw or hay, cf. → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Schlaten-Vögelein (ZORN: 458)	End H	<i>Schlaten-</i> variant of <i>Schloten-</i> , cf. above	Fen/Marsh reedling	Exd H	
Schilf(f)dornreich	Ex H O	cf. → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Rush warbler Reed bird Pit bird	En H S En H En H	<i>rush</i> 'any of numerous marsh or waterside plants characterized chiefly by stiff, pithy, or hollow stems', of Germanic origin, cf. OED "from its habitat of reeds in disused water filled gravel, sand, and clay, etc. pits" (GREENHALGH: 12953)
			Bessie (ex13439921; ex13442044)	SMd O	passive recognition of term in question 7

Sylvia atricapilla (LINNAEUS 1758)



Mönchsgrasmücke

Blackcap

The female blackcap has a brown "cap", a feature widely neglected in nomenclature (cf. also blackbird, → *Turdus merula*). In the past, male and female blackcaps were sometimes regarded as two different species, cf. *Schwarzer Mönch* 'black monk' and *Roter Mönch* 'red monk' (ZORN 1742: 458). The bird's German common name translates into *monk grass gnat*, a folk etymological¹⁷⁵ development of OHG *smucken* 'to slip or snuggle' (Standard German *schmiegen*) and a supposed compound **grasa-smucka* 'grass slipper' (SUOLAHTI: 69f), cf. also *Nettle creeper*.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Wirrler, Wiedler	SM S		Mock/Northern nightingale	En S H O	in reference to its winter habitat and complex melodic fluting song
			Hay chat	Ex S B	cf. <i>hayjack</i>
Schwarzplatt(er)l, Schwarzplättchen/-blättchen, Schwarzplättle, Schwarzplättel, Schwarzplatten	Exd A O Ex A O	<i>-plattl</i> < BAV <i>Platte(n)</i> 'bald head', Standard German <i>Glatze</i> ; <i>Schwarzplattl</i> 'little black bald head', is still a commonly used BAV term, cf. <i>Blackcap</i> ; <i>-blättchen/-plättchen</i> → no orthographic distinction between voiced and unvoiced bilabial plosive due to lacking BAV phoneme [p]	(Black-headed) hayjack Black-headed Peggy Coal hoodie (SWAINSON: 24)	Ex A B S O Exd A O Exd A O	<i>hayjack</i> → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Plattl	SMd A O	'little bald head'			

¹⁷⁵ referring to the blackcap being "small as a gnat" and also its habit of feeding mostly on insects.

Schwarzkapperl (Reit im Winkel 1949 in WÜST: 1169)	Exd A O	'little black cap'			
Schwarzkopf/-köpfchen	Ex(d) A	'(little) black head'			
Schwarzköpfiger Dornreich	Ex A H O	'black headed' + <i>Dornreich</i> → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>			
			Jack straw	Ex B A O	hay and straw = nesting materials, cf. <i>hayjack</i>
			Hay bird	En B	
			Nettle creeper	Ex B H	
Mönch(le), Münch(lein)	SM(d) O A	'(little) monk'; all associations with baldness and tonsures of monks seem to be missing completely in English	Nettlemonger	Ex O H	cf. also → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Meisenmönch	Ex O A	'tit monk' in reference to the bird's size and appearance	King Harry black cap (SWAINSON: 24, Norfolk)	Ex O A	"It is likely that the name comes from a famous painting of 1505 (...) of Henry VII that portrays him wearing a black hat or cap, perhaps this hat or cap was a recognized part of his normal attire" (GREENHALGH: 13213f)
Grasmuck (m) (SCHMELLER I: 1567), Grosmuckal (13473735)	Ex(d) O H A B	cf. introduction above			
Müllerchen (13687871)	SMd O S A	cf. → <i>Sylvia communis</i> and <i>curruca</i>			

Sylvia communis (LATHAM 1787) & *Sylvia curruca* (LINNAEUS 1758)



Dorngrasmücke; Klappergrasmücke

Whitethroat; Lesser whitethroat

Two similar warbler species that are often confused and were frequently not distinguished from each other in the past; SWAINSON (22f) e.g. refers to one kind of whitethroat as *Sylvia cinerea*.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Gigel-Gogel ("Rachel 1906" in Wüst: 1178)	SM S		Churr	SM S	
Heck(en)schmätzer/-schmatzer	Ex S H	'hedge chatterer', cf. → <i>Lanius collurio</i>	Peggy chaw	Exd S A O	
Staudenschmätzer/-schmatzer/-schwatzter	Ex S H	'shrub chatterer'	Wheetie why	Exd S	
Spötterl, Spottvogel/-vögelein	SMd S O En(d) S O	'little mocker' 'mock(ing) bird', cf. → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> ; also → <i>Lanius collurio</i>	Mock nightingale	En S B O	
Klapper-Nachtigall	En S B	'rattle(ing) nightingale', cf. common name <i>Klappergrasmücke</i> for <i>Sylvia curruca</i> ; the species often sings after sunset	Babbling warbler Babbillard	En S SM S B	<i>babble</i> + ME suff. <i>-ard</i> in the sense of 'one who does to excess' (cf. OED)

Boschajöhler (ex13529187)	Ex S H	<i>Boschn-</i> = <i>Busch-</i> 'bush' + <i>johlen</i> 'to yodel, hoot'; also for <i>Sylvia borin</i>			
Fahle Nachtigall (KOCH 1816: 157)	En A S	'pale nightingale'	Whitecap	Ex A O	cf. <i>Weißkopf</i> , a misleading but common connotation
Kupfergrasmücke, Rot(h)e Grasmuck	Ex A B H (O)	'copper/red' + <i>Grasmücke</i> (cf. → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>), a name for <i>Sylvia communis</i> rather than <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Billy whitethroat	Exd A O	
Graue Grasmücke	Ex A B H		Whey bird Whey beard	En A O Ex A O	<i>beard</i> referring to the bird's throat that it puffs up when singing
Braunmücke (1915 in WÜST: 1174)	Ex A O	'brown/white gnat', a folk etymological derivation, cf. footnote 131 → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Flax (bird)	SM(En) A O	most likely in reference to the bird's grey plumage reminiscent of (unbleached) flax cloth
Weißmücke Weißer Grasmuck, Weißgrasmücke	Ex A O Ex A B H	'white' + <i>Grasmücke</i> (cf. → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>)			
Weißbartel	Exd A	'little white beard', cf. <i>Whey bird</i>			
Weißkopf Weißplattl	Ex A Exd A O	'white head', cf. <i>Whitecap</i> 'little white bald head', <i>-plattl</i> cf. → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			
Blauköpfe	Exd A	'little blue head', a more accurate term compared to <i>Weißkopf</i> and <i>Whitecap</i>			
Heckenschlupfer (GENGLER: 308)	Ex B H	<i>Hecken-</i> 'hedge' + <i>-schlupfer/schlüpfer</i> ; <i>schlüpfen</i> 'to slip or creep'	Nettle creeper (13604024)	Ex B H	
			Hay Jack Hay chat, Hazeck, Haysucker, Hedge chicken	Ex B S A O Ex B S SM Ex B O En H A	a group of names derived from OE <i>hegesugge</i> < <i>hege-</i> 'hedge' + <i>sugge</i> 'a warbler' < <i>sūgan</i> 'to suck' (cf. WHITMAN: 12), cf. → <i>Prunella modularis</i>

			Feather bird Hay tit Strawsmear Winnell straw Jack straw Bee bird (SWAINSON: 23, Devon)	En B En B A CEx B O Ex B O Ex B A O En B	names referring to the bird's preferred nesting materials; <i>Winnell straw</i> = <i>windle straw</i> 'a thin withered stalk of grass' (OED) referring to the species' alleged habit of feeding on bees
Staudenvogel Zaungrasmücke Waldsänger (PAULA SCHRANK: 186) Waldgrasmücke (GENGLER: 308)	En H Ex H B En H S Ex H B	'shrub bird' 'fence' + <i>Grasmücke</i> (cf. above) 'wood singer/ <i>Grasmücke</i> ' (cf. above); <i>wood</i> references actually in contrast to the bird's actual habitat (cf. BEYER: 285)	Nettle bird Nettle Peggy (ex13449229)	En H Exd H O	
Dornreich Müllerle(in), Müllerchen (13492981), Müllerin (13494699)	Ex O H SMd O S A	cf. → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> 'little miller' (<i>Müllerin</i> 'female miller'; although some authors attribute <i>Miller</i> to the white(="covered in flour") colouring of <i>Sylvia communis/curruca</i> (cf. e.g. GREENHALGH: 13153), a connection of <i>Sylvia curruca</i> 's call ¹⁷⁶ and the monotonous clattering of a water mill seems not unlikely as well (cf. GENGLER: 308)	Peggy cut-throat Miller, Miller's Thumb	CExd O S A SM/Ex O S A	"Its song starts as a subdued warble, this is followed by an explosion of discordant jangling on one note, likened by some to it having had its throat cut just after starting to sing" (GREENHALGH: 13122). ¹⁷⁷ cf. <i>Müllerle</i>

¹⁷⁶ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/27139>. November 25, 2017

¹⁷⁷ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/34094>. November 25, 2017

<p>Wit(t)wer, Wittwäldlein (GENGLER: 308)</p> <p><u>Ratschkattl</u> (13551714)</p>	<p>SM O S Exd O S H</p> <p>Exd O S</p>	<p><i>Witwer</i> lit. 'widower'; most likely (onomatopoically motivated) derivations of OHG <i>wid</i> 'wood' + <i>wal</i> 'wail'; cf. BAV <i>Widwol</i>, usually a name for the Golden oriole (<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>)</p> <p>BAV <i>Ratschkattl</i> 'chatterbox', BAV dim. of <i>Katharina</i>; also for <i>Sylvia borin</i></p>	<p>Muggy, Meggie, Peggy (13449229; <u>13493833, Yorkshire</u>)</p> <p>Nettle monger Nettle Tom</p> <p>Mealymouth</p>	<p>SMd O A</p> <p>Ex O H Ex O A H</p> <p>Ex O S</p>	<p>cf. → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i></p> <p>a name for <i>Sylvia curruca</i>; <i>mealymouth</i> in the sense of "soft-spoken, or one who is afraid to speak up" (GREENHALGH: 13153)</p>
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Phylloscopus collybita (VIEILLOT 1817)



Zilpzalp

Chiffchaff

A small olive-brown warbler primarily known for its eponymous call¹⁷⁸. Sometimes confused with *Phylloscopus trochilus*, a similar looking species that shares most of its vernacular names with other warblers, mostly the whitethroats.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Zilpza(l)p, Zip(p)zap(p), Tschilptschalp	SM S		Chiffchaff	SM S	a purely onomatopoeical variant of <i>chiffchaff</i> ; chiffchaffs do pick insects from trees - cf. also its Irish name <i>Sally</i> (=sallow) <i>picker</i> (SWAINSON: 26) - however, it does not "chop off chips" with its miniature beak, cf. <i>petty chaps</i> below
Zil(l)zel(l)terle	SMd S		Chip chop	SM S	
Wistling/Wüstling	SMd S	cf. → <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			
Visperl, Wisperl(ein)	SMd S				
Fifetzer	SM S	affix <i>-etz-</i> indicating repetition, cf. <i>Gugetzer</i> → <i>Cuculus canorus</i>			
Zahlzins Zinszahler	CEx S O Ex S O	<i>Zahlzins</i> : onomatopoeic phrase name, lit. 'pay tax'; <i>Zinszahler</i> 'tax payer'; chiefly Austrian (cf. TEUFELBAUER: 41)	Choice and cheep (SWAINSON: 25)	PEX S O	

¹⁷⁸ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/26762>. 26 November 2017

Zizibä, Zizerl (ex13505921; ex13718639)	SM S	terms usually associated with tit calls (→ <i>Parus major</i>), → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> or the Siskin			
Flinderling	SMd A	BAV <i>Flinder</i> 'tinsel, glitter' (cf. SCHMELLER I: 589); perhaps an ironic allusion to the bird's dull grey colouring	Lesser petty chaps (SWAINSON: 26)	Ex A	referring to the bird's small beak; <i>petty chaps/pettichaps</i> is also associated with other warblers, cf. <i>Petty chaps</i> : "Any small brown bird" (13604024); <i>chap</i> 'either half of the bill of a bird' (OED)
Muckenvogel/ -vögelein Muckenschnapper	En(d) B Ex B	'(little) gnat bird', in reference to the bird's habit of snapping up insects in flight, cf. <i>Muckenschnapper</i> 'gnat snatcher'	Hay bird	En B	hay = nesting material, cf. e.g. → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Braunfüßiger Laubvogel (KOCH 1816: 160) Weidensänger (MEYER & WOLF: 249) Weidenzeislein	En H A Ex H S Exd H S	'brown-legged leave bird', a "book name" coined by KOCH 'willow singer', cf. Willow warbler = <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> 'little willow siskin'; - <i>zeislein</i> is a BAV variant of the the onomatopoeic <i>Zeisig</i> 'siskin'	Least willow wren (SWAINSON: 26) Arbour bird (WESTELL: 25)	En H A En H	as opposed to <i>Willow wren</i> , a name for <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> <i>arbour</i> , obs. 'trees or shrubs' (OED)
Backöfele(in) Ofendecker (1781 in WÜST: 1189)	Exd O B Ex O B	'little baking oven', referring to the chiffchaff's nest resembling an old-fashioned bread oven, cf. e.g. also → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> ; <i>Ofendecker</i> , an obs. term for an oven builder	Bank-bottle, Bank-jug, Bantyjug (SWANN: 10) Featherbed (ex13468052, Oxfordshire; also used for <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>) Thummie	Ex(d) O B Ex O B SMd O A	"From the shape and situation of its nest" (SWAINSON: 26), although <i>bank</i> (? variant <i>banty-</i>) is misleading in reference to <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> since the bird's nest is usually not found close to water (as opposed to <i>Bank jug</i> = <i>Sedge warbler</i> → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> = <i>thumby</i> , in reference to the bird's size

Regulus regulus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Wintergoldhähnchen

Goldcrest

A resident miniature bird with a very prominent black and orange-yellow stripe on its head. Easily confused with the rarer firecrest (*Regulus ignicapillus*), a similar looking species

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Goldhahn	En A O	'gold cock'	Golden(-crested) wren	En A O	<i>Regulus regulus</i> is comparable to the wren in size and shape, cf. <i>Golden cutty</i> ; <i>cutty</i> = wren → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Goldhahn/-henle/-hähnlein	End A O	common diminutives of <i>Goldhahn</i>	Golden cutty	Exd A O	
Safranköpfiges Goldhähnlein (GENGLER: 304)	End A O	lit. 'little saffron-headed gold cock'; very likely a "book name" coined by SCHINZ (207)	Mary gold/Marigold finch (SWAINSON: 25)	En A O	<i>Marigold</i> in reference to the plant's intense yellow blossoms being compared to the bird's "crest"
Gekrönter Sänger (MEYER & WOLF: 250f)	Ex A S O	'crowned singer'	Tidley goldfinch	End A S O	<i>tidley</i> indicating small size, cf. → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Goldköpfchen	Exd A O	'little gold head'	Kinglet	SMd A O	cf. <i>Königl(ein)</i>
Goldvögelein	En A O	'little gold bird'	Thumb bird	En A O	another reference to the bird's miniature size
Königl, Königlein	SMd A O	'little king', cf. also → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> , an ironic reference to the bird's size and its "crown"	Fire-crested wren	En A O	cf. <i>Feuerköpfchen</i>
Haubenkönig (PAULA SCHRANK: 193)	Ex A O	'hood(ed) king'	Fire-crested/crowned Kinglet (GREENOAK: 282)	Exd A O	

Feuerköpfchen/-hähnlein	Exd A O	names used preferably for <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i> and its slightly more orange crest			
Winterkönig Schneekönig	Ex B A O Ex B A O	'winter/snow king', for the same reasons as with → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Herring spink (SWAINSON: 25, East Suffolk)	Ex A B S O	cf. <i>Tot o'er seas</i> below; <i>spink</i> is an onomatopoeic name, usually used for finches, but also fitting for the voice of <i>Regulus regulus</i> , cf. <i>Tidley goldfinch</i>
<u>Tannenmeislein</u> (ex13668712)	End H A	passive recognition of term in question 7; matching the bird's preferred habitat	Wood titmouse	En H A O	In reference to the bird's preferred habitat, its small beak being ideally suited for picking insects out from between pine needles
Schmitl (HÖFER: 9)	SMd O S	'little smith', an obscure reference, most likely of onomatopoeic origin	Whiskey (WESTELL: 122) Tot o'er seas (SWAINSON: 25)	SM O S PEx O B A	an obscure reference of unknown origin; probably onomatopoeically motivated ¹⁷⁹ referring to the bird's alleged habit of regularly "crossing the sea" on fishing boats (cf. SWAINSON: 25; GREENHALGH: 13381)

¹⁷⁹ <https://www.xeno-canto.org/401910>. 28 February 2018

			<p><u>Woodcock pilot</u> <u>(13821082)</u></p>	Ex O B	<p>"On the Yorkshire coast the goldcrest migration is said to precede that of the Woodcock by two days" (GREENOAK: 282). The source of this frequently listed name may in fact be based on a single quotation from the article <i>Sea Words and Phrases along the Suffolk Coast</i> in SWAINSON (25); part. 13821082 states that the bird was "too small to migrate across the North Sea to Suffolk, but arrived on the backs of Woodcocks"</p>
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Ficedula hypoleuca (PALLAS 1764)



Trauerschnäpper

Pied flycatcher

Ficedula hypoleuca is a regular summer visitor to Bavaria, Austria and the north, west and south of England. However, in contrast to most other species included in this list, the bird's perception and its effect on vernacular names varies considerably. While even the bird's German common name *Trauerschnäpper* (up to 1950 *Trauerfliegenschnäpper*, cf. WÜST: 1206), i.e. 'grieving flycatcher' evokes associations with death and sorrow¹⁸⁰, equivalent connotations seem to be missing in England altogether. Once again¹⁸¹, nomenclature excludes the more inconspicuous females and lighter coloured male morphs.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Schwarzrückiger Fliegenfänger	Ex A B	'black-backed flycatcher'	Cold finch Cole finch	En A B O En A B O	WILLUGHBY (236) lists <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> as "a bird called Coldfinch by the Germans"; however, * <i>Kaltfink</i> cannot be confirmed as a German term; SWAINSON (49) lists <i>Cold/Cole finch</i> as provincial names from Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; <i>Cole=Coal=Black finch</i> is a suitable name for the species, and "it looks as though (...) Cold finch is a garbled form of this
schwarzgrauer Fliegenfänger (REUSS: 182)	Ex A B	'black-gray flycatcher'			
Schwarz-weißer Fliegenschnäpper	Ex A B	'black-white flycatcher' = <i>Pied flycatcher</i>			

¹⁸⁰ Most likely primarily motivated by the bird's dark plumage and the male's head plumage pattern being vaguely reminiscent of a human skull.

¹⁸¹ cf. → *Sylvia atricapilla* and → *Turdus merula*

Schwarze Grasmücke	Ex A B H	'black' + <i>Grasmücke</i> cf. → <i>Sylvia communis</i>			name" (LOCKWOOD: 45)
(Meer-) Schwarzplatterl	Exd A O	'little black bald head', cf. <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> ; <i>Meer-</i> 'sea' in reference to the bird's migration habits			
Flenderling, Flänterling	SMd B	'little flutterer' < <i>flendern</i> 'to flutter'			
Baumschwalbl (HÖFER : 10)	End H B	'little tree swallow', swallow referring to the bird snatching insects out of the air comparable to the method of swallows			
Totenvogel/-vögelein	En(d) O A	'(little) death bird' in reference to the bird's dark colouring, esp. its black and white head reminiscent of a skull, cf. <i>Todtenköpfe</i>			
Todtenköpfe	Exd O A	'little skull', cf. introduction above			
Lochblitze (Großkahl 1933 in Wüst: 1206)	Ex O B A	an obscure name roughly meaning "flash in a hole", most likely referring to the bird being a cave breeder and its velocity; maybe a variant of * <i>Lochblesse</i> referring to the white spots ("holes") on the bird's forehead; <i>-blesse</i> 'blaze', cf. e.g. <i>Blesshuhn</i> → <i>Fulica atra</i> ; however, the term <i>Gartenblitze</i> for → <i>Muscicapa striata</i> (a species lacking a white spot on the forehead) seems to exclude the latter			

Muscicapa striata (PALLAS 1764)



Grauschnäpper

Spotted flycatcher

An inconspicuous brownish-grey bird predominantly noticed for its synanthropic behaviour and its hunting technique: "Spotted flycatchers fly from a high perch, dash out to grab a flying insect and return to the same spot."¹⁸² *Muscicapa striata* can be observed in parks and gardens as well as in open woodland.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Chancider, Chait (SWAINSON: 49)	Ex S O SM S	cf. <i>Chamcider</i> → <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Grauer/gefleckter Fliegenfänger (REUSS: 18; KOCH 1816: 151)	Ex A B	'gray/pied flycatcher'	Grey flycatcher White wall	Ex A B Ex A H	likely related to <i>Whitwall</i> (→ <i>Picus viridis</i> , cf. also <i>Woodpecker</i> below) and BAV <i>Wittwäldlein</i> (→ <i>Sylvia communis</i>) or <i>Widwol</i> (<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>); cf. OHG <i>wid</i> 'wood' + <i>wal</i> 'wail'
Kotfink Mistfink	En A B En A B	BAV <i>Kot</i> 'dirt, soil' (vs. Standard German <i>Kot</i> 'excrement') referring to the bird's colour; <i>Mistfink</i> (also a derogative term for a dirty or untidy person) lit. 'manure finch' either also referring to the bird's colour but more likely to its messy breeding places, especially noticed around or inside houses	White baker Miller (SWAINSON: 49, a Shropshire name "given to young flycatchers")	Ex A O SM A O	referring to the bird's white "flour-covered" underparts, cf. → <i>Delichon urbicum</i> , → <i>Sylvia communis</i>

¹⁸² <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/bird-and-wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/s/spottedflycatcher/#koAW34PSBmya2jvF.99>. 29 November 2017

			Wall robin (GREENOAK: 283, Cheshire)	En A B H	since there is hardly any physical similarity between Robins and Flycatchers, the name is most likely based on a confusion with the Red-breasted flycatcher (<i>Ficedula parva</i>)	
Fliegenschnapper/-schnepfer	Ex B	'fly snapper', cf. also <i>-schnäpper</i>	Wall bird	En B H	synanthropic <i>Muscipaca striata</i> frequently nests in holes in walls or on beams and rafters; according to SWAINSON, a plat is a flat beam lying on top of a wall (48) "derived from their supposed fondness for bees" (SWANN: 15), cf. <i>Immenstecher</i> , <i>Bienenmeisel</i> ; probably an alteration of <i>Beam bird</i> or vice versa	
Fliegenstecher	Ex B	'bee stabber'	Wall plat	Ex B H		
Muckenschnapper	Ex B	'gnat snapper'; BAV lack of rounded vowels → <i>Mucken-</i> vs. Standard German <i>Mücken-</i>	Rafter (bird)	SM/En B H		
grauer Bienenmeisel (Bamberg 1915 in Wüst: 1221)	End B A	'little gray bee tit'	Beam bird	En B H		
Immenstecher ("Ettlishofen 1934" in Wüst: 1221)	Ex B	'bee stabber', BAV <i>Imme</i> 'bee'; an obs. or poet. Standard German term	Bee-bird	En B		
			Post bird	En B		"From its habit of perching on a post, watching for flies" (SWAINSON: 48)
			Cobweb bird (HETT: 42)	En B		<i>Muscicapa striata</i> frequently uses cobwebs in the construction of its nest
			Cherry sucker	Ex B	names based on an erroneous assumption: <i>Muscicapa striata</i> does not eat or destroy cherries/figs but is attracted to them because of insects feeding on the fruit; <i>snipe</i> here not referring to the species but the action	
			Cherry chopper	Ex B		
			Cherry snipe	Ex B		
			Fig eater (HETT: 52)	Ex B		
			Woodpecker	Ex B	<i>Muscicapa striata</i> searches trees and shrubs for insects during bad weather spells	

			Spider catcher (GREENOAK: 283)	Ex B	
Bamschwalben	En H B	'tree swallow', chiefly Austrian; characteristic BAV substitution of diphthong with a long vowel: Standard German <i>Baum</i> ['baʊm], BAV <i>Bam</i> ['ba:m]; <i>swallow</i> referring to the bird's hunting method comparable to the behaviour of swallows; for singular form – <i>schwalben</i> cf. <i>Daum</i> (→ <i>Columba palumbus</i>)			
Hausmännle	Exd H O	'little house man', a reference to the bird's synanthropic habitat			
Hauspötter ("Deggendorf 1926" in Wüst: 1221)	Ex H S O	'house mocker'			
Haus-Schmätzer	Ex H S	'house chatterer'			
Gartenblitze ("Großkahl 1933" in WÜST: 1221)	Ex H O B	'garden' + <i>-blitze</i> , cf. <i>Lochblitze</i> → <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>			
Hankler	SM O B	an Austrian name of obscure origin; probably related to BAV <i>Hankeling</i> (SCHMELLER I: 1133) 'young horse' and the bird's lean appearance (cf. also SCHÖNWERTH: 453); more likely a derivation of <i>hangeln</i> , lit. 'to brachiate' in analogy to the bird's unique flying motions between branches while hunting	Rain bird (HETT: 85)	En O	most likely connected to the bird's misleading name <i>Woodpecker</i> and weather lores associated with (→ <i>Picus viridis</i>)

Aegithalos caudatus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Schwanzmeise

Long-tailed tit

A resident and easily recognizable tit-like bird of distinctive colouring and a tail that is bigger than its body. Noisy flocks of Long-tailed tits can be observed in woodland, hedgerows, parks and gardens. Although *Aegithalos caudatus* has been described as "a feather ball with a long tail" (GREENHALGH: 13523), names like *Feather poke* or *Featherspoke* seem to be based on the shape of the species' nest, a delicate cocoon-like construction made from moss, cobwebs, and feathers. Extraordinary numerous among its English names, references to the Long-tailed tit's nest seem to be missing completely in BAV vernacular nomenclature.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<u>Pfannenstiel(chen)</u> <u>(13500412; 13502987)</u> , <u>Pfannenstielele</u> <u>(13494485)</u>	Ex(d) A O	'pan handle (tit)', a still common term referring to the shape and position of the bird's tail	Long-tailed Mag Long-tailed pie French magpie Long-tailed Dick (GREENHALGH: 13529)	Ex A O Ex A En A O Ex A O	cf. <i>Elsternmeise</i> <i>French</i> denoting foreign or unknown origin or appearance = strange magpie
Pfann(en)stiel(meise/ moasal=meislein)	En A O		Long-tailed capon (SWAINSON: 31)	Ex A	<i>capon</i> here a (humorous) reference to the bird's puffy or fat appearance
Fahnenstiel ("Haßberge 1888" in WÜST: 1224)	Ex A O	lit. 'flag pole', <i>Fahne</i> - originally an alteration of <i>Pfanne</i> , cf. above	Long-pod	Ex A O	<i>pod</i> denoting any kind of "elongated, seed-bearing fruit" (OED) referring to the shape of the bird's tail
Stielmeise	En A O	'handle/stick tit'	Long-tailed muffin	Ex A B O	"muffin is from its nest being likened to a muff" (GREENHALGH: 13529)
Zagelmeise/-meislein Zogelmeise	En(d) A	BAV <i>Zagel</i> '(long) tail', now mostly obs.			

<p>Zälmaise (SCHMELLER II: 1089, North Franconian), Zahlmeise ("Dillingen 1906" in WÜST: 1224)</p> <p>Elstermeise (BEYER: 315)</p> <p>Schleiermeise (BEYER: 315)</p> <p>Waldbachstelze ("Burgpreppach 1887" in WÜST: 1224)</p> <p>Schwanzmeisle(in)</p>	En A O	<p>variants of <i>Zagelmeise</i>; folk etymological misinterpretation: <i>Zahl</i>-lit. 'number'; <i>zählen</i> 'to count'</p> <p>'magpie tit', referring to the bird's black and white plumage, cf. <i>Long-tailed Mag/pie</i></p> <p>'veil tit', in reference to the bird's white body, cf. <i>Schleiereule</i> → <i>Tyto alba</i></p> <p>'wood wagtail'; <i>wagtail</i> referring to the bird's colouring and long tail</p> <p>'little tail tit'</p>	<p>Miller's Thumb, Millithrum</p> <p>Tit mouse (13604249)</p>	Ex A O SM A O	<p>referring to the bird's colour and size, cf. → <i>Sylvia communis</i>; <i>Millithrum</i> is a variant of <i>Miller's Thumb</i></p> <p>cf. → <i>Parus major</i></p>
	En A O				
	En A				
	En A O				
	En A H				
En(d) A					
<p>Bienenmeislein (BEYER: 315)</p> <p>Schneemeise Wintermeise</p>	End B A O	<p>'little bee tit'; although <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> feeds on arthropods, insects and their eggs, bees do not constitute its primary foods source; perhaps also in reference to the species' size and habit of forming densely clustered flocks</p> <p>'snow tit', referring to its "snow-white" body and perennial appearance, cf. also <i>Wintermeise</i> 'winter tit'</p>	<p>Jack in a bottle Bottle Tom Bottle tit (13589865) Poke pudding Pudding bag Poke bag Feather(s)poke Can bottle Bum barrel (13832119; 13590861¹⁸³),</p>	PEX B O Ex B O En B O Ex B O Ex B O Ex B O Ex B A O Ex B O Ex B O	<p>all names listed in this section refer to the shape of the bird's nest, representing metonymical references to the bird itself; <i>bum/bun</i> most likely referring to the bird's prominent posterior/tail feathers; a <i>huckmuck</i> is an obs. term for a type of strainer used in brewing (cf. OED)</p>

¹⁸³ Part. 13590861 is familiar with the term through the poem "Emmonsail's Heath in Winter" by JOHN CLARE: "And coy bumbarrels, twenty in a drove, / Flit down the hedgerows in the frozen plain / And hang on little twigs and start again" (12778)

			<p>Bun barrel (13821225, Hampshire) Barrel tit Bush oven Oven's nest Oven bird (13820936) Hedge jug Huckmuck Nimble tailor (SWAINSON:32)</p>	<p>Ex B O Ex B O Ex B O En B O Ex B O SM B O Ex B O</p>	
<p>Teufelsbolzen</p> <p>Seelenmeise ("Ettlishofen 1934" in WÜST: 1224)</p>	<p>En O A</p> <p>En O</p>	<p>'devil's tail'; <i>-bolzen</i> 'bolt; long tail' (cf. KLUGE: 90); for phallic symbolism connected to long tails cf. <i>Deviling</i> → <i>Motacilla alba</i>; cf. also <i>Mumruffin</i></p> <p>'soul tit', an obscure reference of unknown origin, probably vaguely related to the bird's "ghostly white" appearance and an unrecorded superstition of the bird representing a "soul-carrier"; most likely originally an alteration of <i>Zälmeise</i></p>	<p>(Hedge) Mumruffin</p> <p>Ragamuffin (SWAINSON: 31)</p>	<p>SM(Ex) O H</p> <p>SM O</p>	<p>"Mum is most likely from the beer of same name, i.e. the shape of the bottle it came in. Mum was a kind of beer (...) very popular during the 17th and 18th centuries. Ruffin is an old name for a fiend; thus, it was seen as a devil in a bottle" (GREENHALGH: 13529); cf. also <i>Jack in a bottle</i>; for <i>Ruffin</i>, cf. also OED; probably also an alteration of <i>muffin/mufflin</i></p> <p>according to the OED, <i>Ragamuffin</i> was a 14th century name of a demon; GREENHALGH argues it may also represent "a corruption of rag and muffin (...), a reference to [the bird's] nest" (13529)</p>

Parus major (LINNAEUS 1758)



Kohlmeise			Great tit		
<p>The biggest of the common tits; a perennial synanthropic bird with green and yellow with a black head, white cheeks, and a distinctive disyllabic call¹⁸⁴ (although the species is also known to produce "an astonishing variety of different songs and variations" (GREENOAK: 233)). The word <i>tit</i> is onomatopoeic and is sometimes still realized in its older form <i>titmouse</i> (cf. → <i>Parus caeruleus</i>). Although <i>-mouse</i> could be (and has been) interpreted in terms of the bird's "mouse-like" size, it is a derivation of OE <i>māse</i> 'a small bird', cf. German <i>Meise</i>.</p>					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<u>Zizibä</u>	SM S	a still common onomatopoeic rendition associated with a variety of tits	Sharp saw	CEx S O	cf. <i>Sagfeiler</i>
<u>Sagfeiler</u>	Ex S O	'saw filer=sharpener'; BAV <i>Sag</i> , Standard German <i>Säge</i> 'saw'; from the bird's sharp, grating calls being likened to "that made by a saw doctor when resharpening a saw" (GREENHALGH: 13712); cf. <i>Sharp saw</i>	Joe Ben	Ex S O	cf. also <i>Tom(tit)</i> and <i>Bob below</i>
			Sit ye down	CEx S	
Masn=Meise/ Moas(a)l=Meislein	SM(d)	(little) tit'; although <i>Parus major</i> is big compared to other tits, it is still a small bird and therefore often realised with a diminutive suffix	Cole(=coal)mouse	Ex A O	cf. introduction above
			Black cap (13583199)	Ex A O	cf. also → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>

¹⁸⁴ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/45953>. 3 December 2017

Kohlmoas(a)l =meislein	En(d) A O	'(little) coal tit', referring to the bird's black head, cf. <i>Colemouse</i>	Black capped lolly (SWAINSON: 32, Northhamptonshire)	Exd A O	<i>lolly</i> here of obscure origin; perhaps related to the bird's vocal range and <i>lolly</i> 'tongue' (northern dial.) (cf. OED)
Kohlheinz (Brückenau 1927 in WÜST: 1246)	Ex A O	'coal' + <i>Heinz</i> ; a rare occurrence of a proper name, most likely based on the bird's noticeably synanthropic behaviour	Black-headed Bob Black-headed tomtit Tom noup/nope/ hoop Tom collier (WESTELL: 106)	Ex A O En A O Ex A O Ex A O	<i>Tom</i> referring to the species' relatively big size compared to other tits; probably also in reference to its aggressiveness towards other birds, cf. <i>tomcat</i> ; for <i>noup/nope</i> cf. → <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Kohlmandl Kolberl	Exd A O SMd A O	'little coal man'; <i>Kolberl</i> most likely representing a contraction of <i>Kohlmandl</i>	(Great/Black) Ox-eye	Ex A O	<i>Ox-eye</i> (cf. also results question 7): an old ¹⁸⁶ name applied to a variety of tits, most likely a humorous reference to the bird's general size (cf. SWAINSON: 32) and probably also to its white cheeks likened to eyes; tits themselves do not have extraordinary big eyes
Spiegelmeise	En A O	'mirror tit'; <i>mirror</i> referring to the white spots on the bird's head; usually <i>Spiegel</i> is a hunter's term for any kind of white spot on the fur of mammals (cf. BERTAU II: 78); WÜST (1246) claims this term to be still very common in the 1980s ¹⁸⁵	Black bluebonnet (WESTELL: 106)	Ex A O	<i>bluebonnet</i> → <i>Parus caeruleus</i>
Fink(en)meise	En A	'finch tit', most likely from the bird's size and its colour reminiscent of Green finches			
Brandmeise (GENGLER: 304)	En A O	lit. 'burnt tit' in reference to the bird's black head			
Schwarzmeislein (BEYER: 330)	End A	'little black tit'			

¹⁸⁵ confirmed as active vocabulary by 2 parts. in question 6, cf. → *Parus caeruleus*

¹⁸⁶ "*Primum parum, Angli uocant the great titmouse or the great oxei*" (TURNER 1544 in OED).

Meisenmönch(lein)		'(little) tit monk', cf. → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			
Schwarzplättlein	En(d) A O Exd A O	cf. → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			
Speckmeise Talgmeise	En B En B	'lard/tallow tit'; tits are known for their appetites for fatty tissue and other animal products (cf. <i>Pick-cheese</i>), sometimes provided for them as winter food in gardens; cf. OE <i>spicmāse</i> (WHITMAN: 8)	Pick cheese (GREENHALGH: 13712) Bee biter/eater	CEx B Ex B	cf. <i>Speckmeise</i>
Pickmeise	En B S	'peck(ing) tit'; <i>pick</i> perhaps also an echoic rendition of the bird's call, cf. <i>tit</i> and *BAV <i>picken</i> 'to peck' (BAV <i>pecken</i> ['beg:a])			
Bienenmeise, Biemois (ZINTL: 65)	En B	'bee tit', cf. <i>Bee biter/eater</i> ; from the bird's alleged fondness for bees; <i>Parus major</i> is sometimes seen around beehives during the winter looking for food; <i>Biemois</i> is a Northern Bavarian variant of <i>Bienenmeise</i>			
Schnäikinnəl=Schnee- königlein (ZINTL: 66)	Exd B O	'little snow king'; from the bird's perennial appearance, cf. → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			
Frechmeise (1934 in WÜST: 1246)	En B O	'cheeky tit', in reference to the bird's synanthropic and partially aggressive behaviour towards other birds; cf. OE <i>fræcmāse</i> (WHITMAN: 8)			

Stockmeise (BEYER: 330)	En H	<i>Stock-</i> BAV 'wood', cf. <i>Stockente</i> → <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Heckymal, Hickmal	SM O	cf. OE <i>hicemāse</i> , according to WHITMAN (8) a name for the Blue tit (hice of unknown origin); SWAINSON (33) associates this term with <i>to heck</i> the bird's "powerful beak"
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*Parus caeruleus*¹⁸⁷ (LINNAEUS 1758)



Blaumeise

Blue tit

cf. question 6

A very common and highly recognizable garden visitor with a unique colour pattern of yellow, green, white, black, and blue; the latter representing a rare occurrence among endemic bird species and *Parus caeruleus*' most prominent characteristic.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Pimpelmeise	En S	cf. Standard German <i>bimmeln</i> 'to ring (a bell)' in reference to the species' high-pitched and melodic call (cf. BEYER: 326)	Titmal <u>Titmouse</u>	Ex S O Ex S O	a variant of <i>titmouse</i> , cf. <i>Heckymal</i> → <i>Parus major</i> ; for <i>titmouse</i> cf. introduction to → <i>Parus major</i> and results question 6
Bläritschn, Blåhödschn (HÖFER: 8)	Ex S A	Austrian names composed of a variant of <i>Blau-</i> 'blue' and an onomatopoeic element	Tinnock Tidife	SMd S SM S	
<u>Zizibä</u>	SM S	cf. results questions 6 and 7 → <i>Parus major</i>	Pinchem	CEx S B	an onomatopoeic reference to the species' chirping as well as its aggressive behaviour, cf. <i>Billy biter</i>
Blaumeisle/-moasal, Blowmeise Blomaiserl, (SCHMELLER II: 743)	En(d) A	'little blue tit'; <i>Blo(w)-</i> and <i>Blob-</i> , <i>Blöw-</i> , and <i>Blöb-</i> representing pronunciation variants of <i>Blau-</i> 'blue'	<u>Blue cap</u> <u>Blue bonnet/bunnet</u> <u>Bluey</u> <u>Blue bird</u> <u>Little blue</u>	Ex A O Ex A O SMd A En A Ex A	cf. results question 6

¹⁸⁷ synonym: *Cyanistes caeruleus*

Blobmeise (GENGLER: 304)			Jenny tit, Betty tit /wren	End A O	referring to the species' small size
Blöwling, Blöbling	SMd A	'blueling'	Jackie blue cap <u>(ex13443643)</u>	Exd A O	cf. results question 6
Blaumüller	Ex A O	'blue miller'; blue body parts contrast with "flour-coloured" parts (cf. BEYER: 327)	Nun	SM A O	the bird's head pattern is being compared to a nun's habit; cf. also <i>Jungfer(n)meise</i>
Blauplättchen	Exd A O	'little blue bald head', cf. Schwarzplättchen → <i>Parus major</i> and → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Tomnouv	Ex A O	cf. → <i>Parus major</i>
Blauschopf	Ex A O	'blue tuft'	Tom tit	Ex A O	cf. results question 6 and → <i>Parus major</i>
<u>Blaukehlchen</u>	Exd A	'little blue throat'; stated by 6 parts. (1%) in question 6; apparently based on a confusion of <i>Luscinia svecica</i> (German common name <i>Blaukehlchen</i>) and <i>Rotkehlchen</i> (→ <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>)			
Kleine Meise	En A	'little tit'; <i>Parus caeruleus</i> is smaller than → <i>Parus major</i> , and the two species are known to often join flocks during the winter			
Himmelmeise (KOCH 1816: 206)	En A O	'sky/heaven tit', a poetic reference to the bird's blue plumage parts			

Ringelmeise (BEYER: 326)	En A	'ring tit', referring most likely to the white ring around the head or the black-blue line separating face and chin			
Spiegelmäusle	En A O	cf. → <i>Parus major</i>			
Bienenmeise	En B	cf. → <i>Parus major</i>	Billy biter Willow biter	Ex B O Ex B H	"Named so because any (...) nest robber (...) is likely to have their fingers severely nipped or pinched by the sitting bird" (GREENHALGH: 13659); although discussed in detail by several authors, it remains unclear whether <i>Billy biter</i> is a corruption of <i>Willow biter</i> or vice versa
			Blue spick	Ex B A	cf. OE <i>spicmāse</i> (WHITMAN: 8) 'bacon fat tit', from the bird's liking for lard and fat, cf. <i>Speckmeise</i> → <i>Parus major</i>
			Pickcheese	CEx B	cf. also → <i>Parus major</i>
Jungfer(n)meise	En O A	'virgin tit'; BEYER (326) compares the Blue tit to a young and tender girl; however, it seems more likely that the colour blue (associated with the Virgin Mary, cf. e.g. → <i>Hirundo rustica</i>) has triggered the connotation	Hickmall, Hackmal, Heckymal, Hagsmal Hackeymal	SM O	cf. → <i>Parus major</i>
Bäsla (ex13494586, Upper Franconia)	SM O	cf. results question 6; lit. 'little (female) cousin', perhaps connected to <i>Jungfer(n)meise</i>	Bluebell (ex13439698, Cockney)	Ex O A S	cf. results question 6; either related to the bird's song compared to a small bell or in analogy to <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> , a blue flower

Sitta europaea (LINNAEUS 1758)



Kleiber

Nuthatch

A tit-sized resident bird of the *Sittidae* family resembling a small woodpecker in appearance (beak) and lifestyle. Its German common name *Kleiber* < OHG/MHG *kleiben*; Standard German *kleben* 'to glue' refers to the species' habit of reducing the size of the entrance of woodpeckers' abandoned nesting holes with mud (cf. *Mietvogel* below). Nuthatches are frequently seen creeping up and down trees and rocks.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
T(r)ottler, Kottler	SM S	most likely onomatopoeic (cf. SUOLAHTI: 163); however, <i>Kott-</i> might be related to <i>Kotschletter</i> , cf. below	Jar-bird (WHITE: 47) ¹⁸⁸	En S	<i>jar</i> here "a representation of the harsh vibratory sound made by certain birds and insects" (OED), here referring to the sounds the bird makes when cracking nuts cf. Nightjar → <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> ; here referring to the sounds the bird makes when cracking nuts
Bläulicher Kleiber (KOCH 1816: 77)	En A	'blueish nuthatch'; <i>Kleiber</i> cf. introduction above	Blue Leg (GREENOAK: 239, Sussex)	Ex A	although nuthatches have partly blue(ish) plumage they do not have blue legs; legs probably in reference to the bird's climbing skills
(Specht)meise/-meislein	SM/En (d) A B	'(little) (woodpecker)tit'			
Blau-/Grauspecht	En A B	'blue/gray woodpecker'			

¹⁸⁸ WHITE, GILBERT (1798): *The natural history and antiquities of Selborne, in the county of Southampton*. London

Spechtlein	SMd A B	'little woodpecker'			
Klebermeise	En A B	'glue tit'			
Rotbrüstchen (BEYER: 335)	Exd A	'little red breast'			
Nußpickel	Ex B O	'nut pick(axe)', cf. also <i>Nuthatch</i>	Woodcracker	Ex B H	cf. <i>Nuthatch</i> below
Nußpicker	Ex B	'nut pecker', cf. <i>Nut jobber</i>	Woodhacker	Ex B H	
Nußhacker	Ex B	'nut hacker', cf. <i>Nuthatch</i>	Nuthatch(er)	Ex B O	<i>Sitta europaea</i> wedges nuts into crevices in order to hack at them with its beak and feed on the kernels; this action could be interpreted as the bird "hatching" them; however, the element <i>-hatch</i> seems to be a folk etymological alteration of <i>hache</i> , obs. 'hatchet' (cf. ME <i>nuthache</i>) or <i>hack</i> 'to cut in pieces'; cf. also <i>Woodhacker</i> , <i>Woodhack</i> → <i>Picus viridis</i> ; for further discussion, cf. OED
Baumkleberer (BEYER: 335)	Ex B H	'tree gluer'			
Klauber	SM B	variant of <i>Kleiber</i> , also meaning 'picker, sorter'			
Baumläuferlein, Baumläufer (13528391)	Ex(d) B H	'(little) tree runner'			
Bamlafa (13501859; 13492981)					
Baumreiter	Ex B H O	'tree rider'			
Baumrutscher, Bamrutscherl (13528391)	Ex(d) B H	'(little) tree slider'	Nut Jobber Jobbin (SWAINSON: 35, Northamptonshire)	Ex B SM B	<i>job</i> : "of a bird: to peck. More generally: to penetrate into, to stab, pierce, or prod at. Now regional and rare" (OED); SWAINSON (35) additionally links <i>job</i> to Gaelic <i>gob</i> 'beak'; <i>jobbin</i> probably in analogy to <i>robin</i>
Baumhackel/-heckel	Exd B H	'little tree hacker', cf. → <i>Picus viridis</i>			
Baumpicker	Ex B H	'tree picker or gluer', cf. <i>Mauerpicker</i> → <i>Apus apus</i>			

<p>Klettervogel (BEYER: 340)</p> <p>Kot(h)schletter</p>	<p>En B</p> <p>Ex B</p>	<p>'climbing bird'</p> <p>BAV <i>Kot</i> 'soil, earth, clay' + Swab. <i>schlettern</i> 'to drop something wet; to lose; to spill' (cf. SCHMELLER II: 537)</p>	<p>Mudstopper</p> <p>Mud Dabber (GREENOAK: 239, Somerset)</p> <p>Nut topper=tapper (SWAINSON: 34)</p>	<p>Ex B</p> <p>Ex B</p> <p>Ex B</p>	<p>unlike woodpeckers, nuthatches do not hew their own nesting holes but use already existing holes that are "stopped" with mud, cf. German <i>Stopfen</i> 'stopper'</p>
<p>Maurer</p> <p>Schofickl</p> <p>Saulocker</p> <p>Sautreiber ("Neustadt a. A. 1933" in WÜST: 1253)</p> <p>Mietvogel (ex13693819; ex13790172¹⁸⁹)</p>	<p>SM O B</p> <p>SMd O S</p> <p>Ex O S</p> <p>Ex O S</p> <p>En O B</p>	<p>'bricklayer', in reference to the bird's constructing skills</p> <p>an obscure term; most likely related to <i>Schaf</i>- 'sheep' and comparable to <i>Saulocker/-treiber</i> 'sow lurer/herd (lit. driver)', likening the bird's call to the calls or whistles of swineherds, cf. → <i>Upupa epops</i> and → <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>; a relation to <i>Schofittl</i>, a term that SCHMELLER (II: 377) linked to it. <i>civetta</i> 'owl' seems highly unlikely</p> <p>lit. 'rent bird', most likely referring to the bird's behaviour of occupying ("renting") the nesting holes of woodpeckers; probably also related to <i>Erdmiete</i> 'root store'; a hitherto unrecorded term</p>	<p>Civil Service Bird (ex13427081, South East)</p>	<p>En O</p>	<p>a unique and obscure reference, probably related to the bird's plumage pattern and the style/colour of historical uniforms (red and blue)</p>

¹⁸⁹ The results of parts. 13693819 and 13790172 are remarkably similar and may have been answered by the same person.

Certhia familiaris (LINNAEUS 1758) & Certhia brachydactyla (BREHM 1820)



Waldbaumläufer; Gartenbaumläufer

Treecreeper; Short-toed treecreeper

Two very similar looking small species with long, slender downcurved beaks; most noticeable for their habit of rapidly climbing up trees in search of small insects on and inside the bark.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Braunspecht	En A B	'brown woodpecker'	Brown woodpecker	En A B	
kleiner Grauspecht	En A B	'little gray woodpecker'	Little woodpecker	En A B	
Spechtmeise	En A B	'woodpecker tit', cf. also → <i>Sitta europaea</i>			
Baumläuferlein/-lauf(f)erlein	Exd B H	'little tree runner'	(Tree) Creeper	SM(Ex) B (H)	
Baumrutscher(l) Rindenrutscher, Rinnenritscher	Ex(d) B H Ex B H	'(little) tree/bark slider'	Tree climber/climber	Ex B H	
Baumkleber(er), Rinnen(=rinden)- kläber	Ex B H O	'tree/bark gluer'; from the bird's movements appearing as if it was attached to or "sticking" to the tree	Tree crawler	Ex B H	
			Creep(y) tree	CEx(d) B H	
			Climb tree	CEx B H	

Baumhacker/-häckel/-höckel	Ex(d) B H	'(little) tree hacker'	Tree clipper	Ex B H	
Baumreiter	Ex B H O	'tree rider'	Tree mouse (GREENOAK: 241, Somerset)	Ex B A H O	
Baumklette	Ex B H O	'tree burr'	Bark runner	Ex B H	
Baumkrebler	Ex B H O	'tree' + BAV <i>-krebler</i> < <i>krebseln</i> here 'to move like a crab'	Bark creeper	Ex B H	
Baumkipperlein	Exd B H	lit. '(little) tree toppler'; most likely from the bird's habit of rapidly tilting its head from side to side while searching for food	Ox-eye (creeper)	Ex B A O	cf. → <i>Parus major</i>
Klettervogel	En B	'climbing bird'			
Schindel-Kriecher	Ex B	'shingle creeper'; esp. <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> sometimes prefers synanthropic nesting places (cf. GENGLER: 304)			
			Cuddy	SMd O A	"probably a corruption of Cutty" (SWANN: 69); a name for the wren → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> ; however, except for their small size, wrens and treecreepers do share many common features
			Daddy-ike, Eeckle (GREENOAK: 241, Gloucestershire)	Exd O SM O	obscure terms, probably of onomatopoeic origin; <i>Eeckle</i> probably representing a variant of <i>heckle</i> , a name associated with woodpeckers and <i>to hack</i>

Emberiza citrinella (LINNAEUS 1758)



Goldammer			Yellowhammer		
Colour and voice ¹⁹⁰ make <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> an unmistakable bird. Frequent lexical components <i>-(h)ammer</i> , <i>-em(b)er</i> are based on OE <i>amore</i> or OHG <i>amaro</i> , meaning either 'bunting, little bird' or 'wild emmer', a kind of grain; the latter referring to the species' feeding habits.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Schneegitz	Ex S B	'snow' in reference to the bird's perennial appearance (cf. <i>Cold finch</i>) + onomatopoeic <i>-gitz</i>	Gold spink Gold/Gool finch Cold finch	Ex S A En S A En S B	
Hammerling, Hämmerling	SMd S O	variants of <i>Ammerling</i> ; folk etymological derivation likening the bird's song to the beating of a hammer, cf. <i>Blacksmith</i> ; <i>Yellow hammer</i>	Little-(bit-of-)bread-and-no-cheese, Bread-and-cheese	PEX S O	
Zizibä (ex13490936; ex13672091)	SM S	usually associated with tit calls, cf. → <i>Parus major</i>	Cheeser Pretty pretty creature Yellow hammer	SM S O Ex S O Ex S A O	cf. <i>Hammerling</i>
Ammerling (13528391), Emmerling (13699397; 13492981; 13582223), Eimmerling (PAULA SCHRANK: 173)	SMd B	cf. introduction above; still in common use	Yellow/Golden amber/omber Yellow bunting/bird	Ex A B (O) En A	

¹⁹⁰ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/380654>. 8 December 2017

Emmeritz, Lemeritz	SM B	based on a variant derivation of <i>amaro</i> : <i>amirizo/amiriza</i> ; <i>Lemeritz</i> seems to originate in the erroneously split compound <i>*Gel-Emeritz</i> 'yellow amber' (SUOLAHTI: 103)	Yeorling, Yowley, Yeldrock	SMd A	variations of <i>yellow</i> + diminutive suffixes
Goldhens Golhoenz Gohlhans	Ex A O	'gold' + variants of first names <i>Hans</i> and <i>Heinz</i> ; the latter a rare occurrence; most likely based on the occasional habit of keeping <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> as a pet, cf. <i>Bauernkanari</i> , <i>Scotch canary</i>	Goldie, Gowdie	SMd A O	
Bauernkanari <u>(13530412)</u>	End A O	'farmer's canary', a humorous or ironic allusion to the rural practice of substituting an expensive canary with <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> ; cf. <i>Scotch canary</i> , most likely based on comparable connotations	Guler, Gooler, Gooly (SWANN: 100f)	SM(d) A	cf. OE <i>geolu</i> 'yellow'; German <i>gel(b)</i>
			(Golden) Gladdie	SM(Ex)d A O	while SWAINSON (70) links this name to OE <i>gladde</i> 'bright', GREENHALGH (15481) connects it to <i>gladdon</i> , the flag iris, a yellow flower
			(Bessie) (Blakeling), Bessie bunting <u>(13673416)</u>	SM/Exd A B O	for <i>Bessie=busy</i> , cf. → <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> ; GREENHALGH (15472) states <i>blake</i> as 'yellow'; however, the lexeme's etymology proves to be rather complex ¹⁹¹
Strohvogel	En A H B O	'straw bird', referring to the bird's colour, habitat and feeding habits	Scotch canary (SWANN: 207; 13820111, Scot.? <u>13584650</u>)	En A O	cf. <i>Bauernkanari</i>
Mistfink (ex13503573)	En A H	'manure finch', also a common BAV derogative term; <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> can sometimes be observed feeding on dung heaps			

¹⁹¹ "*blake* was the direct phonetic descendant of Old English *blác* pale (...), Old High German *bleih*, Germanic **blaiko-z* 'shining, white, pale', < root of *blīkan* 'to shine' (...). Compare the synonyms *bleak n.*, *bleyke adj.*, *blok(e) adj.* In English the notion of 'shining,' i.e. white from excess of light, passed entirely into that of 'pale,' i.e. white from deficiency of colour, dead white. This added to the formal confusion with *black*, since 'dark' and 'pale' alike express deficiency or loss of colour" (OED)

			<p>Scribbler, Scribbling/Scrivelling /Writing lark/linnet, Writing master, Scribblemaster (ex13503286)</p>	<p>SM O B En O B A</p> <p>Ex(d) O B</p>	<p>referring to the scribbling/writing-like pattern on the bird's eggs</p>
			<p>Blood lark (SWANN: 26)</p>	<p>En O B A</p>	<p>perhaps referring to the pattern on the yellowhammer's eggs reminiscent of dried blood or/and various superstitions about the species supposedly drinking the devil's blood (cf. e.g. SWAINSON: 71)</p>
			<p>Blacksmith</p>	<p>Ex O S</p>	<p>cf. <i>Hammerling</i>; maybe also related to <i>Blakeling</i>, cf. above</p>
			<p>Shell apple, Shelley (WESTELL: 22)</p>	<p>Ex O A SMd O A</p>	<p>"Usually taken to be < <i>sheld</i> + <i>dapple</i>, but perhaps a metathetic form of *<i>sheldalp</i>, < <i>sheld</i> + <i>alp</i> (dialect <i>alf</i>), bullfinch" (OED) (cf. Scot. variants <i>Shelfa/Shilfa/Shilfy</i>); in reference to the bird's variegated plumage; also denoting → <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> and → <i>Loxia curvirostra</i></p>

Fringilla coelebs (LINNAEUS 1758)



Buchfink

Chaffinch

The male Chaffinch's colourful plumage and varied song¹⁹² made the species an attractive cagebird in the past. It is most of all known (and named after) its standard monotoneous and monosyllabic loud call. Although pre-Germanic *ping- / Old Germanic *fink-z, finkjon- might also refer to various Indo-European words denoting (pied or reddish) colour (cf. OED), an echoic origin appears more likely due to the lexeme's unaltered persistence and phonetic accuracy¹⁹³.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Fin(c)k, Fingal (13683905)	SM(d) S	'(little) finch'	Finch, Firdggy (ex13439751, "a young Chaffinch")	SM(d) S	based on passive recognition of term in question 7
Jüd (BEYER: 352)	SM S		Spink (13821225; 13821814; 13511298; 13589047; 13449137; 13439482; 13449887; 13589865; 1357116; 13449229)	SM S	
Säge-/Sagfeiler	Ex S O	cf. → <i>Parus major</i>	Spinke, Spinx		
Reitherzu (WACKERNAGEL: 29)	CEx S O	a unique collection of 19 th century onomatopoeic renditions of Chaffinch calls; a mixture of nonsense-words, (humorous) metaphors, phrases and clauses imitating sound and rhythm variants, cf. BIRLINGER (97)	Pink	SM S	
Ritscher	SM S		Mr Pink (ex13832119)	Ex S O	
Weitschu	SM S				
Dißdered	SM S				
Sitzaufdhül	CEx S B				

¹⁹² <http://www.xeno-canto.org/27602>. 10 December 2017

¹⁹³ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/391722>. 10 December 2017

Musquetierer Malvasier Wey Sparbarazier Dotteret Gutjahr Mitsoviel Zizigall Kühdieb Pfinkelste(r) (BIRLINGER: 97) Petschinger (FROMMANN : 9) Wildsau Muskattblüh(=blüte), Mutschgablüh (13688124) Insgewehr (TEUFELBAUER: 42)	SM S O SM S O SM S O SM S O SM S Ex S O PEX S O Ex S Ex S O SM S SM S Ex S O Ex S O PEX S O		Pinkety Pink twink Chink chink Chink chaffey	SMd S Ex S SM S Exd S B	
Blutfink (BEYER: 350) Schildfink Edelfink	En A O En A En A O	'blood finch', a name usually associated with the bullfinch → <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> ; here referring to the male's red-brown body <i>Schild-</i> referring to the bird's colourful plumage, cf. <i>Schildhahn</i> → <i>Lyrurus tetrix</i> ; cf. <i>Shell apple</i> 'nobel finch', in reference to the species' plumage and song	Copper finch Pie(d) finch, Pea-finch Whitewing <u>Seven coloured linnet</u> (ex13821814)	En A O En A Ex A Exd A O	<i>pea</i> here most likely a variant of <i>pie</i> , not referring to the bird's feeding habits referring to the white patches on the bird's wings, most noticeable when in flight usually used for → <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>

			Charbob (SWAINSON:63)	Ex A S O	<i>char-</i> perhaps in reference to the bird's red and black ("charred") plumage parts; maybe an onomatopoeic term
Dreckfink Dreckjockel (SUOLAHTI: 111, Swabia) Kotfink	En B Exd B O En B	'dirt/earth finch', from the bird's habit of collecting food/grain from country roads; <i>-jockel</i> = diminutive of first name <i>Jakob</i> ; <i>Kot-</i> Standard German/BAV 'dirt, earth, soil', *'excrement'	Chaffie (ex13805506; ex13459070) Beech finch Wheat(sel) bird Flax finch Tree lintie Boldie Brisk finch Buck finch Horse finch	SMd B En B En B En B Exd B H SMd B O En B O En B O En B	dim. of <i>Chaffinch</i> : "Up until the time that mechanization took over (...), the separating of the grain from the chaff was done by hand in the farmyard. At this time, one of the commonest birds to be seen feeding amongst the chaff was (...) the chaffinch" (GREENHALGH: 14739) names referring to the various seeds the species feeds upon; <i>Tree lintie</i> = dim. of <i>Tree linnet</i> , from it feeding on flaxseed, i.e. linseed; <i>wheat sel</i> 'the time when wheat is sown'; <i>Beech finch</i> cf. German common name <i>Buchfink</i> referring to the species' "bold" or "confident" behaviour <i>horse</i> in bird names usually referring to large size or coarseness, cf. e.g. <i>Horse thrush</i> → <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> ; here most likely related to the fact that chaffinches would have been very common around horses around harvest time

			Roberd, Robinet (SWAINSON: 63)	SM(d) A O	a reference to the bird's red breast area, cf. robin → <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Gartenfink Waldfink Holzjagl Holzjodl	En H En H Exd H O Exd H S O	'garden/wood finch' 'little wood Jacob' 'little wood yodel'			
Regenvogel (BEYER: 352)	En O	'rain bird', cf. <i>Wetbird</i>	Wetbird Shell/Sheld apple, Shelly, Shelfie (ex13584650) Scobby, Scobbie Dad finch (WESTELL: 24)	En O Ex O A SMd O A SMd O B En O	the chaffinch's call was believed to foretell rain (cf. e.g. SWAINSON: 63); cf. <i>Regenvogel</i> cf. → <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> according to GREENHALGH (14763f) a Lakeland dialect name still being used in the late 20 th century: "the name is perhaps from Cobby, a dialect word with various meanings such as pert, lively, stout, merry, and cheerful, all of which suit the chaffinch" of obscure origin, probably onomatopoeic, maybe in the sense of 'important in a particular field' (OED), e.g. the most prominent of the finches

Fringilla montifringilla (LINNAEUS 1758)



Bergfink			Brambling		
A common winter guest from Siberia, similar in size and shape to → <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> , although its voice is remarkably different ¹⁹⁴ .					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Ik(a)witz, Ingwitz, Ickwitzer, Igwitzer, Ikewitz, Igebitz, Gigewitz, Ni(c)kwitz, Nikowi(t)z	SM	borrowings from Czech <i>pěnkava jikavec</i> 'brambling', mostly common in Austria but also in Bavaria (cf. WÜST: 1301); now seemingly obsolete; the rare borrowing is either related to Slavic bird traders selling the species in cages (cf. <i>Grünitz/Krinitz</i> → <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> or <i>Stieglitz</i> → <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>) or the belief that <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> was a Chech/Bohemian bird, cf. <i>Böhmler</i> below	Kate (SWAINSON: 64, Kent)	SM S O	
Quä(c)ker, Quecker	SM S				
Gägler, Gäckler, Gegler, Gakler, Gagler, Göckler, Giger, Gaukler	SM S	<i>Gaukler</i> lit. 'juggler, jester', here one of many echoic variants			

¹⁹⁴ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/24726>. December 11, 2017

Beank (GÖTTL: 23)	SM S O	<i>Beank</i> most likely onomatopoeic, not a blend of <i>berg</i> + <i>fink</i> ; also realized as <i>Pienk(en)</i> (cf. HÖFER: 12); also BAV <i>Bea(n)k</i> = <i>Bengel</i> 'cheeky boy' (BWB II: 1)			
Brand	SM A O	chiefly Austrian, most likely referring to the bird's partly brownish = "burnt /scorched" plumage			
Schneefink	En B S	'snow finch'	Cock o' the north	PEn B A	<i>cock</i> in reference to the bird's variegated colourful plumage
Boog(=bock?)fink (WÜST: 1301)	En B S O	'buck finch', probably related to the bird's "boldness", cf. <i>Buck finch</i> → <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			
Tann(en)fink, Danfink	En H S	'fir finch'	Mountain finch	En H S	cf. German common name <i>Bergfink</i>
Taljockel (WÜST: 1301)	Exd H O	'valley' + dim. of <i>Jakob</i> , cf. <i>Dreckjockel</i> → <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Bramble finch	En H S	cf. common name <i>Brambling</i>
			Furze chirper/chucker	Ex H S	
Wettervogel	En O	'weather bird', cf. → <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			

<p>Böhmischer Fink Böh(e)m(m)er, Böheimer, Böhämmer, Böhma(c)k</p> <p>Saufink Mistfink (HÖFER: 12)</p>	<p>En O S B SM O S</p> <p>En O S En O S</p>	<p>'Bohemian (finch)'; <i>Böhmack</i> is a BAV derogatory term for <i>Bohemian</i>; cf. also → <i>Turdus iliacus</i>; a number of migrating birds spending the winter in Bavaria and Austria were called "Bohemians" due to their alleged origin; although flocks may have actually flown in from a general eastern direction, the bird's summer habitats are actually located in Siberia, Bohemia representing merely a transitional zone</p> <p>lit. 'pig/manure finch', here most likely primarily derogatory terms referring to the bird as corn-eating parasites</p>			
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Carduelis chloris (LINNAEUS 1758)



Grünfink			Green finch		
A regular garden visitor of remarkable green and yellow colouring, especially visible in flight.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Wo(h)nitz, Wonwitz	SM S	Slavic loan words of onomatopoeic origin, cf. Polish <i>dzwonec</i> (SUOLAHTI: 137); cf. also <i>Stieglitz</i> → <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> and other finches sold as cagebirds by Slavic bird traders ¹⁹⁵	Peasweep	SM S	"Because one of its notes, sounding thus, closely resembles that of the peewit" (SWAINSON: 59), cf. → <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Zwunsch	SM S		Joey (WESTELL: 49)	SMd S O	
Wörgl (SCHMELLER II: 998)	SMd S		lit. 'little strangler', cf. → <i>Lanius collurio</i> ; however, <i>Carduelis chloris</i> does not attack or kill other birds or animals and Wörgl is used here as an echoic reference to the bird's "garbled" call	Spink (ex13830878)	SM S
Grünling (13691639), Grienling, Grealing (13725808; 13531538)	SMd A	'greenling'	Greeney Green bird Green linnet Green lintie (13820111, Scot.?) Green olf	SMd A En A Exd A B Exd A Ex A	 <i>olf</i> cf. → <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Gelber Hänfling Grünhanfling/- hänfling	Exd A B Exd A B	'yellow/green hempling'			

¹⁹⁵ Variants of the Slavic lexeme are common throughout northern Europe, cf. <http://runeberg.org/svetyim/1005.html>. 13 December 2017.

Grüner Kernbeißer	Ex A B	'green kernel biter', cf. → <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Green grosbeak		cf. <i>Grüner Dickschnabel</i> most likely a modern type of blend representing <i>Green finch</i>
Grüner Dickschnabel	Ex A	'green thick beak', cf. <i>Green grosbeak</i> , <i>Green chub</i>	Green chub (WESTELL: 49)	Ex A Ex A	
Spatzenfink Grünspatz	En A En A	'sparrow finch', 'green sparrow'; <i>Carduelis chloris</i> is frequently seen on streets and in the city; physical similarity to sparrow, esp. if the plumage appears rather gray than green in certain light	Grunch (ex13439839)	SM A	
Blitzvöchäla (ex13699397)	End A O	'little lightning bird', according to participant 13699397 referring to the bird's yellow stripes resembling a lightning bolt, cf. also → <i>Carduelis chloris</i>			
Wiesenfink	En H A	'meadow finch', in reference to the bird's habitat as well as its "grass green" plumage			

Carduelis carduelis (LINNAEUS 1758)



Stieglitz; Distelfink

Goldfinch

cf. results question 6

A small but highly coloured finch with a red face and yellow wing patches. Its appearance and melodic twittering call¹⁹⁶ made the goldfinch an attractive cagebird in the past. One of its German common names, *Distelfink* 'thistle finch' is based on the species' ability to extract the – otherwise inaccessible – seeds of thistles. *Thistle finch*, however, has exclusively been reported as a local Scottish (Stirling) variant by SWAINSON (58), and seems not to have had any influence on the general perception of *Carduelis carduelis* on English non-standard names (exception: obs. *Thistlewarp*, cf. below).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Stieglitz , Stigelhitz (SCHMELLER II: 743), Stillitz , Stielitz Sterlitz(en)	SM S	cf. ME <i>stigeliz</i> , a Slavic loan word of onomatopoeic origin (cf. Polish <i>szczgiel</i> , Czech <i>stehlík</i>), most likely introduced into German by Slavic bird traders (cf. <i>Ikawitz</i> → <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>)	Tinklefink (ex13427217, Merseyside)	En S	cf. results question 6
Zizerl (ex13492731) Zizibä (ex13693415)	SMd S	names usually associated with → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> and → <i>Parus major</i>			
Goldfink Gelbflügel(a(=lein))	En A O Ex(d) A	cf. <i>Goldfinch</i> '(little) yellow wing'	Goldie Gold/Gowd spink Gold crest	SMd A O Ex A O Ex A O	

¹⁹⁶ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/34678>. December 13, 2017; the otherwise onomatopoeic *fink/finch/spink* does not apply

<u>Blitzvöchäla</u> (ex13699397)	End A O	'little lightning bird', according to participant 13699397 referring to the bird's yellow stripes resembling a lightning bolt, cf. also → <i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Gool(=Gold) french (SWAINSON: 58, Devon)	Ex A O	<i>french</i> probably a variant of <i>finch</i> ; french, however, additionally emphasizing "exotic" appearance or behaviour
	En A	'multi-coloured finch', a previously unrecorded term reported by 4 parts. in question 6 → "new" non-standard?	Seven-coloured linnet <u>Seven Coloured Finch</u>	Exd A B O En A O	<i>linnet</i> in reference to appearance and feeding habits
<u>Buntfink</u>			Foolscoat (BROWNE: 322)	Ex A O	referring to the bird's multicoloured plumage reminiscent of a jester
			Lady with the twelve flounces	PEX A O	<i>flounce</i> here an analogy 'an ornamental appendage to the skirt of a lady's dress' (OED)
			Sheriff's man	Ex A O	"from its bright-coloured feathers bearing resemblance to a showy livery" (SWAINSON: 58)
			Proud tailor	Ex A O	
			Grey pate/kate	Ex A (O)	<i>pate</i> here 'head'; referring to young goldfinches still lacking the characteristic colouring
			Red pate (ex13831614)	Ex A	
			Redcap	Ex A	
		Coal head (WESTELL: 46)	Ex A O		
		Bee wing (ex13439698, Cockney)	Ex A O	Goldfinches show a black and yellow ("bee-coloured") wing pattern when in flight	

Distelzeisig (BEYER: 360)	En B A	thistle siskin; based on the species' resemblance to <i>Spinus spinus</i>	Thistlewarp	CEx B	an obs. 16 th /17 th century term, cf. introduction above; referring to the way <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> extracts the seeds from thistles (cf. <i>Distelzwang</i>)
Distler	SM B	'thistler', cf. introduction above			
Distel-/Distavogel	En B	'thistle bird'	Brancher (WESTELL: 46)	SM B	
Distelzwang, Distelzwinglein Distelzweiglein	Ex B O Exd B O Exd B	'thistle' + <i>-zwang</i> , a now obs. term for a compulsive shaking of the head indicating illness, most likely related to the bird's movements while feeding on thistle seeds; <i>-zwinglein</i> and <i>-zweiglein</i> (lit. 'little twig') representing variants thereof	Frigger (ex13439751)	SM B	
Zusammscharricht (WÜST: 1325), Zamkratzi	Ex O A Exd O A	lit. '(little) scratch(ed) together [bird]', a unique formation based on the folk myth about the goldfinch showing up last at the Creation so that God had to colour it with a mixture of "scratched together" leftover paint (cf. GENGLER: 298)	King Harry (Redcap)	Ex O A	cf. results question 6; although discussed in detail by various authors, no satisfying explanation could be provided (cf. e.g. GREENHALGH: 14915f); perhaps in analogy to <i>King Harry black cap</i> → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Kaschperlvogl (ex13494463)	End O A	cf. results question 6; BAV <i>Kaschperl</i> (Standard German <i>Kaspar</i>) is either a name for a clown/fool (cf. <i>Clown finch</i>) or an equivalent to <i>Punch</i> (<i>Punch and Judy</i>)	Draw bird Draw water	En O B CEx O B	"[Goldfinches] can be taught to open their own feeding-boxes, or to draw up drinking water with a small bucket the size of a thimble on a chain" ¹⁹⁷ ; cf. also Dutch <i>pitter/putter(tje)</i> < <i>putten</i> , 'to draw water from a well' (cf. SWAINSON: 58)
Popper (ex13673276)	SM O A	cf. German slang <i>poppig</i> 'brightly coloured; trendy'; a family-based name reported by part. 13673276 (born 1975)			

¹⁹⁷ <http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20161207-the-intriguing-mystery-of-the-goldfinch>. December 13, 2017

			Jack nicker	Ex O B	while SWAINSON (58) plainly lists this name under "various", the etymology of <i>nicker</i> in this context requires extra attention: presumably a borrowing from Dutch <i>knikker</i> '(clay) marble', the term has also been associated with the 'the hard round seed of any of several trees or shrubs' (OED), here probably referring to the bird's feeding habits
			Sweet William	Ex O	either referring to the species' melodious call or an association with "the [parti-coloured] species of pink known as Sweet William <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> " (GREENHALGH: 14929)
			Clown finch <u>(ex13439275)</u>	En O A	cf. BAV <i>Kaschperlvoegel</i> , both terms previously unrecorded

Carduelis flammea (LINNAEUS 1758) / Acanthis cabaret (MÜLLER 1776)



Birkenzeisig			Common/Lesser Redpoll		
A small winter guest (resident in Scotland and northern regions), <i>Carduelis flammea</i> and <i>Acanthis cabaret</i> are very similar looking light-coloured streaked finches with red foreheads.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Zitscher(le), Zi(t)scherlein, Zet(t)scher(la), Zötscherlein Tschütscherle	SM(d) S	echoic renditions of the species' slightly metallic sounding voice	Chevy linnet	Exd S B	<i>chevy</i> lit. 'a hunting cry' (OED)
			Chippet linnet	Exd S B	<i>chipper</i> 'to twitter, chirp', suffix <i>-et</i> here most likely in analogy to linnet
Zuser	SM S		Tweed (WESTELL: 87)	SM S	
Rot(h)blättele	Exd A O	'red baldie', cf. <i>Schwarzplattl</i> → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	(Stone) Redpoll	Ex A O	<i>stone</i> here referring to the bird's colouring; <i>poll</i> 'the part of the head on which the hair grows', now arch. or regional (OED); cf. <i>Rot(h)blättele</i>
Rotkopfzeisig	En A	'red head(ed) siskin'	Red-headed finch	En A	
			Rose linnet	Exd A B O	
Leinfink/-zeisig/-zeisla	En(d) B A	'little linen finch/siskin', from the bird's partiality to flax seed, cf. <i>linnet</i>	French linnet	Exd B O	<i>French</i> here referring to the species' alleged and/or "exotic" provenience, cf. <i>Meerzeisig</i>
Leinhänfling	Exd B	a tautology, lit. 'linen/flax hempling'			
Flachsfink	En B A	'flax finch'			

Meerzeisig/-zeisle(in), Meerzeischen, Meerzeis(e)l	En(d) B A O	'(little) sea siskin' in reference to its supposed provenience	Pea linnet (WESTELL: 87)	Exd B A S	<i>pea</i> probably referring to alleged feeding habits, but more likely to size and voice
Graser(l), Gräser	SM(d) B	lit. '(little) grasser' in reference to the bird's nest made of grasses and small twigs; most likely only applicable for <i>Acanthis cabaret</i> since <i>Carduelis flammea</i> does not breed in Bavaria or Austria			
Birkenzeißla	End H A	'little birch siskin', from habitat and probably also its plumage reminiscent of birch bark			
Moorzeislein	End H A	'little moor siskin', fitting the bird's habitat only partially; probably an alteration of <i>Meerzeislein</i> , cf. below			
Gartenzeisig ("Spiegelau 1971" in Wüst: 1336)	En H A	'garden siskin'			

Linaria cannabina (LINNAEUS 1758)



Bluthänfling			(Common) Linnet		
A finch of remarkable colouring with a blood-red breast and forehead (males only). Formerly a popular cagebird due to its attractiveness and modulating song. It is still legal to keep linnets as pets provided that they are not captured in the wild.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Röthänfling, Rother Hänfling	Exd A B	'red hempling'	Red(breasted) linnet	Exd A B	<i>redpole</i> cf. → <i>Carduelis flammea</i>
Blutfink (Ettlishofen 1934 in WÜST: 1343)	En A O	'blood finch'; a name for the "blood red" males; <i>finch</i> here not used onomatopoeically	Greater Redpole	Ex A O	
Grauer Hänfling (KOCH 1816: 231)	Exd A B	'grey hempling', a name for the female linnet or males in winter plumage, cf. <i>Brown/Grey linnet</i>	Blood linnet	Exd A B O	
			Rose linnet	Exd A B O	
			Lemon bird (SWAINSON: 65)	En A O	some male linnets show a more yellowish than red breast during breeding season
			Brown linnet (SWAINSON: 65)	Exd A B	cf. <i>Grauer Hänfling</i>
			Grey linnet	Exd A B	
			Grey (bird)	SM(En) A	
Hän(f)fling, Henfling, Hänfelein, Hanefel, Hanefal (13505921), Hanif(er)l, Hanöferl	SMd B	'hempling'; numerous variants emphasizing common usage; MHG <i>hanif, hanef</i>	Linnet, Lennert	SMd B	
			Linnet finch	En B A	

Hanf-Fink (REUSS: 298) Flachsfink Leinfink Blutg(e)schöble Schöslein (Lerchen-) G(e)schöble, Lerchen-Geschoß Schußvogel (FREYER: 21)	En B A En B A En B A Exd B A O SMd B O Ex(d) B A En B O	'hemp/flax/linseed finch', cf. <i>Linnet finch</i> lit. 'little (blood/lark) bullet'; <i>-schöble/-schöslein</i> < here dim. of <i>Geschoss</i> 'projectile, bullet', in reference to the species' darting flight, cf. also <i>Schußvogel</i> 'shot/shooting bird' below	Hop finch (ex13832119)	En B	a unique term most likely referring to the bird's movements rather than its feeding habits or habitat
			Gorse bird Gorse hatcher Gorse thatcher Gorse linnet Furze linnet	En H Ex H B Ex H B O Exd H B Exd H B	"From its frequenting downs and open moors abounding in furze or whin" (SWAINSON p. 65); <i>thatcher</i> probably a variant of <i>hatcher</i> , but also <i>thatch</i> 'to cover or roof (a house) with straw, reeds'
Finelle (Deggendorf 1926 in WÜST: 1343) Vinelle (REUSS: 298) Stockfink	SMd O En O A	a curious term reminiscent of French word formation; the lexeme, however, is non-existent in French and no similar term is associated with <i>Linaria cannabina</i> or any other bird species in France 'stick finch', most likely referring to the practice of catching linnets on limed twigs			

Loxia curvirostra (LINNAEUS 1758)



Fichtenkreuzschnabel

Crossbill

A parrot-like finch of remarkable colouring (males) and a uniquely shaped beak crossed over at the tips - used to extract seeds from conifer cones. Formerly a popular cagebird due to its attractiveness and alleged healing powers. Although endemic in the British Isles, the lack of terms for the Crossbill is remarkable, and can be compared to the homogenous range of English vernacular names of other highly conspicuous species such as Kingfishers, Buzzards, Swans, etc. Although the apocryphal legend about the Crossbill and the crucified Christ¹⁹⁸ is or was a "well known" (SWAINSON: 67) part of British folklore, it has seemingly not influenced English nomenclature in contrast to BAV names, cf. below.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Krüni(t)z, Krini(t)z, Grünitz	SM	of Slavic origin, cf. → <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> , → <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> ; MHG <i>krînis</i> ; Czech/Russian <i>krivonos</i> 'crooked beak' (cf. SUOLAHTI: 141)			
Kreuzvogel	En A O	'cross bird'; in contrast to <i>crossbill</i> or <i>Kreuzschnabel</i> , <i>Kreuzvogel</i> additionally carries the connotation "bird of the cross" and thus a reference to the Christian legend, cf. introduction above			

¹⁹⁸ In Christian mythology, the Crossbill is said to have tried to remove the nails from the cross at the Crucifixion. The task allegedly caused its beak to twist and its plumage to be stained with the blood of Christ: "On the cross the dying Saviour / Heavenward lifts his eyelids calm, / Feels, but scarcely feels, a trembling / In his pierced and bleeding palm. / And by all the world forsaken, / Sees he how with zealous care / At the ruthless nail of iron / A little bird is striving there. / Stained with blood and never tiring, / With its beak it doth not cease, / From the cross 't would free the Saviour, / Its Creator's Son release. / And the Saviour speaks in mildness: / "Blest be thou of all the good! / Bear, as token of this moment, / Marks of blood and holy rood!" / And that bird is called the crossbill; / Covered all with blood so clear, / In the groves of pine it singeth / Songs, like legends, strange to hear" HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *The Legend of the Crossbill* (translation of *Der Kreuzvogel* by JULIUS MOSEN).

Kreuzschnabel	Ex A	'crossbill'			
Krum(m)schnabel	Ex A	'crooked beak'			
Schnobl (ex13494485)	SM A	= <i>Schnabel</i> 'beak'			
Tannenkreuzschnabel (Memmingen 1860 in WÜST: 1352)	Ex H A	'fir crossbill', cf German common name <i>Fichtenkreuzschnabel</i> 'spruce crossbill'			
Christvogel Herrgottsvogel Passionsvogel	En O En O En O	'Christ/God's/passion bird', still actively used names in the 1960s, cf. BEYER (368) referring to the Christian legend (cf. introduction above)	Shell apple	CEx O A B	cf. → <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> ; however, in the case of <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> , the name has also been attributed to the bird's behaviour: "[The birds] made a foul spoil of the apples: (...) with [their bills] they would cut an apple in two at one snap, eating only the kernels" (CAREW: 73)
Weadagsvogel	En O	'pain (day) bird'; <i>Weadaga-</i> , Swabian variant of BAV <i>Wedam</i> 'pain' (cf. LEXER: wêtoum, wehthum, wehtag); in reference to the bird's alleged healing powers for "red" diseases ¹⁹⁹ , a case of sympathetic magic (based on imitation, i.e. "to treat like with like")			

¹⁹⁹ "Der rothe [Kreuzschnabel] wird vom gemeinen Manne um hohes Geld erkauf, weil er den Rothlauf und andere Entzündungskrankheiten an sich ziehen soll" (PAULA SCHRANK: 170). "In erster Linie hält man den Kreuzschnabel deshalb bei sich im Käfig, weil er die „Flüsse“ an sich zieht, d. h. die Krankheiten der Menschen, welche mit Hautröte und hohem Fieber verbunden sind. Daher findet man auch heute noch in unserer so aufgeklärten Zeit [1925] in vielen Krankenstuben Kreuzschnäbel in kleinen Drahthäuschen an der Wand hängen" (GENGLER: 301).

Pyrrhula pyrrhula (LINNAEUS 1758)



Dompfaff; Gimpel

Bullfinch

cf. results question 6

A sturdy finch of unmistakable colouring (females being recognizable by a pale brown-gray or tawny (cf. below) instead of the bright rose-red front part of the males). Its habit of feeding on the buds of various trees in spring once characterized the (formerly more common) species as a "pest" of fruit crops in England. Actually, the birds' common name referring to the bull-like stature and neck of the species is a folk-etymological derivation of OE *bolla* 'bud' (cf. GREENHALGH: 1524).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Haile, Heil, Heule	SM	of Slavic origin, cf. → <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> , → <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> ; Czech <i>heyl, hýl</i> ; Polish <i>gil</i> ; bullfinches were sometimes caught or bought (very possibly from Slavic bird traders) and kept in cages for their alleged healing powers (cf. GENGLER: 300), cf. also <i>Weadagsvogel</i> → <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Alp, Awbe, Oupe, (N)owpe, Maupe, Malpe, Mawp, Olph, Olf, Hoop	SM	of uncertain origin, probably connected to OE <i>albe</i> and Lat. <i>albus</i> 'white' in reference to parts of the bullfinch's plumage; <i>an owpe</i> changed to <i>nowpe/maupe</i> etc. by rebracketing, cf. <i>an ewt</i> > <i>newt</i>
Quedsch, Quetsch	SM S	an echoic rendition of the female's calls ²⁰⁰			

²⁰⁰ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/395100>. 16 December 2017

Goll(e), Golm	SM S A B	although discussed in detail by BEYER ²⁰¹ , no satisfying etymological origin of <i>Goll</i> is provided: BEYER excludes a connection with <i>*golen</i> 'to mess around' in favor of a connection to <i>*goll/gull</i> 'yellow(-brown)', pointing out the unreliability of linguistic renditions of shades of colour; however, even if female bullfinches might sometimes show shades of brown in their plumage, this comparably rare occurrence is highly unlikely to generate a specifically related denomination; it seems more likely that <i>Goll</i> is related to MHG <i>goln</i> 'to sing loudly, to yell' (cf. LEXER ²⁰²); Standard German johlen, in reference to the male bullfinches call and song ²⁰³			
Rotgimpel Rotfink Rotbrust	Ex A B En A Ex A	'red' + <i>-gimpel</i> , cf. below 'red finch'; cf. results question 6 'red breast'	Red hoop Red finch (ex13444380) Blood olp (SWAINSON: 67)	Ex A En A Ex A O	for hoop and olp, cf. above

²⁰¹ original quote: "Das DWb stellt *Goll*, *Golle(n)* als Ableitung zu *golen*='Unfug treiben, ausgelassen sein', was nur durch die freie Auslegung einer einzigen Belegstelle (DW IV.1.5, 870) begründet wird. Nun hat E. FUCHSHUBER (Ahd. *goll*, *gullî*. Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft, Heft 25, München 1969, S. 51ff) anhand einer Untersuchung zum Ortsnamen Gollhofen die Existenz eines ahd. Farbadjektivs **goll*, **gull*='gelb, gelbbraun' postuliert und auf der Basis sprachwissenschaftlichen Vergleichs überzeugend begründet. In Anm. 33 (S. 56) äußert sie die Ansicht, daß auch die seit dem 15. Jh. auftretenden Formen *golammer*, *gollammer* dieses Adj. **goll* beinhalten. Auch wenn in diesen Fällen wie in *Gollmert* eine assimilierte bzw. kontrahierte Form des Wortes *Goldammer* vorliegen kann, ist für *Goll*, *Golle(n)* eine Ableitung von **goll* schon deshalb sinnvoll, da es das Hauptmerkmal des Vogels, seine intensive Gelbfärbung zum Inhalt der Benennung hat. Daß *Goll* auch für den rot bzw. bräunlich gefärbten Gimpel gilt, ist nicht erstaunlich, da Farbadjektiva bekanntlich sehr oft die ganze Skala ihrer Nachbarfarben mitbezeichnen" (7f).

²⁰² <http://www.woerterbuchnetz.de/Lexer?lemma=goln>. 16 December 2017

²⁰³ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/393809>. 16 December 2017

Rothbrüstiger Kernbeißer	Ex A B	'red-breasted kernel biter', cf. → <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Red breast (ex13439619)	Ex A	referring to the bird's black "cap" or "hood"
Blutfink	En A O	'blood finch'; cf. results question 6	Orange breast (ex13439698)	Ex A	
Schwarzplättlein (BEYER: 374), Schwarzplattl	Exd A O	'little black bald head', cf. → <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> and <i>(Billy) Black cap, Coal hood</i> ; cf. results question 6	Monk Coal hood (Billy) Black cap Black nob (SWAINSON: 67)	SM A O Ex A O Ex A O Ex A O	
Roffl (ex13693819)	SMd A	a unique and most likely humorous dim./assimilation of <i>Rotfink</i>	Thickbill	Ex A	
			Tawny Tonyhoop, Tonnihood	SMd A Ex A O	names for the female bullfinch; for <i>-hoop/-hood</i> cf. <i>Hoop</i> above;
Gimpe(l), Gimpl, Gimbe, Gümpel	SMd B	cf. MHG <i>gumpen</i> 'to hop, to jump', in reference to the bird's clumsy movements when on the ground	Bud bird Bud plucker Plum bird Plum budder Pick-a-bud	En B Ex B En B Ex B PCEX B	cf. introduction above
			Bully (ex13439496) Bull bird Bullhead Bulldog (SWAINSON: 66)	SMd B A O En B A O Ex B A O Ex B A O	
Hausfink (ex13497497)	En H	'house finch'; Bullfinches can frequently be observed in gardens, esp. near birdhouses during the winter months			

<p>Dompfaff, Domherre (ex13497497)</p> <p>Domspatz</p>	<p>Ex O A</p> <p>Ex O A</p>	<p>lit. 'cathedral priest/master', a humorous (and formerly blasphemous²⁰⁴) reference to the bird's colouring reminiscent of the attire of a Catholic bishop; the only occasion of a nickname prevailing as common name lit. 'cathedral sparrow'; a seemingly young name first recorded by BEYER in the 1960s; very likely an analogy to <i>Dompfaff</i>, most likely influenced by the name of the internationally renowned Bavarian boys' choir <i>Regensburger Domspatzen</i></p>	<p>Pope</p>	<p>SM O A</p>	<p>most likely a variant of Hoop (cf. above), but probably also related to the bird's appearance, cf. <i>Dompfaff</i></p>
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²⁰⁴ *Pfaff(e)* representing a derogative variant of *Pfarrer* '(Catholic) priest'.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes (LINNAEUS 1758)



Kernbeißer

Hawfinch

A big finch with a massive powerful beak that enables the species to crack cherry stones and eat the kernels, the focus of most BAV names. Its English common name *hawfinch* has been linked to the species' liking for hawthorn kernels (cf. GREENHALGH: 15334) but can more generally be traced back to OE *haga* 'hedge, enclosure' (cf. SWAINSON: 60) and the bird's habitat.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Lessig (GENGLER: 298)	SM	a Slavic borrowing, cf. Czech <i>dlesk</i> , <i>dlask</i> or Polish <i>klesk</i> 'hawfinch'; cf. other finches, e.g. → <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> , → <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			
Dickschnabel	Ex A	'thick beak', cf. <i>Grosbeak</i>	Grosbeak	Ex A	
Kirschfink(e) Kirschvogel	En B A En B	'cherry finch/bird'	Cherry finch	En B A S	primarily referring to the stones of fruit; however, a metaphoric connotation to the immense strength of <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> cannot be excluded
Kirschbeißer	Ex B	'cherry biter'	Cherry cracker	Ex B	
Kronbeißer	Ex B	<i>Kron-</i> either a metathesis of <i>Kernbeißer</i> or referring to <i>Kron(a)witt</i> 'elderberry', cf. → <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Berry breaker Stone biter (GREENHALGH: 15343)	Ex B Ex B O	
Kernbeiß	CEx B	lit. 'kernel bite(r); bite kernel'			
Kernfresser Kirschkernbeißer	Ex B Ex B	'kernel eater' 'cherry stone biter'			

Bexenbeißer	Ex B	cf. <i>Pecks, Peksen</i> : a BAV word for the kernels of stone fruit (KOLLMER II: 56) or small cherries, related to Czech <i>pecka</i> 'kernel' (cf. BWB II: 47f)			
Kirschknäpper/-knipper/-knapper	Ex B	'cherry' + <i>knippen</i> 'to crack' (echoic)			
Kirschenknöller (GENGLER: 298)	Ex B	'cherry' + <i>knellen</i> 'to let burst' (cf. SCHMELLER I: 1350)			
Kirschenschneller Keschplaschnöller ("Ettlishofen 1934" in WÜST: 1361)	Ex B	'cherry' + <i>schnellen</i> here: 'to fling rapidly': <i>Keschpla-</i> seems to be a Swabian dim. + metathesis of * <i>Kirschbeeren</i> 'cherry berries'			
Grie(=Grün)beer-schneller	Ex B	lit. 'greenberry flinger' (<i>-schneller</i> , cf. above); <i>Grünbeere</i> is an (obs.) BAV homonym for gooseberry (cf. BWB II: 64)			
Kirschenschnapper	Ex B	'cherry snapper'			
Nussbeißer (HÖFER: 12)	Ex B	'nut biter'			
Knacker (DOMBROWSKI in TEUFELBAUER: 42)	SM B S	'cracker'			

<p><u>Moar Sepp</u></p>	<p>Ex O</p>	<p>a family-based name provided by ZEHETNER, referring to a real person called <i>Josef Maier</i> (dialectal realization: <i>Moar Sepp</i>) whose posture, sturdiness and facial expression was humorously compared to that of a Hawfinch</p>	<p>Coble bird (BROWNE: 25)</p> <p>Kate</p>	<p>En O B</p> <p>SM O</p>	<p><i>coble</i>: according to the OED connected to ME <i>cobylstone</i> 'cherry stone'; in BROWNE's original manuscript <i>coble</i> replaces a crossed-out form <i>cobble</i> (perhaps in a the sense of <i>Stone biter</i> (cf. above)?)</p> <p>a pet name, most likely based on <i>hawfinches</i> being kept as cagebirds</p>
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Passer domesticus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Haussperling

House Sparrow

Due to its synanthropic and fearless behaviour, *Passer domesticus* belongs to the most well-known birds in Europe. House sparrows can be found from the centre of cities to the farmland of the countryside. They feed and breed near to people, however, population numbers have been declining in recent years²⁰⁵. Often confused with the very similar *Passer montanus*.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<p>Spatz (13691639; 13450735; 13487447; 13600876; 13531538; 13491602; 13493797; 13506600; 13523183),</p> <p>Spatzerl (13461967),</p> <p>Spatzo (13668837, Alemannic plural),</p> <p>Spo(t)z (13460292; 13668725; 13670622; 13685238; 13495355; 13496249; 13497384; 13532262; 13551465; 13688789), Spootz (13515175),</p> <p>Spots (13498145),</p> <p>Schbotz (13691322),</p>	SMd	cf. OHG <i>sparo</i> + dim. suffix <i>-z</i> (cf. Heinz, Fritz, etc.) vs. *BAV <i>Sperling</i> ; double dim. in <i>Spatzerl</i> ; although <i>Spatz</i> represents a nationally known (Southern German) synonym for Standard German <i>Sperling</i> , it was classified as a BAV dialect term by a number of participants	<p>Sparrow</p> <p>Spuggie, Spuggy (13427287; 13829649; 13832119; 13829675; 13453270; 13441736, North East; 13437784; 13449887, Northumberland; 13440980; 13443643; 13583268, North East; 13439754; 13437115; 13439499; 13439269; 13443399; 13437802; 13819766; 13449229, Derbyshire; 13439302;</p>	SM SMd	<p>cf. OE <i>spearwa</i> 'flutterer, quiverer'; perhaps originally onomatopoeic (GREENHALGH: 14592)</p> <p>children's language or "fanciful alterations" (GREENHALGH: 14602) of <i>sparrow</i>; still quite commonly used, cf. <i>Spatz</i>; tagged by some participants as allegedly exclusively Northern English vocabulary, the term is also found in southern regions</p>

²⁰⁵ cf. <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/house-sparrow>. 18 December 2017

<p><u>Schbòds</u> (13451712), <u>Schbootz</u> (13699397), <u>Schboodz</u> (13690622),</p> <p><u>Sperk</u> (13714520), <u>Spirk</u> (13498145; 13497241; 13498238, Northern Upper Palatinate; 13445957), <u>Spurk</u> (ex13493797, Rhön), <u>Spiegg</u></p>	<p>SM</p>	<p><i>Sperk/Spirk</i> representing specifically northern BAV/Upper Palatinate variants; <i>Spiegg</i> is Franconian (cf. Wüst: 1365)</p>	<p><u>13443791; 13468474;</u> <u>13440998, Yorkshire;</u> <u>13440462; 13845561;</u> <u>13574929; 13440236,</u> <u>Yorkshire; 13444664;</u> <u>13814639, Yorkshire;</u> <u>13449822; 13441813;</u> <u>13588179, Yorkshire;</u> <u>13578439, Geordie);</u> <u>Spurgie</u> (ex13831715, North; 13450970, Scot.); <u>Spaggy</u> (ex13444664)</p> <p><u>Spadger</u> (13811954, London; 13427287; 13592912; 13583199; 13800147; 13824485; 13503286, Cheshire; 13588473, East; 13453235; 13447345; 13630311; 13511298); <u>Spadge</u> (ex13493946; 13450485); <u>Spadgie</u> (ex13452087, Bristol); <u>Spadgling</u> (ex13450485) <u>Spud</u> (ex13829190; ex13805506), <u>Spug</u> (13427081; 13444664; 13437773; 13443447; 13439453), <u>Sprig</u>, <u>Sprug, Sprong, Sprog</u> (ex13827277),</p>	<p>SM(d)</p>	
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			<p>Spyug (13820111, Scot.), Speug (13820952, Scot.: 13450970, Scot.) Spyunk (Glasgow, from pilot study)</p> <p>Jack Sparrow (ex13437842, born 1980)</p>	End A O	<p>Scot. realizations have been included here, illustrating the range of regional phonetic variants, cf. BAV on the left; additionally, lexemes considered specifically Scottish by some participants have been listed as Northern English vocabulary, cf. e.g. <i>Spurgie</i> above)</p> <p>a unique occurrence; <i>Jack</i> either in reference to the bird's small size (consciously or unconsciously following a traditional formation pattern) or influenced by modern pop culture (<i>Captain Jack Sparrow</i> from <i>Pirates of the Caribbean</i> films)</p>
<p>Tscheang Tschech (HÖFER:12)</p>	SM S SM S O	<p><i>Tschech</i> lit. 'Czech'; here probably used as a derogative and racist term, cf. <i>Diab</i> 'thief' below</p>	<p>Row-dow, Roo-doo</p> <p>Philip, Phip</p> <p>Hoosie (GREENOAK: 321, Northumberland)</p>	SM S SM S O SMd S	<p>most likely related to <i>hoose</i> 'to cough or wheeze'²⁰⁶ (OED)</p>
			<p>Brown sparrow (WESTELL: 97)</p>	En A	
<p>Hausspatz/-sperk</p>	En(d) B	<p>cf. <i>House sparrow</i></p>	<p>Thatch/thack sparrow</p>	En B	<p><i>Thatch</i>, cf. <i>Gorse thatcher</i> → <i>Linaria cannabina</i>; also <i>thack</i> 'roof', referring to the bird's nesting places, cf. <i>Easing sparrow</i></p>

²⁰⁶ <https://www.xeno-canto.org/44727>. 4 March 2018. A connection to a modern (chiefly American English) use of *hoosie* (according to www.urbandictionary.com "a hybrid of *hoochie* and *floosie*" describing a promiscuous woman) can be excluded.

Hausmatz	Exd B O	- <i>matz</i> , probably simply an alteration of <i>-spatz</i> ; also (<i>Hosen-</i>) <i>Matz</i> 'little boy' (originally a pet form of first name <i>Matthias</i>); probably also cognate to BAV <i>Matz</i> 'whore' (sparrows are known for excessive sexual activity; cf. also Standard German obs. <i>Metze</i>); BAV <i>Matz</i> also 'clever woman'; the term can be used as derogative term or used for expressing respect, depending on verbal emphasis and expression	Easing sparrow	En B	<i>easing</i> : a contraction of <i>eavesing</i> 'the eaves of a house or stack' (OED), cf. <i>Easing swallow</i> → <i>Delichon urbicum</i> ; cf. House sparrow, in reference to the species' preferred nesting place and its generally synanthropic behaviour
Hausfink	En B A	'house finch', probably from the species' beak faintly reminiscent of those of finches			
Dorfsperling (GENGLER: 302)	End H	probably a "book name", cf. *BAV <i>Sperling</i>			
Roßbollenkönig	Ex O B	lit. 'horse dropping king', a humorous reference to the bird's size (for <i>king</i> , cf. e.g. → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>) and feeding habits	Craff (SWAINSON: 60, Cumberland)	SM O S	of unknown origin; probably onomatopoeic
Diab (=Dieb) (HÖFER: 12)	SM O B	'thief', most likely referring to the bird's "reckless" behaviour of "stealing" food from (café) tables, cf. also <i>Tschech</i> above	Cuddy	SMd O A	<i>Cuddy</i> perhaps in reference to the bird's rather short tail, cf. <i>Cutty</i> → <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
			Dicky Hedge Poke (ex13824485 , South East; ex13841069 ²⁰⁷)	Exd O H A	<i>poke</i> = bag; here most likely in reference to the bird's rotund shape

²⁰⁷ The results of parts. 13824485 and 13841069 are remarkably similar and may have been answered by the same person.

Sturnus vulgaris (LINNAEUS 1758)



Star

Starling

Starlings are noisy birds that usually appear in flocks. Slightly smaller than a blackbird, *Sturnus vulgaris* appears black from a distance but shows a speckled glossy plumage with a purplish and green shine at closer inspection. Starlings are excellent at mimicking sounds including the human voice, and were thus sometimes kept as cagebirds. The etymology of *Star(ling)* is strong and consistent (Germanic **starōn*; OE *stær*; OHG *staro*; ME *staar(e)*; MHG *star*); its origin or motivation, however, remains unknown.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
<p>Stahr, Staer, Stärl, Stá'l, Starl (13493441; 13498683; 13507023), Starn, Sturn, Stor(re)n, Stärle, Stärla, Stärling, Storl (13487447; 13492981), Stoa(r)l (13460292; 13462219) Stirl (ex13493441)</p>	SM(d)		<p>Starling, Stare, Starnel, Starnil, Staynil, Stadger (ex13503286, Cheshire); Statchie (ex13845561); Stuckie (ex13805506, Scot.?)</p>	SM(d)	

			Squea-her (HETT: 100)	SM S	apparently not a clause construction but HETT's attempt at transcribing a particular phonetic rendition of <i>squealer</i>
Perlestar, Perlstar Silberstar Kohlstar Sprinn(e), Sprehe Sprä(h)e, Spree	En A O En A O En A O SM A O	'pearl/silver starling', in reference to the bird's shiny speckles it shows in the fall 'coal starling', referring to the species' darker summer plumage obs. terms related to MHG <i>spræjen</i> , <i>spræwen</i> 'to spray' and the bird's speckled plumage appearing to have been sprayed with a light-coloured substance. The nasalized form <i>Sprinne</i> seems to be based on the synonymous MHG <i>sprengen</i> (cf. SUOLAHTI: 167; SCHMELLER II: 702)	Solitary thrush Dusky thrush (HETT: 50) Star thrush Speckled stare Black felt (WESTELL: 98)	En A O En A En A En A Ex A O	"Young starlings used to be so called, from their greyish-brown plumage" (SWAINSON: 73). Young starlings, however, do not live solitarily and the denomination remains mysterious. The term <i>Solitary thrush</i> was used e.g. by LATHAM (I: 53), MONTAGU (56ff), although not in reference to <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Kirschenvogel	En B	'cherry bird', from its habit of feeding on cherries; flocks of starlings can do great damage to fruit crops and the consequent shooting of starlings was and is not an uncommon practice	Shepster (13439650), Shep (ex13442020, Yorkshire), Chepster , Sheppie (ex13578414; ex13443816, Warrington), Sweppie (ex13583268, North East; typographical error or alteration?) Shepstarling/-stare Sheeprack	SM(d) B En(d) B Ex B O	referring to the starling's habit of perching on the backs of sheep in order to feed on ticks and insects; a connotation missing in BAV names, probably because sheep were/are more commonly kept on the British Isles; a <i>sheeprack</i> usually refers to a rack from which sheep feed; here humorously transferred to the starling using sheep as its feeding rack

Starmatz (BEYER: 381)	End O	<i>cf. Hausmatz</i> → <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Jacob Gyp, Jippy, Shippey	SM O SM(d) O	<p>a proper name frequently given to talking pet birds (<i>cf.</i> introduction above), most likely because the sequence of phonemes is easy to imitate for the animals</p> <p>a clipping of <i>Gypsy</i>, in reference to the bird's multicoloured plumage reminiscent of Gypsy dresses, and probably its migratory lifestyle; maybe also an alteration of <i>Chep(ster)/Shep(ster)</i>, <i>cf.</i> <i>Sheppie</i></p>
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Garrulus glandarius (LINNAEUS 1758)



Eichelhäher

Jay

The most colourful woodland bird of the crow family with an eponymous harsh, raspy, screeching call²⁰⁸. Jays feed mainly on acorns and nuts. Their bright blue wing feathers serve as ornaments in traditional Bavarian costume hats, and stuffed Jays are still used as home decorations in many BAV conservative inns and households. Scarcity of English non-standard terms is comparable to their distribution regarding e.g. birds of prey (cf. 5.2.2.4 or → *Buteo buteo*).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Häher, Heher, Häger, Keer, Hahr (13498145)	SM S		Jay pie(t)	Ex S A	cf. <i>magpie</i> ; also <i>Halbhatze</i> , <i>Gagerhatz(e)</i> , <i>Hätze</i>
Gratsch(e) (ex13494485; 13671421)	SM S		Jenny jay	End S O	
Jek, Jäck	SM S				
Tschoi (HÖFER: 11, Upper Styria)	SM S	[tʃɔɪ], high phonetic congruency with <i>Jay</i> [dʒeɪ]			
Schnärer, Schnarrer (13464645)	SM S	<i>schnarren</i> 'to jar, rasp', cf. → <i>Crex crex</i> and → <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			

²⁰⁸ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/25647>. 19 December 2017

Gäckerer, Gäckser	SM S				
Gagerhatz(e), Gageratz (ex13503573), Gagerax (ex13736372), Gägerhätz (ex13451465), Hätz(e), Hetz (ex13671374), Hatzl (13497664) Schreddarex (=-hex) (ex13492731, Monheim)	Ex S SM(d) S Ex S O	names usually associated with → <i>Pica pica</i> , the alarm calls of both species sounding approximately the same			
Halbhatze (BEYER: 390) Blauflügel (JÄCKEL 1853:395) Roter Heher Spiegelhäher (DOMBROWSKI in TEUFELBAUER: 42)	Ex A Ex A En A S En A S O	'half magpie', cf. <i>Halbente</i> → <i>Anas querquedula</i> 'blue wing', cf. introduction above 'red jay' 'mirror jay'; <i>mirror</i> referring to the white spots on the bird's wings, esp. visible in flight, cf. also <i>Spiegelmeise</i> → <i>Parus major</i>	Gay pie Bluewing (SWANN: 28, Yorkshire) Blue(-winged) jay	Ex A O Ex A En A S	variant of <i>Jay pie</i> but also in reference to the bird's variegated "gay" colouring compared to other crow species cf. <i>Blauflügel</i>
Eichelrabe Eichelkrähe Eichenjackel (BEYER: 390)	En B A En B A Exd B S O	'acorn raven/crow'; although Jays are not raven black, their zoological family membership was identified correctly by layman ornithologists lit. 'little acorn Jacob'; <i>Jakob</i> probably related to <i>Jek/Jäck</i> , i.e. the bird's voice	Oak Jackdaw (HETT: 79)	En B A O	<i>Jackdaw</i> cf. → <i>Corvus monedula</i>

<p>Nußhäger Nusè-a, Nusshäher (1351712; 13531538) Nußjäck (13491602)</p>	<p>En B S</p>	<p>'nut jay'</p>			
<p>Nußjackl (BEYER: 391)</p>	<p>Ex B S</p>	<p>'nut' + echoic rendition of the bird's call</p>			
<p>Nußjackl (BEYER: 391)</p> <p>Nussgack(e)l/- gag(g)(e)l (13452511; 13691393; 13693819; 13460292; 13461471; 13461772; 13487447; 13688932; 13497291; 13498683; 13501887; 13503078; 13504425; 13504125; 13503560; 13506968; 13497588)</p> <p>Nußgrackel, Nußgackerer, Nussgratscher (13548924; 13499093; 13527557)</p> <p>Nusskratscher (13778715; 13553240)</p> <p>Nusskrankl (ex13673276)</p>	<p>Ex(d) B S O</p>	<p>lit. 'little nut Jacob', cf. <i>Eichenjackel</i></p> <p>'nut' + echoic renditions of the bird's call; still commonly used BAV names, especiall in Northern Bavarian and Franconian dialects; additionally to its echoic value, <i>-gackl</i> represents an alteration of <i>-jackl</i> (dim. of Jacob), cf. <i>Eichenjackel</i></p>			
<p>Nußhacker, Nusshackl (13490941);</p>	<p>Ex(d) B</p>	<p>'(little) nut hacker'</p>			

<p>Nussknacker (ex13504859), Nussknackl (ex13501859; ex13492981) Nusser(er) (13467650; 13699397; 13500349, Bayreuth; 13496249; 13508297)</p> <p>Haselhäher ("1935" in WÜST: 1389)</p> <p>Bongratsch(er), Bonhex (ex13464645)</p> <p>Waldgärtner (ex13739670)</p>	<p>Ex(d) B</p> <p>SM B</p> <p>En B S</p> <p>Ex B S Ex B S O</p> <p>Ex B H O</p>	<p>'nut cracker'</p> <p>lit. 'nutter'</p> <p>'hazel (nut) jay'</p> <p><i>Bon-</i> here probably <i>Bohnen</i> 'beans'; however, since Jays are not particularly known for eating beans, the term remains obscure; possibly an extended connotation including tree fruits such as acorns and beechnuts (Lat. <i>faba</i> 'bean' and <i>fagus</i> 'beech', cf. SCHMELLER I: 242)</p> <p>'forest gardener', referring to the bird's habit of spreading ("planting") seeds, e.g. acorns</p>			
<p>Waldhäher/-heher Holzhäher/-heher</p> <p>Holzschreier</p>	<p>En H S En H S</p> <p>Ex H S</p>	<p>'wood jay'</p> <p>'wood screamer'</p>			

Usejcha (Teublitz 1985 in WÜST: 1389)	SM B O	most likely a variant of * <i>Anseicher</i> preposition <i>an-</i> + < <i>seichen</i> BAV 'to urinate'; referring to the Jay's alleged habit of "bathing" in anthills in order to clean its plumage with formic acid = "ant urine"			
Markolf	SM O	a term dating back to ALBERTUS MAGNUS and a medieval saga involving the jester <i>Markolf</i> , a figure famous for his imitation skills; Jays are also known for imitating or "mocking" the voices of other birds			
Regenhansel (BEYER: 392)	Exd O	'rain' + dim. of proper name <i>Hans</i> ; referring to the jay allegedly being able to prognosticate rain			
Jägerschreck (BEYER: 393)	Ex O	'hunter's scare', referring to the Jay's warning calls scaring deer and fowl away			

Pica pica (LINNAEUS 1758)



Elster

Magpie

cf. results question 6

The magpie's noisy chattering call²⁰⁹ and its sometimes aggressive behaviour (mostly towards smaller songbirds) have caused it to be a bird of ill reputation: "Magpies were always considered bad birds, and we crossed our fingers when we saw them" (part. 13830878, born 1943, Northumberland). Additionally, magpies are attracted by all kinds of shiny objects and have been known to "steal" jewelry or cutlery. *Pica pica* is a common and easily recognizable member of the crow family due to its size and distinct colouring.

Like many members of the crow family, magpies show a high degree of intelligence and are excellent mimics²¹⁰. Consequently, young Magpies were sometimes taken from their nests, raised by hand and kept as pets.

The bird's English common name magpie ("pied Margaret") represents a rare occurrence in avifaunal onomastics of a French loan word almost completely replacing the OE/Germanic lexeme, cf. French *Margot la pie* (still mirrored in the variants *Magatapie/Maggoty-pie* = **Margot the pie*); *Margot/Mag/Margaret* referring to a talkative woman or "chatterbox". While *Hagister* had long lost its meaning (based on an onomatopoeic root, cf. below), *magpie* most likely prevailed due to its humorous and spot-on description of the species.

²⁰⁹ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/42388>. 20 December 2017

²¹⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N5YbWHrnjrg>. 21 December 2017

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
A(g)laster (HEPPE 1754: 274) Alster, Elster(er), Heister, Oista, Golsta (ex13673223 , Styria)	SM S	an example fort he conservative nature of dialects: OHG <i>aga(l)stra</i> , <i>agaza</i> ; OE <i>agu</i> + \emptyset -suffix (cf. WHITMAN: 4); MHG <i>egelster</i> ; Standard German <i>Elster</i> ; cf. <i>Hagister, Haggess, Haggiss</i> ; of onomatopoeic origin * <i>akhú</i> (cf. GREENHALGH: 14102)	Hagister (SWAINSON: 76, Kent) Haggess, Haggiss	SM S	cf. <i>Aglaster</i> ; cf. also Old French <i>Agasse, Agache</i> ; rare relics of the OE/Germanic lexeme denoting → <i>Pica pica</i> , cf. introduction above
Hatz(e)l, Hatz(en), Atz(e)l, Hätz(el), Hetz(el), Hetschn, Hotze	SM S	variants based on OHG <i>agaza</i> ; echoic of the bird's calls; cf. results question 6; cf. also <i>Herz(e)l</i> below	Chatterpie Chattermag Chatternag	Ex S A Ex S O Ex S O	- <i>nag</i> 'a person who habitually nags or finds fault' (OED); an alteration of - <i>mag</i> ; additionally referring to the bird's "nagging" voice
Hatzvogel Hatzengager	En S Ex S				
Hätzenkatel/-kätel, Hedzakeddl (ex13513684 , "Hummelgau"), Alstergadl/-katl	Exd S O	- <i>katel/-kätel</i> : BAV dim. of <i>Katharina</i> ; cf. BAV <i>Ratschkathl</i> 'chatterbox'			
Schetterhätz(e), Schreddarex (ex13492731 , Monheim)	Ex S	BAV onomat. <i>schettern</i> 'to laugh loudly, to tease, to chatter, to scream like a magpie' (cf. SCHMELLER II: 483); cf. <i>Chatterpie/-mag/-nag</i>			
Schetterhex, Schedderhex, Schaderhax	Ex S O	<i>Schetter-</i> + 'witch' = 'laughing/screaming witch', emphasizing the bird's bad reputation; for <i>Schetterhex</i> , cf. results question 7;			

Starahatz (ex13499170)	Ex S O	<i>Stara-</i> most likely a version/assimilation of <i>Schatter-/Schader-</i> but perhaps also in reference to <i>Pica pica's</i> capability of killing starlings			
Schäkerhex	Ex S O	<i>Schäker-</i> variant of <i>Schetter-</i> ; but also <i>schäkern</i> 'to tease'			
Scheggern (ex13531538), Gscheggern (ex13503623), Schechan (ex13509893), Schackerer (ex13582405)	SM S				
Gä(c)kerhätze(I)/-hetz, Gackerhätz(e), Käckerätz(e) Gegeretsch, Kägersch, Kägesche, Gägaschta, Kekersch Gaagerax, Gagaratz	Ex/SM (d) S	numerous variants and contractions of onomatopoeic compounds, cf. results question 6			
Gäckerherz	Ex S O	<i>-herz</i> 'heart', <i>-hans</i> (first name) and <i>-hex</i> 'witch' (cf. results question 6) , originally variants of <i>-hätz(e)</i> , cf. above			
Gagerhans	Ex S O				
Geckerhex	Ex S O				
Tscha ("Bopfingen 1974" in WÜST: 1394)	SM S				
Radl (DOMBROWSKI in TEUFELBAUER: 42)	SMd S				

Hätzelschecke (BEYER: 399)	Ex S A	- <i>schecke</i> 'a pied animal'	Magpie, Magot pie, Maggy pie	Ex(d) A O	cf. introduction above; cf. results question 6
Schia(ch)hax	Ex A	BAV <i>schia(ch)</i> , here 'bent, crooked' + BAV <i>-hax</i> 'leg'; GREENHALGH mentions the 14 th -century last name <i>Pyshank</i> and argues that it was a name for someone "who regularly wore pied trousers" (14127); however, the name may have referred to a person with a leg deformity	Piemag	Ex A O	
			Magatapie, Maggoty-pie	PEx A O	<i>maggot</i> probably also referring to the bird's omnivorous feeding habits, including "maggoty" carrion cf. results question 6
			Madge, Mag, Maggie, Maggot, Marget, Meggit	SM(d) O	
			Pied Margret	Ex A O	
Langstiel (JÄCKEL 1853: 395)	Ex A O	long handle, referring to the bird's long tail feathers, cf. also <i>Pfannenstiel</i> → <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Pie(t), Piannet, Pyot, Py, Pyat	SM(d) A	= pie(d) (bird); cf. results question 6
			Margaret's crow/pie (JACKSON: 56)	En/Ex A O	
			Mock-a-pie (JACKSON: 56)	PEx A S O	
			Nanpie	Ex A O	
			Long-tailed Mag/Nan	Ex A O	
			Peggy (ex13443782)	SMd O	passive recognition of term in question 7
			Maw pie	Ex B A O	maw 'the stomach of an animal; a gull' (OED), here most likely referring to the bird's "greedy" behaviour, magpies being omnivores

			Egg-lift (JACKSON: 56, Lincolnshire)	CEx B O	magpies are known to eat the eggs and fledgelings of other birds
Baumhestel (ROTING in GENGLER: 297)	Exd H S	'tree magpie'			
Gartenrabe	En H A B	'garden raven'			
Spitzbüßer (BEYER: 395)	Ex O	'rogue, scoundrel', most likely in reference to the bird's "stealing" habits, cf. introduction above	Cornish pheasant (SWAINSON: 76, Cornwall)	En O	most likely a humorous reference to the bird sometimes being eaten when other wildfowl was scarce
Totenvogel	En O	'death bird', related to frequent superstitions about a magpie sitting on the roof of a house allegedly announcing a death in the family (c.f. e.g. GENGLER: 297); cf. results questions 6 and 7	Devil bird (ex13439751; ex13439336; ex13439156; ex13439751)	En O	cf. introduction above; "My grandparents used Devil Bird for Magpie (and would greet it to avoid ill luck - "Good morning, Mr. Magpie")" (part. 13439156, born 1961)
Frau Kathl, Frau Lisl (HÖFER: 11)	Exd O	'Mrs. Kathl/Lisl', cf. <i>Hätzenkatel</i>	The Major (ex13439751), Sergeant Major (ex13805236)	SM O	humorous terms most likely based on the bird's relatively high "rank" among other birds and its aggressiveness; cf. BAV <i>Haubitze</i>
Straga, Stragn (HÖFER: 11)	SM O	of Slavic origin, cf. <i>straga, stroka</i> 'witch'	Mr Pie (ex13832119)	Ex O A	
Herz(e) (ex13459785, Franconia; ex13677164)	SMd O	'little heart, sweetheart', an ironic and/or folk etymological alteration of <i>Hatzl/Hetzl</i> ; cf. also <i>Gäckerherz</i>			
Diebsvögerl (ex 13576843, Carinthia), diebische Elster	En(d) O	'little thief bird; thievish magpie', cf. introduction above			
Goldvogel (ex13461027, Münchberg)	En O	'gold bird', cf. <i>Diebsvögerl</i>			

<p><u>Nagelhex</u> (13493262, Swabia)</p>	<p>Ex O</p>	<p>lit. 'nail witch', probably another reference to the bird's habit of "stealing" small metallic objects; most likely not sound-related or referring to <i>nageln</i> slang 'to copulate'</p>			
<p><u>Haubitze</u> (ex13692337)</p>	<p>SM O</p>	<p>'howitzer', perhaps referring to the bird's aggressiveness</p>			

Corvus monedula (LINNAEUS 1758)



Dohle

Jackdaw

A small black crow with pale eyes and a distinctive gray shimmer at the back of the head. *Dohle* and *(cad-)daw* are of onomatopoeic origin²¹¹ and have changed only slightly over time, cf. OHG *tāha/tole/tul*, MHG *tāhe/talle*. Although English *(cad-)daw* cannot be traced further back than the 15th century, its form points to an unrecorded OE **dawe*, in ablaut relation to OHG (cf. OED). The bird's alleged "thievish" nature (cf. also → *Pica pica*) has become proverbial in BAV, cf. BAV *dache(l)n* 'to steal (a small item)'. The synanthropic species often nests in high buildings (cf. *Turmdohle* 'tower daw') and chimneys.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Do(h)le, Dolle, Doln, Dul(l)e, Duhle, Dula <i>(ex13452511)</i> , Duhln, Tul, Dal(l)e, Dal, Dah(e), Tahe, Dache, Dachl, Dacherl <i>(13500568)</i> , Dagl <i>(13526810)</i> , Dähla, Dähle, Dähli, Dehli, Dälche, Deilche, Dählein, Dallig, Than,	SM(d) S	cf. results question 7	(Jack) (Daw) Caddaw, Cadder, Carder, Cawdaw, Caddy Caw	SM S O SM(d) S SM S	cf. introduction above; Jack here most likely onomatopoeic and indicating small size (compared to other crow species)

²¹¹ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/42332>. 27 December 2017

Dagerl (13515175; 13495640), Tagerl , Dagerla, Dagerle , Dogerl (13507023), Docherl (13500568), Doacherl (13497588) Gotz, Ga(t)z	SM S				
Kopp	SM S				
Schreikrack (BEYER: 403)	Ex S	<i>schreien</i> 'to scream' + onomatopoeic <i>krack</i> , cf. → <i>Corvus corone</i>			
Dohlen-Rabe (REUSS: 162), Dangrappen (GENGLER: 296, Hahnenkamm)	En A S	'daw raven'			
Schneedalle , Schnee-Gäcker (GENGLER: 296)	En B S Ex B S	'snow daw/ <i>gäcker</i> '; the resident black → <i>Corvus monedula</i> is especially visible against a snowy background			
T(h)urmvögele Turmdohle (13504029) Turmkrähe Turmkrack (BEYER: 403) Thurmraabe	End H En H S En H S A Ex H S En H S A	'little tower bird', tower daw/crow/raven', cf. introduction above; - <i>krack</i> cf. → <i>Corvus corone</i>			
Steinkroa (BEYER: 404)	En H S	'stone crow'; <i>Corvus monedula</i> can often be observed in stony (alpine) mountain ranges			
Totenvogel (13668714)	En O	'bird of the death; death bird', cf. owls and other crow species and results question 7			

Corvus frugilegus (LINNAEUS 1758)



Saatkrähe

Rook

Rooks are sociable birds usually appearing in flocks, often together with → *Corvus monedula*. *Rook* and (now, seemingly obs.) BAV *Rouch* (and variants) are based on a common Germanic onomatopoeic²¹² Indo-European base, cf. e.g. ancient Greek κρώζειν 'to croak', OHG *hrouh*; OE *hroc*. "The rook is well known to be one of the craftiest and most intelligent of birds (...); hence a 'rook' became a term for a wily cheat or sharper, and a rookery denoted at once their place of resort and its crowded²¹³ character" (SWAINSON: 87).

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Rouch, Ruchen, Ruch, Ruck, Rook, Rauch, (K)rack, (K)rapp Rücke (BEYER: 407) Rügen (GENGLER: 296) Rüg, Rieg	SM S	(<i>K</i>) <i>rapp</i> illustrating the linguistic development of the (Germanic) onomatopoeic root towards Standard German <i>Rabe</i> 'raven'	Rook Cra(w), Crow	SM S SM S	cf. introduction above cf. <i>Krähe</i>
Krähe, Kroa(h), Kroak, Kroha, Groua(n), Grou, Krou, Kroua,	SM S	no distinction from other crow species (cf. WÜST: 1409); cf. → <i>Corvus corone</i>			

²¹² <http://www.xeno-canto.org/27146>. 28 December 2017

²¹³ 'gathered, pressed, or clustered closely together' (OED); etymologically not related to the bird *crow*.

<p>Kraoua, Krah(n), Gra, Grocha, Kracha <u>(13460292; 13461471; 13487447; 13600876; 13670622; 13691322; 13691639; 13693570; 13446846; 13451712; 13452511; 13699397; 13713559; 13725808; 13532262; 13498145; 13501859; 13507023; 13527557; 13531538)</u></p>					
<p>Blaukrähe</p> <p>Nacktschnabel</p>	<p>En A S</p> <p>Ex A</p>	<p>'blue crow', referring to the blue shimmer of the bird's plumage in certain light</p> <p>'naked beak', in reference to the bird's bare and grayish-white face area, distinguishing it from other crow species, cf. <i>Barefaced Crow</i></p>	<p>Barefaced Crow</p> <p>White-Faced Crow</p>	<p>En A S</p> <p>En A S</p>	<p>cf. <i>Nacktschnabel</i></p>
<p>Wurmkrähe/-kroah</p> <p>Saatkrack/-rab(e)/-krähe</p>	<p>En B S</p> <p>Ex/En B S</p>	<p>'worm crow'; <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> is omnivorous, often feeding on carrion, maggots and worms; flocks of rooks are also known as vermin able to cause great damage among freshly sown grain (cf. the eponymous scarecrow), cf. <i>Saatkrack/-rab(e)/-krähe</i> 'seed crow/raven'</p>			

Grindschnabel Dre(c)kvogel	Ex B En B	<i>Grind-</i> , a BAV term for a particularly nasty and malodorous form of dirt + - <i>schnabel</i> 'beak'; rooks frequently feed on carrion and other detestable foods, dirtying their beaks in the process; cf. also <i>Dreckvogel</i> 'dirt bird'			
Feldkrähe	En H S	'field crow', cf. <i>Saatkrähe</i>			
Waldkrähe, Bergkrack (WÜST: 1409, Bamberg)	En H S Ex H S	'wood/mountain/moor crow', rather inappropriate descriptions of the species' habitat as rooks usually prefer open spaces, e.g. fields			
Moosrabe (1927, WÜST: 1409)	En H S				
Syburger (GENGLER: 296, "[i]n der Gegend von Weißenburg")	SM O	a local name of unknown origin, probably referring to a former rookery on the grounds of castle Syburg in Franconia; most likely also mocking local aristocracy, cf. rookery, introduction above	Stag bird (HETT: 100)	En O	according to HETT a rook "one year old, said not to breed until following season" (100); "[w]hen applied to poultry stag-bird is the usual term for a male kept for breeding purposes" (ELWORTHY: 703); most likely a humorous allusion to young bird soon to be producing more specimens of the unwanted seed-eating species (cf. <i>Saatkrähe</i>)
Totenvogel (ex13460292 ; ex13676146)	En O	cf. → <i>Corvus corone</i>			

Corvus corone (LINNAEUS 1758)



Aaskrähe, Rabenkrähe

Carrion crow

Corvus corone is a completely black, omnivorous crow, often not distinguished from → *Corvus frugilegus*, except for its distinct calls²¹⁴. Carrion crows are less sociable than rooks and often appear solitary or in pairs, only occasionally forming flocks and not breeding in colonies.

vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Kroack, Krah, Krache, Krahon, Kraohn <u>Krähe, Kroa(h), Kroak, Kroha, Groua(n), Grou, Krou, Kroua, Kraoua, Krah(n), Gra, Grocha, Kracha</u> (13460292; 13461471; 13487447; 13600876; 13670622; 13691322; 13691639; 13693570; 13446846; 13451712; 13452511; 13699397; 13713559; 13725808; 13532262;	SM S	The strong etymological interference of Standard German <i>Krähe</i> 'crow' and <i>Rabe</i> 'raven' becomes obvious in the phonetic continuum illustrated in the list on the right (cf. also → <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>); BAV vernacular does not use <i>Krähe</i> and <i>Rabe</i> to distinguish between species (cf. also <i>Krähenrabe</i>) and the lexemes' distribution rather seems to be dependent on isoglosses (cf. map <i>Rabe/Krähe</i> in RENN & KÖNIG: 194); awareness of a wide range of phonetic variation re the lexeme <i>Krähe</i> becomes obvious in participants' numerous attempts at transcription	Crow, Craw, Cra (13459070) Crake Corbie, Corby (13820952; 13578439, Geordie; 13459070) Corbie crow (13466634) Cad crow	SM S SM S SMd S End S En S	cf. Old French <i>corb(in/-el)</i> 'crow'; Lat. <i>corvus</i> cf. <i>caddaw</i> → <i>Corvus monedula</i>

²¹⁴ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/28238>. 29 December 2017

<p><u>13498145; 13501859;</u> <u>13507023; 13527557;</u> <u>13531538; 13464169;</u> <u>13553240; 13461027)</u></p> <p>Kra(c)k, Gragg, Kracke <u>(13495355)</u></p> <p>Krapp(e) (m/f) <u>(13496734), Grab,</u> Grabb (13503573), Krab(b) (13494488; 13496734; 13461027)</p> <p>Rab(e), Rapper, Rapp(e) (13523183; 13531538), Ro (1351712), Robm (sg.) (13515175), Rappo (13668837, Alemannic pl.), Rabb (13503228)</p> <p>Gager</p> <p>Koppe (Reit im Winkl 1949 in Wüst: 1417)</p>	<p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p> <p>SM S</p>	<p><i>Robm</i> (sg.), cf. <i>Daum, Schwolm</i> → <i>Hirundo rustica</i></p> <p>a unique and most likely locally highly limited onomatopoeic rendition of the bird's call, probably related to BAV koppen 'to belch'</p>	<p>Bran</p> <p>Dob, Doupe, Dawp</p>	<p>SM S O</p> <p>SM S B</p>	<p>here most likely purely onomatopoeical; Carrion crows usually do not feed on seeds or bran</p> <p>most likely of onomatopoeic origin; probably also variants of <i>dab</i> 'a blow from a bird's beak' (OED); <i>doup</i> 'a rounded cavity of hollow bottom' (OED) does seem in no way applicable</p>
<p>Schwarzkrähe</p>	<p>En A</p>	<p>'black crow'</p>	<p>Black neb(=bill/beak) Black-nebbed crow</p>	<p>Ex A En A</p>	<p>"From its black bill, as differing from that of the rook, which is covered at the base with a white membrane" (SWAINSON: 83)</p>

Krähenrabe, Rabenkrähe	En A	'crow raven', 'raven crow'; lacking distinction between ravens and crows, cf. above	Black crow	Ex A	
Mistvogel	En B	'muck/dung bird', cf. <i>Midden crow</i>	Car(e)ner crow Flesh crow Gor(e)/Ger crow Ket crow Midden crow Mussell crow Bunting crow (WESTELL: 30)	En B En B En B En B S En B En B	cf. Carrion crow cf. OE <i>gor</i> 'filth, carrion' northern <i>ket</i> 'carrion' (cf. SWAINSON: 82) northern midden 'dung heap' <i>Corvus corone</i> is omnivorous and likely to feed on mussels in coastal areas most likely in reference to <i>Corvus corone</i> 's occasional habit of feeding on young or small birds (buntings)
Bergrabe ("Metten 1927" in WÜST: 1417)	En H	'mountain raven', <i>mountain</i> here most likely referring to the Bavarian Forest	Land daw (SWAINSON: 83) Wood crow (WESTELL: 30)	En H A En H	

<p>Kron(=krähen)feitl</p> <p>CSU-Fasan (ex13494586)</p> <p>Totenvogel (passive, ex: 13580614;13582453; 13489966; 13582190; 13594588; 13489935; 13489749; 13450735; 13583267; 13461644; 13455122; 13455632; 13464169; 13668714; 13687248; 13671468; 13671555; 13671594; 13672091; 13672690; 13683905; 13687086; 13684329; 13689854; 13777600; 13699081; 13702003; 13714978)</p>	<p>End O S</p> <p>En O</p> <p>En O</p>	<p>'crow' + dim. of first name <i>Veit</i>; chiefly Austrian</p> <p>lit. 'CSU-pheasant'; CSU is Bavaria's most popular conservative political party; its signature colour is black</p> <p>'death bird; bird of the dead', cf. also → <i>Corvus corax</i> (<i>Dem Teufel seine Großmutter; Totenvogel</i>); passive identification of the term <i>Totenvogel</i> in question #7 resulted in 14% of participants associating the term with various raven species (expected answer based on sources: an owl species); a tendency implying a changing connotation of the term <i>Totenvogel</i>, previously unrecorded for raven species (except → <i>Pica pica</i>) in pre-21st century BAV sources, cf. e.g. SUOLAHTI; "modern" usage of <i>Totenvogel</i> linking the term to crows and ravens (in connection with a possible confusion with → <i>Strix aluco</i> (<i>Komm-mit-Vogel</i>) first appears in RENN & KÖNIG (195)</p>	<p>Hoddy crow (HETT: 64)</p> <p>Hoodie/Hoody crow/bran</p> <p>Devil bird (ex13439275)</p>	<p>En O</p> <p>End O (S)</p> <p>En O</p>	<p><i>hoddy</i>: dial. 'in good condition (...); healthy; in good spirits, pleasant, cheerful'; probably referring to the bird's physical appearance and noisiness interpreted as cheerfulness; maybe also an alteration of <i>hoodie crow</i>, → <i>Corvus cornix</i> actually representing merely a colour variant of <i>Corvus corone</i>, cf. → <i>Corvus cornix</i>, introduction</p> <p>passive recognition of term in question 7; cf. <i>Dem Teufel seine Großmutter</i> → <i>Corvus corax</i></p>
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Corvus cornix (LINNAEUS 1758)



Nebelkrähe			Hooded crow		
<p>A winter guest closely related²¹⁵ to → <i>Corvus corone</i>, although more likely to appear in flocks and visually easily distinguishable by their mixed black and gray plumage, the latter phenomenon mirrored in the bird's German common name: grey = "fog-coloured", cf. <i>Nebelkrähe</i> 'fog crow'. Its English common name originates in the species' black head plumage or "hood". Like → <i>Corvus corone</i>, hooded crows feed mostly on carrion. The voices of <i>Corvus cornix</i> and <i>corone</i> are very similar.</p>					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
			Cawdy mawdy (SWAINSON: 86)	SMd S	
			Corbie	SMd S	cf. → <i>Corvus corone</i>
Nebelkroah/-kra/-grähe/-krahe	En A S O	'fog crow/ <i>krack</i> /raven', cf. introduction above and → <i>Corvus corone/frugilegus</i>	Hoodie (13575116; 13584650), Hoddie	SMd A O	cf. → <i>Corvus corone</i> and introduction above
Nebelkrack	Ex A S O		Hoodie cra (13459070)	End A S O	
Nebelrabe/-rapp	En A S O		Dun crow	En A	

²¹⁵ From a zoological point of view, Hooded crows only represent a colour variant of → *Corvus corone*; however, due to the significant physical idiosyncrasies, they have always been interpreted as separate species in vernacular nomenclature.

<p>Graue Kräh(e) Grauer Rapp Grauckrack</p> <p>Weißer Rabe</p> <p>Kuhrap (WÜST: 1420, Ettlishofen) Schildkrähe</p>	<p>En A S En A S Ex A S</p> <p>En A</p> <p>En A S O En A O</p>	<p>'gray crow/raven/<i>krack</i>'</p> <p>'white raven'; depending on the individual specimen, the gray plumage parts may appear whitish in certain light</p> <p>'cow raven', a humorous reference to the bird's plumage pattern <i>Schild-</i> here referring to the bird's pied plumage (unusually colourful for a member of the crow family) and probably its black breast "shield"; for <i>Schild-</i> in bird names, cf. <i>Schildhahn</i> → <i>Lyrurus tetrrix</i> and <i>Shell apple</i> → <i>Emberiza citrinella</i></p>	<p>Grey(-backed) crow</p>	<p>En A</p>	
<p>Winterkrähe (WÜST: 1420, Affaltern)</p>	<p>En B</p>	<p>'winter crow', cf. introduction above</p>			

			Northern crow Royston crow/Dick Kentish crow Market Jew crow	En H En/Ex H O En H O En H O	according to SWAINSON "[l]ocal names applied from its favourite haunts" (85f); <i>Market Jew crow</i> "from its frequenting the neighbourhood of Marazion"(74) ²¹⁶ ; today, hooded crows appear as winter guests almost exclusively on the east coast of England – an incident of historical linguistics being of zoological interest regarding the changing migration habits of hooded crows
Österreicher (Wüst: 1420, Mindeltal)	SM O B	'Austrian'; a Swabian name referring to <i>Corvus cornix</i> being a winter guest erroneously thought of as a migrant from Austria, cf. <i>Danish/Norway/Northern crow, Harry Dutchman</i>	Norway crow Danish crow Harry Dutchman (SWAINSON: 86)	En O B En O B Ex O B	cf. <i>Österreicher</i> ; "It is supposed that those hooded crows which visit the English coasts in the winter have been driven thither from colder countries" (SWAINSON: 86)

²¹⁶ "Many people think that Marazion has a connection with the Jewish community that was settled here. In fact, its name is derived from the important fairs and markets that were held here – the earliest recorded was in 1070. Marazion had two significant markets: Marghas Byghan (Small Market) and Marghas Yow or Jew (Thursday Market). Time has blurred the pronunciations to Marazion – the main street in Penzance is called Market Jew Street" <http://www.marazion.info/welcome-to-marazion/our-history/>. 16 November 2017

Corvus corax (LINNAEUS 1758)



Kolkrabe			Raven		
Ravens are massive, completely black birds, the biggest members of the crow family. The species' unique soft croaking voice ²¹⁷ is mirrored in its German common name <i>Kolkrabe</i> as well as in many of its vernacular names.					
vernacular	class.	comments	vernacular	class.	comments
Kolkrabe Volkrabe ("1782" in GENGLER: 295)	En S En S O	lit. 'folk raven'; most likely a folk etymological ²¹⁸ alteration of <i>Kolkrabe</i>	Croupy Crow (SWAINSON: 88, Northern England)	End S O	referring to the bird's voice resembling a croupous cough; very likely originally a Scottish coinage: " <i>Croup</i> was the [disease's] popular name in the south-east of Scotland, and was introduced into medical use by Prof. Francis Home of Edinburgh in 1765" (OED)
Kolker	SM S				
Krapp(e), Grabb (13594588)	SM S				
Rapper, (Großer) Rab(e) / Rob, Ro (1351712)	SM S (En) SM (A) S			Corbie (Crow)	SM(En)d S
			Ralph	SM S O	

²¹⁷ <http://www.xeno-canto.org/57509>. 31 December 2017

²¹⁸ A misread manuscript seems unlikely since capital <K> and <V> hardly show any resemblance in 18th century German handwriting or typography.

(Kohl)krack(e)	Ex S A O	<i>Kohl-</i> 'coal', referring to the bird's plumage colour but most likely originally an alteration of the onomatopoeic <i>Kolk-</i>			
Kohlrabe	En A O				
Golkrabe	En S	'gold raven', <i>Gold-</i> here representing an alteration of the onomatopoeic <i>Kolk-/Golk-</i> , cf. <i>Golkrabe</i> ; the plumage of <i>Corvus corax</i> does not show any signs of a golden shimmer, and superstitions linking the species to gold or treasure seem to be non-existent			
Goldrabe	En O				
			Blackie (ex13439751)	SMd A	
Aas-/Aaßrabe	En B	'carrion raven'			
Bergrabe	En H	'mountain raven'			
Jochrabe, <u>Jochrapp</u> (13494485)	En H S	BAV <i>Joch</i> here 'mountain pass' + 'raven'			
dem Teufel seine Großmutter	PEx O	'the devil's grandmother'; a semi-humorous reference to the common negative connotations of raven birds: -black colour connected to grief, death (→ <i>Totenvogel</i> , → <i>Corvus corone</i>), satan - feeding habits; preference for carrion including human corpses (battlefields, hanging courts) characterizing ravens as birds of ill omen - uncanny ability to most accurately imitate the human voice indicating wisdom (cf. Odin's ravens <i>Hugin</i> and <i>Munin</i>) or witchcraft			
<u>Totenvogel</u> (ex13701503; ex13687005)	En O				

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10

Appendices

10.1

Survey results BAV

Participant ID	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6a	Q6b	Q6c	Q6d	Q6e	Q6f	Q6g	Q6h	Q7a	Q7b	Q7c	Q7d	Q7e	Q7f	Q7g	Q7h	Q7i	Q7j	Q7k	Q7l	Q7m	Q7n	Q7o	Q7p	Q7q	Q7r	Q7s	Q7t	Q7u	Q7v	Q7w	Q7x	Q7y	Q7z	Q7B	Q7 comments	Q8
13490468	1927	f	Egerland	m	3	Eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stockenten	Elster	Fink	Blaumeise	Bachstelze	m	n	y	y	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Meise - Amsel - Dohle		
13490601	1933	m	München, gemäßigt bairisch	s	0	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stockentpärchen	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	-	-	-	y	y	-	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	m	-	-	y	Qmxd=Amsel („Bernauerin“ von Carl Orff, Mooskuh=Große Rohrdommel, Krametsvogel=Wacholderdrossel,Totenvogel Waldkauz-Weibchen, Gießvogel=Brachvogel? Wippsterz=Bachstelzer=Kuckuck., Dachl=Dohle, Tannamoisl=Tannenmeise, Sagfeiler (mit Sicherheit von meinem Vater gehört), Duckanterl in meiner Umgebung gehört, Leute aber unsicher,ab Zwergtaucher oder Bläuhuhn	Nusskratscher=Eichelhäher (in Oberbayern immer so gehört)			
13490605	1934	m	nein	n	9	Schleiereule	Schwarzdrossel Amsel	Dompfaff	Eiderente	Elster	Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kibitz	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13490646	1937	m		s	0	Schleiereule	Amsel / Schwarzdrossel	Dompfaff/Gimpel	Stockente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Wiedehopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	Krametsvogel,Singdrossel Totenvogel, Waldkauz Tannenmaislein: Tannenmeise Sperk: Spatz			
13490690	1938	m	fränkisch	s	0	Schleiereule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompfaff	Stockente, Wildente, Antn	Elster	Stieglitz, Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	-	y	y	-	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Schwarzplatt- Mönchsgrasmücke,Krametsvogel-Wacholderdrossel, Wippsterz - Bachstelze, Habergeiß -kein Vogel-Spinnentier!Dachl - Dohle, Duckanterl - Zwergtaucher	Nussgackl - Eichelhäher Stauernschmatzer - Neuntöter Regenhäisl - Grünspecht Hacht - Habicht, Sperber, Bussard Ual - rufende Eule gemeint hier der Uhu Mietvogel - gemeint ist wohl der Kleiber, denn wenn er im Frühjahr ruft bedeutet es eine baldige Beerdigung, Befragte Personen kannten nur den Ruf.		

1349 093 6	19 3 8	m	fränkisc h	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Distelfin k/ Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	zizibä - Goldammer Schwarzplattl - Mönchsgrasmücke Krametsvogel - Wachholderdrossel Gießvogel - Großer Brachvogel Wippsterz - Bachstelze Dachl - Dohle Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise Duckanterl - Zwergtaucher	Stauernschmatzer - Neuntöter Regenhaisl - Grünspecht Hacht - Habicht Mietvogel - Kleiber
1349 0941	19 3 9	f	nein (auch nicht Platt in Schles- wig- Holstein)	n e	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel, Männ- chen	Dompfäf, Männch en	Stacken- entenpa ar	Elste r	Stieglitz oder Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vermutungen: Kohlmeise, Krähe oder Rabe, Bachstelze, Tannenmeise, Dorngrasmücke, Tauchente			
1349 1312	19 3 9	m	Tirole- risch, Brixen- taler Dialekt	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel, männl.,	Gimpel,	Stacken te, Wildente	Elste r	Stieglitz . Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	zizibä = Kohlmeise, Mooskuh = Rohrdommel, Schwarzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke, Krametsvogel = Wacholderdrossel, Totenvogel = Steinkauz od. Rabenkrähe, Habergeiß = Waldkauz, Dachtä = Alpendohle, Tannenmaislein = Tannenmeise, Sagfeiler = Kohlmeise, Duckanterl = Blässhuhn	Bachstelze = Haarröhrl, Hausrotschwanz = Brantele od. Brandreiterl, Rotkehlchen = Ruatkröflei, Schwanzmeise = Pfannenstiel.	
1349 1602	19 3 9		nein	n e	8	Schleie r-eule	Schwa rzams el	Dompfäf	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz Wach ol- der- dross el	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1349 227 7	19 3 9	m	nein	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise, Gr.Rohrdommel,Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Wachtelkönig, Stein- oder Waldkauz, Wendehals, Bachstelze, Tannenmeise, Zwergtaucher	Hoanzl: Lachmöwe bzw. Flusseeeschwalbe Guisser(Goisser): Gr. Brachvogel Ratscherl: Knäk- bzw. Krickente Guiker: Säbelschnäbler Sandlaferl: Regenpfeifer Sommergans: Graugans Wintergans: Saat- und Blässgans Moosbütl: Gr.Rohrdommel	
1349 229 6	19 3 9	m		m o	l 0	Kauz, [khaits al]	Amsel	Dompfäf	Ente, [äntn]	Elste r	Kern- beißer, (in der Familie: Moar- Sepp)	Blaumeis e, Blaumoas n	Kiebitz, Gawitz	m	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	zizibee = Kohl-, Blau-Meise oder sonstiger kleiner Singvogel Schwarzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke Gugetzer = Kuckuck Däche = Dohle Sagfeiler = Meise oder sonstiger kleiner Singvogel Duckanterl [dug-äntal] = a) Zwergtaucher, b) Blässhuhn		
1349 236 4	19 4 0	m	nein	s o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel, männ- lich	Gimpel oder Dompfäf, männlic h	Stacken- enten- pärchen	elste r	stieglitz	blaumeis e	kiebit z	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kohlmeise, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Seidenschwanz(?), Misteldrossel, Steinkauz, Grünspecht, Dohle, Tannenmeise, Zwergtaucher oder Blässhuhn	Viel Erfolg! Ich bin vogelkundlich in der DAG- Ostbayern tätig und unter gxxxxxr.hxxxxa@xx.xx erreichbar...		

1349 236 7	19 4 0	f	Bairisch - Oberpfalz	m o	8	Schnee- eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz ?	Blaumeis- e	Kibitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Gießvogel - Falke Duckanterl - Plessshuhn				
1349 2731	19 4 0	m	Eichstätt (Konglo- merat von Schwä- bisch, Ober- pfälzisch und Bayrisch	m o	5	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel Männ- chen	Dampfaf f	Wildente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	m	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	Zizerl=Stieglitz, Krametsvogel=Wacholderdrossel, Totenvogel=Eule/Steinkauz, Habergeiß ist ein Insekt, Schreddarex (bei Monheim in Norstost-Schwaben); Eichelhäher oder Elster, Duckanterl=Blässshuhn	Hennavogel = Habicht, Sperber Gutzigauch = Kuckuck Gabelschwanz = Milan Übrigens heißt es bei uns: "Der sbeibt (übergibt) sich wie ein Reiher" "Der singt wie a Zeisal (oder Rabe)" Der stiehlt wie ein Rabe		
1349 295 6	19 4 0	m	Wiene- risch, aber eher als Umgangs- sprache	n e	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	amsle amsel- hahn	Gimpel, dampfaf f	Stacken- tenpaar	elster	Stieglitz ,ad.	blaumeis- e	kiebitz	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	y	Kohlmeise, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Seidenschwanz(?), Misteldrossel, Steinkauz, Grünspecht, Neuntöter, Dohle, Tannenmeise, Sperling, Zwergtaucher (oder Blässshuhn)	Zipper für Singdrossel, Rotkröpfer für Rotkehlchen, Zeiserl für Zeisig, etc... den Ausdruck "Sperk" habe ich erst in einer der letzten MZ-Ausgaben von Prof. Zehetner gelernt. Möglicherweise habe ich diesen Fragebogen bereits ausgefüllt(?)... Viel Erfolg	
1349 2961	19 4 0	m	hessisch	s o	5	Kauz	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Topfente	Elster	?	gimbel	kibitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1349 2981	19 4 1	m	süd- westl. Oberpfalz	m o	9	Schlier- eule	Amsel männl.	Dampfaf f oder Gimpel	Stacken- tenpaar	Elster	Stieglitz od. Distelfin k	Blaumeis- e	Klebei- tz	y	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	y	y	y	y	y	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	y	Gauwitz = Kiebitz, Zizibä = Kohlmeise, Mooskuh = Rohrdommel, Krametsvogel = Wacholderdrossel, Schnarrer = Singdrossel, Totenvogel = Waldkauz und Rabe, Gießvogel = Grünspecht, Wippsterz = Bachstelze, Dornkreil = Neuntöter, Blässl = Bläßshuhn, Dachl = Dohle, Tannenmosal = Tannenmeise, Schetterhex = Bekassine, Hatzl = Elster, Duckanterl = Tauchente/Ralle Ergänzung: Hennahabicht= Hühnerhabicht, Bamflafa = Kleiber, Starl = Star, Sticherler = Sperber, Nußknackl = Eichelhäher, Zeisala = Zeisig.	
1349 3081	19 4 1	m		m o	9	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel männl.	Dampfaf f oder Gimpel	Stacken- tenpaar	Elster	Stieglitz oder Distelfin k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	y	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	y	y	y	y	y	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	y	Gauwitz = Kiebitz, Zizibä = Kohlmeise, Mooskuh = Rohrdommel, Krametsvogel = Wacholderdrossel, Schnarrer = Singdrossel, Totenvogel = Waldkauz oder auch Rabe, Gießvogel = Grünspecht, Wippsterz = Bachstelze, Dornkreil = Neuntöter, Blässl = Blässshuhn, Dachl = Dohle, Tannenmoasal = Tannenmeise, Schetterhex = Bekassine, Hatzl = Elster, Duckanterl = Tauchente/Ralle	Hennahabicht= Habicht, Zeisala = Zeisig, Stichala = Sperber, Kroah = Krähe, Bamflafa = Kleiber, Nußknackl = Eichelhäher, Pfeifer = Mauersegler

1349 444 2	19 43	m	schwä- bisch, aber alle- manisch gefärbt Nord- seite Boden- seet	m o	9	(Schlei- er)eule	Star	Dompf- f oder Gimpel	(Stock)- ente	Elste- r	Kern- beisser	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y			
																																												Fitis, Singdrossel, Tannenmeise, Elster? Stockente?	Hack für Habicht im o.g. Dialekt		
1349 446 3	19 44	m	Bairisch (Stadt Regens- burg, aber nicht ober- pfälzisch , eher nieder- bairisch)	m o	1 0	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f, Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz , Kaschp- ert-vogl	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z, Gaubi- tzl	y	-	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Kiebitz, Kohlmeise, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Steinkauz, Buchfink, Dohle, Zwergtaucher	Alle bekannten Dialektbezeichnungen in Bayern vorkommender Vogelarten finden Sie in den beiden Bänden der "Avifauna Bavariae", Hrsg. Walter Wüst, München, Ornitholog. Gesellschaft in Bayern, 1981 (Bd. I) und 1986 (Bd. II) - aber das wissen Sie sicher schon. Beste Grüße und alles Gute für Ihre Arbeit! Axxxx Vxxxx
1349 448 0	19 44	m	ja, schwä- bisch, schwyz- r-dütsch	m o	8	Kauz, Eule,	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- ten,	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	???	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	y	m	n	m	m	m	m	n	y	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	m	Zizibä = Meise Totenvogel = Käuzchen Blassl = Bleßhuhn? Gießvogel = Gießervogel, (Grün?-)Specht Wipsterz = Bachstelzer? Habergerß = Himmelstiege (Bekassine?) Gugetzer = Kuckuck? Dachl = Dohle (davon: dacheln (stibitzen, klauen, stehlen)) Tannenmoasal = Tannenmeise	Rückfragen: bxxxxxx- fxxxx@xxxxxxxx-xxxx.xx			
1349 448 5	19 44	m	Eger- länder	m o	7	Kauz	Amsel /Amsl	Buchfin- k	Wildente / Antn	Elste- r/ Deus- ta	Bunt- gschroa- fta Vogl	Blaumeis- e	Wiede- hopf	n	n	m	n	-	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1349 449 4	19 44	f	Ober- fränkisc- h- Region Bayreuth	n e	8	Schlei- er-eule	Star	Dompf- f	Hybrid Ente	Elste- r		Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Dait ist die Elster gemeint	Kroah = Krähe Hetzn = Elster
1349 449 8	19 45	m	nein	s o	1 0	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f/ Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kohlmeise Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel Waldkauz Dohle Tannenmeise Bläßhuhn
1349 4514	19 45	m	schwä- bisch - Ostallgäu	s o	8	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Amsel Wacholderdrossel Bachstelze		

1349 454 8	19 45	m	bairisch - Ober- bayern	a l	3	Eule	Amsel	Dompf f- Gimpel	Stacken te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Dache - Bergdohle		
1349 458 6	19 46	m	Unter Fränkisc h	m o	l 0	Schlei r-eule Herzeul e Nacht- eule	Star Store Dompf af	Dompf af	Stack- enten	Elste r Ga- gera tz	Distelfin k	Blaumeis e Bäsle	Kiebitz	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1349 458 7	19 46	m	Unter- fänkisch	m o	l 0	Schlei r-eule	Star	Dompf af	Stack Enten	Elste r		Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	Mönchsgrasmücke Drossel Steinkauz Zaunkönig Spatz	Pirrol Pfingstvogel, Goldamsel Sperber Tauben-Geierle
1349 460 5	19 46	m	Vater bairisch (Nieder- bayern)	m o	l 0	Schlei r-eule	Amsel Schwa rz- drosse l	Gimpel Dompf af	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz Distelfin k	Blaumeis e Blaumois n/- moiserl	Kiebitz Kauwi tt (Rau m Degge n- darf)	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	m	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä: Kohlmeise Mooskuh: Rohrdommel Schwarzplattl: Mönchsgrasmücke Krametsvogel: Wacholderdrossel Totenvogel: Kauz (Steinkauz) Dornkreil: Neuntäter Gugetzer: Kuckuck Tannenmoasal: Tannenmeise Duckanterl: Zwergtaucher	Dagerl: Dohle (Raum Straubing) Heanageia: Habicht Schwaiberl: Schwalbe Antr: Ente Spatoz: Sperling, Spatz Robm: Rabenkrähe (Der Kolkkrabe ist den meisten nicht bekannt) Daum: Taube Die Personen, mit denen ich zusammenkomme, verwenden inzwischen so gut wie nie mehr Dialektnamen für Vögel. Zur Information: Walter Wüst, Avifauna Bavariae Band I und Band II: Hier findet sich für jede Art am Anfang der Artbeschreibung eine Zusammenstellung von Dialektnamen aus ganz Bayern.
1349 464 7	19 46	f	Bairisch	m o	6	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Dompf af		Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y				
1349 466 4	19 46	m	Sächsisch und Bairisch (Ober- bayern)	s o	l 0	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	n	n	n	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	Kohlmeise Rohrdommel Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel Seidenschwanz Wacholderdrossel Steinkauz Grünspecht Bachstelze Neuntäter Blässhuhn Dohle Tannenmeise Zaunkönig Sperber Zwergtaucher		

1349 468 4	19 46	m	bairisch mit ober- pfälzer Anklang Mutter Regens- burg)	s o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf oder Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Kohlmeise, Käuzchen	
1349 469 9	19 47	m	Nieder- bayern	m o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf	Stacken- ten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Spatz, Stahl (Star), Kra			
1349 4817	19 47	m	rudimen- tär ale- manisch	s o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel- hahn	Dampfaf- Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster	Distelfin- k- Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	Ziziba Meise Totenvogel Seidenschwanz Wippsterz Bachstelze Tannenmaislein Tannenmeise		
1349 482 8	19 4 8	m	bairisch	m o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf, Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz , Distelfin- k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	y	m	-	-	y	y	m	-	-	y	y	y	Kohlmeise, Rohrdommel(Moorochs), Wacholderdrossel, Waldkauz, Zaunkö- nig, Bläßhuhn, Dohle, Tannenmeise, Sperling (Spatz), Elster, Zwergtaucher				
1349 485 6	19 4 8	f	Fränkisc h	s o	1 0	Schnee- -uhu	Amsel	Dampfaf	Ente	Elster	Buchfin- k	Blaumeis e	Wiede- -hopf	n	n	m	m	-	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	Krähe, Rotschwänzchen,		
1349 4918	19 4 8	m	Fränki- sches Schle- sisch (Nord- mähren)	m o	5	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel (Amixl)	Dampfaf	Ente (Antn)	Elster	?	Meise	Kibitz (Giass- a- vogel)	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	Kohlmeise Amsel Dohle Kibitz Bachstelze Kuckuck Dohle Tannenmeise Eichelhäher Teichuhn	Spühoh (Birkhahn) Hennavogel (Mäusbussard)
1349 507 2	19 4 8	f	Fränkisc h-Ober- fränkisc h	s o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf/ Gimpe- l	Ente	Elster	Stieglitz / Zeiserl	Blaumeis e/Moas- e	Wiede- -hopf?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	"Tannenmaislein/-Moas!" gehört zur Familie der Meisen. Der Vogel ähnelt sehr der Kohlmeise, jedoch bei genauerer Betrachtung, unterscheiden er sich durch den grauen Rücken und dem markanten weiße Fleck am Nacken. Der Lebensraum der Tannenmeise sind Tannenwälder aber auch Mischwälder. "Totenvogel"Kauz, gehört zur Familie der Eulenarten. Er gilt als Unglücksvogel und Todesbote. Sein lauter Ruf "Kiwitt!Kiwitt!" wurde von den Menschen als "komm mit!komm mit!" verstanden. Sein Lebensraum sind Wälder sowie auch Park- und Friedhofsanlagen.		
1349 535 5	19 4 8	m	Bayrisch- Nieder- bayrisch -Dingol- fing/ Landau	a l	7	Schlei- r- ohreule	Amsel	Dampfaf	Wuid- ant'n	Eister	Buachfin- k	Meisn	Kibits	n	n	y	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Ziziba ist Kohlmeise? Blässl ist ein Blässlhuhn Tannenmaislein ist Tannenmais Duckanterl ist eine Ente	
1349 537 3	19 4 8	m	Bayreuth	s o	4	Eule, Uhu	Amsel	Rotkehl- chen	Wildente	Elster	Fink	Blaumeis e	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m			

13495537	1948	f	Fränkisch	m	7	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff, Gimpel	Stackente	Elster, Hetz	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	m	y	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	m	n	n	y	-	Krametsvogel = Wacholderdrossel, Totenvogel = Steinkauz, Hetzl = Elster, Zizibä = Meise, Schwarzplattl = Kohlmeise, Habergeiß = Bekassine, Tannenmaislein = tannenmeise, Sperk = Spatz	
13495561	1949	m	fränkisch	m	9	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz/Dostelfink	Baumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	Kohlmeise, Brachvogel, Eule,	
13495640	1949	m	mährisch	m	10	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff ad. Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	-	y	y	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Kohlmeise, Wachtelkönig, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Waldkauz, Blässhuhn, Kuckuck, Dahle, Tannenmeise, Zwergtaucher	
13496212	1949	m	bairisch	s	8	Eule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Stackenten	Elster	Gimpel	Blaumeise	KIEBITZ	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel = Kauz Tannenmaislein/-moasal = Meise	Sehr interessante Arbeit kann ich dazu eventuell mehr bekommen sxxxxxx.xxxxxxx@x-xxxxxx.xx	
13496249	1949	m	Nein	n	10	Schleier-eule	Amsel, m.	Simpel, Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Distelfink, Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	-	-	y	-	y	y	y	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kohlmeise, Rohrdommel, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Feldschwirl, Schwarzkehlchen	Hallo Frau Richter, ich hätte gerne die spätere Auswertung bzw. einen Hinweis, wo ich diese Arbeit bekommen / herunterladen kann. Mit freundlichen Grüßen Vxxxx Cxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx@x-xxxxxx.xx	
13496350	1949	m	Ja und nein, Mutter aus Norddeutschland, ansonsten fränkisch	s	7	Schleier-eule	Amsel männlich	Dompfaff männlich	Stackentenpaar	Elsater	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Krametsvogel = Drossel, als Totgenvogel wurde die Waldohreule aber auch der Waldkauz bei uns benannt. Tannenmaislein= Tannenmeise. Bei uns wird die Elster als Hetze benannt. Duckanterl oder Duckente nennen wir das Rotfüßige Teichhuhn bed. durch dessen dickenden Kopfbewegungen. Der Sperber und Habicht wird bei uns auch als Hacht (Taubenhabicht und Hühnerhabicht) benannt. Scherzhaft wird der Bussard auch als "Frankenwaldadler" bezeichnet. Der Wiedehopf (sehr selten) wird auch als Kuhvogel bezeichnet, da es gerne in Kuhfladsen stochert Insekten etc. Den groß Brachvogel hat die Bezeichnung "Moorochs" aufgrund der Lautäußerung.		
13496386	1949	m		m	9	schleiere	amsel	dompfaff	stockente	elster	stiglitz	blaumeise	kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	-	m	n	m	m	m	y	y	n	m	m	n	-	y		
13496734	1949	f	sudeten-deutsch	n	10	Schleier-eule	Amsel oder Schwardrosse	Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz oder Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Schetterhex = Amsel Tannenmaislein = Tannenmeise Totenvogel = Waldkauz Zizibä = Kohlmeise			

1349 7241	19 49	f	Ja, nordober- pfälzisch	s o	5	Eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Wildenten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	Gauwisl: fast wie Möwen, mehr schwarz, an Teichen jagend; Ziziba: Meise Krametsvogel: Drossel Totenvogel: Krähe (?) Blassl: möglicherweise Blesshuhn bei uns "Spirk": Sperling	Kroua: Krähe Schwalm: Schwalbe Nussgackl: Eichelhäher Dula: Dohle Daam: Taube Hacht: Habicht Falgn: Falke P.S. Ältere Herrschaften aus dem landwirtschaftlichen Bereich hätten sicher ein viel umfassenderes Wissen. Gutes Gelingen!
1349 7291	19 49	m	Egerländerisch	a l	7	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	m	m	n	n	m	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	m	Zeisig, Bachstelze, Neuntöter, Tannenmeise,	Hehnerstesser (Habicht)		
1349 7296	19 49	f		n e	7	Schleiereule?	männliche amsel	Buchfink	Entenpaar, der Erpel ist der Bunte	Elster	?	Blaumeise	Wiederhopf?	-	-	y	-	-	m	-	-	-	m	-	-	m	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Zizibäh ist die Meise Wippsterz müßte die Bachstelze sein Gugetzer = Kuckuck? Tannenmoasal = Tannenmeise Duckanterl = die Ente auf dem Foto			
session I D	19 50	m	Oberpfälz	m o	1 0	Schleiereule	Amsel	Gimpel/ Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Sieglitz Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	y	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Kiebitz Kohlmeise Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel Schleiereule Grünspecht Blesshuhn Kuckuck Zwergtaucher		
1349 7336	19 50	m	nein	m o	8	Schleiereule	amsel	dompfaff	stockente	elster	distelfink	blaumeise	kiebitz	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Kiebitz, Rohrdommel, Wacholderdrossel, Kauz, Blesshuhn, Tannenmeise, Zwergtaucher		
1349 7347	19 50	m	oberbayerisch-münchenerisch	s o	8	Schleiereule	Amsel, männlich	Dompfaff	Stackenten - Paar	Elster	???	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	-	-	-	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Blassl ist das Bläßhuhn Duckanterl ist der Haubentaucher	verehrte Frau Richter, als Naturliebhaber - Fischer seit Kindesalter und Jäger seit 40 Jahren - erhalten Sie Antworten nach meinen Kenntnissen / Erinnerungen an frühere Tage! "der Rabb" ist die Krähe (Rabenkrähe + Saatkrähe oder auch Kolkraabe) zu meiner Person: Meine Freizeit-Tätigkeit als Fischer und Jäger verbrachte ich im Wesentlichen in den Gebieten Ammersee -	

1349 765 6	19 51	m	Franken	m o	9	Schleiereule	Amsel Männchen	Gimpel oder Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Distelfink oder Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Meise Rabe Bachstelze Tannenmeise		
1349 766 4	19 51	m	Nürnberg- erisch	s o	1 0	Schleiereule 'Schleule'	Amsel "Amsl"	Gimpel "Dombfaff"	Stackente "Stock- endn"	Elster	Stieglitz "Distfing"	Blaumeise "Blaumei- sn"	Kiebitz "Giebitz"	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	Zizibä = Blaumeise; Mooskuh = Rohrdommel; Schwarzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke; Krametsvogel = Wacholderdrossel; Schnarrer = Wachtelkönig; Totenvogel = Steinkauz; Tannenmaislein = Tannenmeise; Blassl = Blesshuhn(?); Duckanterl = Stockente (?); Hatzl = Eichelhäher (?)			
1349 784 5	19 51	f	bairisch	m o	9	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Tafelente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise Wacholderdrossel Kauz Tannenmeise Blesshuhn			
1349 788 7	19 51	m	Berlin	s o	5	UHU/ Kauz	Amsel	gimpel	Ente	elster	stieglitz	blaumeise	Kiebitz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y				
1349 7916	19 51	f	Bairisch- Ober- bayern	m o	4	Eule oder Waldkauz	Amsel Männchen	Gimpel	Stock- entenpaar	die dieb- ische Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Dache nennen wir die Bergdohle		
1349 796 7	19 51	m	ja. Misch- gebiet Ober- bayern- Oberpfalz- Schwaben --> Eichstätt	m o	1 0	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff Gimpel	Stock- enten- paar Wüdantn	Elster	Stieglitz Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä (nur aus Kinderlied bekannt) Meise ohne Unterscheidung Kohl- und Blau- Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel Schleiereule oder Waldkauz, auch schon für Türkentaube gehört (aber nicht als Dialektwort, sondern Interpretation des Rufes) Tannenmeise in der Form "Duckantla" für Zwergtaucher Hohergois kein Vogel, sondern Weberknecht	Hennavogel, Stichala: nicht sicher, ob für Sperber oder Habicht, vielleicht für beide, weil Habicht und Sperber nicht unterschieden wurden. Spotz ohne Unterscheidung von Haus- und Feldsperling Rot-, Routschwanzla für Hausrotschwanz Daum für Taube Gahns (Singular), Gens, Gäns (Plural) für Gans, Gänse Antrn, Ahntn für Ente (Singular und Plural gleich) Gugug oder Gugugg für Kuckuck Schweiwala für Schwalbe Biber, Bwiler: Truthahn als Nutztier	

1349 799 6	19 51	m		n e	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel, Schwarz- drossel	Dompfaff, Gimpel	Stacken te	Elster	Stieglitz , Distelfink	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz, Krane- bitt	n n	n y	- n	n y	n y	n n	n n	n n	n y	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	Zizibä: Kohlmeise Mooskuh: Gr. Rohrdommel Krametsvogel: Wacholderdrossel Wippsterz = vermutlich Bachstelze	Mösch = Spatz = Sperling (Feld- u. Hasusperling) vom Niederrhein Gaier = Mäuseussard in Oberfranken
1349 805 9	19 51	f	kaum - Eltern waren Flücht- linge aus Pommer n und Mähren	n e	7	Schleie r-eule	Amsel Männ- chen	Dompfaff	Stacken te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n	n y	n n	n y	n n	n y	n n	n n	n y	n y	n m	n n	n n	n y	n n	n n	n n	n n	n y	Meise (Kohlmeise?), Wacholderdrossel, Waldkauz, Bachstelze, Dorngrasmücke?, Tannenmeise, Stockente		
1349 808	19 52	m	Alleman- nisch (Vorarl- berg)	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel m.	Gimpel Dompfaff	Stacken te	Elster Gä- gasc hta	Stieglitz Distelfink	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n	n y	n n	n y	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n y	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	Weidenmeise Mönchsgrasmücke Waldkauz Tannenmeise		
1349 808 7	19 52	m	Fränkisc h-Raum Hof	a l	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel Dompfaff	Stacken te	Elster Hets chn	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	- n	- n	y -	- y	- y	- y	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- y	- n	- n	- n	- n	Zizibah-Kohlmeise Schwarzblättla-Mönchsgrasmücke Krametsvogel-Wacholderdrossel Totenvogel-Steinkauz Tannenmaislein-Tannenmeise	Hetschn-Elster Düdelüvogel-Großer Brachvogel Himmelsziege-Bekassine	
1349 8123	19 52	m		s o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel- Hahn	Dompfaff	Stacken- ten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n	n y	n n	n y	n y	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n y	Meise Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel Bläbhuhn		
1349 8145	19 52	m	sulz- felderisc h - unter- fränkisc h	m o	7	Öil	Amsl	Gimbl	Antn	Älster n	Schtiec h-liz	Meisla	Wiede- hopf	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	- n	Da wir nicht boarisch, sondern unterfränkischen Dialekt (Sulzfelderisch) sprechen, kommen diese Namen bei uns nicht vor. Interessanterweise sind Ihre alten Vogelnamen bei uns im Dorf alte Weinbergnamen, z. B. Backöferla, Blässla, Gauwitz, Tannamaisle/-bergla. Viele Grüße aus https://www.sxxxxxx-mxxx.xx/		
1349 822 4	19 52	f	Bairisch -Nieder- bayern	s o	9	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel Dompfaff	Stacken te	Elster	Stieglitz Distelfink	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n	n y	n n	n n	n y	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n y	Kohlmeise Wacholderdrossel Waldkauz? Blässhuhn		
1349 823 8	19 52	m	Bairisch - Oberpfal z/-Nord und Rengsbu- rgen- risch	m o	8	Eule - irgend- eine Art	Amsel - Männ- chen	Dompfaff	Erten - weiblich und männlich	Elster	Buntfink	Blaumeis e	Wiede- hopf	n n	n m	n n	n n	m n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n n	n m	n n	n n	n n	n y	n n	Sperk: in der Nordoberpfalz: Spirk, ein anderer Name für Spatz	Lb. Kerstin, viel Spaß bei der Arbeit wünscht dir ein Ehemaliger der Uni Regensburg. Ich komme aus Mitterteich, bin aber in Regensburg aufgewachsen. Lass mal was von deiner Arbeit hören! Servus! Sxxx Zxxxx (aus dem schwäbischen Asyl "Weißenhorn")	

1349 832 5	19 52	m	Bairisch / Bayerischer Wald / Lamer Winkel	m o	6	eule (uhu?) für beide gabs im bayr. wald keine dialektwörter. zumindest habe ich keine mitbekommen	amsel	domspatz? Rotkehlchen?	Ente. Anddn.	Elster.	piral?	Blauehlchen?	Wiederhopf?	n n n m y n	omixl = amsel? guetzer = Kuckuck?	schbooz (Spatz) Kanare (Kanarienvogel)
1349 8391	19 52	m	nordoberpfälzisch	s o	9	Steinkauz	Amsel	Dompfaff	Wildente	Elster	Buntspecht	Blaumeise	Wiederhopf	n n n m n	Elster= Hetzl Buntspecht = Nussgackl	Buntspecht = Nussgackl
1349 8519	19 52	m	sudeten-deutsch	s o	10	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff/Gimpel	Stockente	Elster	Diestelfink/Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n n y n n n y n	Meise/Wacholderdrossel/Kauz?/Tannenmeise	
1349 8574	19 52	m	Unterfranken Würzbur	m o	8	Eule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Enten	Elster		Blaumeise		n n n m n n n n n m m m m m n		
1349 8592	19 52	m	Mittelfränkisch - Eichstätt	s o	10	Schleier-eule, kein andere r Dialekt-namen bekannt	Amsel Männchen, kein andere r Dialekt-namen bekannt	Gimpel, Dompfaff	Stockenten, Weibchen und Männchen	Elster	Stieglitz, Mundart: Stiltitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n n y n n n y n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n n	Zizerl: Zipzalp, Schwarzplattl: Mönchsgrasmücke, Krammetsvogel: Wacholderdrossel, Totenvogel: Steinkauz, Dache: Dohle, T.-moasal: Tannenmeise (auch für Weidenmeise), Duckanterl (hier: Duckantal): Zwergtaucher	Auf die Schnelle: Daum: Ringeltaube Hennervogel: Habicht, ggf. auch der Mäusebussard Schbotz: Haussperling Graha: Rabenkrähe Zeiserl: Zeisig Schweum: Rauchschnalbe und viele andere ... ggf. rufen Sie mich an (Tel. xxxxx / xxxx) oder Mail: wx.rxxxxxxx@xxx.xx
1349 8613	19 52	m	Selberisch	s o	5Eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stockente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n	Schetterhex - Elster	
1349 8627	19 53	m	Fränkisch - Mittelfranken	a l	10	Schleier-aaln	Amsl	Dombfaff	Endn	Herzl	Schdiglids	Blaumeisen	Giebitz	n - m n n - y n n n y n n n n n y n n n n n n n n n y m	Wachholderdrossel, Rabenkrähe, Tannenmeise, Enten, Elster	
1349 8644	19 53	m	Bayerisch - Oberpfälzisch	a l	9	Schleier-eule	amsel	dompfaff/gimpel	Stockenten	elster	stieglitz / distelfink	blaumeise	kibitz / gawitz	y n y n n n y n n y n y n y n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n m y	kibitz, kohlemeise, wacholderdrossel, waldkauz, bachstelze, blässhuhn, tannenmeise, eichelhäher, krickente	nussgaggl= eichelhäher antn + vogl=stockente+stockerpel

1349 865 5	19 5 3	f	Bairisch	m	3	Eule	Amsel	Dampf- f	Wild- enten	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Wiede- -hopf	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	von unten nach oben: Blesshühner - Meise - Dohle - Rabe - Meise?			
1349 865 8	19 5 3	m	schwä- bisch	s	8	Uhu	Amsel	Buchfin- k	Ente	Elste- r?	??	Blaumeis- e	Kleibe- r	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	Haberweiß: eigentlich Spinne? Duckanterl: Ente			
1349 868 3	19 5 3	m	Bairisch- -nördl. Oberpfalz	m	1 0	Schleie- r-eule	Drosse- l- Schwa- rz- drosse- l	Gimpel- Dampf- f	Stacken- te- Stuagan- tn	Elste- r	Stieglitz- - Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Schwartzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke Kramerts Vogel = Wacholderdrossel Totenvogel = Waldkauz Duckanterl = Blässhuhn		
1349 884 2	19 5 3	m	Bairisch- -Nieder- bayern	m	8	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel männ- lich	Dampf- f Schwar- z-plattl?	Stacken- entenpa- ar	Elste- r Tote- n- voge- l?	Neuntöt- er? Dornkre- il?	Zeisig? Zeiserl	Kiebitz	n	n	m	-	-	m	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	y	m	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Blassl / Duckanterl = Blesshuhn Dache = Dohle		
1349 902 3	19 5 4	f	Bairisch- Nieder- bayern	m	9	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel, Schwa- rz- drosse- l	Dampf- f, Gimpel	Stacken- enten, Stacken- ten	Elste- r	Stieglitz - Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e, Blau- meiserl	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	m	m	n	m	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Ziziba = Kohl- oder auch Blaumeise; Mosskuh ist m.E. die Rohrdommel; Totenvogel = Waldkauz; Wipsterz = Bachstelze; Blassl = Blässhuhn; Tannenmoosal = Tannenmeise Duckanterl könnte für Kolben- oder Moorente stehen	Das Zeiserl= Zeisig weiß ich noch aus einem alten Kinderlied, das mir meine Mutter, Jahrgang 1913, vorgesungen hat.. "s Zeiserl is krank..."
1349 909 3	19 5 4	m	bairisch- - Oberpfalz	m	8	Schleie- r-eule	amsel	dampf- f	wildente	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	-	n	n	n	n	n	m	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m			
1349 918	19 5 4	f	nein	s	1 0	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel	Dampf- f, Gimpel	Stacken- enten	Elste- r	Stieglitz - Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	y	m	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	Zizerl= Kohlmeise Mooskuh = Rohrdommel Schwarzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke Schnarrer = Wachtelkönig Totenvogel = Rabenkrähe Dachi = Dohle Tannenmaislein = Tannenmeise Sagfeiler = Kohlmeise			
1349 9170	19 5 4	m	Ober- bayern	m	1 0	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel (Gartn- hena)	Dampf- f (gimpel)	Stacken- te (Wuid- antn)	Elste- r (Star- a- hetz)	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kibitz	n	n	y	n	n	y	-	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Meise, Mönchsgrasmücke, Bachstelze, Blässhuhn, Dohle, Tannenmeise, Teichhuhn,			
1349 9331	19 5 4	m	unter- fränkisc h-mee- fränkisc h	a	1 0	Schleie- r-eule	amsel	fink	ente	eich- el- hähe- r	grünfink	blaumeis- e	Wiede- -hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				

1349 934 8	19 54	m	nieder- bairisch	m	9	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel Männ- chen	Gimpel	Stock- enten	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	-	-	y	-	-	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Kohlmeise Mönchsgrasmücke Tannenmeise Teichhuhn	Mein Vater hat zu Dohlen immer Dagln gesagt (in Deggendorf aufgewachsen)				
1349 935 2	19 54	f	schwä- bisch	s	9	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz Distelfin- k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zeisig Tannenmeise Stockente	Zeiserl				
1349 940 7	19 54	f	Bairisch München	s	7	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f Gimpel	Ente Anten	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e		n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise Waldkauz Tannenmeise Blässhuhn						
1349 941	19 54	m	Bairisch, Ober- bayern	m	9	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompf- f	Stacken- te, Wildante- n	Elste- r, Eysch- h-ter	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e.	Kibitz	n	n	n	n	y	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Rohrdommel, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Dohle = Dacherl, Tannenmeise, Zwergtaucher	Nußkratscher = Eichelhäher (Kratschen = kreischen) Hena-Stester = Habicht Stesser ist oft die allgemeine Bezeichnung für Greifvogel Nachtei = Eule allgemein			
1349 944 3	19 54	f	Ja, ober- bayrisch (Ratten- kirchen)	a	9	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f oder Gimpel	Stacken- tn, Wuidant- n	Diste- r	Stieglitz Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- erl	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	y	y	y	m	y	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise, Wacholderdrossel, Käuzchen oder Uhu, Specht (schreit vor Regenwetter), Bachstelze, Blässhuhn, Kuckuck, Elster, Tannenmeise, Blässhuhn					
1349 966	19 54	f	Bairisch, Ober- bayern	a	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f, Gimpel	Stacken- te, Wildente	Elste- r	Stieglitz Distelfin- k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	y	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Grünfink, Wacholderdrossel, Käützchen, Specht, Blässhuhn, Kuckuck, Tannenmeise, Blässhuhn oder Teichhuhn					
1350 0137	19 54	f	ja, aargau- isch/lu- zernisch	s	8	Schnee- eule / Schnee- -ülä	Amsel / Amslä	Kern- beißer, Dompf- f / Chern- bißer	Stacken- te / Änte	Elste- r / Elsch- tä-rä	Distelfin- k, Stieglitz / Deschte l-fenk	Blaumeis e / Blaumeis ä	Kibitz / Kibitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1350 0321	19 54	m	nein	s	5	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Zeisig, Distelfin- k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Ziziba = Kohlmeise, Mooskuh = Rohrdommel, Totenvogel = Krähe, Wippsterz = Bachstelze, Tannenmaislein = Tannenmeise, Duckanterl = Bläßhuhn	Müllerchen = Mönchsgrasmücke			
1350 034 9	19 54	m	nein bzw. kaum	m	2	Kauz	Amsre	Rot- kehliche- n	Ente	Bach- stelze? ?	Kleiber	Blaumeis e	Wiede- hopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Ich glaube - nein ich weiß, das da oben sind alles altbairische Namen, deshalb kenn ich gar nix. Diese Namen, die auf -erl oder mit einfachem Verkleinerungs-"l" enden, sind in Franken unbekannt.			
1350 036 6	19 54	m	alt- bayerisc h/fränki- sch, lser- gebirge (CZ)	m	5	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te/Wilde- nte, männl.- Erbel	Elste- r	Buchfin- k	Blaumeis e	Kibitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	y	Duckanterl/Teichhuhn					

1350 042	19 54	m	Bairisch	m o	1 0	Tyto alba alba Schleie r-eule	männ- liche Amsel	Gimpel oder Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz oder Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kibitz	n	n	y	n	y	-	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Meine Frage: Was ist ein Bauernkanari? Goldammer Dache ist die Dohle. Daher aus der Ausdruck dachen für stehlen. Da Gissavogel ist der Grünspecht. Zizipä ist die Kohlmeise Krametsvogel ist die Wachholderdrossel Der Totenvogel ist bei uns der Waldkauz in Rumänien der Steinkauz. Die Mooskuh ist die Rohrdammel.	Jxxxxxxx Sxxxxxxxxxxxxx Sxxxxxxxx. Xx xxxxx Vxxxxxxxx Jxxxxxxxx.sxxxxxxxxxxxxx@x- xxxxxxx				
1350 056 8	19 54	m	Main- fränkisc h - Unter- franken	s o	1 0	Schleie r-eule - Eul	Amsel - Amsl	Dompf f - kein Dialekt- name	Stacken te - Antn	Elste r - kein Dialekt- nam e	Stieglitz - kein Dialekt- name	Blaumeis e - Meisn	Kibitz - Gabit	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	Krametsvogel = Wacholderdrossel Totenvogel = Steinkauz Hohergäß = Bekassine Spark = Spatz	Der Eichelhäher ist der Gagerax.	
1350 1072	19 54	f	Bairisch- München	m o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Ente	Elste r	Fink	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä- allgem. für Meise ? Tannenmaiserl- Meise mit schwarzem Kopf Duckanterl-heißen sa, weil sie abtauchen können			
1350 1454	19 5 5	m	Bairisch - Unter- franken	s o	1 0	Schleie r-eule /-	Amsel / Omsch el	Gimpel / Dompf f	Stacken te / Wildente	Elste r / -	Distelfin k / Stieglitz	Blaumeis e / -	Kiebit z / -	n	n	n	n	m	y	y	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel	
1350 1542	19 5 5	m	Tirole- risch/ Innsbruc k-erisch	m o	1 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel (Hahn)	Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	m	y	m	n	n	n	m	m	y	-	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä= Kohlmeise, Schwarzplattl= Mönchsgrasmücke, Krametsvogel= Wacholderdrossel, Totenvogel= (Wald)Kauz, Guggetzer= Kuckuck, Tannenmoasal= Tannenmeise, Duckanterl= Zwergtaucher	Stoaßer= Sperber, Groaßer Hahn (Groaßer Giggeler)= Auerhahn, Kloaner Hahn (Kloaner Giggeler)= Birkhahn, Spielhahn= Birkhahn, Roatkröpf= Rotkehlchen, Krameter= Wacholderdrossel, Pfannenstielele= Schwanzmeise, Schopfmoasn= Haubenmeise, Dompf= Gimpel, Zausn= Erlenzeisig, Schnobl= Fichtenkreuzschnabel, Gratsch= Eichelhäher, Zirbelgratsch (Zirbgratsch)= Tannenhäher, Jachdohl= Alpendohle, Jachrapp= Kokkrabe			
1350 1554	19 5 5	m	Bairisch Ober- bavarn	m o	7	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kibitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m				

1350 1563	19 5 5	m	Bayrisch - Nieder- bayern	s o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfa f Gimpel	Stacke te / Stacke tn	Elste r	Distelfin k / Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z / gaubit z	y	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kiebitz / Rohrdommel / Mönchsgrasmücke / wacholderdrossel / Bläshuhn / Zwergtaucher	Sperber - Taumstessl (Taubenstößl) Wachtelkönig - Sansknittl (Sans hat irgendwas mit Sense zu tun) Rebhuhn - Rebhendl Fasan - Giker(m) und Henn(w) ich würde noch bei (alten) Jägern nachfragen.
1350 1859	19 5 5	m	Bairisch - Ober- bairisch	s o	7	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfa f	Stacke te	Elste r	Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m	Kohlmeise Rabenkrähe Rabenkrähe Bläshuhn Tannenmeise Elster Ente?	
1350 1887	19 5 5	m	Fränkisc h	m o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfa f	Stacke te	Elste r Gage r- hatz	Distelfin k Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiepit z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1350 1959	19 5 5	f	nein	m o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfa f	Stacke te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Žiziba = Meise? Totenvogel = Rabe? Tannenmaislein = Tannenmeise Duckanterl = Stockente		
1350 1978	19 5 5	m	ja Noeder- bairisch	m o	1 0	Uhu	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Entenpa ar	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kautz		
1350 2121	19 5 5	f	nein	n e	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfa f	Stacke te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Žiziba würde ich der Blaumeise zuordnen. Schwarzplattl der Mönchsgrasmücke. Krametsvogel ist die Wacholderdrossel. Wippsterz kenne ich unter dem Namen Wippsteert: das ist die Bachstelze. Dachl - die Dohle. Tannenmaislein klingt nach Tannenmeise; Duckanterl nach Ente.		
1350 2154	19 5 5	m	nein - selbst spreche ich fränkisc h	m o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfa f, Gimpel	Stacke te	Elste r, Gaga - haatz	Stieglitz , Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	Sperk: Spatz	Emmerling für Goldammer	
1350 2414	19 5 5	f	Allgäu	s o	1 0	Uhu	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompfa f	Ente	Elste r, Kä- gesc he	Fink	Blaumeis e	Feld- lerch e	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1350 298 7	19 5 5	f	fränkisc h Mittel- franken	a l	5	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Wildente	Elste r	????	Blaumeis e	Sperli ng	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1350 304 9	19 5 5	f	keinen Dialekt - Berlin	n e	4	Eule	Drosse l	Rot- kehlche n	Stacke te	Elste r	Bunt- specht	Meise oder Blaufink	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			

13503573	1955	f	meine Mutter-schwäbisch (Heilbronn)	m o	8	Waldkauz / Käuzchen	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Wildente -Wuidanten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n y n n n y n y n n n y n n n n y n n n n n n n n n n	Zeisig, Krähe, Kauz (?), Bachstelze, Kuckuck, Tannenmeise	
13503578	1956	m	Fränkisch	a l	8	Schleiereule	Amsel männlich	Dampfaf männlich	Stockenten-paar	Elster	Stieglitz Distelfink	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	y n n n n n y n n y n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n n y n	Gauwitz ist Kiebitz Krametsvogel ist Wacholderdrossel Totenvogel sind Käuze Tannenmaislein ist Tannenmeise Hatzi ist Elster	Hacht ist Habicht Vuglhacht ist Sperber Spotz ist Sperling
13503592	1956	m	bairisch-Ndb	a l	0	Schleiereule	amsel	gimpel	stockente	elster	stieglitz	blaumeis e	kiebitz	n n y n y m y n n y y n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n y	kohlmeise, rohrdommel, grasmücke (schwarzplattl)?, wacholderdrossel, schleiereule (steinkauz?), kleiber, bachstelze, tannenmeise?, bläßhuhn	
13503606	1956	f	mäßig, bairisch-münchenerisch	s o	0	Schleiereule	Amsel, Schwarz-drossel	Dampfaf, Gimpel	Stockenten-Paar, Anterl	Elster	Stieglitz, Distelfink	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n m n n y y n n m n n n n n n n n n y n n n n	Zizibä -Meise-Blau-Kohlmeise, Schwarzplattl-Mönchsgrasmücke, Krametsvogel-Wacholderdrossel, Totenvogel-Käuze-Waldkauz, Tannenmaasl-Tannenmeise, Duckanterl-Bläßshuhn	viel Erfolg! Bin selbst überrascht, wie wenig der Dialektbezeichnungen für Vögel ich kenne. Ich würde gerne mehr über Ihre Ergebnisse erfahren. Uxxxxx Kxx-Xxxx Wxxxxxxx-Xxxxxxxx Xxxxxxx xxx/xx xx xx xx uxxxxx.kxx-xxxx@xxxxxxxx-xxxxxx
13503615	1956	f	nein	s o	8	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Stockenten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n y n n n n n y n n n n n n n n y y n n n n n - y	Kohlmeise Kauz Dohlen Tannenmeise Bläßshuhn	

13503623	1956	f	ja, bairisch - Oberpfalz	s o	l 0	eine Eule	Amsel	Dompfaff, Gimpel	Stockenten, Erpel mit grünem Kopf und Weibchen	Elster, bei uns genannt "Gschheger" nach ihrem Ruf	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz, mein Vater nennt ihn "Gawitzl"	n n y n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n n n n n n y	Zeisig, Eule, Stockente	Groua = Krähe Nussgeckl = Eichelhäher Meiserl = Meise Stoarl = Star Spazn = Spatzen Spechtl = Specht Hachtl = Habicht Vielleicht fällt mir noch etwas ein, dann schreibe ich Ihnen. Ich finde das Thema toll! So viele alte Namen gehen verloren. Unsere Kinder kennen nicht mehr viele Dialektausdrücke. Und in Verbindung mit Tier- bzw. Vogelschutz ist das Thema für mich noch ansprechender. Viel Erfolg Ihnen und herzliche Grüße aus Pxxxxxxx/Txxxxxxx (mein Wohnort), wo man eigentlich auch nur noch sehr "gezähmten" Dialekt spricht. Exx Hxxxx Exx Hxxxx Rektorin Grundschule Xxxxxxx Kxxxxxxxxx xx - xx xxxxx Xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx@xxxxxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.xx
13503746	1956	m	sudetendeutsch, später bayrisch	m o	l 0	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff oder Gimpel	Stockenten	Elster	Stieglitz oder Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n		
13504029	1956	m	nein, aber ich spreche oberbayerischen Dialekt	m o	l 0	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff / Gimpel	Stockente	Elster	Stieglitz bzw. Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	y n y y n y y y y y n y y y n n n n n n n n n y	Kiebitz, Blaumeise, Große Rohrdommel, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Misteldrossel, Steinkauz, Buchfink, Bachstelze, Rotrückenvürger bzw. Neuntöter, Blesshuhn, Kuckuck, Dahle (Turmdohle), Tannenmeise, Zwergtaucher aber auch Blesshuhn	
13504062	1956	f	bairisch, Oberbayern	a l	5	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stockente	Elster	Fink ??	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	m - y - - - - - y - - - - - - - - - - m	Mein Schwiegervater sprach vom "Gießervogel", der Regenwetter verkündet, vermutlich Grünspecht. Zizibä - Kohlmeise ?	

1350 4125	19 5 6	f	Steirisch	m	6	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Rot-kehlchen	Wild-Stockenten	Elster	Rot-schnabel	Blaumeise	Wiederhopf	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n												
1350 4309	19 5 6	f	nein	n	7	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Buchfink	Stockente	Elster	Gimpel	Blaumeise	Kibitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Tannenmeise Stockente		
1350 4425	19 5 6	m	oberste-reichisch	m	6	Eule	Amsel	Buchfink	Enten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Kohlmeise Waldkauz Tannenmeise			
1350 4702	19 5 6	f	Ja, Ober-österreich	m	2	Käuzchen	Amsel	Rot-kehlchen	Wildente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Wiederhopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Tannenmeise Ente				
1350 4859	19 5 6	f	fränkisch	s	9	Schleier-eule	amsel	dompfauf	enten	elster	stieglitz	blaumeise	kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	
1350 5032	19 5 7	m	Nieder-bayrisch	a	9	Schleier-eule "Nacht-ei"	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompfauf	Stackente, "Wuid-antn"	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz, Gauwitz	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kiebitz, Meise / Kohlmeise, Gr. Brachvogel, Wacholderdrossel, Bachstelze (Bezeichnung Wippsterz kommt aber eher aus dem Norddeutschen), Dohle, Zwergtaucher. Nachdem eine ganze Reihe mir unbekannter Dialektnamen aufgeführt sind, würde ich mich freuen, wenn Sie mir die korrekte Bezeichnung zukommen lassen könnten. Mein Name: Jxxxx Üxxxxxxxx, e-mail: x.xxxxxxxxx@xxxx-xxxxxx Viele Grüße und viel Erfolg bei Ihrer Arbeit!	
1350 5111	19 5 7	f	nein	m	6	Schleier-eule	Amsel männl. Schwarz-drossel	Dompfauf Gimpel	Stack-erpel + -Ente	Elster	Stieglitz Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kibitz	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Kohlmeise Wacholderdrossel Kauz Ente	Eichelhäher Nussjäck Storch Adebär Sperling Spatz Birkhahn Spielhahn kleiner Hahn Hahn Gockel Auerhahn Urhahn	
1350 5123	19 5 7	m	nein	s	10	Schleier-eule	Amsel, Schwarz-drossel	Gimpel, Dompfauf	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	zizibä wegen Laut = Kohlmeise? Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel Tannenmeise?

13506501	1957	f	ja	s	10	Schne-eule	Amsel	Rot-kehle-n	Stacke-te	Elste-r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis-e	Wiede-hopf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nach nie gehört	
13506600	1957	f	Oberöste-reichisch /Salzka-m-mergut	m	5	Schlei-r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacke-te	Eis-vo-gel		Blaumeis-e	Wiede-hopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m				
13506644	1957	m	Innviert-lerisch	m	8	Schlei-r-eule	Amsel Männ-chen	Dompf-f, Gimpel	Stacke-te	Elste-r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis-e	Kiebit-z	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Meise, Rabe oder Krähe, Kuckuck, Dohle, Tannenmeise			
13506968	1957	m	Ost-Fränkisc-h	s	6	Eule	Amsel	Gimpel, eigentli-ch Dompf-f	Stack-Ente	Elste-r	Distelfin-k oder Stieglitz	Bla-u-Meise	Kiebit-z	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zitziä könnte Meise sein; Krametzvogel könne Krähe sein; Tannenmaislein könnte Tannenmeise sein	Liebe Frau Richter, bveruftstätig bin ich für den BUND Naturschutz; das spielt der Natur- und Artneschutz eine wichtige Rolle. Dabei aber muss ich mich bei Pflanzen und Tieren und eben auch Vögeln um "richtige" Namen bemühen. Da fallen bei mir Regionalnamen nicht so ins Gewicht. Ihne füre Arbeit viel Erfolg! Pxxxx lxxx			
13507023	1957	f	schwä-bisch	s	8	Schlei-r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompf-f	Stacke-te "Ente"	Elste-r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis-e	Kiebit-z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	n	y	y	y	y	y	Totenvogel- Waldkauz Wipstierz - Bachstelze Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise	Ich lebe zwar in Bayern (Franken), kenne aber als Fremde keine bayerischen Vogelnamen.	
13507386	1957	f	nieder-bayerisc-h	m	10	Schlei-r-eule	Amsel	Dompf-f	Stacke-te	Elste-r	Stieglitz	Bla-u-meiserl	Kiebit-z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Tannenmeise, Stockente			
13507828	1957	f	Nein	s	10	Schlei-r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stack-enten	Elste-r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis-e	Kiebit-z	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel: Kauz Tannenmeise				
13508297	1957	m	nieder-bayerisc-h	m	7	Schlei-r-eule	Amsel	Dompf-f	Stacke-te	Elste-r	Steig-litz	Blaumeis-e	Kiebit-z	n	n	m	n	y	y	y	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	Maoskuh: Rohrdommel Schwarzplattl: Mönchsgrasmücke Krametzvogel: Wacholderdrossel Duckanterl: Zwergtaucher	Fischreiher: Graureiher Zu meinen sehr begrenten Kenntnissen der Dialektbezeichnungen ist zu sagen, dass ich im Nordwestens Plattling aufwuchs und die dort vorkommenden Vogelarten sehr überschaubar waren. Auch wurde dort zwar einheitlich Dialekt gesprochen, aber der Standarddialekt, der südlich		

13511845	1958	f	Bairisch - Oberpfalz	s o	9	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente/Antr	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Wiedehopf	n n n y n n n y n	Blaumeise, Wachholderdrossel, Duckente	Eichelhäher-Nussgackl
13512590	1958	m	Bairisch - Oberpfalz	m o	7	Eule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Stackenten	Elster	Buntspecht	Pirrol	Wiedehopf	m n n y n n n m n y y n n n n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n n n n y		
13512635	1958	f	Vorarlberger Dialekt	m o	4	Waldkauz	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Stackenten	Elster	keine Ahnung	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n n	Ich glaube, dass diese Bezeichnungen eher in Deutschland bekannt sind. In Österreich habe ich diese Namen fast alle noch nie gehört (in Vorarlberg).	
13513449	1958	m	Oberbayerisch, Sudetendeutsch	s o	10	Schleiereule	Amsel Männchen	Gimpel	Stackentenpaar	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n	Krähe = Totenvogel Tannenmeislein = Tannenmeise	
13513684	1958	m	Hummelgau-oberfränkisch	a l	6	Schleiereule	amsel	dampfaff	endn	hedz a-keddl	stieglitz	meisn	Wiedehopf	n m n n n n n m m n		
13513710	1958	f		s o	8	Eule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Stackente	Elster	Buntspecht	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n		
13513795	1959	m	schwäbisch	m o	8	Schleiereule	Amsel männlich	Gimpel männlich	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	kiebitzMeise	n n n y n n y n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n m n n n n y	Meise, Dompfaff, Blässhuhn	
13513879	1959	m	Nördliche Oberpfalz	s o	10	Schleiereule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompfaff	Stackenten	Elster	Stieglitz, Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz, Kiwitt	n n m y n y y n n m n y n m - n n y y n n n n n y n n	Kohlmeise; Rohrdommel; Mönchsgrasmücke; Wachholderdrossel; Bachstelze; Dohle; Tannenmeise; Sperk (bei uns Spirk) für Haussperling; Blässhuhn manchmal auch für Zwergtaucher	
13513899	1959	m	Unterfränkisch	s o	5	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompaff	Ende	Atzel oder Atzl	Disdelfink	Blaumeise	Giebitz	n n n y n n y n n y n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	Meise Wachholderdrossel Eule oder Waldkauz	Krähe: Kracke oder Kragge Milan: Gobelwei mit offenem "o" wie Ross Sperling: Spotz mit offenem "o" Eichelhäher: Ächelhäär Kreuzschnabel: Kreuzschnabel mit offenem "o" Bläßhuhn: Bläßhünje

1351 430 3	19 5 9	m		m o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stocken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n							
1351 454 4	19 5 9	m	Öster- reichisch	s o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stocken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	-	n	n	n	y	y	y	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	y	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Rohrdommel, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Seidenschwanz, Misteldrossel, Steinkauz/Waldkauz, Neuntötet, Blässhuhn, Eule/Kauz/Habichtskauz, Kuckuck, Bergfink, Dohle, Tannenmeise, Zwergtaucher	MfB Feldner Josef			
1351 5175	19 5 9	f	Allgäu- erisch	m o	6	Schlei- r-eule	Alpen- dole	Dompfaf f	Stocken- te	Elste- r	Zeisig	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Rabe, Tannenmeise, Bläbhuhn	Rappe - Rabe, Spatz - Sperling,	
1351 5777	19 5 9	m	nieder- sächsisch	s o	5	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Ente			Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kräh	
1351 707 6	19 5 9	f	Tirole- risch	s o	7	Eule	Amsel- männ- chen	Buchfin- k	Entenpa- ar	Rabe n- vogel	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Lerch- e	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	-	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zeisig; Raben oder Krähen Tannenhäher Meise	
1352 2371	19 5 9	f	A- Nieder- öster- reichisch	s o	1	Kauz	Star- Stona	Rot- kehlche n	Ente Antn	Elste- r Üsta	Specht	Meise Moisn	Wiede- hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	y	Ente			
1352 267 8	19 5 9	f	ja, nieder- öster- reichisch , steirisch , inn- viertler..	m o	6	Kauz	Amsel- Dmsl	Gimpel- Gimpi	Wildente- wüdanntn	Elste- r- Elsta		Blaumeis- e - Meisl	Kiebit- z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	-	n	n	m	n	n	n	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Verwandter zu den Blau- und Kahlmeisen	
1352 3183	19 5 9	m	Bairisch- Nord- schwabe n	m o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfaf f	Stocken- enten	Elste- r	Distelfin- k oder Girnitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zeisig; Rabe; Tannenmeise; Stockente			
1352 333 5	19 5 9	f	Sudeten- land, Ober- fränkisch	n e	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfaf f, Gimpel	Stocken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz , Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Meise, Krähe, Tannenmeise	Oje, ich fürchte, ich war keine große Hilfe. Viel Erfolg für Ihr Projekt!

1352 502 9	19 5 9	m	Bairisch- Ober- bayern	m o		Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Duckanterl für Blässhuhn Wippsterz für Bachstelze?	Hallo Kerstin, ich wünsch dir viel Erfolg für deine Arbeit. Habe festgestellt, dass ich nicht viel mit den Dialektbezeichnungen anfangen kann. Liegt vielleicht daran, dass in meiner Kindheit Natur bei uns nicht das Thema war. Als Erwachsener eignet man sich dann die offiziellen Namen an. Das Duckanterl kenne ich von unserem damaligen Nachbarn. Der stammte aus Sarnberg und war Mathelehrer. Liebe Grüße, Gxxxxxx Gxxxxxx xxxxxx@xxx.xx				
1352 676 7	19 5 9	m	Fränkisc- h (West- mittel- fränkisc- h)	s o	4	Uhu oder Eule oder Kauz	Amsel	Dompf- f	Enten	Elste- r	?	Blaumeis- e	Wiede- -hopf	n	n	m	-	n	n	m	n	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
1352 6810	19 5 9	m	ja, bayrisch	s o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	männl. Amsel	Dompf- f (Gimpel)	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise Wacholderdrossel Waldkauz Tannenmeise Blässhuhn
1352 707 4	19 5 9	m	bairisch grenze nieder- Ober- bayern	m o	5	Schlei- r-eule	amsel	dompf- f	stockent- e	elste- r	stieglitz	blaumeis- e	kiebit- z	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	m	-	y	y	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	meise, wachtelkönig, kauz, bachstelze, blässhuhn, dohle, haubent aucher	
1352 755 7	19 5 9	m	Bayrisch	s o	2		Amsel		Énte				Kiebit- z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1352 773 9	19 5 9	f	Nieder- öster- reich	s o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel, männl- lich	Gimpel	Stock- enten	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	Die Stockente wird in NÖ auch Wildente genannt. Krähe heißt hier Krahn(n). Zum Grünfink sagen wir auch Greenling.

1352 8061	19 6 0	m	Bairisch -Nieder- bayern	m o	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	y	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	m	n	-	-	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Gauwitzl-Kiebitz Zizibä-Kohlmeise Mooskuh-Rohrdommel Schwarzplattl-Mönchsgrasmücke Krametsvogel-Wacholderdrossel Schnerrer-Wacholderdrossel? Totenvogel-Käuzchen-Steinkauz Gießvogel-Grünspecht? Wippstelz (hab ich nie gehört, kann aber nur die Bachstelze gemeint sein Dornkreil (Hab ich nie gehört, denke spontan aber an den Neuntöter) Gugetze-Kuckuck Dachl-Dohle Tannenmaislein-Tannenmeise Duckanterl-Blässhuhn	Liebe Frau Richter, sicherlich bekommen Sie die meisten Antworten von stark ornithologisch interessierten Personen. Der Durchschnittsbürger erkennt -meiner Erfahrung nach- eventuell gerade noch die Elster und mit viel Glück die Amsel, sonst keine Vogelart. Dies gilt auch für Akademiker und sogar für Lehrer. Dieser Personenkreis wird kaum und bestimmt nicht so bereitwillig antworten. Viele veraltete Vogelnamen finden Sie in dem Buch Avifauna Bavariae (1. u. 2. Bd) von Walter Wüst. Möglicherweise finden sich noch weitere Bezeichnungen im Buch von Jäckl. Ich denke aber, dass Wüst die Namen vom alten Jäckl zitiert. Gerne leite ich ihre Anfrage an die Mitglieder der Ornithologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft, der ich vorstehe weiter. Wir treffen uns immer jeden 2. Mittwoch im Monat -zum ungezwungenen Austausch- um 19:30 im Naturkundemuseum in Regensburg. Wenn Sie wollen, würden wir uns über ihren Besuch freuen. Sehr würden wir uns auch über ein Exemplar ihrer Doktorarbeit oder einen Vortrag darüber - wenn es mal so weit ist - freuen. Viel Erfolg wünscht Ihnen im Namen der Ornithologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ostbayern Rxxxxx Sxxxxxxx Noch ein netter dialektischer Vogelname fällt mir spontan ein: Sanskniddl (Sensenknittel) für den Wachtelkönig, der in viel früheren Jahrzehnten
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13537933	1960		Mühlviertlerisch	m	9	Eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Ente	Elster	Fink	Blaumeise	Wiedehopf	n	-	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	-	y	n	y		Kuckuck, Dohle, Tannenmeise, Spatz, Ente
13540260	1960	f	ja, Ober-/Niederösterreichisch	m	7	Kauz/Totenvogel	Amsel Männchen/ Aumsl	Gimpel	Stackenten/ Antn, Ental, Entn	Elster/ Östa	Stieglitz	Blaumeise/ Blau- moasal	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Yziba = Meise; Totenvogel = Eule, Kauz; Wippsterz - hab ich zwar noch nie gehört, passt aber zur Bachstelze; Gugetzer - auch nie gehört, aber Kuckuck? Duckanterl = sagen wir zum Blässhuhn	Spatz = Sperling
13544958	1960	f	steirisch	m	5	eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Wildenten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Bachstelze	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Uhu		
13546478	1960	f	kaum, wenn dann ein wenig osttirolerisch mein Vater	s	7	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff/ Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Haubentaucher?	n	n	m	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Meisenart5		
13547990	1960	f	steirisch - oststeiermark	s	6	Schneeeule	Amsel/ amschl	Rotkehlchen/ Rotkrepferl	Stackenten/ Antn	Elster/ Goister	?	Blaumeise/-	Kiebitz/ Giwaz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zaunkönig/Zeiserl Kauzchen Bachstelze Tannenmeise		
13548678	1960	f	Kärntnerisch - Außerteichen	m	6	Schneeeule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Wie(h)dehopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel - Rabe, Blassl - Blässhuhn, Tannenmaislein/ Tannenmasn - Tannenmeise		
13548802	1960	m	Niederbairisch	m	9	Schleiereule	Amsel, Amsl	Dompfaff, Gimbe	Stackente, Wiadand	Elster, Aistan	Stieglitz	Blaumeise, Blau- moasal	Kiebitz, Kibiz	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Gauwizl = Kiebitz im Bereich Landau a.d. Isar Zizibe = Kohlmeise Mooskua = Brachvogel im Isartal bei Dingolfing Totenvogel = Eule Dachl = Dohle aber nicht bei uns Moasal = Meise = Tannenmeise	Buchfink = Fingal	
13548924	1960	m	Bairisch - Oberbayern	a	2	Schleiereule	Amsel	Gimpel oder Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Distelfink Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	mooskuh=Rohrdommel Blassl=Bläßhuhn Dachl=Dohle Tannenmaislein=Tannenmeise Duckanterl=Stackente	Bussard=Stesser	
13549707	1960	m	fränkisch Altmühltal	s	10	Schleiereule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	y	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise Wacholderdrossel Bbachstelze Tannenmeise Sperling			
13549834	1960	m	niederbairisch	a	7	Schleiereule	amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Grünfink	Blaumeise	kiebitz	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Mooskuh --> Großer Brachvogel Totenvogel --> Steinkauz Duckanterl --> Haubentaucher		

1355 005 5	19 6 0	f	bairisch- Ober- bayern	m o	6	schleih- er-eule	amsel	buchfin- k	ente	elster	dompfäf	meise	kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	krähe ente									
1355 1465	19 61	m	ja	m o	4	Schleier- euln	Amsl	Dompfäf, Gimpl	Entn	Elstr	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- n	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	Tannenmeise Schetterhex: erinnert mich an Gägerhätz für Eicherhähler Sperk ist ein Sperling			
1355 174	19 61	f	Bairisch- Ober- bayern	m o	1 0	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompfäf, Gimpel	Stock- enten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Tannenmeise		
1355 2170	19 61	f	Ober- pfälzisch	m o	5	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompfäf f	Ente	Elster	Korn- beiser	Blaumeis- e	Stieglitz	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n		Nussgakl für Eichelhähler		
1355 324 0	19 61	m	Unter- franken	s o	9	Schleier- eul	Omsch- el	Dompfäf f	ANTE	Elster	Distelfin- k	Blaumäs- e	Kipiz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	n	n	n	m	n	n	Wachholderdrossel Krähen kroak Blässhuhn Tannenmeise	Spatz Spots Spirk Eichelhähler Mahr Ächelher Krähe Kroak Meise Mäse				
1355 407 0	19 61	f	nein, wenn ja dann badisch	s o	6	Schleier- eule	Amsel, männ- lich	Buchfin- k, männlich	Stock- enten, Weibchen vorne	Elster	Distelfin- k/Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zizibä: Kohlmeise, kenne den ausdrück nicht, aber er ahmt den Ruf nach Tannenmeise?	Bin gebürtig aus Baden und kenne daher die Ausdrücke nicht. Leider fallen mir auch keine badischen Bezeichnungen ein. HÄbe Biologie studiert, daher kenne ich viele Tiernamen. Viel Erfolg bei Ihrer Dissertation				
1355 422 5	19 61	m	bairisch- Nieder- bayern	m o	1 0	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompfäf, Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster, Totenvogel	Stieglitz, Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz, Gaugawitz	y	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Gauwitz-Kiebitz, Zizerl-Blaumeise, Mooskuh-Rohrdommel, Schwarzplattl-Mönchsgrasmücke, Krametsvogel-Wachholderdrossel, Totenvogel-Elster, Gießvogel-Großer Brachvogel, Wippsterz-Bachstelze, Blassl-Bleßhuhn, Habergeiß-Bekassine, Gugetzer-Kuckuck, Dachl-Dohle, Tannenmaislein-Tannenmeise, Duckanterl-Teichhuhn					
1356 252 3	19 61	m	Fränkisc- h-Unter- franken	s o	1 0	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompfäf/ Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster/ Gaugahatz	Distelfin- k/Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Krametsvogel=Wachholderdrossel; Totenvogel=Kauz bzw. Eule; Tannenmaislein=Tannenmeise; Duckanterl=Stackente	
1357 767 0	19 61	f	bairisch, Oberfalz	a l	8	Kauz	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	evtl. Wieder- hopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Duckanterl für Stackente	Nussgagel für Eichelhähler sagt ein Bekannter von mir aus Schwandorf		
1358 1056	19 61	m	Fränkisc- h	m o	8	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompfäf f	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	Zizerl ist eigentlich der Zeisig - Zizibä aber eindeutig die Kohlmeise Mooskuh könnte identisch mit Moorachs, der Rohrdommel, sein Krametsvogel ist die Wacholderdrossel Der Totenvogel war der Steinkauz Wippsterz könnte die Bachstelze sein Wie der Name sagt - Tannenmeise Hatzl ist die Elster Duckanterl ist das Teichhuhn				

1349 2214	19 61	f	nein	n e	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff/ Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kahlmeise (?), Wacholderdrossel, Kauz	Dachrättschli - Hausrotschwanz				
1349 725 7	19 61	m	Oberbayerisch und schwäbisch	s o	8	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff/ Gimpel	Stackenten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kahlmeise / Große Rohrdommel / Wacholderdrossel / Blasshuhn	Himmelsziege für Ziegenmelker Die Namen sind allerdings weniger über den Dialekt überliefert, sondern werden in Artikeln oder Wikipedia oder bei Exkursionen etc. ab und zu genannt und bleiben so haften. Lediglich "Zizibä" und "Duckenten" kenne ich über die Großeltern. Wobei Zizibä wohl für mehrere Meisenarten benutzt wurde (verm. auch Blau- oder Haubenmeise); da fehlte jedes orn. Wissen. Viel Erfolg, Hxxxxx Sxxxxxxx. BN-KG Mxxxxxxxx-Uxxxxxxxxx		
1349 753 2	19 61	f	Bayrisch	m o	l 0	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff- Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	m	y	-	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Rohrdommel Wacholderdrossel Rabenkrähe? Alpendohle Tannenmeise Bläuhuhn			
1350 0301	19 61	f	Niederbayern, LK KEH	a l	5	Eule, Kauz, Uhu	Amsel	Dompfaff	Wildente, Duckanderl	Elster, Aisterrn	Buchfink	Blaumeise, Meiserl	Kiebitz	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Totenvogel = Kauz/Eule? Dache = Dohle Duckanterl = Wildente oder kleine schwarze Entenart?			
1350 356 0	19 61	f	Bairischer Wald	s o	5	Schnee-eule/ Schneekautz	Amsel	Buchfing	Kolbente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y			
1352 9187	19 6 2	f	bayrisch - Niederbayern	m o	l 0	schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	-	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	m	-	m	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Zizibä - Blaumeise: Mooskuh oder Moosax - Rohrdommel; Krametsvogel oder Kanawetsvogel - Wacholderdrossel; Totenvogel - von Waldkauz bis Steinkauz (meines Wissens in jeder Gegend die jeweils vorkommende Eulenart); Gießvogel oder Gießvogel - großer Brachvogel in anderen Gegenden Grün- oder Schwarzspecht; Tannen- Kohl- alle Meisenarten als Moasal bezeichnet; Duckanterl - Zwergtaucher; als Umweltilnderin hätte ich großes Interesse an ihrer Arbeit :)			
1353 1143	19 6 2	m	Oberpfalz	m o	l 0	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Buchfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	Krametsvogel - Wacholderdrossel Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise Hatzl - Elster	

1354 1883	19 6 2	f	ober- bayerisc h	a l	8	Eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacke te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Buchfink	Kibitz	-	-	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n			
1357 896 3	19 6 2	f	ober- bayerisc h	m o	8	Eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacke te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blauehl- chen	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m			
1357 843 2	19 6 2	f	Bairisch- Ober- bayern	a l	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f/Gimpe l	Stacke te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kibitz	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise, Rohrdommel, Wachtelkönig, Dohle, Tannenmeise, Bläßhuhn	
1344 497 3	19 6 2	f	Vater: Baierisc h Oberpfal z; Mutter Ober- franken	a l	l 0	Schnee -eule	Amsel	Gimpel oder Dompf f	Antr Ente	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	1) vermutlich Ratschwanz, aufgrund seiner typischen Wippbewegung des Schwanzes 2) Tannenmeise 3) Plesshuhn	Nussgaggl für Eichlhäher Geierl für Turmfalken	
1344 595 7	19 6 2	m	Ja, Oberpfal z	s o	l 0	Schlei- r-eule - kein Dialekt -name bekannt	Amsel - Dialekt -name Amsch el	Dompf f/Gimpe l - wird bei uns als Gimpel bezeich net.	Stock- enten - 'Stock- anten'	Elste r - Elsch ter	Stieglitz / Distelfin k - Distelfin k	Blaumeis e - kein Dialekt- name bekannt	Kiebit z Dialek t- name 'Ga- witzel '	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	y	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	Y	Zizerl/Zizibä - Kohlmeise Mooskul - Große Rohrdommel (eher als Moorachse bekannt) Schwarzplattl - Mönchsgrasmücke Krametsvogel - Wacholderdrossel Schnarrer - Misteldrossel Totenvogel - Steinkauz (bei uns ausgestorben) Wipsterz - Bachstelze (bei uns nicht gebräuchlich) Blässl - Blasshuhn - bei uns 'Blaschl' gesprochen Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise/Kohlmeise (bei uns nicht gebräuchlich) Sperk - Feldsperling (bei uns 'Spirk' gebräuchlich, schließt in meisten Fällen auch den Haussperling mit ein) Duckanterl - Zwergtaucher (bei uns nicht gebräuchlich)	Rxxxxx Bxxxxxx Gxxxxxxxxxxxxx x xxxxx Wxxxxxxxx rxxxxx.bxxxxxxx@xxxxxxxx.xx
1344 598 3	19 6 2	f	Bayrisch -Nieder- bayern	m o	6	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel männ- lich	Dompf f- (Gimpel) Mann	Stock- enten Paar	Elste r	Distelfin g	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	m	y	n	m	y	n	m	y	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä - (Blau?) Meise Kramets= Totenvogel= Krähen Tannenmeise Duckanterl= Blässhuhn	Bin in Oberbayern aufgewachsen und sprech eher oberbayrisch.. ich denke dies Information wä' ggf noch interessant für ihre Erhebung.	
1344 598 9	19 6 2	f	kaum	s o	5	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f, Gimpel	Stacke te	Elste r	kenne ich nicht	Blaumeis e	Kibitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Tannenmeise Ente bzw. Stockente		
1344 684 6	19 6 2	f	Innviert e-risch	s o	5	Schnee -kauz	amsel	Gimpel	Ente	Elste r	stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Totenvogel: Kauz Habergeiß: Dämonenmaske bei Faschingsumzügen Tannenmaislein: kleine Meise, die sich bevorzugt auf Nadelbäumen aufhält Duckanterl: kleine Ente, wenn sie den Kopf ins Wasser taucht		

1345 2511	19 6 3	m	Nein	s o	1 0	Schlei r-eule (Tyta alba) Toten- vogel	Amsel (Turdus merula) Schwa- rz- drosse- l	Gimpel (Pyrrhul a pyrrhul a) Dampfaf f	Stacken te (Anas platyrh y-n-chus) Wuidant n	Elste r (Pica pica)	Stieglitz (Carduelis cardueli s) Distelfin k	Blaumeis e (Parus cyanus)	Kiebitz (Vanellus vanellus)	n n n y n y n y n y n y n y	Zizibä = Kohlmeise (?) Moorachse/Mooskuh/Moosreiger = Große Rohrdommel Schwarzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke (insbes. Männchen) Kram(m)etsvogel = Wacholderdrossel Schnarrer/Schnerrer/Schnurz/Crex = Wachtelkönig, Wiesenralle Totenvogel = Schleiereule (auch andere Eulen) Wippsterz (mir eher aus dem Norddeutschen als Whipsteert bekannt) = Bachstelze Blasl: könnte es sich hier um das Bläßhuhn, -ralle handeln? Habergeiß: könnte es sich hier um die Himmelsziege, offiziell Bekassine handeln? Tannenmaislein/-moasal = Tannenmeise Duckanterl = Zwergtaucher	Liebe Frau Richter, eine spannende Studie! Wäre an den Ergebnissen interessiert, da ich mich beruflich wie privat mit Ornithologie und Umweltbildung befasse. Freundliche Grüße aus lxxxxxxx Nxxxxx Mxxxx Dipl.-Biologe Univ. Nxxxxx Mxxxx (xxx) Bxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Xxx xx xxxxx lxxxxxxxxx Tel.: xxxx/xxxxx e-mail: xxxx@xxxxx-xx.xx www.xxxxxxxxxx.fbv.xx
1345 306 5	19 6 3	m	nieder- bayerisc h	m o	8	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz, Distelfin k	Blauehl- chen	Kiebitz	n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n m		
1345 3115	19 6 3	m	Bairisch- Oberpfäl- z	m o	9	Schlei r-eule	Amsel, Amschl	Dampfaf f, Gimpel	Stacken te, Stackan- dn, Wilddand n	Elste r, Bsch- e- gan	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e, Blaumois n	Kiebitz, Gawitz	y n y n n n n y y n n y y n n m n y y m m n y y n n n n n n n n n n n y	Gawitz = Kiebitz, Zizibä = Meise, Schwarzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke, Krametsvogel = Wacholderdrossel, Schnarrer = Wacholderdrossel, Totenvogel = Steinkauz oder Waldkauz, Dornkreil = Neuntöter, Blasl = Blässralle, Dachl = Dohle, Tannenmoasal = Tannenmeise, Duckanterl = Zwergtaucher	Rouchal (von der rauchigen Färbung her) = Maueregler, Sengstnagl (Sensennagel, wegen dem ähnlichen Geräusch) = Wachtelkönig, Weiherblasch = Blässralle, Wasserhedl = Teichralle, Nussgackl = Eichelhäher, Bamrutscherl = Baumläufer (beide Arten) oder auch Kleiber, Ammerling = Goldammer, Wasserschwalm = Mehlschwalbe, Feiaschwalm = Rauchschwalbe, Wilddam = Ringeltaube, Damhachtl = Sperber
1345 488 4	19 6 3	m	Bayerisc h	s o	2		Amsel	Fink	Erte					n n		
1345 5122	19 6 3	f	Fränkisc h - Mittel- franken	s o	8	Eule	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Buchfin k?	Blaumeis e	Wiede- -hopf	n n m n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n n n n - n n n n n n n n n n n n	Totenvogel-Krähe	

1345 522 8	19 6 3		steirisch Ober- steier- mark, Steier- mark- Öster- reich	m	5	Schnee- eule - Eun	Amsel- Aumsl	Gimpel Gümpi	Stacken- te - Antn		Bunt- specht -Specht	Meise - Moasn	Kiebitz - Kiwitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Totenvogel = Nachteule Gießvogel (Goßvogel) Tannenmaislein = Meise Duckanterl = Stockente	Nusskrankl = Eichelheher Heagei (Heageia) = Hühnerhabicht Rotschwanzl
1345 5316	19 6 3	f		n	9	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Dompf- af, Gimpel	Stacken- enten	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Rohrdommel, Mönchsgrasmücke, Bachstelze, Tannenmeise					
1345 563 2	19 6 3	f	Ober- fränkisc h	m	10	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zeisig, Rabe, Bachstelze, Neuntöter, Blesshuhn, Tannenmeise, Eichelhäher, Specht, Stockente					
1345 5810	19 6 3	m	Teils/teil- s Bayrisch - Ober- bayern	m	10	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Gimpel/ Dompf- af	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise Wacholderdrossel Bachstelze Tannenmeise? Bläbhuhn					
1345 583 7	19 6 4	m	Fränkisc h- Südthü- n-gisch	s	10	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel, Schwa- rz- drossel, Merle	Gimpel, Dompf- af	Stacken- te	Elste- r, Geck- er- hex	Stieglitz , Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Meise (Kohlmeise), Große Rohrdommel, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Wachtelkönig, Steinkauz, Bachstelze, Neuntöter, Tannenmeise, Elster, Haussperling Reihenfolge von oben nach unten unter "bekannt"	Emmerling = Goldammer Möllerchen = Klappergrasmücke Geierle = Sperber oder Turmfalke Gauch = Kuckuck			
1345 689 9	19 6 4	m	ja, nieder- bayrisch	m	10	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	n	m	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Ziziba - kenn' ich nicht, ist vermutlich aber eine Kohlmeise Mooskuh - vermutlich Rohrdommel (ich kenn' die Rohrdommel eher als "Moorachse") Schwarzplattl - Mönchsgrasmücke Krametsvogel - Wacholderdrossel Schnarrer - Misteldrossel (ich kenn' die Art als "Schnarre") Gießvogel - Schwarzspecht Wippstierz - kenn' ich nicht, ist vermutlich aber eine Bachstelze Blasl - Blässhuhn Dachl - Dohle Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise Duckanterl - Zwergtaucher				
1345 978 5	19 6 4	m	fränkisc h	m	10	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Dompf- af	Wildente	Herz- el/ Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Duckanterl - Zergtaucher Blasl-Blässhuhn Totenvogel-Eule Krametsvogel-Wacholderdrossel	Spatz-Sperling Nusser-Eichelhäher Sitar-Sitar Herzel-Elster Blasla-Blässhuhn			
1345 9812	19 6 4	f	Hoch- deutsch (Nord- rhein- West- falen)	m	10	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Gimpel Dompf- af	Stacken- enten	Elste- r	Stieglitz Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Stiegli- tz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise, Dohle, Tannenmeise, Blesshuhn	Sorry, leider nicht				

13460011	1964	m	Bairisch-Ingolstadt/Schrobenhausen	m	3	Schleier-eule	Star	Rotkehlchen	Kolbenente	Elster	Dampff	Blaumeise		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13460292	1964	f	bayrisch. Oberbayern	a	8	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz oder Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz / Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	Yiziba - Zeisig, Zeiserl Totenvogel - Waldkauz, bei manchen auch Saatkrähe Wippsterz - Bachstelze Duckanterl - Stockente	
13461022	1964	f	nur l. Elternteil - bayrisch	s	4	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Kernbeißer	Stackente	Elster	Kernbeißer	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	m	m	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m		
13461025	1964	m	Fränkisch (Hof)	s	9	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel ist ein Steinkauz.	
13461027	1964	m	Oberfränkisch (Münchenberg)	s	7	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff-Gimpel	Stackente-Wildente	Elster-Goldvogel	Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zitzerl - Zaunkönig - Zeiserl Krametzer - Stare Totenvogel - Kuckuck Blässl - Blässhuhn - Blässla Rabenkrähe - Kraua, Krab	
13461031	1964	m	ja, unterfränkisch / Kitzingerisch	m	10	Schleier-eule	Amsel oder Schwärzdrösel	Dompfaff oder Gimpel	Stackenten	Elster	Stieglitz oder Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	-	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	Krametsvogel ist die Wacholderdrossel, Tannenmeise als Tannenmaislein
13461063	1964	f	Nein	n	7	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel - Waldkauz Wippsterz - Bachstelze Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise	
13461193	1964	m	Rheinfränkisch / Odenwald	m	9	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster / Atzel	Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Mönchgrasmücke / Wacholderdrossel / Blässralle	
13461420	1964	m	Bairisch-Niederbayern	a	10	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	y	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kiebitz, Blaumeise, Mönchgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Tannenmeise	"Schwarzusserer" in der Dpf., verbreitet für Tannenhäher Weitere, lokal gebräuchliche Artnamen (jedoch nicht zwingend Dialekt) finden Sie auch in Wüst. Walter (Hrsg.): "Avifauna Bavariae - Die Vogelwelt Bayerns im Wandel der Zeit" 3. Auflage - München 1990; Ornithologische Gesellschaft in Bayern

1346 1471	19 64	m	Fränkisc h Main	s o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n n n n n y n n y n n n n n n n n n n n n y n n	Wacholderdrossel, Steinkauz, Haussperling	
1346 1644	19 64	m	Bairisch- Oberpfalz/ Regens- burg	s o	4	Kauz	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Stacken te	Elste r	Bunt- specht			n n m n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	Krähe	
1346 1772	19 64	m	Hambur- gerisch	n e	3		Amsel		Ente				Wiede- hopf	n y	Duckanterl = Ente?	
1346 1779	19 64	f	Ober- boarisch	a l	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kibitz	n n y n n y y n y y m m n y m n n y n n n n n n n y	Blaumeise, Mönchsgrasmücke, Drossel, Drossel, Krähe, Regenvogel?/Buchfink, Rotschwanz oder Bachstelze, Bläuhuhn, Tannenmeise, Zwergtaucher	
1346 1837	19 64	m	Bregen- zerwälder- risch	m o	8	Schleie r-eule Ül, Üla	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacken te Ente	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e Spiegel- mäusle	Kiebitz	n n m n n n n n n m n n n n n y n n y n n n n n	Kuckuck Tannenmeise	Adlar = Steinadler Hinnovgl = Mäusebussard Guggar = Kuckuck Spatzo = Sperlinge Rappo = Raben Tubo = Taube Orhahn = Auerhahn Fücke = Kücken Hinn = Huhn
1346 1957	19 64	m	Mühlviert- lerisch - Rohrbac h	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	amsel Männ- chen	gimpel männch en/gimp pö	stackent e und erpel/ stackant n	elste r/ ästa	stieglitz	blaumeis e/blau- moasn	Kiebitz mönch- sgras- mücke	n n n m n n n n y m n n n y n y n n n n n n y y n n n n n y	mönchsgrasmücke waldkauz bachstelze dohle tannenmeise zwegtaucher	
1346 2219	19 64	f	OÖ-Mühl- viertel	m o	7	Eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Ente	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Wiede- hopf	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n m m n n n n n n	Sperber = Stessei	
1346 240 7	19 64	f	Tirol	a l	6	Eule, Uhu, Kauz	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompf f	Ente	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e		n n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n n n n n m n n n		
1346 247 2	19 64	f	nein	s o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f, Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n m n y n n n n n n y n n n y n n n n n n n n n y n n	Duckanterl ist Stockente Tannenmaislein ist Tannenmeise Blasli ist Bläshuhn? totenvogel ist Kauz Mooskuh ist Rohrdommel	
1346 4010	19 64	m	Nein	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel/ Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n y n n y y n n n n n n n m n y n n n n n n n y n n n	Kohlmeise, Gr. Rohrdommel (?), Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel Zx, (aber Krammetsvogel!), Bachstelze, Tannenmeise, Bläuhuhn	Griesläufer (Flußregenpfeifer)
1346 407 6	19 64	f	Nein	s o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n y n y	Meise, Blesshuhn	

1346 4157	19 64	m	Ja. fränkisc h - Mittel- franken	m o	6	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfa f = Gimbl	Stacke te = Wildentn	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n n	Tannenmaislein = Tannenmeise Zizibä ist glaube ich ebenfalls eine Meise, als Kind kannte man die durch ihren gleichnamigen Ruf	Alles mittelfränkisch Hacht = Habicht Schboodz = Spatz Schwalm = Schwalbe Daum = Taube Gooserer = männliche Gans Wiewerla = Entenküken Ziewerla = Hühnerküken Hehner = Haushuhn
1346 4169	19 64	f	zum Teil, mittel- fränkisc h	s o	8	Eule	Amsel	Buchfin k	Enten	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n	Totenvögel sind Rabenvögel/Krähen (mfr.: Kroa)	Viel Glück!!
1346 4215	19 64	m	Nord- badisch	s o	6	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfa f	Stacke te	Hatz el oder Elste r	Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n n y n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n n n n n	zizibä = Kohlmeise Hatzl = Elster	Adeba = Weißstorch
1346 427 5	19 6 5		Alt- bayerisc h/ Schwabe n	m o	5	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	dompfa f	stockent e	elste r	stieglitz	blaumeis e	kiebit z-aaw	n m n n n n n y n n n n n m n y n n n n y n n y n n y -	Drossel, Blauhuhn, Tannenhäher	
1346 4351	19 6 5	m	ja. Oberpfalz; Lkr. SAD	m o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule Noocht -ahl aus meiner Erfahru ng wurden Eulen im Dialekt nicht der Art nach untersc hieden.	Amsel; im Dialekt ebenso	Gimpel; Dompfa f	Stacken te; Wild- enten aus meiner Erfahru ng wurden Enten- arten im Dialekt nicht der Art nach untersc hieden	Elter ; Gsche- gern	Stieglitz; im Dialekt ebenso	Blaumeis e; Blau- meiserl (Meiserl) je nach Kenntnis- stand der Person werden werden Meisen- arten im Dialekt der Art nach untersc hieden oder nicht.	Kiebitz; Gawitz	y n y n y y y y y n y n y n n m n n y y n n n n n y -	Kiebitz; (Kohl-)Meise Rohrdommel Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel Eule Spec? Bachstelze Dohle Tannenmeise Zwergtaucher	Liebe Frau Richter, Ihre Arbeit finde ich sehr interessant und höchst spannend, da sie verschiedene Themenbereiche, wie Ornithologie, aber auch Völkerkunde und Sprachenentwicklung zusammenfasst Ich habe mich mit dem Thema auch schön öfter beschäftigt und dazu auch das Buch "Die Bedeutung historischer Vogelnamen" von Peter Bertrau zu Rate gezogen, das ich in diesem Zusammenhang sehr empfehlen kann. Viele der Bezeichnungen aus der Liste oben kenne ich zwar, allerdings wurden diese in meiner oberpfälzer Heimat nicht verwendet, wie z.B. Wippsterz für Bachstelze oder Moosreiger für Rohrdommel. Die Entstehung von Dialektnamen für bestimmte Vogelarten- oder auch Gruppen ist u.a. abhängig vom regelmäßigen

1346 4517	19 6 5	m	Bairisch (Ober- pfalz)	m o	7	Schlei- r-eule (Nacht- Äl?)	Amsel (Amssl)	Dompfäf f	Ente (Äntn)	Elste r (Ädsl)	Stieglitz (Osäjsel)	Blaumeis e (Möisal)	Kiebitz (Gä- widsl)	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Gauwitz = Gäwidsl = Kiebitz Krametsvogel = Kranwidsvogel = Wacholdervogel Totenvogel = Eule Blasl = Blässhuhn Gugetzer = Kuckuck falls Dachl = Dachal, dann Dohle falls Hatzl = Ädsl, dann Elster	Hacht = Habicht Gäja = allg. für Greifvogel Schböds = Sperling Schdöachch = Storch Falk = Falke Möisal = Meise Grou = Krähe Ro = Rabe Nusë-a = Eichelhäher Nacht-Äl = Eule Dräuschschl = Drassel
1346 464 5	19 6 5	f	Salzburg - Pon- gauerisc h	m o	7	Kauz	Amsel	Gimpel	Enten	Dahle	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Wiede- hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Schnarrer - Eichelhäher, Bonhex				
1346 5151	19 6 5	m	nein	n e	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Buchfin- k	Ente	Elste r	Zeisig	Blaumeis e	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n						
1346 574 2	19 6 5	f	All- gäuerisc h	s o	6	Eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise, Mönchsgrasmücke, Tannenmeise	Die von Ihnen abgefragten Dialekt-Vogelnamen scheinen wohl stark aus dem Bayerischen Raum zu kommen. Hier in Allgäu- Schwaben sind die mir nie begegnet!				
1346 606 0	19 6 5	f	Wald- viertl _NÖ	m o	4	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kelchen	Stacken- te	Elste r	Specht	Blaumeis e	Wider- hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n						
1346 579 2	19 6 5	m	Bairisch - Ober- bayern	s o	7	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompfäf f	Ente	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n						
1346 584 2	19 6 5	m	ja, mostvier- t-lerisch	s o	5	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Wildente	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Schne- pfe	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	schwarze kleine Ente					

1347 373 5	19 6 6	m	Bairisch -Nieder- bayern	s o	9	Schleie- r-eule, "Doudn- vogel= Toten- vogel"	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz "Gau- witzn"	y	n	n	m	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Duckanterl = Zwergtaucher Wippsterz = Bachstelze Totenvogel: Schleiereule, aber auch Krähen Krametsvogel: Wacholderdrossel Mooskuh: Moorachse? = Rohrdommel Gauwitz: Kiebitz; Bemerkung: ab Regensburg donauabwärts als "Gaubitzn" heute noch bekannt, donauaufwärts um Kelheim nur als Kiebitz Bemerkung zu Habergeiß: kenne ich als Synonym für Weberknecht (langbeinige Milbenart)	Stoawendgeier: Wanderfalke im Bayerischen Wald Daumvogel (Laubenvogel): Sperber, manchmal Habicht Hehnervogel (Hühnervogel): Habicht					
1347 563 3	19 6 6	m	fränkisc h	s o	0	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f, Gimpel	Stacken- enten	Elster	Stieglitz , Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä = Blau-/Kohlmeise // Schwarzplatte = Mönchsgrasmücke // Krammetsvogel = Wacholderdrossel // Totenvogel = Waldkauz od. Steinkauz // Duckanterl = Bläshuhn						
1348 6921	19 6 6	f	Hallertau	m o	5	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te (Antn)	Elster (Eister)	?	Blaumeis- e (Meiserl)	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Ente				
1348 700 8	19 6 6	f	Kein Dialekt	n e	0	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel Männ- chen	Gimpel Männch- en	Stacken- te Männ- chen	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Tannenmeise				
1373 2871	19 6 6	f	einge- schränkt nieder- bayrisch	n e	0	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f, Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz , Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä war mir zwar nicht als Vogelname bekannt, ist aber klanglich der Blaumeise zuordbar Rohrdommel Krähe (oder Kolkrahe?) Wachtelkönig Tannenmeise Bläshuhn					
1348 7447	19 6 6	m	Bairisch - Regens- burg	a l	3	Uhu	Amsel	???	Ente (Antn)	Elster (Hat- zn)	???	???	???	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	y	m	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	m	Blassl = (vermutlich) Rebhuhn (nur passiv) Gugetzer = (vermutlich) Kuckuck (nur passiv) Dach(er) = Dohle Hatzl/Hatzn = Elster	Krähe/Kroua = Rabe Singerl = Junghenne bzw. - gockel Spatz = Sperling Starl = Star Bin kürzlich über eine vielleicht ja interessante Internetadresse "gestolpert"(http://www.zob odat.at/pdf/EGRETTA_52_00 33-0045.pdf), ohne dass bei mir aber was "hängengeblieben" wäre ... Gutes Gelingen!
1348 957 9	19 6 6	f	bairisch -Nieder- bayern	m o	7	Eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te - Antn	Elster- Sche- - chan	????	Meisenar- t???	Haum- - tauch- a?	n	n	m	-	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m					
1348 974 4	19 6 6	m		m o	7	Kauz	Amsel	Buchfin- k	Stacken- te/ Antn	Elster	Gimpel	Blaumeis- e/ Meisal	Wiede- -hopf	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zizibä=Meise		

1348 974 9	19 6 6	f	bairisch, Chiemga u	m	7	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Buchfin k	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Brach -vogel	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Krähe Amsel Bläbuhh		
1348 993 5	19 6 6	f	Oberbay r. - Ober- bayern	s	8	Schlei r-eule	Amsel Männ- chen	Dompfaf f, Gimpel	Stacken- pärchen	Elste r	Distelfin k, Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise Duckanterl - eine Entenart Zizibä - eine Meisenart Totenvogel - Krähe Wippsterz - Bachstelze		
1348 996 6	19 6 6	f	fränkisc h	s	8	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Dompfaf f, Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r (Gak ker- hexe n)	Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz ?k	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel- Krähe Tannenmeise Schetterhex- Elster		
1349 026 8	19 6 6	f	baierisch - Nieder- bayern	m	9	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Dompfaf f bzw Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz K	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Zitzibä ist die Kohlmeise Tannenmoasal ist die Tannenmeise Totenvogel - vermutlich die Krähe Duckanterl - nehme an die Stockente.	Meines Erachtens sind das sehr alte Bezeichnungen, die vielleicht noch mein Opa benutzt hat, schon nicht mehr meine Eltern (Opa geboren 1899)		
1349 068 6	19 6 6	m	Fränkisc h-Unter- franken	n	5	Schnee -kauz	Amsel	Rotfink	Enten	Elste r	-	-	Wiede -hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m			
1349 1499	19 6 7	f	Ja, Bairisch - Nieder- bayern	s	8	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Dompfaf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	m	m	-	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Zizibä = Kohlmeise, Tannenmoasal = Tannenmeise, Duckanterl = Ente, Stockente?, Blassl = Bläbuhh?, Schwarzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke?		
1349 265 0	19 6 7	m	nein	s	8	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Dompfaf f	Stacken- enten	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	(Wald- oder Stein-)Kauz; Blässuhh oder (Zwerg-, Hauben-)Taucher		
1379 0172	19 6 7	m	unter- fränkisc h			Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel Dompfaf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz - Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	Zizibä = Kohlmeise Totenvogel = (irgendein) Kauz Sperk = Haussperling	Hallo Frau Richter, die von Ihnen angegebenen Dialektnamen sehen sehr nach aus Altbaiern kommend aus. Ich aber bin Unterfranke - wahrscheinlich sind diese Namen bei uns weitgehend unbekannt.
1349 325 7	19 6 7	m	nein	s	5	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Stacken- pärchen	Elste r	??	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	y	Haubentaucher	
1349 444 7	19 6 7	f	schwä- bisch Hohen- lohe	n	6	Schlei r-eule	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Ente	Elste r	?	Meise	?	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1349 450 8	19 6 7	f	Salzkam- mergut	a	1	Schlei r-euler	Amsel- Amsl	Dompfaf f-Gimpö	Stacken te-Antn	Elste r- Elste r	Stieglitz - Stieglitz	Blaumeis e-Blau- moasal		n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zeiserl, Kautzchen, Meisen, Blessuhh		

1349 469 4	19 67	f	Vorarl- berg	a l	3	Eule	Schwal- -be	Rot- kehle ch e n /Gim pel	Ente	Elste r		Blaumeis e	Eichel- häher	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n																
1349 5215	19 6 8	m	Oberpfal- ze-risch	m o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf af f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Buchfink	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n														
1350 603 5	19 6 8	m	Bairisch- Nieder- bayern/ Ober- bayern	m o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf af f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Mooskuh - Rohrdommel Duckanterl - Bläßhuhn												
1350 605 7	19 6 8	f	nein	n e	1 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf af f/Gimpe l	Stacken te	Elste r	Distelfin k/Stiegl itz	Blaumeis e	Kibitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n											
1351 803 2	19 6 8	f	Bairisch	s o	2	Uhu	Amsel	Rot- kehle ch e n	Ente	Elste r	Bunt- specht	Blaumeis e	Wiede- hopf	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m										
1353 226 4	19 6 8	m		s o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf af f	Stacken te	Elste r	Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zizibä - Meise Totenvogel - Waldkauz (oder Eule allgemein) Wippsterz - Bachstelze			
1356 1407	19 6 8	f	nein	n e	4	Waldeu le	amsel	Rot- kehle ch e n	Stacken te/ Antn	Star / Starl		Blaumeis e		n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1356 1432	19 6 8	m	schwä- bisch (Baye- risch Schwa- ben)	s o	7	Schnee- eule	Amsel	Kern- beisser - Gimpl	Eiderent e	Elste r - Sche ddr- hex	Stieglitz - Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kibitz	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä ist die Kohlmeise, die Mooskuh ist die Rohrdommel, der Kauz ist mir als Totenvogel bekannt, als Gießvogel ist mit der Grünsprecht bekannt, der Neuntöter ist mir als Dornkreil bekannt, die Habergeis müsste eine Schnepfenart sein, die Tannenmeise ist eine kleine Meisenart, als Schetterhex wird bei uns eine Elster bezeichnet, das Duckanterl ist bei uns ein Pleßhun wir sagen Duckent	

1356 1445	19 6 8	m	Ober- öster- reich	m o	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz- We	n	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	y	Wendehals/Sumpfmeise/Amsel/Rohrdommel/Mönchsgrasmücke/Wacholderdrossel/Seidenschwanz, auch Bergfink/Misteldrossel/Steinkauz/Grünspecht/Bachstelze/Blässhuhn/Bekassine/Kuckuck/Dohle/Tannenmeise/Elster/Kohlmeise/Zwergtaucher	Siehe auch Gattiker, Ernst & Luise (1989): Die Vögel im Volksglauben; Suolahti, Hugo (2000): Die deutschen Vogelnamen; Hoffmann, Bernhard (1937): Vom Ursprung und Sinn deutscher Vogelnamen; weitere volkstümliche Vogelnamen finden sich in der jagdlichen Literatur, so z.B. in Grashey, Otto (1894 resp. 1902): Praktisches Handbuch für Jäger und im "Etymologischen Wörterbuch der in Oberdeutschland, vorzüglich aber in Oesterreich üblichen Mundart" eines Matthias Höfer aus 1815 in drei Bänden. Bei letzterem steht z.B. zum o.g. "Duckanterl" Folgendes: "Die Duckanten oder das Duckerl; eine Art kleiner Wildänten, welche sich im Wasser zu ducken (zu verbergen) pflegen. In unserer Gegend sind es colymbus auritus, cristatus, subcristatus, und bisweilen auch colymbus arcticus. In der Gegend des Traunsteins, heißt anas marila, Lin., das grosse Duckerl. Bey dem Kramer ist das Duckerl mergus minutus, welche Art aber am Traunfluss kleiner Meerracher genennet wird." Höfer ist sehr aufschlussreich in Bezug auf v.a. alte volkstümliche Vogelnamen. Beste Grüße Mxxxx Bxxxx
1357 684 3	19 6 8	f	Kärnt- nerisch- Klagen- furt	s o	5	Schlei- r-eule - Totnka uz	Amsel- - Omschl	Rot- kelchen	Stock- enten- - Antn	Elste- r- Dieb- s- voge- rl	Fink?	Blaumeis- e- Moasn	?	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n			

1357 972 8	19 6 8	m	Fränkisc h	s o	9	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz oder Distelfin k	Blauehl- chen	Kibitz	n	-	-	n	y	y	y	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise; Rohrdommel, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Blässhuhn, Tannenmeise, Blässhuhn	Schöne Arbeit und gute Idee!
1358 0614	19 6 8	m		n e	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompfaff	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz , Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Rabenkrähe	
1358 209 3	19 6 9	m	Ja, mit deren Eltern... Sudeten- land	s o	1 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- enten, m,w	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Krametsvogel ist die Wacholderdrossel Totenvogel ist die Bezeichnung für Eulen, meist Steinkauz, der am Ehesten (außer Schleiereule) in Siedlungen jagt. Tannenmaislein ist die Tannenmeise		
1358 2190	19 6 9	m	Nieder- bayern, Oberpfalz	s o	1 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpl	Stokent e	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Meise, mönchsgrasmücke, schwirl, Rabe, Tannenmeise, bläshuhn	

1358 382 8	19 70	m	sächsisch	s o	8	Schleiereule	Amsel / Schwärzdrösel	Dompfaff / Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz / Distelfink	Blaumais	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	1. ein Meisenruf 2. könnte zu einer Moenchsgrasmuecke passen 3. Tannenmeise?	Aufgrund meiner Herkunft bin ich wohl nicht der optimale Teilnehmer, allerdings glaube ich kaum, dass jüngere Interessierte im Allgemeinen mit diesen Begrifflichkeiten noch etwas anfangen können..... Viel Erfolg! Txxxxx Kxxxxxxxxx
1359 078 9	19 70	m	Bairisch - Oberpfalz	s o	9	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff / Gimpel	Ente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumaisw	Feldlerche	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Krähe Tannenmeise Stock Ente	Nussgackl- eichelhäher Dompfaff- Gimpf Kroa- krähe
1359 1768	19 70	f	Fränkisch-Mittel-franken	s o	8	Waldkauz	Amsel	Buchfink	Wildente	Elster		Blaumais	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m			
1359 5137	19 70	f	Bayrisch - Oberbayrisch	a l	7	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster		Blaumais / Meiserl	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Duckanterl- Blesshuhn		
1359 9412	19 70	f	ja-oberösterreichisch	m o	7	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff / Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumais	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Rabe		
1360 087 6	19 70	f	NÖ, Salzburg	m o	5	Uhu, Eule	Amsel, Damsl	Rotkehlchen, Rotkröpferl	Enten, Antn	Elster		Blaumais e, Moasal	Kiebitz, kiwitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Gugetzer = Kuckuck, Moasal = Meise	
1360 256 7	19 70	m	Mischung NÖ: Waldviertel + Raum südl. Wien	s o	2	Eule	Amsel aumsl	Dompfaff, Gimpel gimpi	Stackente antn	Elster östa	Stiglitz	Blaumais e moasln	Bachstelze bochstözn	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Gugetzer = Kuckuck Duckanterl = Taucher ??? Vogel im/am Teich		
1366 498 5	19 70	f	Steirisch	s o	6	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Wildente	Elster	Kernbeißer	Blaumais	Wiedehopf	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zeisig Tannenmeise Wildente	Spatz, krah, antn, augl, kauzerl, moaserl, tauberl, taub, schwalm,		
1366 8501	19 70	f	Niederösterreich	s o	2	Eule, Kauz (Mundart: Keizerl)	Amsel (Mundart: Dmsl)	Dompfaff	Stackente (Mundart: Antn)	Elster (Mundart: Östa)	Fink	Blaumais e (Mundart: Masn)	(Schröitvogel)	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Ente	
1366 850 4	19 70	f	bayrisch - Oberbayern	m o	6	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Distelfink	Blaumais	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m					

1366 856 5	19 70	f	nur teilweise Fränkisc h- Region Südliche s Ansbach	s o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacke te	Elste r	Stieglitz / Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1366 864 5	19 70	f	Mittel- franken	a l	8	Eule	Amsel	Gimpel - Dompf f	Enten	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	muß ich passe n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Tannenmeise				
1366 8712	19 71	m	Ober- bairisch	m o	6	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f, Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	m	-	m	n	y	y	n	m	m	n	n	y	Ziziba = Kohlmeise Krametsvogel = Wachholderdrossel Totenvogel = Kautz Wippscher = Bachstelze Tannenmeislein = (Winter)Goldhähnchen Duckanterl = Blesshuhn	
1366 8714	19 71	m	Fränkisc h	s o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel=Rabenkrähe oder Dohle Tannenmaislein=Tannenmeise			
1366 872 5	19 71	f	Bairisch- Oberpfäl z/ Nieder- bairisch	s o	8	Eule	Amsel	Dompf f/ Gimpel	Ente	Elste r	Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1366 874 0	19 71	f	bayrisch - Oberpfäl z	s o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Bergfin k	Blaumeis e	Stiegli tz	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kramertsvogel - Wachholderdrossel Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise	Howagaas - Himmelsziege ? Staal - Star		
1366 883 7	19 71		ja Oberpfäl z	m o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel männl.	Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Gibitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1366 884 8	19 71	f	Mostvier- lerisch -Nieder- öster- reich	s o	4	Eule	Dmsl	Gümpi	Antrn	Östa n	Fink	Blau- maasn	Wiede- hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Totenvogel - Er schreit in der Nacht "Kuwitt!", das sich so ähnlich anhört wie "Komm mit!" (Uhu oder Eule) Duckanterl - Die Ente, die sich immer unter die Wasseroberfläche duckt, um zu grundeln und Nahrung zu finden.		
1366 900 4	19 71	f	salzkam- mergut - ober- öster- reich	m o	5	Eule	Amsel	Gimpel - Gümpö	Wildente - wüdantrn	Bach- stelz e	Stieglitz - Zeisal			n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	kleine Ente		
1366 9119	19 72	f	fränkisc h- Franken- wald	m o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz , Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Tannenmeise			

1366 9195	19 72	f	nein	n e	9	Schleier- eule	amsel, schwarz- drossel	dompfaf, gimpel	stockent- e	elster	distelfin- k, stiglitz	blaumeis- e	kiebitz	n	n	y	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y		zizibä: blaumeise schwarzplattl: Mönchsgrasmücke krametsvogel: wacholderdrossel tannenmaislein: Tannenmeise duckanterl: Stockente
1366 935 3	19 72	f		s o	6	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kehlche- n	Stacken- te	Elster		Blaumeis- e/Eisvog- el	Wiede- -hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n			
1366 993 9	19 72	f	Ober- öster- reichisch	a l	2	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Buchfin- k	Stacken- enten	Elster	Gimpel	Blaumeis- e	Bach- stelze	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y			
1367 0129	19 72	f		a l	4	Schleier- eule	Star	Rot- kelchen	Stacken- te	Elster	Meise	Blaumeis- e, Dialekt: Spiegel- mäusle	Trapp- e	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1367 0175	19 72	f		n e	1	Waldka- uz	Amsel	Rot- kehlche- n	Wildente	Elster	Bunt- specht	Blaumeis- e	Wiede- -hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	m	m	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m				
1367 033 8	19 72	m	Bairisch- -Nieder- bairisch	m o	6	Schleier- eule	Amsel Amsl	Dompf- af	Stacken- te Schdog- antn	Elster Ejsta- n	Stieglitz / Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e Blau- moasn	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1367 048 7	19 72	f	Ober- franken	m o	8	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompf- af	Stacken- entenpa- ar	Elster	Stieglitz / Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	Meise, Wacholderdrossel, Tannenmeise		
1367 062 2	19 73	f	leichten- steiri- schen bzw. Tiroler Dialekt	s o	1 0	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Gimpel/ Dompf- af	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz / Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	Zizibäh ist vermutlich Kohlmeise; Schwarzplattl = Mönchsgrasmücke Tannenmoasal = Tannenmeise	Tannenhäher = Zirngratsch Wachtelkönig = Wiesenschnarher Habicht = Geier Bergpieper = Jochvogel Haussperling = Spatz Birkhuhn = Kleiner Hahn, Spielhahn Auerhuhn = Großer Hahn	

1367 1265	19 73	m	Illmitze- risch (Dorf mit 2500 EW im Nord- burgen- land)	m o	l 0	Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	y	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	Kiebitz, Kohlmeise, Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrassel, Großer Brachvogel, Tannenmeise, Blässhuhn	<p>Katmini (von Kot wie Dreck, Schlamm und Mini für Mönch) = Haubenlerche Hoazln = Lachmöwe</p> <p>falls Interesse besteht könnte ich evtl. Kontakt zu ein paar älteren Hobbysprachforschern mit ornithologischem Interesse herstellen. mir selbst sind nur wenige Mundartausdrücke für Vogelarten bekannt</p> <p>die Auswahl oben ist halt ein bissl Bayrisch - voralpin oder alpin geprägt hier im äußersten Osten des deutschen Sprachraums gibt's sicher einige lustige weitere Sachen die langsam in Vergessenheit geraten - ein bayrischer Dialekt ist es aber ja auch den wir hier sprechen - nur findet die Lautverschiebung von "ü" zu "ua" oder auch "ia" erst rezent statt (vgl. Guissa = Gr. Brachvogel)</p> <p>Beste GrüÙe hxxxx gxxxxxxxxxxxx h.gxxxxxxxxxi@xxxxxxxxxxxxx- neusiedlersee-xxxxxxx.xx</p>
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1367 1303	19 73	f	Ja, fränkisch (Oberfranken)	a l	l 0	Schleier-eule Dialekt: Schleier-euln	Amsel Dialekt: manch-mal Schwarzdrossel	Gimpel, Dompfaff Dialekt: Gümpf	Stackente Dialekt: Stackentn	Elster Kein Dialekt- Ausdruck, erste Elster nach 1950 im LK KC aufgefallen	Stieglitz, Diestelfink	Blaumeise Dialekt: Blaumeisla	Kiebitz	y n y n n n y n m n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n	Gauwitz, Kiewitz - Kiebitz Ziziba - Meise Schwarzplattl - Mönchsgrasmücke Krametsvogel - Wacholderdrossel Totenvogel - Krähen, Raben und Käutze Tannenmaislein - Tannenmeise Duckanterl - Ente	
1367 1374	19 73	m		n e	l 0	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Gimpel oder Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz oder Diestelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n n n n n y n n m n y n n n n n n n y n n n n n n	Wacholderdrossel, Eulen/Käuze, Bachstelze, Tannenmeise	Nehmen Sie einmal Kontakt mit Jxxxxx Hxxxxx : http://www.xxxxxxx-xxxxxxx.xx/xxxxxx-xxxxxxx.html auf, er fragte bei mir nach Fotos von Vögeln an, die er mit dialektalen Bezeichnungen verknüpfen wollte. Er kennt sich mit Rhöner Mundart sehr gut aus. Krabb / Krapp ? = Krähe im Raum Miltenberg
1367 1375	19 73	f	Bayerisch-Oberpfalz	s o	5	Eule	Amsel	Dompfaff, Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Distelfink, Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Bachstelze	n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n	Tannenmeise	
1367 1421	19 73	f	Iseltalerisch-Osttirol	m o	5	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompfaff	Enten (männlich und weiblich)			Blaumeise	Wiedehopf	- -	Gratsche (Eichelhäher) Lunitsch (Mäusebussard)	
1367 1428	19 73	f	ja, Oberbayrisch	m o	5	Schneiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n m n n n n n n		
1367 1429	19 73	f	schwäbisch	s o	7	Eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n	Tannenmeise	

1367 1456	19 73	f	Bayerisches Schwaben/Unterfranken	s o	7	Schleiereule	Amsel Schwarzdrossel	Dompfaff Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Distelfink, Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise, Rabenkrähe, Bachstelze, Tannenmeise, Eichelhäher, Stackente					
1367 1468	19 74	f	Bairisch (Fichtelgebirge, Hallertau)	m o	8	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster		Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Krähe/Rabe	Tolles Thema und wertvolle Arbeit! Viel Erfolg!		
1367 1480	19 74	m	Regensburgerisch	s o	6	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff, Gimpel	Stackenten	Elster	Kibitz	Blaumeise		n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m				
	19 74	m	Bairisch-Niederbayern	m o	1 0	Schleiereule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz Gauwitz	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Kiebitz = Gauwitz eher Moosochs = Rohrdommel Gießvogel = Grünspecht Duckanterl = Krickente	Mooshena = Großer Brachvogel		
1367 1523	19 74	f	bairisch-Oberpfalz	s o	6	Schleiereule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Stackente	Elster	Zebrafink	Blaumeise	Wiedehopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m			
1367 1555	19 74	m	je nach Gesprächspartner bayerisch-südl. Oberpfalz	s o	1 0	Eule	Amsel / Singdrossel	Dompfaff / Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz, Distelfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Zizibä: Kohlmeise oder Buchfink? Totenvogel: Krähe? Habergelß: evtl. Kiebitz? Tannenmaislein: Tannenmeise	Mönchsgrasmücke = Grasmuckel	
1367 1594	19 74	f	Ja, leicht. Bairisch-Oberpfalz	s o	3	Eule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Ente - Antn	Elster	Buntfink	Blaumeise	Wiedehopf	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zeisig, Krähe(nart), irgendeine Entenart	Sperling - Spatz Krähe - Kroua Star - Storl Eichelhäher - Nussgackl		
1367 1672	19 74	f	Bairisch Oberbayern	m o	2	Uhu	Amsel	Dompfaff	Anten	Elster	Kleiber	Blau-maisal	Stieglitz	m	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y			
1367 1933	19 74	f	Ja, Oberösterreich - Hausruck	m o	8	Schleiereule	Amsel / Aumsl	Dompfaff / Dompfaff	Ente/Entn	Elster/Ös ta	Fink/Fin k	Blaumeise / Blau-moasal	Kiebitz / Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Totenvogel: Eule Dachl: Krähe Tannenmoasal: Kohlmeise Duckanterl: Ente	
1367 1974	19 75	m	mittel-fränkisch	m o	3	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1367 2091	19 75	m		n e	8	Schleiereule	Amsel	Dompfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	m	n	y	n	m	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Goldammer, Wacholderdrossel, Rabenkrähe, Bachstelze, Tannenmeise.		

1367 327 6	19 75	f	leicht ober- fränkisc h	s o	9	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Stacken- ten	Elster	Stieglitz (in unserer Familie Spitzna me Popper, weil er so poppig bunt ist)	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise Wacholderdrossel	
1367 446 5	19 76	m	bayerisc h- Nieder- bayern	a l	4	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Stacken tn	Aista	Stieglitz	Blaueis al	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1367 462 8	19 76	m	ja Mittel- franken	s o	5	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Stacken- Paar	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1367 463 6	19 76	f	wenig, Tiro	s o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel, Schwarz- drossel	Gimpel, Dampfaf f	Stacken te	Elster	Stieglitz , Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Duckanterl Zwergtaucher, Schwarzplattl Mönchsgrasmücke, Totenvogel (Stein?)Kauz		
1367 522 3	19 76	m	Tirole- risch	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel / Dampfaf f	Stacken te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, Tannenmeise	Wedavogl (Wettervogel) = Turmfalke Bezeichnung kommt vielleicht daher, dass bei einem nahenden Gewitter (Unwetter) oft starker Wind aufkommt und daher das Rütteln des Turmfalken besonders auffällig ist.
1367 6146	19 76	f	nein	s o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Blaumeise, Rohrdommel, Saatkrähe, Brachvogel, Blesshuhn			
1367 635 8	19 76	m	Ober- bayerisc h (Ober- pfalz)	m o	8	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Stacken te Wildente	Elster	Stieglitz Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Kohlmeise, Gr. Rohrdommel (Moorochse), Mönchsgrasmücke, Wacholderdrossel, vmtl. Blässhuhn, Bekassine, Tannenmeise, Blässhuhn			
1367 672 9	19 76	f	nein	n e	5	Kautz	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Enten, Antn	Elster		Blaumeis e	Wiede- r- hopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1367 7164	19 77	m	kaum	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dampfaf f	Stacken te	Elster, Herz el	Stieglitz , Distelfin k	Blaumeis e, Meiseen	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	Drossel=Krametsvogel Totenvogel= Kautz Tannenmeise= Tannenmislein Hatzl= Elster	Krab= Rabenkrähe		

1367 795 3	19 77		Ja, Bairisch	s o	2	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Buchfin k	Stacken te	Elste r	Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise; Krähe; Tannenmeise; Zwergtaucher	
1367 845 0	19 77	m	Baierisc h- Oberpfal z	a l	5	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f, Gimpel	Stacken te und Erpel	Elste r, Diale kt: Hads	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	m	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	-	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	Yziba ist der Laut des Vogels, Vogelart ist mir aber trotzdem nicht bekannt. Schwarzplattl könnte Schwarzkopfmeise oder Tannenmeise sein? Krametsvogel ist auf jeden Fall eine Drossel, ich glaub Wacholderdrossel. Duckanterl ist ein Blädhändl Tannenmoasal ist die Tannenmeise	
1368 1679	19 77	m	nein	n e	7	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken ten	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	ich gehmal von Tannenmeise aus.		
1368 379 4	19 77	f	ja schwä bisch	a l	4	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Rot- kelchen	Stacken ten	Elste r		meise		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1368 390 5	19 77	f		s o	8	Schnee -eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken ten	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e		n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Yziba-Kohlmeise Totenvogel-Krähe Duckanterl-Stackente	Da ich auch Österreich/Region Krems komme, sind viele Bezeichnungen regional bedingt bestimmt anders.	
1368 392 2	19 77	f	Fränkisc h	s o	7	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f, Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste r	Zeisig	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m			
1368 396 5	19 78	m	leichter bayeri- scher Einschlag	s o	1 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken te (Antrn)	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	Yziba = Blaumeise Schwarzplattl = Sumpfmeise Tannenmoasal = Tannenmeise	Pfannenstiellen = Schwanzmeise Wasserduckerl = Zwergtaucher
1368 407 4	19 78	f	Bairisch, München	n e	9	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompf f	Ente	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise Krähe Habergeis kenn ich als Ziegenbock Tannenmeise		
1368 432 9	19 78	m	nein	n e	7	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompf f	Stacken te	Elste r	Stieglitz , Distelfin k	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel = Krähe, Rabe Tannenmaislein = Tannenmeise	Liebe Frau Richter, Im Buch "Avifauna Bavariae" von Walter Wüst (2 Bände) finden sich zu vielen Vögeln regionale und veraltete Bezeichnungen, oft mit Quellenangabe. Steht bestimmt in der Uni- Bib. Falls nicht, nehmen Sie mit der Ornithologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ostbayer Kontakt auf; die helfen bestimmt weiter. Herzliche Grüße!	

1368 523 8	19 78	f	nieder- bayrisch bzw. keinen	s o	8	Kauz	Star	Dompf- f- Gimpel	Stacken- te und Stack- erpel	Elste- r		Blaumeis- e		n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Tannenmeise: sehr kleiner Meisenvogel mit längeren Schwanzfedern, Färbung eher in Nichtfarben, also weiß-schwarz-grau				
1368 528 7	19 78	f	Bairisch- Nieder- bayern	m o	5	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f, "Gimpe"	Stacken- te, "Antn"	Elste- r	Stieglitz , Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e		n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise, Amsel, Wacholderdrassel, Kauz, Eisvogel, Kuckuck, Dohle	Baamhackl (Specht) Eisenkei (Eisvogel)			
1368 541	19 78	m	Fränkisc- h- Nürnberg	s o	1 0	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel- hahn	Dompf- f	Stacken- pa- ar	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zizerl, eher als Zeiserl bekannt: Zeisig Totenvogel: ein Kauz Wippsterz: Bachstelze Blassl: Blesshuhn Habergeiß: ein Weberknecht (Opiliones, ein Spinnentier, kein Vogel) Tannenmaisla: Tannenmeise Backöferl: evtl. ein Zaunkönig?	Spatz für Sperling Kroha für Krähe Grünling für Grünfink Dompfaff für Gimpel Stieglitz für Distelfink			
1368 632 2	19 79	f	Ja, Oberpfal- z	a l	5	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel oder Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n					
1368 640	19 79	m	Ober- öster- reich - Mühl- viertel/ Bez. Rohrbac- h	a l	1 0	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	m	m	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Yziba: Kohlmeise Totenvogel: (Stein)kauz Dachl: Dohle Tannenmaislein: Tannenmeise Duckanterl: Zwergtaucher	Readzag: Hausrotschwanz Nußknacker: Eichelhäher (ev. aber nur Erfindung v. meiner Oma) Grogitzer: Wachtelkönig
1368 643 3	19 79	f	ja, Berline- risch	n e	5	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel / Drosse- l	Dompf- f / Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Buchfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n					
1368 643 7	19 79	f	ja, Bairisch (Grenz- gebiet Ober- bairisch- Nieder- bairisch, Landkrei- s Landshut - Mühdorf am Inn)	m o	7	Schleie- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz , Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z, Gau- witzl	y	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Gauwitz - Kiebitz (s.o.) Schwarzplattl - Mönchsgrasmücke (weiß ich nur wegen einer Exkursion) Krametsvogel - denk mal Wacholderdrassel Dachl - Dohle Duckanterl - Zwergtaucher	Dachl und Duckanterl sind hier meines Wissens recht gebräuchlich, ein Kollege kannte z.B. Duckanterl, aber den Begriff Zwergtaucher nicht. Von einer Exkursion weiß ich auch noch Ratschkattl für Gartengrasmücke. Und Mauer Schwabe für Mauersegler. Evtl auch noch als Dialekt einzustufen wäre Howe für Habicht. Allgemein bin ich erstaunt, wie viele Dialektbezeichnungen es für Vögel gibt und wie wenig mir bekannt sind. Vielen Dank dafür.	

1368 688 8	19 81	f	Nur sehr wenig; Eltern kommen aus unterschiedlichen Regionen Schlesiens	s o	7	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Dampfaff	Stackente	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zizibä-Meise Mooskuh-Rohrdommel Krametsvogel-Drosselart Totenvogel-Kalkrabe Wippsterz-Bachstelze Tannenmaislein-Tannenmeise?								
1368 6931	19 81	f	schwäbisch	a l	5	Eule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Endla	Diebische Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumoise	Wiedehopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel ist eine Dole oder Kräne.						
1368 700 5	19 81	f	fränkisch	s o	5	Schneeeule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Wildenten	Elster	Buntspecht	Blaumeise		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kalkrabe				
1368 708 6	19 81	f	Bairisch-nördliches Oberbayern	m o	6	Schleier-eule	Amsel "Docherl"/"Dacherl"	Rotkehlchen (geraten)	Stackente, Antn	Elster	Specht (geraten)	Blaumeise	Sehr vage Idee: Wiedehopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Totenvogel = Rabe, Krähe Dachl/Dache = Amsel, mir als "Dacherl"/"Dacherl" bekannt "Moasal" im Sinne von Meise, aber welche genau, weiß ich leider nicht. Duckanterl = mir als Ente bekannt, die mit ihrem Kopf nickend schwimmt. Fraglich, ob es sich dabei um eine spezielle Entenart handelt oder ob die Bezeichnung für jede Ente gilt, die das macht.	Aus dem Raum Laaber in der Oberpfalz ist mit das "Roubadocherl" ("Erdbeeramsel") bekannt, eine Bezeichnung für eine sich gerade nicht geschick oder geschickt anstellende Person. Ansonsten fallen mir noch die Klassiker "Singerl" und "Biberl" für Hühner- und Entenküken ein (zählen Hühner wegen der Domestizierung zu den heimischem Vogelarten?). Als ich in der Liste "Zizibä" gelesen habe, fiel mir der Spruch ein: "Fräulein Zizibä hockt am Kanabä und reckt an Dösch in d'Häh." Leider kenne ich die genaue Art nicht, die damit bezeichnet wird. Aus der südlichen Oberpfalz kenne ich "Grouan" für Krähen, die manche Menschen, die den Begriff nicht kennen, als "Kroherren" zurückübersetzt haben. Erst neulich habe ich im Fernsehen gelernt, dass der Spatz offiziell Sperling heißt und frag mich seitdem, welche bairischen

1368 849 7	19 8 3	m	Bairisch -Ober- pfälzisch	m o	5	Schlei- r-eule (Kein Dialekt- wort bekann- t)	Amsel Dialekt- wort: Amsl	Fink	Ente Dialekt- wort Antn	Elst- er Diale- kt- wort: Dista	Fink	Blaumeis e Dialekt- wort: Blaumeis n	Wiede- -hopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Habergeiß ist mir bekannt als Spinne (Weberknecht) nicht als Vogel	
1368 857 5	19 8 3	m	schwä- bisch	s o	5	Schlei- r-eule	amsel	dampfaf f	wildente n	elste r		blaumeis e	kibitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1368 866 3	19 8 3	f	ober- fränkisc h	s o	5	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Stacken te	?	Kiebitz ?	Blaumeis e	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1368 878 9	19 8 3	f	fränkisc h- Nürnb- erg. platt- husum	s o	8	Kauz - Uul	Amsel	Dampf- faf- Gimpel	Stacken- te- Aantjes	Elste- r	Distelfin k	Meise		n	m	y	n	m	m	n	m	n	y	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	y	Zizibäh - Kohlmeise Totenvogel - Kauz Wippsterz - Bachstelze Duckanterl - "Taucherle" -Zwergtaucher Sperk - Spotz - Sperling Hatzl - Häher Habergeiß - Sagengestalt Gießvogel- Specht		
1368 893 2	19 8 4	f	Bay. Schwa- ben - Nörd- linger Ries	s o	7	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dampf- faf	Stacken te	Elter	Buchfin k	Blaumeis e	Stieglitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1368 985 4	19 8 4	f	Ober- bayrisch	s o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel, männ- lich	Dampf- faf/ Gimpe- l	Stacken- te, Märzente	Elste- r	Stieglitz / Distelfin k	Blaui- maisal	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	Totenvogel = Krähe oder Rabe Tannenaislein = Tannenmeise	Spatz für Sperling (sehr verbreitet)
1368 997 5	19 8 4	f	Bairisch	m o	3	Eule	Amsel		Ente/ Antn					n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1368 998 3	19 8 4	f	Ja, Ober- bayern	m o	3	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Wild- enten	Elste- r	?	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1368 998 5	19 8 4	f	schwä- bisch	s o	7	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dampf- faf	Stacken te	Elste- r	Stielitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1369 004 0	19 8 4	f	schwä- bisch- Schwa- ben (BW, Kreis Tübin- gen)	n e	4	Waldka- uz	Amsel	Rot- kehlche n	Stacken te	Elste- r	Kleiber	Blaumeis e		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1369 008 1	19 8 5	m	bayerisc h Oberpfal	m o	1 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	y	n	m	m	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	-	y	n	n	n	-	n	y	Meise, Amsel, Eule, Bachstelze, blesshuhn, Tannenmeise, zwergtaucher	

			z																																				
1369 0104	19 8 5	f	Fränkisch- Oberfranken	s o	3	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompfaff/ Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Krammetz- vogel - Wach- holderdrossel Moasal - Meise		
1369 0141	19 8 5	f	Bairisch	s o	8	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompfaff Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elter	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kohlmeise Mönchsgras- mücke Bachstelze Blessuhn Tannenmeise		
1369 0248	19 8 5	m	Nein	s o	1	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kelche- n	Ente			Blaumeis- e	Eichel- häher	m	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1369 0417	19 8 5	f	Most- viertle- risch- Öster- reich	m o	5	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kelchen	Ente	Elster	Specht	Blaumeis- e Blamasn		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
1369 0622	19 8 5	f	Mittel- franken Dialekt selten	s o	4	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Rot- kelchen	Stacken- te	Elster	Bunt- specht	Blaumeis- e	Stelze- n- vogel	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1369 0977	19 8 6	m	Nein	s o	1 0	Schleier- eule	Amsel, Schwar- z- drosse- l	Gimpel, Dompfaff	Stacken- te	Elster	Distelfin- k, Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	Blaumeise	
1369 1322	19 8 6	f	Ja, fränkisch	m o	8	Schleier- eule	Amsel	Dompfaff, Gimpel	Stacken- te, Waggerl- a	Elster, Gaga- hatz	Stieglitz , Gierlitz	Blaumeis- e, Blau- meisla	Kiebitz	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	m	Zizibä = Meise	Grammert- vogel (von Grummet = Z. Schnitt in der Heuernte) = Wachholderdrossel Fischreiher = Graureiher Spatz = Spatz = Sperling

1369 1393	19 8 6	m	Itz- gründisc h, Ost- fränkisc h	m o	1 0	dial.: Schleie r-eul; Schleie r-eule	dial.: Amsel	dial.: Gümbt: Gimpel, Dompfä f	dial.: Stueg- ant; Stacken te	Elste r = dial.	dial.: Distfink , Stichlitz ; Stieglitz , Distelfin k	dial.: Blau- meesla: Blaumeis e	Kiebit z = dial.	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n
1369 1562	19 8 6	f	Eltern (Ober- pfalz)	s o	2			Rot- kehlche n	Ente	Elste e	Specht	Blaumeis e		n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m		
1369 1639	19 8 6	f	Fränkisc h- Nürnberg er Raum, Bairisch - Oberpfal z	s o	5	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Dompfä f	Stacken te (Antn)	Elste r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1369 1689	19 8 6	f	Mergent- heim- risc	n e	7	Schleie r-eule	Amsel, männ- lich	Gimpel aka Dompfä f, männlic	Stacken- anten Paar	Elter	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Kiebit z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	

Liebe Frau Richter, ich darf mich nicht verleiten lassen: Manche Namen könnte ich sicher herleiten (Mooskuh, Ziziba), aber das ist sicher nicht das, worauf sie mit ihrer Arbeit abzielen. Aus meinem Dialekt kenne ich nur folgende:
Krammetsvogel:
Wachalderdrossel und Sperk: beide Sperlingsarten.
Die Bezeichnungen scheinen ja vornehmlich aufs Bairische abgestellt zu sein.
Wörter wie Habergeiß bieten etymologisch sicher viel Interessantes.
Falls Interesse insbesondere an Greifvögeln besteht, können sie versuchen, meine Anfang 2017 erschienene Dissertation via Fernleihe zu bekommen.
Gerne können sie auch Kontakt aufnehmen - ein interessantes Thema, für das ich ihnen viel Erfolg wünsche!
<https://xxxxxxx-xxxxxx.xx/xxxxxxxxxxx=xxxxxx>
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxx
Beste Grüße,
Xxxxx Xxxxx
Ökologische Bildungsstätte
XXXXXXXXXX

1369 5514	19 8 8	m	Bairisch- Ober- bayern	a l	4	Eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Ente	Elste- r- "Hat- z"					n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	-	m	m		
1369 5541	19 8 8	f	Ober- franken	s o	5	Eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Endn- oder Endla	Elste- r	Zaunkön- ig	Meisla	Wiede- r- hopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	Totenvogel = Elster Hatzl/ Hetzl = auch Elster Deckmantel = ein anderer Name wäre hier bei uns Wasserduckerla	Eichelhäher heißt bei uns noch Nußgackl	
1369 556 4	19 8 9	f	ja, Fränkisc h	m o	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Ente	Elste- r		Blaumeis- e		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1369 570 9	19 8 9	m	Ober- pfälzisch (väter- licher Seite)	s o	l	Eule	Amsel	Rot- kelchen	Ente	Elste- r	Woas i- ned	Blaumeis- e		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m				
1369 620 4	19 8 9	f	Bairisch- Ober- bayern	s o	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Dache=Alpendohle		
1369 783 3	19 8 9	f	Nein	s o	l 0	Kauz	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stiglitz	Blaumeis- e	Bach- stelze n ähnlic h diese ist nur weit schm- a-ler	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Tannenmeise			
1369 809 7	19 8 9	f	nein	n e	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel, Drossel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Distelfin- k, Girlitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1369 8831	19 9 0	m	ja- ober- bayerisc h- ingolstad t	s o	6	Eule	Amsel	meise	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stiglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Eichelhäher wird auch nusshackl genannt		
1369 9013	19 9 0	f	bairisch- Ober- bayern	a l	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel / Amsl	Dompf- f/Gimpe- l/ Gimbe	Stacken- ten, Stacken- tn	Elste- r / Äist- a	Stieglitz / Distelfin- k/ Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e/Blaum- oas/ Blau- moasal	Kiebit- z	n	n	y	n	y	y	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Zizibä (Kohlmeise), Blassl (Blasshuhn), Schwarzblattl (mönchsgrasmücke), Mooskuh (Rohrdommel), Totenvogel (Waldkauz), tannenmoasal (Tannenmeise), Duckanterl (Haubentaucher)	Star (Stirl, Starl) Piral (Pirai) Schwalben (Schwoim)		
1369 9081	19 9 0	f	Bairisch- Altgäu	s o	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f, Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz , Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebit- z	n	n	y	n	n	-	m	n	m	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Meise, Rabe, Tannenmeise			

1370 1687	19 91	m	bayrisch	m o	l 0	Schleie r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel - Dompfaff	Stacken te - Stack- anterl	Elste r Sche- tter- hex	Stieglitz - Distel- feink	Blaumeis e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	m	y	n	n	n	y		Kohlmeise: Für die Rohrdommel kenne ich den Namen Moosox nicht -kuh.; Tannenmeise - bei uns eher Tannameisel; Elster; Blässhuhn	Himmelsgoas oder Himmelsziege für die Bekassine Graureiher - Fischreiher (etwas negativ belastet oft von Fischern/Jägern/Bauern verwendet) Ich glaube der Plattdeutsche Begriff für den Sanderling war Keentid oder so ähnlich. Was soviel wie "Keine Zeit" Bedeuten soll. Das habe ich vor Jahren mal von einem Ornithologen in St. Peter Ording aufgeschnappt. Zeiserl für Zeisig Alpendohle - Bergdoin Wasserralle - Wasserralle(Wasserferkel) bzw Wasser- oder Sumpfschwein/sau... variabel einsetzbar. Bei uns im Chiemgau gibts natürlich für jeden Vogel die regionale, bayrische Aussprache wenn du wie oben Tannenmoosal als eigenen Dialektbegriff siehst. Da wäre es wahrscheinlich eher angebracht eine Liste mit allen Vogelnamen zu erstellen, die man dann übersetzen kann. Das wäre durchaus interessant, da bei uns in der Umgebung fast jedes Dorf einige abänderungen im Dialekt hat. So ist wie oben bereits erwähnt für Meise - Meis und die Verniedlichungen Meiserl und Moosal gebräuchlich.
1370 2003	19 91	f	schwä- bisch	s o	6	Schleie r-eule	Amsel, Schwarz- drossel	Blutfink,	Erpl und Ende	Elste r, Elsch- der	Distelfin- k? Dischdl- fink	Maiserl, Blau- maiserl, Blaumeis e	Irgen- d-was mit Füssl er.. Schw- arz- füssl er?	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Kibitz, Zaunkönig, Drossel, Krähe / Rabe, im Volkstum (Fasching) ein dämonischer Vogel wie er in echt aussieht oder heißt... Sperling, Wasserente?	Spatzerl - Spatz		
1370 2080	19 91	f		s o	5	Schleie r-eule	Amsel		Ente (Antn)	Elste r (Üst	Stieglitz	Blaumeis e	Wiede- hopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Krammetsvogel = Drossel Totenvogel = Kauz Feukl = Falke					

1371 452 0	19 9 5	m	ja, oberbairisch, Ammersee	m o	l 0	Schleier-eule	Amsel, Amuxl	Dompfaff	Stockenten	Elster	Stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	y n n m y y m y n m m n n n n m m n n m m n y y n n m n n m	Kiebitz, Amsel, Wacholderdrossel, Dohle, Tannenmeise	Himmelsgoß (Bekassin), Mooskuah (auch das Schiff Maria Theresia, das von 1880-1939 auf der Amper fuhr, wurde wegen dem Ton der Schiffshupe Mooskuah genannt), Märzenflöte (Brachvogel; den Namen kenne ich aus dem Chiemgau), Rapp oder Kracha für Krähe, Eisenkeil (Eisvogel), Grealing (Grünfink), Auff oder Buhu (Uhu), Nusshäher (Eichelhäher), Zeiserl (Zeisig), Spatz (Sperling sagt niemand), Spuihahn (meistens für Birkhahn, aber auch Auer- oder Haselhahn), Lämmergeier oder Jochgeier für den Steinadler, Zirmratschn (Tannenhäher)
1371 497 8	19 9 5	f	ja, Bairisch - Oberpfalz	a l	5	Eule, Kauz	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Ente	Elster	Fink?	Spatz?		n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n n n m n n m n n n m	Totenvogel = Krähe	
1371 523 8	19 9 5	f	ja, nur mein Papa (bayerisch-Oberbayern)	m o	6	Waldkauz	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Ente, Erpel	Elster		Blaumeise	Buntspecht	n m		
1371 770 9	19 9 5	m	Bairisch - Oberbayern	s o	l	Eule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Ente	Rabe	Geier	Geier	Geier	n n		
1371 788 8	19 9 6	m	Bayerisch	m o	5	Eule	Amsel	Rotkehlchen	Wildente	Elster	Buntfink	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n m n n n m n n n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n		
1371 863 9	19 9 8	m		n e	8	Schleier-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stackente	Elster	stieglitz	Blaumeise	Kiebitz	n n y n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n y n n n n n n	zipzalp, Tannenmeise	

1371 935 9	19 9 8	f	Ja, schwä- bisch (schwä- bische Alb)	a l	4	Schlei- r-eule, keine alter- native Bezeich- nung bekannt	Amsel, keine alter- native Bezeich- nung bekannt	Vogel unbe- kannt	Stacke- te, keine alter- native Bezeich- nung bekannt	Elste- r, keine alter- nativ- e Bezeich- ung beka- nt	Vogel unbe- kannt	Blaumeis- e, keine alter- native Bezeich- ung bekannt	Vogel unbe- kannt	n n n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n		Kalkrabe=Grapp
1372 1853	19 9 9	m		s o	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel Dompfäf	Stacke- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n n n n n n n y n n y n y m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	Schwarzplattl - Mönchsgrasmücke Krametsvogel - Wacholderdrossel Schnarrer - Wachteökönig	Zappe - Blässhuhn
1372 1976	2 0 0 0	m	nein	s o	9	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel, Schwa- rz- drosse- l	Gimpel, Dompfäf	Stacke- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n n n y n y n n n n y n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n	Mooskuh=Rohrdommel? (wegen Gesang) Blasl=Blässhuhn? Zizibä=Kohl/Blaumeise? (wegen Gesang) Tannenmaislein=Tannenmeise Schnarrer=(Feld)schwirf? meine Dialektkenntnisse sind wohl eher unterirdisch:D	"Gutzgauch" war früher ein Name für den Kuckuck. "Mandelkrähe" ist die Blauracke. Passt zwar nicht exakt zum Thema, aber folgendes Buch (kennen Sie wahrscheinlich) kann ich empfehlen: Krauss, Peter: Singt der Vogel, ruft er oder schlägt er? Handwörterbuch der Vogellaute. Berlin 2017
1372 200 4	2 0 01	m	nein	n e	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacke- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n n	Rohrspatz	
1373 967 0		m		m o	6	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel (männ- lich)	Dompfäf f, Gipfel, Gimbl	Stacke- te	Elste- r/ Herz- l	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n n n y n n n n m n n n m n n n n n n y n - n n n n m n y	Zizibäh,Kohlmeise Eichelhäher_waldgärtner	
1374 5310		m		m o	8	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Buchfin- k	Stock- entenpa- ar	Elste- r	Stieglitz oder Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kipitz	n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n y		
1377 760 0		m		a l	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	männ- liche Amsel	Männ- licher Gimpel/ Dompfäf	Stock- entenpa- ar (Links Weibche- n, rechts Männ- chen)	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n n n n n n n n n n n n y n m n m n n n n n - m m n n n n n	Totenvogel = Krähe	
1377 897 8		m	Bairisch	m o	l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacke- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n n		
1377 969		m		n e	9									n n n n n m y y n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n y	Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel	Nussgackl = Eichelhäher

8																																											Blaßhuhn	
1378 037 5	m	Ja, Bayern- Ober- allgäu	a l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Blaumeise, Wacholderdrossel, Tannenmeise	Guggar = Kuckuck, Hack = Habicht, Boschajohler = Gartengrasmücke, Reagaschüttler = Turmfalke		
1378 0591	f		m o	3 Schlei- r-eule	Amsel / Amsl	Rot- kehlche- n / Roud- brandei	Ente / Antn	Elste- r / Elsd a	Buntfink	Blaueis- / Blau- moasei	Bach- stelze i	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Dohle(Rabenvogel), Ente	
1378 1363	f	öster- reichisch	m o	l 0 Schlei- r-eule	amsel	gimpel	stockent- e	elste- r	stieglitz	blaumeis- e	kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	Mönchsgrasmücke/Tannenmeise/Ente		
1378 5715	m	Östunter- fränkisc h	m o	9 Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	Mönchsgrasmücke Wacholderdrossel Waldkauz Bachstelze Tannenmeise Haussperling Stockente				
1348 9612	f	Nieder- bayern	a l	5 Eule	Amsel		Stacken- te	Elste- r	Specht	Blauehl- chen	Kibitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1359 768 5	f		m o	l 0 Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r		Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Dohle		
1368 397 3	f	Öster- reichisch- Ober- öster- reich	m o	3 Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Rot- kehlche- n	Ente	Elste- r	Bunt- specht	Blaumeis- e	Wiede- hopf	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Ente			
1368 7156	f	Nein	n e	5 Schnee- eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	?	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Taube			
1368 724 8	f		s o	8 Schlei- er-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Distelfin- k	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zeisig, Wacholderdrossel, Rabenkrähe		
1368 732 5	f	Bayrisch München	n e	5 Eule	Amsel	Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r		Blaumeis- e	Wie- hopf	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	-	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m				
1369 333 3	m	Bayrisch- Nbayeri- scher Wald	a l 0	Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Dompf- f/Gimpe- l	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stiglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	m	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Schwarzblattl/Mönchsgrasmücke, Krametsvogel/Wacholderdrossel; Totenvogel/Waldkauz; Tannenmaislein/Tannenmeise	Bamhackl = Buntspecht; Regenvogel = Grünspecht;		
1369 598 9	f	Salzbur- gerisch- Flachgau	m o	5 Schnee- eule	Amsel	Gimpel	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Fink	Blaumeis- e	Wiede- hopf	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m				
1371 355 9	f	Nein, aufge- wachse in Oberpfalz lkr nkt	n e	6 Schlei- r-eule	Amsel	Gimpel, Dompf- f	Stacken- te	Elste- r	Stieglitz	Blaumeis- e	Kiebitz	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Zizibä = Kohlmeise Mooskuh= Rahrdommel Schwarzplattl= Mönchsgrasmücke? Wippsterz = Bachstelze	"Hacht" für Greifvögel wie Habicht oder Bussard (DPf) Zeiser'l für Zeisig Dialektaussprache bei div. Vögeln wie Kraoua = Krähe	

10.2

Survey results England

Participant ID	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6a	Q6b	Q6c	Q6d	Q6e	Q6f	Q6g	Q6h	Q7a	Q7b	Q7c	Q7d	Q7e	Q7f	Q7g	Q7h	Q7i	Q7j	Q7k	Q7l	Q7m	Q7n	Q7o	Q7p	Q7q	Q7r	Q7s	Q7t	Q7u	Q7v	Q7x	Q7y	Q7z	Q7B	Q7 comments	Q8				
13805054	1931	f	bristolian	s	8	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	eider duck	magpie	finch	bluetit	lapwing (peewit) lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	None. Good luck with your project			
13801870	1933	f	No	n	7	Barn own	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Shell-duck(?)	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit		m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
13806143	1934	f	mother	s	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Cock Bullfinch	Mallard duck and drake	magpie	Cock goldfinch	Bluetit	lapwing	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	peewit is a lapwing ouzel is a blackbird and RING ouzel is a different bird with a white 'necklace' howlet a little owl screecher a tawny owl yaffle is a green woodpecker throistle is a thrush dabchick or dipchick is a moorhen		
13821225	1934	m	Yorkshire and Kent	s	10	Barn Owl (Screech Owl)	Blackbird (Blaggie)	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch (King Harry)	Blue Tit (Blue cap)	Lapwing (Pyewipe in Lincolnshire. Peewit generally)	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit - Lapwing, Pyewipe; Butcher bird - Shrike; Ouzel - Blackbird; Throistle - Song Thrush; Devil Bird - Swift; Spink - Chaffinch (from call note); Yaffle - Green Woodpecker (from noise it makes when flying away); Dabchick - common name for Little Grebe	I now live in Hampshire where Pied wagtails are called Polly Dishwashres and Long-tailed Tits are called Bun Barrels. Dont know why! There are a lot of dialect names for birds in Norfolk. I did an article on these for our local RSPB Newsletter. I'll try to dig it out and send you a copy. Pete Smith_email pxxxx.sxxxxx@xxxxxxxxxxx		
13822512	1934	m	no	n	9	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing, peewit, green plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	peewit = lapwing yaffle = woodpecker butcher bird = shrike throistle - starling stonechat = stonechat dabchick = little grebe			

1359 2912	1935	m	Norfolk	s o	9	Barn Owl, screech owl	Blackbird, merle	Bullfinch	Mallard, Wild Duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit, titmouse	Lapwing, Peewit, Green Plover	y	-	y	y	y	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	y		Black guillemot. Tystie Grey Heron Harnser Fulmar St Kilda gull House sparrow Spadger Wryneck Snake bird Hedge accenar Hedge sparrow. duncock Dipper Water ouzel Mistle thrush Throstle, Stormcock Wren Jenny wren Kestrel Windhover Little grebe Dabchick Storm Petrels Mother Carey's chickens Willow warbler. willow wren Robin Redbreast Nightjar Goatsucker Rxxxx Cxx Exxxxxxxx@xxxxxxxx.xxx
1380 4032	1935	m	No	n e	6	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie	Bullfinch	Tomtit, great tit	peewit, lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	m	m	m	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Peewit - see above Ouzel - ring-ouzel? Yaffle = green woodpecker (or so in Gloucestershire, at least, where I now live) Throstle = thrush (also referred to as a mavis in Lancashire when I was a boy) Rain bird - to do with Plover (from Latin Pluvia)?	I have passed on your questionnaire to other local organisations whose members may be able to help. I think you are optimistic in your search for 'dialects' in 21st-century England. Some people may use isolated regional words, with dialectal origins, of course. When I was a boy in Lancashire (or, as they say Up North even today: "When Ah were a lad") I visited elderly relatives who knew Lancashire dialect expressions but I don't think they actually conversed in dialect. An Uncle taught me: "Car thee dahn, Ah'll pow thee" - what the barber would say to you before cutting your hair! I'll leave it to you to work that out. I hope this is helpful. Best wishes for your research. Exxx Mxxxxx exxxxxxxx@xxxxxxxx.xxx PS I see you are at Regensburg. The bird I associate with that city is the DomsSPATZ (I have a recording of the cathedral	

13459 077	1941	m	No	s o	1 0	Barn Owl.	Male Blackbird; Blackie.	Bullfinch.	Mallard: Duck, Quack Quack	Maggie.	Goldfin ch.	Blue Tit.	Lapwing: Peewit, Green Plover.	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	-	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	My eleven "Familiars" are: Lapwing, Ring Ouzel, Cuckoo, Tawny Owl, Swift, Skylark (Sky lark, Red-backed Shrike, Song Thrush, Stonechat, Chaffinch, Little Grebe.	Buy "British Names of Birds" by Christine E Jackson, published in 1988.
13821 301	1941	m		s o	8	Tawny Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard s	Maggie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing (Peewit)	y	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing; Woodpecker; Thrush; Stonechat(no other name is known to me); Little Grebe.	People of South East England tend to believe they speak the Queen's English, with no dialect. This is only their opinion. In my opinion, we all use a form of English which can be considered a dialect.		
13429 703	1942	m	North of England - Derbyshire/Cheshire border	n e	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	n	m	y	m	n	y	n	n	m	y	n	n	y	y	m	n	n	n	m	m	y	Peewit (lapwing); Ouzel (Blackbird); Bog drum (Great bittern); Howlet(Tawny owl); Yaffler (Green woodpecker); Laverock (Skylark); Butcher bird (Red-backed shrike); Thrustle (Song thrush); Dabchick (Little grebe).	An interesting book with dialect bird names for Scotland is "Scottish Birds - culture and tradition" by Robin Hull. ISBN: 184183 0259. FIRST PUBLISHED IN 2001 BY MERCAT press, James Thin, 53 South Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1YS. We have lived in Scotland for almost 48 years now. Txxx & Gxxxx Sxxxx dx.xxxxxl@xxxxxxx.xx.xx				
1380 4944	1942	f	No	n e	7	Barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	Mallard duck & drake	maggie	goldfin ch	bluetit	lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	peewit - lapwing? A bird of open country or moorland yaffle - woodpecker dabchick - moorhen?	
13814 15	1942	m	Scottish Lallans	s o	7	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch		maggie		blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	Lapwing Owl		
13819 909	1942	m	No	n e	9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfin ch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing, Barn Owl, Thrush, Stonechat?, Little Grebe			
13827 277	1942	m	No	n e	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Song Thrush	Sprog (Sparrow)		
13449 198	1942	f	No	n e	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Peewit is a plover Ouzel is a blackbird Dabchick could be a moorhen Thrustle is a brush Screecher possibly tawny owl	My father. Used to call a pied wagtail a Polly dishwash. Could have been a west country (Somerset) name.	
1380 0270	1943	m	Both	s o	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	The only common one still used regularly in Lincolnshire (including a nearby pub) is peewit or pyewipe for the lapwing				

13811 669	1943	m	No	n e	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird (Male)	Bull Finch	Mallard (Male & Female)	Maggie	Gold Finch	Blue Tit	Lapwing (Northern)	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing dar-hawk = Not known Peggy = Not known ouzel = Type of Thrush (Ring Ouzel) bag drum = Not known Barley Bird = Not known gowk = Not known howlet = Not known Screecher = Not known Devil Bird = Not known Yaffler = Green Woodpecker Sprite = Not known rain bird = Not known lav(e)rock = Not known butcher bird = Shrike Cutty = Not known brantail = Not known throistle = Thrush (song) Stonechat = Stonechat Oven Bird = Not known chip chap = Not known ox eye = (its a daisy, not a bird) Bessie = Not known spink = Not known chatterpie = Maggie dabchick = Little Grebe
1382 011	1943	m	Scots dialect	s a	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Peewit as a child in Scotland. Lapwing as adult in England	y	n	n	y	m	m	m	m	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - lapwing / green plover Ouzel - ring ouzel Yaffle - green woodpecker Butcher bird - shrike Throistle - thrush Stonechat - stonechat is the common name in UK Dabchick - little grebe.	I grew up with a few other names in Scotland - mavis = song thrush, Scotch canary - yellowhammer Cushie Doo - woodpigeon Spyug - sparrow Hedge sparrow - dunnock Bonxie - skua(great skua I think) Tystie - black guilemot whaup - curlew Green lintie - green finch water hen - moorhen aikel - oystercatcher Alles Gute für Mutti und die GroKo			

1383 0878	1943	f	father & his brothers spoke Northumbrian	s o	7	screech owl : ghostie	blackbird, blackie	bullfinch	mallard	maggie: maggie	goldfinch	bluetit: little blue	peewit: peewee lapwing	y	n	m	m	n	n	y	y	y	m	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	m	n	-	n	n	n	m	m		Eider ducks were always Cuddy ducks, or Cuddy's ducks - from St Cuthbert; we thought they wd have been with him on his island in the eighth century, perhaps warming him with their down. Magpies were always considered bad birds, and we crossed our fingers when we saw them. Butcher birds - there was something that put bits of prey on thorns to return to later, but not sure which. Throstle is a lovely name for the thrush - onomatopoeic? Chaffinches were always chiff-chaff, and spink must be that invisible bird which sounded like throwing a small coin into a metal dish - perhaps greenfinch?? This is such a lovely thing to do - sorry the memory is declining, and am not in Northumberland now, but it wd be very interesting to learn what you find. Every good wish.
1383 3361	1943	f	No	s o	5	Barnowl	Male blackbird	Male bullfinch	Mallard's pair	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	y	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Lapwing Barn owl Green woodpecker Thrush Grey shrike Mistle thrush Little grebe		
1346 0501	1943	m	None	n e	8	Barn Owl, Screech Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing, Green Plover, Peewit	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	lapwing, barn owl, swift, green woodpecker, shrike, little grebe		
13811 954	1944	m	No	n e	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	m	-	y	-	m	-	y	-	-	y	y	m	-	-	-	-	y	Lapwing Ring Ouzel Corn Bunting Green Woodpecker Shrike Song Thrush Common Sparrow, probably from the London area. Stonechat Little Grebe		

13827 290	1944	m	standard English, with a few Scots words	n e 1 0	barn owl	blackbird (male)	bullfinch (male)	female and male mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	y	y	-	y	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	peewit-lapwing; gowk-cuckoo; howlet-owl(tawny); devil bird-swift;yaffle-green woodpecker;rain bird-green woodpecker;laverock-skylark; butcher bird-shrike species; thristle-song thrush; stonechat-stonechat; dabchick-little grebe. Please note that for most of these, I have picked up the alternative names from bird books. The few that I remember as used by others in my childhood include peewit, laverock, howlet.	You may already know that there are books which deal with the various local names and folklore of British birds. One of these is a book which I refer to quite often. It's very good, and includes a list of other books and sources which are relevant. Here are the details:- "All the Birds of the Air: the Names, Lore and Literature of British Birds", by Francesca Greenoak. It was originally published in 1979 by Andre Deutsch Ltd, but the version I have is a paperback, published by Penguin Books in 1981. The ISBN is 01400.55320 Just to give one example from the book, it lists 43 names for the green woodpecker. Many of these names are specific to certain areas. I trust this helps, but if you'd like more detail, you can contact me at: axxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx@xxxxxxxxxxx.xxx I was put in touch by Jxxx C,xxx, whom you contacted recently. Every best wish with your dissertation. Axxxxxxx.
13427 897	1944	m	No	n e 8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	m	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = lapwing (because of its call) Ouzel = ring ouzel. Looks like a blackbird but with a white collar Yaffle(r) = green woodpecker (again because of its call) Butcher bird = shrike (?) prey is impaled on thorns = butchered Stonechat, still in common use. Sharp click sounds like stones being banged together. Dabchick = little grebe	
13801 158	1944	m	no	n e 5	tawny owl	black bird	chaffinch?	Mallard Duck & Drake	Magpie		Blue Tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m		

1380 2459	1944	f	No	n e	1	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Didnt know many answers.					
1380 0327	1945	m	No, just standard English.	n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing or peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	m	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit is a lapwing, as identified above, ouzel can be a ring ouzel or (I think) a dipper or water ouzel, howlet is a baby owl, devil bird is a nightjar, yaffle a green woodpecker, butcher bird a shrike, throstle a song thrush, stonechat a stonechat & dabchick a little grebe. I might guess that a bog drum is a snipe, a barley bird is a corn bunting & a chatterpie a magpie.	I expect you know 'Birds Britannica' by Mark Cocker & Richard Mabey. It's a wonderful source of vernacular names for birds.		
1382 0936	1945	m	No	n e	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	m	n	m	n	y	y	n	m	y	y	n	n	y	y	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing Devil Bird = Swift Yaffle = Green Woodpecker Lavrock = Skylark Butcher Bird = Red-backed Shrike Throstle = Song Thrush Stonechat = Stonechat or colloquially = Wheatear Oven Bird = Long-tailed Tit Chip Chop = Chiffchaff Dabchick = Little Grebe	Other dialect names:- Stormcock = Mistle Thrush Mavis = Song Thrush Colley = Blackbird Jenny = Wren If you are able to get hold of a copy, there was a book published by Helm in 1997 entitled British Birds, their Folklore, Names and Literature which was written by Francesca Greenoak. This has a large number of dialect names and you may find this useful for your work.			
1382 0952	1945	f	Scots	s o	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard pair	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	n	m	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	y	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing; Ring Ouzel; Snipe; Owl; Green Woodpecker; Skylark; Shrike; Thrush; Stonechat; Chiff Chaff; Magpie; Little Grebe.	Speug for House Sparrow Corbie for carion crow Tystie for Black Guillemot		
1382 3668	1945	m	No	-	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	m	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing = Green Plover Ouzel = Ring ouzel Yaffle = green woodpecker Butcher bird = Red-backed shrike Throstle = Mistle Thrush Stonechat = stonechat Dabchick = Little Grebe	My parents and grandparents called a 'Dunnock' a 'Hedge Betty' or 'Hedge Sparrow'			
13437 633	1946	m		n e	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	Lapwing, Green Woodpecker, Shrike, Song Thrush, Stonechat, Chaffinch, Little Grebe			
1346 6634	1946	f	No	n e	10	Barn Owl White Hoolet	Blackbird, Blackie, Merl	Bullfinch	Mallard, Mire Duck	Magpie, Pyet	Goldfinch, Gowds pink, Goldie	Blue Tit Blue Bunnet	Lapwing, Peewet, Teuchit	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	-	y	y	m	n	n	n	y	n	y	Peewit is Lapwing, Howlet is an owl.Yaffle is a Green Woodpecker, Rain Bird Could be a Rainy Bird. Butcher Bird is a Shrike, Throstle is a male thrush.Spink is a chaffinch. Dabchick is a Little Grebe.	Bonxie is a Great Skua,Corbie is a Crow,Coushie is a Wood Pigeon,Gowk is a Cuckoo, Mavis is a Song Thrush, Mollymauk is a Fulmar,Teiste is aBlack Guillemot,Willie Wagtail is a Pied Wagtail, Kirsten .this is our reply i.e. From Dxxxx and Jxxxx main. For Data Protection reasons we are unable to pass this on

13841 038	1947	f	Black Country - Midlands	n e 1 0	Barn owl	Black bird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit - Titmouse	Lapwing - Peewit	y n n y n n n n n n n y n n n n n y y n n n n n y	Lapwing, Ring ouzel, Green woodpecker, Song thrush, Stonechat, Little grebe	I come from a very industrial area in the Midlands, so in my youth we did not see many birds. So only a few dialect names are familiar to me. Now I live near London and we all just use the common names for birds.
13427 081	1948	f	Plain English	n e 1 0	Barn Owl	Male Blackbird	Male Bullfinch	Mallard pair	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing/ Green Plover/ Peewit	y n n n n n n n n y n n n y n n n y	Lapwing, Barn Owl, Green Woodpecker, Shrike, Thrush, and Little Grebe	Northern Wheatear - Whitearse House Sparrow - Spug Nuthatch - Civil Service Bird (South East only)
13427 736	1948	-	No	n e 1 0	Barn Owl, Screech Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Northern Lapwing, Peewit, Green Plover	y - - y - - - - y - y - y - y - y - - - - y	Peewit - Northern lapwing, Duzel, Ring Duzel, or a Water Duzel is a Dipper. Screecher is a Barn Owl, Yaffle is a Green Woodpecker, Rain bird is a Mistle thrush - it sings before the rain. Butcher Bird is another name for the Shrikes. Thrustle is a Song Thrush, Stonechat is a Stonechat, it's call is like striking a stone. Chatterpie is a magpie (I guess). Dabchick is a Little grebe.	The Robin was known as Redbreast, then took its name from Robert Peel who started the postal service, and the postmen wore red jackets. Nightjar also known as Goatsucker. Kestrel - Wind Hooverer. The Capercaille has several other names, but I can't think of any!
1343 0346	1948	m	No	n e 7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y n n y n n n n - n y n n n y n n n y m n n - n n n y	Peewit is Green Plover or Lapwing Duzel is Ring Duzel Yaffle is Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird is Shrike Thrustle is Thrush Dabchick is Little Grebe	
1358 3199	1948	m	No	n e 1 0	Barn Owl (Screech Owl)	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing (Peewit, Green Plover)	y n n y n m n n n n y n n n y n n n y y y n n n n y	Lapwing, Ring Ouzel, Green Woodpecker, Shrike, Thrush, Stonechat, Ovenbird, Little Grebe	Spadger for House sparrow, Bonxie for Great Skua, Blackcap for Great Tit
1358 3501	1948	m	No	n e 8	Barn Owl, Screech Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Green Plover, Lapwing, Peewit.	y - - y - - - - - y - y - y - y - y - - - - y	Green Plover/Lapwing A thrush Green Woodpecker Cuckoo Shrike A thrush Stonechat from a call like tapping stones together Magpie from it's call Little Grebe	
1358 9236	1948	m		n e 1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y n n y y y y y y y m m y n n n y y n n n n y y		
1359 3276	1948	m	no	n e 1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y - - y - - - - - y y - - y - - y - - - - - y	peewit = Lapwing ouzel = Blackbird Yaffle = Green Woodpecker sprite - yellow-browed warbler butcher bird = Shrike thrustle = Mistle Thrush dadchick = Little Grebe	
1380	1948	m	No	n 5	owl	blackbird	bull finch	mallard	magpie	gold	blue tit	n/k	m n n m n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n m		

13811 20	1949	m	No	n e 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing Bog Drum I suspect is a snipe Devil bird is a Swift Yaffle is a Green Woodpecker Butcher bird is a Red-backed Shrike Throstle is a Song Thrush Stonechat is a Stonechat i'm not aware of any other name Dabchick is a Little Grebe	Hello Kersten, If you don't know of it already, you may be interested in the book: "All the birds of the air" by Francesca Greenoak published by Andre Deutsch Ltd ISBN D 233 97037 1. It gives a lot of alternative names for most of the birds on the British list.	
13814 293	1949	m	No	s o 7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Greenfinch	Blue Tit	peewit	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	m	yaffle - green woodpecker butcher bird - shrike throstle - song thrush		
1382 0653	1949	m	No	n e 3	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch?	Mallard ducks	Magpie; jay	?	Blue tit	Plover	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	-	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	-	n	n	n	n	y	Throstle = Thrush Dabchick = Coot or Moorhen	Alles gute zu Ihrer Forschung!		
13821 147	1949	m	No	n e 9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Green woodpecker Shrike Thrush Stonechat Little grebe	
1382 8728	1949	m	No	n e 9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	m	m	-	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	y	m	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing Peggy - presumable Magpie but not heard it before Duzel - Ring Duzel? Barley Bird - Corn Bunting Screecher - Barn Owl Yaffle - Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird - Shrike Throstle - Thrush stonechat - there is a bird of that name Oven bird - as with Stonechat (but an American species) Chip chop - Chiffchaff??? not heard the name but seems appropriate Dabchick - Little Grebe	Have to say I have not heard of the other names and I can't think of any other dialect names for birds	

13831 614	1949	m	no	n e 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird (Ouzel)	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch (Red Pate)	Blue Tit	Lapwing (Peewit)	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	y	Peewit - Lapwing, Ouzel - Blackbird. Howlet - Owl (Little Owl and Barn Owl) Screecher - Swift. Yaffle - Green Woodpecker. Thristle - Song Thrush. Dabchick - Little Grebe.	Hi Kirsten I have a book "British Names of Birds" by Christine E Jackson, published in 1968 by H F & G Witherby Ltd. It lists all the local names in the last question but I have only responded to the ones I know. Don't know if you can get a copy of the book (or you may have it already). Most bird watchers in the UK do not tend to use local or dialect names now as it can be confusing as the same name can apply to several different birds. Good luck with your studies and research. Txxx Hxxx xxxxxxxxx@xxxxx.xx.xx
134511 93	1949	f	Devonshire	s a 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard s male and female	Maggie	Goldfinch	bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y		
13427 217	1950	m	Merseyside	m a 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch Tinkle- finch	Blue tit	Lapwing: Peewit: Green Plover	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	m	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing; Ouzel = Ring Ouzel; Bog Drum = Common Snipe; Screecher = Barn Owl; Yaffler = Green Woodpecker; Butcher Bird = Great Grey Shrike; Dabchick = Little Grebe	
1358 3280	1950	f	English	a l	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Ballard duck and drake	Maggie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y		

13819 892	1950	f	No	n e	8	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	peewit - is the old name for lapwing - a name was inspired by the bird's call screecher- the barn owl was known as the screech owl - a name inspired by its call yaffle - an old fashioned name for the green woodpecker - a name inspired by the bird's call butcher bird is a name given to shrikes and is based on their habit of impaling their prey on thorns stonechat is a specific bird in the UK. The name is still in use. Ovenbird - a name given to an American bird - a rare vagrant to the UK bunting is a name given to birds that fall within a group and therefore there are different bunting species the term bunting is still in use but I have no knowledge of the meaning. (I have not heard of Bessie) e.g. reed bunting, corn bunting, snow bunting. dabchick is an old fashioned name for little grebe. ouzel - in the UK we have a summer migrant called a ring ouzel - possibly named after the off white chest band forming a half ring. The bird belongs to the thrush family	"goat sucker" an old name for nightjar windhover - an old fashioned name for kestrel.	
13821 418	1950	m		n e	10	Barn Owl	Black Bird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Lapwing, Green Woodpecker, Mistle Thrush (Storm cock), Shrike, Little Grebe	
13821 814	1950	m	No	-	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	m	n	y	n	n	y	y	m	n	n	n	y	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing, Barley Bird- Corn Bunting, Screecher - Barn Owl, Yaffle - Green Woodpecker, Butcher Bird - shrike, Thrush - thrush, Stonechat - Stonechat! Spink - Chaffinch, Dabchick - Little Grebe	Polly Dish-wash(er) - Pied Wagtail Seven coloured Linnet - Chaffinch Seagull - Herring Gull Jenny - Wren	
13822 509	1950	m	Ulster Scots	s o	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird, Male	Bullfinch, Male	Mallard pair	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	m	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	y	m	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing Ouzel - Ring Ouzel Howlet- Owl, possibly Tawny Yaffle - Green Woodpecker Rain Bird - Mistle Thrush Butcher Bird - Shrike Stonechat - Stonechat Throstle - Song Thrush Dabchick - Little Grebe	In Co Antrim in Northern Ireland we use the following - Yellow Yarning - Yellowhammer Peewee - Lapwing Tom Tit - Blue Tit Garbling - young freshly hatched chick Pish mould - ant(insect)		
1383 2382	1950	m	No	n e	10	Barn owl	Male blackbird	Male bullfinch	Male and female mallards	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing / peewit	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = lapwing Ouzel / ringed ouzel / white throated blackbird Butcher bird puts prey on a thorn Stonechat commonly seen on top of gorse bushes Dabchick - little grebe	Dunnock / Hedge sparrow		

13440 077	1950	m	No	n e 1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard s	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	-	y	lapwing ring ouzel swift swift green woodpecker mistle thrush redbacked shrike song thrush stonechat little grebe		
13447 306	1950	m	No	s a 7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie		Bluetit	Lapwing or Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit or Lapwing. Ouzel is some kind of water fowl. screecher is probably a screech owl. butcher bird must be a loggerhead shrike. thrush must be a thrush (occurs in folk songs). dabchick is a moorhen.	Take a look at: W.A. Coupe, "W.B. Lockwood on the occasion of his retirement--September 30th, 1982." German Life and Letters, Vol. 35/4, pp. 281- 286. The bibliography that follows this tribute to Lockwood contains numerous articles (by Lockwood) on bird names.	
13819 818	1951	m	No	n e 1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing, peewit, green plover	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	m	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	y		Duncock - hedge sparrow
1382 0766	1951	f	No	n e 8	Barn owl	blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	y	Lapwing - peewit. In Licalnshire - pyewipe. Also green plover, but never heard that used. Yaffle - green woodpecker - would call it that myself sometimes Butcher bird - I think this will be a shrike thrush - thrush chatterpie - I guess a magpie dabchick - is what I would often call a little grebe stonechat - I would just call this a stonechat, don't know another name. ouzel - a ring ouzel is the use I know		
13821 082	1951	m	No	n e 8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	peewit=lapwing, yaffle=green woodpecker, cutty=wren, thrastle=thrush, dabchick=little grebe.	One I like is "Woodcock Pilot = Goldcrest" (origin said to be that goldcrests were too small to migrate across the North Sea to Suffolk, but arrived on the backs of Woodcocks!)

1383 3355	1951	m	No	n e	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	m	n	y	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit=Lapwing. "Peewit" sounds like its call. Phrase in common useage. Duzel=Bird of the Thrush family. Unsure which species. I know the name from Shakespeare! Yaffle=Green Woodpecker. Sounds like its loud, laughing call. Rain Bird=Mistle Thrush. So called because its call is often associated with oncoming storms. (Hence "Stormcock", its other folk name). Butcher Bird=Specifically Grey Shrike. Named after its habit of pinning prey to thorns. Term is in regular use. Throstle=Bird of the thrush family. Unsure which species. I also know the name from my childhood in Manchester, where the term was quite common. Stonechat=Normal name for the bird in everyday use. Named after the call which sounds like two stones being tapped together. Dabchick=Little Grebe. Term is used regularly, but am unsure why it should be so named.	Jenny Wren=Quite a common term in use particularly (I would suggest) by people from an earlier generation to ourselves (say 1930s-1960s?) Why Jenny? I don't know, but probably refers to its small size.
13437 725	1951	f	no but some relatives spoke Lincolns hire or Derbyshire dialect	n e	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird - male	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	m	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	Peewit and Peggy - Lapwing Duzel - Ring Duzel Yaffle - Green Woodpecker Laverock - Lark Cutty - Wren Throstle - Song Thrush Stonechat - Stonechat	Some of these names are familiar from poetry: Yaffle, Laverock, Cutty and Throstle. Duzel and Stonechat are the common names of the bird as far as I know.
1343 9375	1951	f	No	n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	-	n	n	n	y	Pee-wit - lapwing or plover Yaffle - green woodpecker Dabchick-little grebe	
13440 602	1951	f	No	s a	5	Owl	Blackbird	Robin	Mallards	Magpie		Blue tit	Glebe	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1346 8052	1952	m	oxfordshire	n e	10	barn owl Some-times called White owl or screech owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit (tomtit)	Lapwing (Peewit)	y	n	n	y	-	-	-	-	m	y	-	-	y	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	peewit= Lapwing. Duzel could be blackbird, as like ring ouzel. Devil bird possibly Nightjar. Yaffle = green woodpecker. Butcher bird= Red backed shrike. Throstle= song thrush. Stonechat= stonechat! Dabchick= Little Grebe	My father referred to both Chiffchaff and Willow Warbler as 'Featherbeds' because of their nests. Red-legged partridges called French Partridge. Fieldfares called 'Felts'.		

1358 9274	1952	m	Both a little	s o	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing; ouzel = Ring ouzel; Screecher= Barn Owl; Yaffler = green woodpecker; Rain Bird (maybe Storm Bird)=Mistle Thrush; Butcher Bird = Great Grey Shrike; Thrustle = Song Thrush; Stonechat is ornithological name of stonechat Dabchick = Little Grebe; Not heard of Bog Drum but guessing it is Common Snipe; Not heard of Hawlet but guessing it is Tawny Owl	Gropper : Grasshopper Warbler; Gypo (not politically correct) : Egyptian Goose; Barwit : Bar Tailed Godwit; Beardie : Bearded Tit (Bearded Reedling); Woody : Wood Pigeon.; Bonxie (Shetland Dialect) : Great Skua; Axxx Pxxx xx xxxxx xxxxx. Bassingbourn, Royston xxxxxxx United Kingdom axxx.pxxx@xxxxx.xx.xx	
1343 9472	1952	f		-	1 0	barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Male and Female mallard ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peewit - lapwing				
13822 028	1952	m	yes	s o	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peewit = Lapwing; Yaffle = Green Woodpecker; Butcher Bird = Shrike, Thrustle = Thrush, Dabchick = Little Grebe	Peewit is the only name I still use - the others I'm aware of but don't use them. I'm guessing: Chatterpie is Magpie, Chip Chop is Chiff Chaff, and Rain Bird is Song Thrush - but I've never heard these names used for these birds. A Stonechat is the correct British name for Saxicola Torquatus (had to look up the latin)			
13811 295	1952	m	No	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
13821 008	1952	m	No	a l	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit = Lapwing Ouzel is still an Ouzel. Butcher bird is not familiar in the UK, but is common in Asia/Africa. Stonechat is commonly used in UK. Oven bird is not used in UK, but is common in South America. Dabchick is commonly used in UK, bit also known as Little Grebe.	We really don't have commonly spoken dialects in the UK. We have regional accents with the use of some local words/expressions which are commonly known throughout the UK, but they are not true dialects. We do, of course have other spoken languages such as Welsh and Scottish Gaelic.
13821 193	1952	f	no	n e	5	barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing or peewit	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	-	n	y	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	lapwing woodpecker Thrush didn't know stonechat had another name grebe	good luck with the research!
13822 427	1952	f	No	n e	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n				

13824 485	1952	m	Yes - South East England	a l	7	Barn Owl	Starling	Great Tit	Mallard Duck(s)	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lapwings are called "Peewit". Pied Wagtails are called "Peggy Dishwashers" NB: "Ouzel" & "Stonechat" are their real names.	A local name for sparrows is "Spadgers". Also known sparrows to be called "Dicky Hedge Pokes" Dunnocks are still sometimes called "Hedge Sparrow". Wrens are sometimes known, affectionately, as "Jenny Wren".
1382 9675	1952	f	Yes, both, Geordie and North-umbrian	s o	7	Dwl/ howlet	Blackbird	Bullfinch	eider duck	Magpie	Chaffinch	Bluetit	Pied wagtail/ peewir	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	-	n	n	n	n	n	Difficult to do. My parents both used dialect but different ones. Neither of them were particularly interested in birds so I only knew the common ones. We did use "spuggie" for sparrow.	
1345 0970	1952	m	Yes - Scots Language	m o	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Gold Finch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	m	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-		teuchit - lapwing spurgies or speugs or sparras - sparrows catty face - tawny owl cra - crow corbie - crow coashie (doo) - wood pigeon doo - pigeon or dove pairtrick - partridge chaffie - chaffinch blackie - blackbird hoodie cra - hooded crow yalla haimmer - yellow hammer from hxxxxxxxxxx@xxxxx.xx.xx		
13841 069	1952	m	South Easter English dialect	a l	8	Barn owl	Starling	Great Tit	Mallard duck(s)	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Lapwing - "Peewit"	Sparrow - "Spadger" & "Dicky Hedge Poke"; Pied Wagtail - "Peggy Dishwasher"; Dunnock - "Hedge Sparrow"; Robin - "Robin Redbreast"; Wren - "Jenny Wren"; I would liked to have made it a hobby but my colour blindness makes it a problem.		
13453 270	1953	m	No	n e	9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	-	y	Lapwing,ring ouzel,common snipe,red backed shrike, mistlethrush,little grebe	Spuggie means housesparrow
1349 9254	1953	m	No	n e	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Blackbird Tawny Owl Green Woodpecker Mistle Thrush Red-backed Shrike Song Thrush Stone Chat Little Grebe	

1350 3286	1953	m	south east cheshire / staffords hire border. odd words only	so	7	barn owl	blackbird /blackie	bullfinch	mallard	magpie/maggie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing/green plover/peewit	y - - y - - y - - y - - y - - y - - y	peewit/lapwing ouzel/ring ouzel howlet/young owl yaffle/green woodpecker thristle/song thrush butcher bird/red backed shrike dabchick/little grebe stonechat/same	As a child in Cheshire: house sparrow - spadger starling - stadger wood pigeon - woodie yellowhammer - scribblemaster mistle thrush - storm cock blue tit - tom tit
1358 8674	1953	m	no	ne	8	barnowl	blackbird	bullfinch (Dom-pfaff)	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing, green plover, peewit	y n n y y n n n n n y m n - y n n n y m n n n n n n y	peewit =lapwing yaffle - green woodpecker bog drum - snipe butcherbird - red-backed shrike stonechat (this is the normal English name - Braunkehlchen if I recall the German correctly dabchick - little grebe ouzel - I assume ring ouzel	off the top of my head black guillemot - tystie kestrel - windfucker nightjar - goatsucker
1367 955	1953	f	No	so	10	Barn Owl, screech owl.	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallards	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing or Peewit	y n n m y n n n y m y n m n y n n n n n n n n n n n y	Peewit - lapwing. Bog drum - snipe. Screecher - barn owl. Yaffle - green woodpecker. Butcher bird - shrike. Dabchick - little grebe.	Windhover - kestrel. Stormcock - mistle thrush. Bonxie - great skua.
1382 014	1953	f	English	al	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Finch	Mallard	Wagtail	Chaffinch	Blue tit	Don't know	n n	Swift, Robin, sparrow, Cuckoo, Sky lark, coot, Thrush, Starling, Magpie, Raven	
13831 715	1953	f	No	ne	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	oyster-catcher	m n n m n n n m n n n n n n n n m n n m m n n n n n n n m	I know butcher bird in Australia, it's the kookaburra In the north of England and in Scotland there is another name for the house sparrow, something like spurgie	
1343 9674	1953	f	no	ne	2	barn owl	blackbird	finch	duck	magpie	no idea	no idea	m n n m n n n - n n n n n n n n n m n n n n n n n m			
13441 736	1953	f	yes a midlands /black Country dialect	so	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing or peewit	y - - y - - - - - y - - - - - y - - - - -	Duzel is a blackbird Throstle is a thrush Yaffle is a woodpecker	Spuggy is a North eastern word for sparrow
13446 136	1953	m	Derbyshire	so	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldcrest	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y n n m n n n n n n n y n n n n n n n y m n n n n n n n n y	Lapwing, Green Woodpecker, Thrush, Little Grebe	

13819 984	1954	m	No	n e 1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing, Vanellus vanellus. Ouzel = Ring Ouzel, Tardus torquatus. Yaffle = Green Woodpecker, Picus viridis Rain Bird = Mistle Thrush, Tardus viscivorus Butcher Bird = Geat Grey Shrike, Lanius excubitor. Sometimes also Red-backed Shrike, Lanius collurio. Throstle = Mistle Thrush, Tardus viscivorus. Stonechat = Common name in the UK for Saxicola torquatus. Ovenbird. A bird of Central and South America that builds it nest on tree stumps and fence posts. I think it is related to thrushes but without looking it up I would not be sure. Dabchick = Little Grebe, Tachybaptus ruficollis.	Lapwing, Vanellus vanellus. Also known as Green Plover. Great Skua. Stercorarius skua. Also known as Bonxie. Stone-curlew, Burhinus oedicnemus. Also known as Thicknee. Hedge Accentor, Prunella modularis. Also known as Hedge Sparrow or Dunnock. Wren, Troglodytes troglodytes. Also known as Jenny Wren		
1343 9981	1954	f	no	n e 1 0	Barn owl	Male blackbird	Bullfinch	Male and female mallard ducks	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	kurlew	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Peewit - kerlew yaffle or yaffingale - green woodpecker Throstle a mistle thrush dabchick lesser grebe	Good luck with your survey			
134411 59	1954	f	no	n e 9	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	duck	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	godwit	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	m	
13444 380	1954	-	-	n e 1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Red Finch	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Gold Finch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m			
13449 665	1954	m	no	n e 3	owl	blackbird	tit	mallard	jackdaw		blue tit	peewit	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	-				
13437 784	1955	f	Geardie	s o 5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Duck	Magpie		Bluetit		m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spuggy - sparrow!			
1358 3225	1955	m	No	s o 8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewi = Lapwing ouzel = Ring Ouzel Yaffle = Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird = one of a number of Shrike species Throstl = Mistle Thrush Stonechat = Common Stonechat Dabchick = Little Grebe		
1358 3670	1955	f	No	n e 9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing, stonechat, little grebe			
1358 8473	1955	m	No	n e 9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing Ouzel - Blackbird Yaffle - Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird - Shrike Throstle - Thrush Stonechat - Stonechat (?) Oven Bird - Ovenbird (?) Dabchick - Little Grebe	Spadger - Sparrow (used by my grandparents from eastern England)		
1363 4238	1955	m	-	n e 1 0	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing, peewit, green plover	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	peewit - lapwing yaffle - green woodpecker Bucher bird - red backed shrike Chatterpie - magpie			

13811 973	1955	f	No	ne l o	Barn Owl (Tyto alba)	(Com- mon) Blackbird (Turdus merula)	(Eurasian) Bullfinch (Pyrrhula pyrrhula)	Mallard (male and female) (Anas platyrhyn- chos)	(Com- mon) Magpie (Pica pica)	(Europ- ean) Goldfin- ch (Cardu- lis cardu- lis)	(Europ- ean) Blue Tit (Cyna- nistes caerule- us)	(North- ern) Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus)	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	m	y	n	n	-	y	-	-	-	-	m	y	Dabchick - little grebe	Peewit (Northern Lapwing), Ouzel (Ringed Ouzel?), Screecher (nightjar or owl?), yaffle (Green Woodpecker), rain bird (Blackbird?), Butcher bird (Great Grey Shrike), stonechat (Stonechat), cahhetpie (Magpie?), Dabchick (Little Grebe)	Are you familiar with the book: Fauna Britannica by Stefan Buczacki, Hamlyn, ISBN 0 600 61392 5 ? This has folklore and names by English county.
13821 216	1955	m	English	al o	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin- ch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	y	n	y	I know all these!	Ringtail = Female Hen Harrier	
1382 9190	1955	f	Potteries	so	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin- ch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	m	y	A pee-wit is a lapwing, thrortle is a thrush, dabchick is a little grebe. Stonechat is the name of an actual bird, not aware of it being a dialect term. Other terms - Jenny wren for wren. Spud for sparrow	Interesting subject, good luck with the research!	
1343 9632	1955	f		-	8 owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	goldfin- ch	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13440 224	1955	f	NO	ne o	BARN OWL	BLACK- BIRD	BULL- FINCH	MALLAR D	MAGPIE	GOLD- FINCH	BLUE TIT	PEEWIT/- LAPWING	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	m	m	y	PEEWIT/LAPWING DUZEL/RING OUSEL SCREECHER/SCREECH OWL/BARN OWL YAFFLE/GREEN WOODPECKER THROSTLE/THRUSH STONECHAT/STONECHAT CHATTERPIE/MAGPIE DABCHICK/MOORHEN		
13440 629	1955	m	no	ne o	barn owl, screech owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfin- ch	blue tit	lapwing, peewit, green plover!	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	lapwing,ring ouzel and water ouzel is a dipper, screecher is probably a barn owl, yaffle is a green woodpecker,butcher bird is the red-backed shrike, thrortle is the mistle thrush, stonechat is a stonechat and is not a dialect word in my opinion, dabchick is little grebe.	
13440 977	1955	f	No	ne	5 Barn owl	Blackbird	Finch	Mallard	Magpie	Gold- finch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	A Peewit is a lapwing		
13441 350	1955	f		ne	7 owl	blackbird	finch	ducks	magpie		bluetit	peewit	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13443 512	1955	m	No	ne	7 Barn owl	blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin- ch	Blue tit	Lapwing Peewit	y	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	m	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	m	y	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing Yaffle Green woodpecker Butcher bird - shrike thrortle - song thrush oven bird - shrike dabchick - Little grebe	I thought the stonechat was the accepted name for a bird
13444 136	1955	f	No	ne o	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin- ch	Blue tit	Plover	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	m	n	y	Peewit is a plover Screecher is a barn owl Yaffle is a green woodpecker Butcher bird is a shrike stonechat is a stonechat-a moorland bird Thrortle is a thrush Dabchick is a little grebe, a water bird.	
13444	1955	f		n	l Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin	Blue Tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n			

201				e 0					ch																															
13448 606	1955	m	No	n 8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing Ouzel = Blackbird Yaffle = Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird = Shrike Throstle = Thrush Stonechat - I don't know any other name for this bird Dabchick = Little Grebe	
13440 021	1956	f		n 8	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	duck	magpie	gold finch	blue tit	lapwing?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
13441 204	1956	f		n 10	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard duck	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	r	y	n	n	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ring ouzel	
13444 171	1956	f	no	n 4	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard ducks	magpie	bullfinch	blue tit	don't know	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	throstle - thrush		
13452 480	1956	m	No	n 9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing. Devil bird = Swift. Yaffle = Green woodpecker. Butcher bird = Red-backed shrike. Dabchick = Little grebe		
1360 4024	1956	m	no	n 10	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard (although strictly this is only for the drake)	magpie, or just "pie"	goldfinch	blue tit (or Tomtit)	Lapwing, or: flapwing, flopwing, green plover, peewit, horniwink	y	y	y	y	y	y	m	m	y	y	y	m	y	m	y	m	n	y	y	m	n	m	n	y	m	Lapwing, nightjar, pied wagtail, snipe, corn bunting, -, tawny owl, common swift, green woodpecker, - rain bird used for green woodpecker and mistle thrush, shrike (usually red-backed), - stonechat?, - -, chaffinch, - little grebe, Others I am familiar with include: Isle of Wight Parson (cormorant), Seapie (oystercatcher), Goatsucker (nightjar), Dorbie (dunlin), Blind Dorbie (purple sandpiper), Polly Dishwater (pied wagtail), Nettle Creeper (Whitethroat), Petty Chaps (any small brown bird, an "lbj" little brown job), Chiswick Flyover (pied wagtail), Redbreast (robin), Dunbird (female diving duck), Furzecker (nightjar), Tystie (black guillemot), Bonxie (great skua), Titlark (meadow pipit), Sorry no other spring to mind, although I am sure I know more. A fascinating area for study, so many good names were lost when they became standardised in books, the		

13822 092	1956	m	-	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	peewit = lapwing, from call ouzel = blackbird (like ring ouzel?) bog drum = snipe (just a guess!) yaffle = green woodpecker (from call) rain bird = green woodpecker (also?) butcher bird = shrike red-backed? - stores prey on spikes stonechat (from call) chatterpie - possibly magpie? dabchick - little grebe		
1382 5040	1956	m	No	n e	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing/ Peewit / Green Plover	y	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Lapwing/Peregrine/Thrush/Green Woodpecker/Red-backed Shrike/Stonechat/Little Grebe	I've got a whole book on dialect names: A Dictionary of English and Folk-Names of British Birds by H Kirke Swann. EP Publishing 1977. First published 1913. Do you know it? Other early 20th century books included 'old names' too. Good luck! Best Jxxxxx Txxxxxxx jxxxxx.bxxxxxxx@xxxxx.xxx		
1383 0052	1956	m	NO	n e	1 0	BARN OWL	BLACK- BIRD	BULL- FINCH	MALLAR D	MAGPIE	GOLD- FINCH	BLUE TIT	LAPWING	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n				
1343 9530	1956	m	No	n e	8	Barn owl, Screech owl	Blackbird, blackie	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing, peewit	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	Lapwing, Barn owl, Green woodpecker, shrike, song thrush, stonechat		
1343 9534	1956	f	no	s o	9	barn owl	Blackbird also Blackie	Bull Finch	Mallard	Magpie	Gold Finch or Seven Colour ed Finch	Blue tit	Peewit or Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing, Howlet - Baby Owl, Throstle - Song Thrush, Yaffle - Woodpecker Dabchick - Little Grebe			
1343 9539	1956	f	no	n e	5	snowy owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard duck	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	crested plover	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1343 9565	1956	f	No	n e	6	Barn Owl	Starling	Bull finch	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13441 557	1956	f	no	n e	4	owl	blackbird	finch	mallard duck	magpie		blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13444 831	1956	f	No	n e	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing; ouzel - blackbird (although the ring ouzel exists as well); howlet - small owl; yaffle - woodpecker; butcher bird - shrike; throstle - thrush; stonechat exists as a species; oven bird exists as a species in Australia (I think); dabchick - little grebe	

13449 887	1956	m	No	ne 10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	Peewit - lapwing ouzel - ring ouzel barley bird - corn bunting (fat bird of the barley) gawk - cuckoo devil bird - swift yaffle - green woodpecker rain bird - mistle thrush (also storm cock) butcher bird - red-backed shrike throstle - song thrush stonechat - stonechat? spink - chaffinch dabchick - little grebe	Screech owl - barn owl Spuggie - house sparrow (Northumberland dialect - cf. Basil Bunting's Briggflatts "The spuggies are fledged" Hedge sparrow - duncock Windhover - kestrel (Gerard Manley Hopkins' poem 'Windhover' Goatsucker - nightjar
13459 526	1956	f	French	ne 8	Owl	Blackbird	Tit	Mallard duck	Magpie	Finch	Blue tit	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1343 9738	1957	f		ma 10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing sound of its call Stonechat is the name I know this bird as - sound of call like two stones banging together dabchick - Little Grebe ouzel - Ring Ouzel - member of the blackbird family		
1343 6807	1957	f	no	ne 8	barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing peewit	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	lapwing woodpecker thrush		
1343 8285	1957	-	no	ne 10	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
13444 664	1957	m	No	ne 10	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard . also "Wild duck"	magpie, also magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing, or peewit (or pewit) or green plover	y	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	m	n	y	n	n	y	m	m	n	n	m	n	y	For the ticks in the 3rd column (familiar), my ideas are (in order): lapwing, blackbird, swift, green woodpecker, shrike (usually red-backed), song thrush, and little grebe. In the second column, stonechat is the common British name for Saxicola torquata. Has that name also been used as another name for a different species? I am aware of many other alternative bird names used in the past or still used now. Examples are listed in box below.	Song thrush = mavis Black guillemot = teistie (Scottish) House sparrow = spug, spuggy, spaggy
1349 3833	1957	m	Yorkshire	ma 9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	-	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	I can guess what a few of the above are but would not be sure. Peewit is lapwing presume Peggy is Whitethroat Presume ouzel is ring ouzel Yaffler is green woodpecker Butcher bird is shrike Throstle is thrush I presume stonechat is stonechat Dab chick is little grebe We used to call Whitethroat Nettlepeggy.	Hope this helps. Please contact me on, xxx.xxxxxxx@xxx.xxx if you need any further input lxx	

1380 9829	1957	m	Yorkshire	n	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Green woodpecker Shrike Thrush Stonechat Little grebe	Old Squaw (Long-tailed duck) Storm cock (Mistle thrush) Wind hover (kestrel) Bonxie (Great Skua)
1383 0135	1957	m	No	s	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chafinch	Mallard Duck	Maggie Maggie		Bluetit	Peewitt Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Lapwing,Owl,Skylark,thrush		
1343 9257	1957	f	no	n	5	barn owl	blackbird	great tit	mallard ducks	maggie	?	blue tit	?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1343 9751	1957	m	Yes Yorkshire	m	3	Barn Owl	Blackbird	eastern Towhee	Mallard	Maggie	Tit	Blue tit	Curlew	-	n	n	n	n	-	n	-	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	screecher - owl devil bird - magpie	Hatty - thrush killer - harris hawk Firdggy - young chaffinch The major - Maggie Bottom curler - Tit willow Blackie - Raven Oldspeckled - a hen or chicken Big Ron - Kestrel Anna - Hummingbird Lofty - crane Frigger - Goldfinch		
13440 980	1957	f	yes - yorkshire	s	3	barn owl?	blackbird	finch of some sort	duck	maggie	another finch	blue tit	pee wit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	sparrow - spuggie			
13443 816	1957	f	Lancashire	s	10	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	maggie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	yaffle - woodpecker (professor Yaffle in 1960s children;s tv programme 'Bagpuss')	starlings were called sheppies in Warrington		
13453 235	1957	f	No	n	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit = Lapwing or Green Plover Yaffle = Green Woodpecker Butcherbird = Shrike Throstle = Thrush Stonechat = normal name - no others known Dabchick = Little Grebe	Spadgers = House Sparrows Windhover = Kestrel Sea Swallow = Terns (various) I would like to know what the others are, if you have a list.			
1343 6787	1958	m	No	n	5	owl	blackbird	finch	mallard duck	maggie		blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n					
13443 643	1958	f	no	n	8	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard duck	maggie	goldfinch	blue tit/Jackie blue-cap	lapwing/peewit	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	peewit = lapwing	sparrow = spuggie wagtail = Willie wagtail			
1358 3510	1958	f	midlands	m	6	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	maggie	goldfinch	blue tit	Peewit	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Jenny wren				
1358 3713	1958	m	no	n	10	Barn Owl Tyto alba	Blackbird, male Turdus merula	male Eurasian bullfinch (Pyrrhula pyrrhula)	Mallard, Anas platyrhynchos	Eurasian magpie, Pica pica	Goldfinch Carduelis carduelis	Blue Tit Cyanistes caeruleus	Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) Pee wit, Green Plover.	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	Peewit = Lapwing, Green Plover. Duzel, Ring Duzel. Yaffle = Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird, Great Grey Shrike Stonechat = Stonechat Saxicola sp. Oven Bird = Oven Bird (Seiurus aurocapilla)	Whitewearse = Wheatear. Bonxie = Great Skua http://www.shetlandbirdclub.co.uk/uploads/2/2/6/9/22/69756/shetland_bird_names.pdf			

1380 002	1958	m	No	n e	9	Barn owl	Blackbird (male)	Bullfinch (male)	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	"Peewit" = alternative (older?) onomatopoeic name for the lapwing; "Ouzel" survives in the name of the bird "ring ouzel". I believe this is an old name for the blackbird. "Yaffle" = old, onomatopoeic name for the green woodpecker. "Butcher bird" = old name for the (grey?) shrike - from its habit of storing prey on thornbushes like meat on a butcher's hook. "Throstle" = old name for the songthrush(?). Survives in the nickname of West Bromwich Albion Football Club! "Stonechat" = normal name for the bird Saxicola rubicola. Probably a reference to the sound it makes (like two stones being hit together). "Dabchick" = alternative (dialect) name for the little grebe.	
1380 4913	1958	f	North London	s o	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	n	n	n	m	n	n		
13814 639	1958	m	Yes/ Lancashire	s o	10	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	peewit + lapwing ousel = ring ouzel waffle - green woodpecker butcher bird = red-backed shrike throstle = thrush, prob mistle thrush, but can apply to any thrash (e.g. blackbird, song thrush) stonechat = stonechat dabchick = little grebe other dialect bird names used locally (Yorkshire) Spuggy = House Sparrow In my youth where I lived (north Cheshire), Lapwings were known by some farmers as green plovers		
13816 101	1958	m	No	s o	8	barn owl	black bird	bull finch	mallard	magpie	gold finch	blue tit	lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	throstle - thrush dabchick - little grebe cutty - wren		
13437 163	1958	f	no	n e	3	Snowy owl	Black bird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Dont know	Gold finch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lapwing	No	
1343 9368	1958	m	No	n e	4	Snowy owl	Blackbird	Bull finch	Mallard	Magpie	Chaffinch	Blue tit	Crested grebe	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 9715	1958	f	No	s o	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie		Great Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Lapwing = peewit		
1343 9797	1958	f		n e	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	bu	mallard ducks	magpie	chaffinch	blue tit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
13440 542	1958	m	n	n e	8	Barn owl	BLACK- BIRD	BULL- FINCH	MALLAR D	MAGPIE	GOLD- FINCH	BLUETIT	LAPWING	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	LAPWING MAGPIE
13442 344	1958	m	no	n e	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard s	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing/ peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	peewit - lapwing	

13443 659	1958	f	no	n e 4	Barn owl	Blackbird	Finch	ducks	magpie	finch	bluetit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	-	n	n	n	n	m					
13449 199	1958	m	No	s o 6	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peewit - presumably a lapwing? Yaffle - green woodpecker Butcher bird - shrike	Wren - Jenny wren		
13449 822	1958	f		- 8	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	malard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing, green plover or peewit	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	m	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	-	n	m	m	n	y	suggy for a house sparrow shitehawk for a red kite hedge sparrow for a dunnock	
1343 8000	1959	f	No	s o 1 0	barn owl	Blackbird (ouzel)	bullfinch	mallard	Magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing (peewit)	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	y	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	y	m	n	n	n	y	n	y	lapwing blackbird barnowl nightjar green woodpecker great grey shrike stonechat chaffinch little grebe	bonxie (great skua) tystie (black guillemot) oyck (oyster catcher) terrlick (tern)	
1343 9635	1959	f		- 3	owl	blackbird		duck	magpie		blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1358 3817	1959	f	Cockney	s o 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Peewit	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	Lapwing thrush magpie moorhen	Dunnock hedge sparrows	
1380 9476	1959	m	Cockney	n e 6	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard duck	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	peewit	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13814 69	1959	f	No	n e 5	Barn owl	Blackbird (male)	Finch	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Finch?	Blue tit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
13813 562	1959	m	No	s o 3	Barn Owl	Blackbird (male)	Bullfinch (male)	Mallards	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	-	-	m	n	n	y	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Yaffle I *think* is an Owl, but I'm not sure, and don't know which type. Thrustle is a Thrush (but I don't know whether Song or Mistle). Dabchick is some kind of waterfowl, but I don't know which.	Sorry, my family came from London and tended to use 'BBC English' a.k.a. 'Received Pronunciation', so although I now live in Yorkshire I've not picked up any local dialect names for birds.		
13437 720	1959	f	English rp	n e 9	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	m	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	peewit is a lapwing. ouzel is not dialect as far as I am aware. It is the ring ouzel, part of the thrush family, and like a blackbird. Bag drum is a bittern. howlet is an owlet. Devil bird is a swift (possibly the screecher is too). Yaffler is a woodpecker. butcher bird is a shrike. Stonechat is a stonechat (not dialect). Chatterpie is a magpie. Dabchick is a Little grebe	goatsucker or fragmouth - nightjar. Windhover - kestrel. jenny wren - wren
1343 9338	1959	f	no	n e 9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	-	n	n	n	n				
1343 9352	1959	f	No	n e 5	Owl	blackbird		duck	magpie		bluetit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		No		
1343 9484	1959	f	Yorkshire	m o 4	snowy owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	woodpecker?	Blue tit	sandpiper?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m			

1343 9528	1959	m	no	ne	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	m	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	m	-	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Peewit is a lapwing also sometimes known as a plover Yaffle is a green woodpecker Throstle is a thrush Dabchick is either a coote or a moorhen - I am not sure which Chip chop might be a chiff chaff	
1343 9569	1959	f	Yes - Londoner	ne	8	Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard Ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	lapwingowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owl		
1343 9754	1959	f	no	ne	9	barn owl	blackbird	Chaffinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	throstle - thrush Spuggie - sparrow jenny - wren shite-hawk - pidgeon	
1343 9770	1959	f	Lancastrian	so	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldcrest	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit - this is the sound a lapwing/peewit makes Throstle - A thrush	
1343 9957	1959	m	No	ne	6	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Green Plover	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	In Lincolnshire the Green Plover is known as the Peewit and also the Pyewipe.	
13441 010	1959	m	my mother	ne	1	Owl	Blackbird	Red Robin	Duck	Magpie	Finch	?	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13441 14	1959	f	cockney	so	5	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	peewit	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-		
13441 457	1959	f	No	ne	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	Peewit is used as it is similar to the call of a lapwing	Good luck with your survey!	
13441 593	1959	f	South East English	al	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Great tit	Crested tern	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	Stonechat				
13451 882	1959	f	Scottish (Aberdeen)	so	2	Owl	Blackbird	Tit	Mallard	Magpie				m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n				
13452 168	1959	f	Derbyshire	so	5	Barn owl	blackbird	finch	duck	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	crested?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	chatterpie = magpie	
1343 6789	1960	f	no	ne	4	Owl	blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Goldcrest	bluetit	?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13437 914	1960	f	no	ne	8	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard ducks	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	peewit	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1358 9865	1960	f	No	ne	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird (male)	Bullfinch (male)	Mallards	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing / Pee Wit	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	y	-	Peewit=Lapwing Duzel = Blackbird (?northern) Bag drum = Snipe Barley bird = Nightingale Yaffle - Green Woodpecker Butcher bird - Shrike Throstle = Thrush Stonechat - ?? Stonechat Spink- Chaffinch Dabchick - Little Grebe Cutty- Wren	Long tailed Tit = Bumberrel, Bottle Tit		
1360 4249	1960	m	no	ne	10	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	peewit is lapwing dabchick is little grebe, yaffle is green woodpecker, butcher bird is a shrike, ain bird is I think a mistle thrush (also known as a stormcock). ouzel may be a blackbird	tit mouse is a long tailed tit	

1380 4919	1960	m	Scottish	m	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	?	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n								
1343 9275	1960	f	northern	m	5	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	duck	magpie	clown finch	blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	screecher - brown owl devil bird - crow					
1343 9281	1960	f	No	-	5	Barn owl	Black bird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Gold finch	Blue tit	Lapwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
1343 9496	1960	f	Lancashi re	s	10	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch or Bully (for short)	Mandari n	Magpie	Goldfin ch (Goldie)	Blue Tit (Bluey)	Lapwing (also known around the north of England as a peewit or tewit)	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	-	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit - Lapwing also know as Lewit Ouzel - Blackbird ----I'm familiar with ring ouzel which is similar to a blackbird but has a neck ring Yaffle is a green woodpecker - the sound is described as a yaffle Throstle - Thrush - I think (not so familiar) Stonechat - I though this was the official name not a nickname			
1343 9557	1960	f	no	n	9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	goldfin ch	Blue tit	lapwing	m	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m						
1343 9609	1960	f	northam pton- shire	s	6	Barn Owl	Blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie		blue tit		y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	peewit- only know it as this ouzel- thrush like but don't know any other name yaffle- woodpecker butchr bird- shrike throstle- thrush stonechat- only know as this dabchick- small duck but don't know other name	
13440 617	1960	f	Suffolk	a	10	Barn owl	Black bird	Bull finch	Mallard ducks male and female	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit is a lapwing		
13442 091	1960	f	no	-	5	owl	blackbird	chaffinch/ bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfin ch	blue tit	lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	My knowledge appears to be lacking - sorry! Good luck with your studying.	
13444 465	1960	-		-	-									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

13577 947	1961	m	No	n e 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	m	y	y	n	y	m	y	n	y	y	m	n	n	m	n	m	y	peewit - Lapwing, ouzel - Blackbird/Ring Ouzel or Generic Thrush, bog drum - Snipe, barley bird - corncrake, devil bird - Swift, yaffler - Green woodpecker, rain bird - Thrush, butcher bird - Shrikes, throstle - Thrushes, stonechat - chats/wheatear, dabchick - Little Grebe	many dialect names - too many to mention here good luck with survey and project
1358 3361	1961	f		n e 6	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	y	lapwing, blackbird, barn owl, magpie, green woodpecker, shrike, little grebe		
13437 115	1961	f	Scots	s o 8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	m	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing Laverock - Lark Dabchick - Little Grebe	Spuggie - Sparrow
1343 9156	1961	m	Ulster Hiberno- English	s o 7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	I don't think of ouzel or stonechat as dialect - I don't know alternative names for these. Peewit I also know as Plover (Others would say lapwing). Throstle is a song thrush (I use this only when talking to my mother). My grandparents used Devil Bird for Magpie (and would greet it to avoid ill luck - "Good morning, Mr. Magpie") Laverock is a word I have heard in Northern Ireland for Lark, but I don't use it myself. Yaffle (Green Woodpecker), Butcher Bird (shrike), Dab Chick (Little Grebe), Howlet (owl/owlet) I know from general conversation, but they are not part of my dialect. Screecher I would guess as being the Tawny Owl (I know it as Screech Owl).	The pied wagtail is called a "willie wagtail" in Northern Ireland.
1343 9643	1961	m	Yorkshire	n e 4	Owl	Blackbird	Jay	Duck	Magpie	Jay	Blue Tit	Wagtail	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 9650	1961	f	Yes	s o 6	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie		Blue tit	Crested grebe	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Throstle is a thrush	My auntie used to refer to the starling in dialect - a shepster	
1343 9787	1961	-	No	n e 9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit		y	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13427 287	1962	f	Yorkshire	s o 8	Barn owl (Screech owl)	Blackbird (ouzel)	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit (Tom tit)	Lapwing (peewit)	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Blackbird/ Ring Ouzel Barn owl Nightjar Green Woodpecker Shrikes of any species Thrushes (Mistle thrush) Stonechat (stonechat) Dabchick (Little Grebe)	Windhover - kestrel Spuggie or Spadger - House sparrow Tom tit - Blue tit

13447 345	1962	f	liverpool	m o	9	barn owl	blackbird blackie	bullfinch	mallard	magpie maggie	gold finch goldie	blue tit bluey	lapwing peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	lapwing, ring ouzel, green woodpecker, mistle thrush, shrike, thrush, stonechat, ovenbird, magpie, little grebe	spadger - house sparrow
13577 792	1962	m	Lancashire and Westmorland	s o	0	barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing, peewit, tewit	y	n	n	y	y	n	y	m	m	m	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	m	y	Lapwing, Blackbird, Bittern, Cuckoo, green Woodpecker, lark, Great Grey shrike, Mistle thrush, Stonechat, Little grebe	A few other names, Cushat for Woodpigeon, blue back for Fieldfare, Miredrum for Bittern, Windhover for Kestrel, frenchman for red legged Partridge, Jammy Crane for Heron, Blead for Kite.	
1358 3268	1962	f	No	n e	0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing Also known as Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	-	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing Ouzel = Ribg Ouzel or maybe Blackbird? Devil Bird = Swift Yaffle = Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird = Shrike Throstle = Thrush Dabchick = Little Grebe	I grew up in NE England. We had the following names: Eider ducks = Cuddy Ducks from (Saint) Cuthbert's Ducks Starlings = Sweppies Sparrows = Spuggies
1380 8588	1962	m	No	n e	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing Ouzel = Ring Ouzel Butcher Bird = Shrike - seems to apply to all species Throstle = Song Thrush Stonechat - genuine bird name, not a nickname Dabchick - alternative name for the Little Grebe	Jenny Wren - often used as a nickname for a Wren My father's family always referred to Dunlins on the beach as ball bearings because of they way they ran back & forth with the waves on the water's edge. This was on the Channel Island of Jersey in the 1960s & 70s.	
13815 315	1962	m	No	n e	5	Owl	Blackbird		Mallard Duck	Magpie		Bluetit		m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
13821 575	1962	m	No	n e	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Hawfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing or Peewit	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Lapwing/Shrike/Little Grebe	Kerstin. Good luck with your survey. Unfortunately I learned about birds through books rather than folklore or dialect. Sadly I fear many of these older terms are dying out. Mxxxx	
13822 081	1962	f		n e	5	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard ducks	magpie Maggy pie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	chatterpie-magpie	Hallo Kerstin Viel Erfolg! Mit freundlichen Bruessen aus Margate Cxxxx		
1343 9253	1962	f	No	n e	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch?	Duck - Mallard ?	Magpie	Woodpecker	Blue tit	Plover?? ? Peewit?? ?	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	I think a peewit is another name for a plover, but not sure?	Chuck - for a hen? Good luck!	
1343 9523	1962	m	Yorkshire accent (northern England)	s o	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	-	n	n	Peewit is another name for a lapwing. An Ouzel is a type of bird (Ring Ouzel) A Stonechat is a species of moorland bird I think a Dabchick is also a species of bird I'd guess a throstle is a type of thrush?	Good luck, interesting subject matter.

1343 9573	1962	m	No	n e	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	tit	Lapwing	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	Fiscal Shrike		
1343 9653	1962	f	no	-	-									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1343 9692	1962	f		n e	3	barn owl	black bird	chaffinch	mallard duck	magpie	gold finch	blue tit	wag tail	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-			
13440 005	1962	f	No	n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallards	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	thrush?		
13440 492	1962	f	Birmingham/Nottinghamshire	n e	5	Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie	siskin	blue tit	grebe	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13440 959	1962	f		n e	5	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bull Finch	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Chaffinch	Blue Tit	Don't know	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13441 238	1962	f	no	n e	5	owl	starling	robin	mallard	magpie		blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13443 611	1962	f	no	n e	5	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie	Jay/Goldfinch	Blue tit	Peewit	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m	Throstle is a name for a thrush		
13445 126	1962	f	No - but grandparents from somerset and lancashire	n e	6	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	peewit - lapwing ouzel - ring ouzel? howlet - owl screecher - owl yaffle - noise a green woodpecker makes (or the bird itself) butcher-bird - shrike throstle - thrush stonechat - black head, white neck, red/orange breast and brown back. See on heaths - on top of bushes... buntings - I know several - but not bessie's chatterpie - magpie dab chick - little grebe	
13484 872	1962	f	Scots	s o	5	Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie		Blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Cushy Doo - Wood pigeon	
1345 0485	1963	m	no	n e	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch Goldspink	Blue Tit	Lapwing (Peewit Green plover)	y	n	n	y	n	m	n	n	m	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = Lapwing Ouzel = Blackbird/ Ring Ouzel; (Water Ouzel = Dipper) Devil bird = Swift Yaffle = Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird = member of the Shrike family Throstle = Song Thrush Stonechat = official name Spink = finch (see Goldspink, above) Dabchick = Little Grebe	Spadge or Spadgling = House Sparrow For many more see the book "Birds Britannica" by Richard Mabey & Mark Cocker (2005)
13574 727	1963	f	No	n e	7	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallards	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	lapwing, barn owl, green woodpecker and magpie respectively (I had forgotten 'chatterpie' until reminded though). I wouldn't use these terms in speech normally though.	Ouzel, stone chat and dabchick I just know as real bird names (not dialect), and have no alternative names.

13637 830	1963	m		s o	1 0	BARN OWL	BLACK-BIRD	BULL-FINCH	MALLARD	MAGPIE	GOLD-FINCH	BLUE TIT	LAPWING. ALSO KNOWN AS PEEWIT AND GREEN PLOVER	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Common Swift Green Woodpecker shrike, normally Red-backed Shrike thrush, normally Song Thrush Stonechat Magpie Little Grebe	
1380 5236	1963	m		n e	0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie/ Magpie/ Sergeant Major	Goldfinch	Blue tit/ tom tit	Lapwing/ peewit/ green plover	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	-	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Green woodpecker Grey Shrike Sing Thrush Stonechat Little gebe		
13811 023	1963	m	No	n e	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird (male)	Bullfinch (male)	Mallard ducks (male and female)	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	yaffle is a Green Woodpecker butcher bird is a Shrike Throstle is a Song Thrush Stonechat is already a bird Stonechat Dabchick is a Little Grebe	I hope this helps. Good luck.		
1343 9330	1963	f	no	n e	5	owl	blackbird	Finch	Drake and mallard	magpie	bullfinch			n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		All the best of luck		
1343 9499	1963	f	Scots	s o	4	Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Duck	Magpie	Goldfinch?	Bluetit	Lapwing?	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	m	Lapwing Woodpecker	Spug (spuggie) - Scots for Sparrow.		
1343 9590	1963	f	no	n e	5	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	y					
1343 9600	1963	m	no	n e	6	barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie		bluetit	lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		songthrush		
1343 9638	1963	f	no	n e	5	barn owl	black bird	bull finch	mallard duck	wagtail	gold finch	blue tit	?	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	peewit: I think it is to do with the sound it makes.	Good luck - sorry I couldn't be more helpful		
1343 9969	1963	f	Lincolns hire	s o	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing / Peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit = Lapwing Screecher = barn owl? Thrush/Mistle thrush Chatterpie/Magpie			
13440 624	1963	f	Lancashire	m o	5	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bull Finch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit is a Lapwing Stonechat is a small bird Ouzel is a bit like a Blackbird				
13446 943	1963	m	No	s o	4	Barn Owl	Blackbird		Mallard	Magpie		Blue tit		m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13452 079	1963	f	No	n e	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	Not sure which bird it is, maybe lark? It was called a peewit because its call sounded like "peewit"	My father in law used to call a wagtail "wally wagtail!"	
13440 298	1964	m	English	a l	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Lapwing, Ring ouzel, green woodpecker, mistle thrush, shrike, little grebe			
13449 807	1964	f		n e	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Wren	Ducks	Magpie	Woodpecker	Blue tit	Cout	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13451 224	1964	m	no	n e	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird Ouzel	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing Green Plover Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit=Lapwing Ouzel=Blackbird Yaffle=Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird=Shrike Throstle=Song Thrush Stonechat=Stonechat? Dabchick=Little Grebe	Bonxie=Great Skua Dunnoch=Hedge Sparrow=Hedge Accentor		

1358 9122	1964	m	No	n e	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing - used to use peewit many years ago	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit- Lapwing Ouzel- Blackbird Devil bird- Swift Yaffle- Green woodpecker Butcher bird- Shrikes Throstle- Thrush Stonechat- Stonechat(?) Dabchick- Little Grebe (still occasionally use this term)	
1359 0861	1964	m	No	n e	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing (or Green Plover) Ouzel - Ring Ouzel (Presumably) Yaffle(r) - Green Woodpecker Butcher Bird - Red-Backed Shrike Stonechat - Stonechat Dabchick - Little Grebe	Bumbarrel - Long-Tailed Tit (see "Emmonsail's Heath In Winter" by John Clare). Storm Cock - Mistle Thrush
1380 4922	1964	f	No	n e	5	Barn owl	Black bird	Coal tit	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Chafin ch	Bluetit	Warbler	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Jenny wren	
1380 5506	1964	m	West of Scotland	s o	1 0	Barn Owl	Eurasian Blackbird (Blackie)	Eurasian Bullfinch	Mallard	Common Magpie	Europe an Goldfin ch	Blue Tit	Lapwing (Green Plover/ Peewit)	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit (Lapwing) Ouzel (Ring-ouzel) Butcher bird (various Shrike spp) Throstle (Mistle Thrush) Stonechat (Stonechat :) Dabchick (Little Grebe) Jenny Wren (Wren) Hedge Sparrow (Dunnock) Gannet (Solan Goose) Common Sparrow (Spud) Sparrow Hawk (Spud Hawk) Great Skua (Bonxie) Feral/Rock Pigeon (Doo), hence Pigeon loft aka doo cot Startling (Stuckie) Chaffinch (Chaffie)		
1343 6989	1964	f	Norfolk	s o	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	goldfin ch King Harry	blue tit	lapwing peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Throstle , ouzel and howlet are all mentioned in Shakespeare , as song thrush, type of blackbird and owl respectively. Peewit (Lapwing) is presumably from its cry? Dabchick is common in Norfolk dialect for a grebe.	In Norfolk dialect we call a heron a harnser. Again it appears in Shakespeare's Hamlet "I know a hawk from a handsaw". Another theory is that a visitor asked a Norfolk man to identify the large wading bird he could see, and the man replied in his accent: "Thas a haran.sir". Another Norfolk one is Hedge Betty for a hedge sparrow, and hin for a chicken. Also, King Harry for a goldfinch Hope this is helpful. This sounds really interesting research. Good luck! Kxxxx Mxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx academy London.
1343	1964	f	no	n	4	Barn Owl	Blackbird		Duck	Magpie	Finch	Blue Tit	Not sure	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			

9201				e																																										
1343 9521	1964	f	No	n e	6	Barn Owl	Blackbird		Mallard duck	Magpie		Blue Tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1343 9611	1964	f	No	n e	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	magpie		bluebird	lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Yaffle - woodpecker	
1343 9839	1964	m	No	n e	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird, blacky	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing, Green Plover, Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	-	n	n	m	y			Peewit is lapwing, Ouzel ring ouzel yaffle green woodpecker butcher bird is great grey shrike throistles are thrushes, chip chop is chifffaff and dabchick little grebe.	We used to call greenfinch grunch, and fieldfare felt.					
1343 9963	1964	m		n e	4	Owl	Blackbird	Jay	Duck	Magpie	n/k	Blue Tit	Grebe	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13440 134	1964	f	no	n e	4	barn owl	black bird	Chaffinch	mallard	magpie	woodpecker	blue tit	lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Thrush Moorhen	Chiff-chaff (chaffinch)		
13440 380	1964	f		n e	10	Barn owl	Blackbird (male)	Bullfinch (male)	Mallards	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Blackbird Barn owl Green Woodpecker Shrike Thrush Stonechat Magpie Dabchick / little grebe				
13441 525	1964	f	No	n e	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard Duck	Magpie		Blue Tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13443 447	1964	f	no	n e	6	barn owl	blackbird	finch?	mallard duck	magpie		blue tit		y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	pee-wit is lapwing?	no sorry except spug = sparrow (Welsh?)		
13578 414	1965	m	No	s a	7	barn owl	black bird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing, peewit or chewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	peewit = lapwing ousel - ring ouzel bog drum - snipe yaffler - green woodpecker butcher bird - shrike Throstle - thrush Stonechat - stonechat chatterpie - magpie dabchick - little grebe	We used to call moorhen waterhen or woggie. Also, where I am from we used to call starling sheppie and lapwing, chewit.		
13441 007	1965	f	no	n e	6	barn owl	black bird		mallard duck	magpie	common woodpecker	blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13428 049	1965	f	yes London	m a	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing or Peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Lapwing, Green woodpecker, Great Grey Shrike, Thrush, Little Grebe		
13446 347	1965	m	Liverpool	m a	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit - lapwing ousel - thrush (various types including blackbird) screecher - Tawny owl dabchick - little grebe	Hope the above helps. I wasn't familiar with a number of the dialect bird names but maybe they aren't used much around Liverpool, UK where I was brought up Nxxx Cxxxx xx.xxxxxx@xxxxxx.xxx		
13446 921	1965	f		n e	5	snowy owl	blackbird	finch	mallard duck	Magpie	woodpecker	blue tit	lapwing?	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			

13819 753	1965	m	Lincolns hire	n e	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	-	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	peewit - Lapwing ouzel - wagtail yaffle - green woodpecker butcher bird - shrike stonechat - stonechat dabchick - little grebe	
1382 9897	1965	m	No	n e	9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Schreecher - barn owl perhaps? Yaffle - Green woodpecker (there was a Professor Yaffle in kids' show Bagguss who seemed to be a sort of woodpecker)	Windfucker / Fuckwind for kestrel (but I only learned that on twitter last week)	
1343 9336	1965	f	no	n e	7	barn owl	black bird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	great tit	blue tit	gull	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Devil Bird is a magpie Yaffle is a woodpecker		
1343 9433	1965	f	No	n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	Yaffle - woodpecker? Thinking of TV show Bagguss which had Professor Yaffle			
1343 9453	1965	m	Glaswegi an	s	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		Spug		
1343 9566	1965	f	No	n e	1	Owl	Blackbird		Duck	Magpie		Blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1343 9731	1965	f	no	n e	5	barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard duck	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	no idea	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1344 582	1965	f		s o	6	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Chaffinch	Blue tit	Peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1344 813	1965	f	no	n e	5	owl	blackbird	robin	duck	magpie	chaffinch	blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	spuggy for sparrow		
13442 529	1965	m	No	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing, Peewit	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	-	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing, Ring Ouzel, Green Woodpecker, Shrike, Mistle Thrush, Little Grebe			
13443 399	1965	m		s o	4	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	?	blue tit	?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	thrush magpie?	great survey - good luck? spuggie - sparrow			
13449 073	1965	f		-	7	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	male and female mallard duck	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	wax wing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13476 806	1965	f	No	s o	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	peewit, stonechat and ouzel are the only names I know for these birds. Hawlet is an owl. Thristle is a thrush	I will pass on your survey to some of our other members, they may know more names than I.		
13437 802	1966	f	cumbria n	s o	4	barn owl	blackbird	finch	mallard	magpie	finch	bluetit	peewit	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Screecher owl? Thristle Thrush	spuggie a sparrow		

13575 116	1966	m	No	ne	8	Barn Owl (Screech Owl)	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing (Peewit, Green Plover)	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = lapwing Ouzel = blackbird? Because Ring Ouzel looks like a blackbird with a white bib Bog Drum is unfamiliar but must be Snipe? because of habitat and noise made by tail feathers known as 'drumming' Screecher = barn owl Devil Bird = swift (I've not heard this used, but from books) Yaffle = green woodpecker (sometimes used) Butcher Bird = Red-backed shrike (rarely seen in UK now, stopped breeding in 1970s) Throstle = Thrush, Song or Mistle (very old-fashioned English eg. Shakespeare) Stonechat = Stonechat (don't know any other names for this bird) Oven Bird = heard of these from Africa or somewhere, not UK Chip Chop = Chiff Chaff? (never heard this one, but must be this bird) Spink = Chaffinch I never heard this used but I guess chaffinch from the call) Dabchick = Little Grebe (commonly used when I was a boy, occasionally heard)	Bonxie = Great Skua (Scotland) still commonly used There are lots of modern birders acronyms commonly used in the field. I don't tend to use them but they are heard especially from 'twitchers' or people regularly watching together who want to call out what is passing by. e.g. Mippet = Meadow Pipit Commic Tern = Common or Arctic Tern which are difficult to separate at a distance (also known as Sea Swallow) Gropper = Grasshopper Warbler Hoodie = Hooded Crow Dyk = Oystercatcher etc. There is a thread about these on this website: http://www.birdforum.net/showthread.php?t=78471
1343 9249	1966	f		-	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1343 9314	1966	f	Geardie	so	4	Owl			Ducks	Magpie	Jackdaw	Blue Tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 9708	1966	f	yorkshire	so	4	owl	black bird	chaffinch	mallard	black bird	finch	blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13441 823	1966	f		ne	9	Barn owl	Blackbird		Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
13444 172	1966	f	no	ne	4	barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch?	mallard	magpie	finch?	blue tit	wagtail	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
13446 598	1966	f	No	ne	7	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard duck	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	curlew	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		Think a screecher may be an owl	
13454 834	1966	f	No	ne	5	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bull Finch	Duck	Magpie		Blue Tit	Woodpecker	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
13437 975	1967	f	no	so	8	Barn owl	Blackbird (male)	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	
1343 9662	1967	m	no	ne	8	Barn Owl	Black bird (male)	Bull finch	mallard duck	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	peewit- lapwing screecher- barn owl butcher bird- shrike dabchick- little grebe
13445 896	1967	f	No	ne	10	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	m	m	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit is lapwing Dab chick little grebe	
1358 3326	1967	m	No	so	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	n	n		Yaffle is a woodpecker.	

You have an interesting study

13801007	1967	m	No	ne	9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing Ouzel - Blackbird Yaffle - Green Woodpecker Butcher bird - Shrike Throstle - middle thrush Dabchick - little grebe	
13804917	1967	m	Cornish	so	3	Barn owl	Blackbird	Finch	Duck and Mallard	Magpie	Chaffinch	Blue tit		n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Shag for a cormerant			
13819766	1967	f	Yes, Scottish	ne	10	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	m	y	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - lapwing Bag drum - snipe Devil bird - swift Yaffle - green woodpecker Laverock - skylark Butcher bird - shrike Throstle - song thrush Chatterpie - magpie Dabchick - little grebe	Spuggie - sparrow, usually house sparrow Hedge sparrow - dunnock		
13828734	1967	m	Geardie	so	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	m	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing, Woodpecker, Shrike, Thrush, Stonechat, Little Grebe				
13439208	1967	f	No	-	8	Barn Owl	Male Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	peewit-lapwing ouzel-blackbird yaffle-woodpecker throstle-thrush stonechat-recognised official name of a bird-not a dialect dabchick-little grebe				
13439578	1967	-	London	so	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	m	n	y	y	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	Peewit is a Lapwing. Peewit is the call of this bird. Howlet is a young owl. Screecher or screech owl is a barn owl. Devil bird is a Swift named because of its screeching cries when it dives. Yaffle is a green woodpecker. The butcher bird is named because it leaves its prey hanging on twigs. A throstle is a thrush.				
13439658	1967	f		ne	4	Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Duck - Mallards	Magpie		Blue tit	Jay	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n					
13439682	1967	-	Cambridgeshire	so	7	Barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	Mallard	magpie	goldfinch	Blue Tit	lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n			
13440489	1967	f	NO	ne	6	BARN OWL	BLACK BIRD	BULL FINCH	MALLARD DUCK	mAGPIE	CHAF-FINCH	TIT	IAPWING	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	STONE CHAT IS A WAGTAIL			
13444429	1967	f	yes	so	7	barn owl	black bird	chaffinch (male)	mallard (drake on right)	Magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	m				
13436935	1968	f	No	ne	5	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Nuthatch	Duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	-	n	n	n	-					
13438289	1968	f	English	al	2	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	don't know	blue tit	don't know	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	screecher - makes a lot of noise, usually loud noise.				

1343 9020	1968	f	No	ne	6	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Duck	Maggie	?	Bluetti	Curlew?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	m	n	n	n					
13444 439	1968	f	no	ne	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chuffinch	Mallard duck	Maggie	?	Blue tit	Tern	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	-	-						
13449 229	1968	m	London	so	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie (Maggie)	Goldfinch	Bluetti	Lapwing (as a child in Derbyshire we called them Peewit and older people there called them Green Plover	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y
														<p>Peewit = Lapwing. Peggy = Whitethroat. Duzel = Ring Duzel. Screecher = Barn Owl. Devil Bird = Swift Yaffle = Green Woodpecker. Butcher Bird = Shrike. Throstle = Thrush. Stonechat = Stonechat (that is its official name). Spink = Chaffinch. Dabchick = Little Grebe</p> <p>Whilst I've never heard anyone use these names, I guess Bog Drum is a snipe and oven bird is a dipper.</p>																					<p>A few others I know: Jenny = Wren. Frank = Heron. Hedge Sparrow = Dunnoek Spuggie = Sparrow. 7 whistler = Whimbrel</p> <p>May I suggest you add another question. You ask what dialect my parents have but don't ask what dialect I have. In many cases, such as mine, this will be different. My parents were from London (where people like to think they don't have a dialect) but I was born and raised in Derbyshire. The only dialect bird names I've listed above that I heard from my parents were Peewit and Jenny Wren, the rest are all from Derbyshire.</p> <p>Further to your question about how often I use dialect. I don't use it much now as I live in a different part of the country where nobody else would understand it.</p> <p>Hope this was helpful.</p>										
1358 8179	1968	m	Yorkshire	ne	10	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n		
														<p>lapwing based on sound of call swift based on screeching sound made green woodpecker based on laughing sound of call shrikes based on how they store prey-impaling them on thorns stonechat is a stonechat as far as I know! assume chip chop is chiffchaff based on call dabchick is little grebe based on its dabbling behaviour</p>																					<p>Yorkshire name for house sparrow is spuggy</p>										

1380 9200	1968	m	Kent	s o	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit Lapwing Ouzel Blackbird Screecher Tawny owl Yaffle Green woodpecker Laverock Skylark BVutcher bird Shrike Throstle Mistle Thrush Stonechat Stonechat Dabchick Little Grebe	In North Kent a cormorant is sometimes called an Indian Turkey! Really enjoyed this, it was fun!						
13818 821	1968	m	No	n e	5	barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	Mallard ducks	magpie	waxwing	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n										
1343 9282	1968	m	No	n e	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfinch?	Blue tit	???	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	I believe yaffler to be a woodpecker. (Butcher bird possibly a magpie...)									
1343 9302	1968	f	no	n e	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	Peewits are lapwings Screechers are owls Yaffles are woodpeckers Throstles are thrushes dabchicks are ducklings All these terms were used frequently by my grandparents who lived and worked on farms in East Kent, UK all their lives and used an East Kent dialect	Magpies were always called "burglar birds" in my family Sparrows were always "spuggies"								
1343 9303	1968	f	No	n e	3	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard duck	magpie		bluetit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n										
1343 9439	1968	f	no	n e	4	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m										
1343 9842	1968	f	Cornish	s o	5	barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie			goldfinch	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n										
1343 9885	1968	f	no	s o	6	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	m	m	-	-	m	n	n	n	m	n	n							
1343 9921	1968	f	No	-	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit - sound of a lapwing Chip Chop - Chit Chat? Stonechat is the name of a bird I have heard of Bessie - a reed bunting	Jenny - or a Jenny Wren No, I only seem to know the common names of most birds!								
13443 791	1968	m	Father was Scottish - Mother from Norfolk	s o	5	barn owl	blackbird	finch - not sure which	duck - think it is a mallard	magpie	finch - goldfinch?	blue tit	lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	m	howlet is an owl - in Scots it is called hoolet yaffle is a woodpecker? throstle is a kind of thrush stonechat is a kind of bunting ox eye is a duck In North East England, 'spuggie' means sparrow Viel Gluck!
13448 705	1969	f	They have an accent but not dialect as such.	n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Male and female mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Waxwing	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n		
13573	1969	m	English	a	5	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Chaffin	Blue Tit	Lapwing	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n									

1346 8474	1970	f	No	s o	9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Peewit/ green plover/ lapwing	y	m	n	y	y	m	m	m	m	y	y	n	m	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	A large number of british birders use dabchick as a more usual term than little grebe. Peewit is used just as often as lapwing or green plover in the north of the UK. A butcher bird is a shrike, especially GG shrike, because it sticks dead stuff on thorns. I am erally puzzled as to why you included stonechat, as that is the correct, official name of the species given in bird books. Anoven bird is a US species, it builds a mud nest and skulks under bushes. Thristle can refer to any type of thrush, I believe, but especially the song thrush. Most UK birders are familiar with the famous reserve at Caerlaverock (it's one of the world biggest wintering sites for barnacle geese) and thus are familiar with the fact that it is the castel (caer) of the (sky)lark. Yaffle is still widely ised for a green woodpecker. Devil bird is an old name for a swift, because they are black and scream. Ouzel is usually spelt with an s, by the way, (ring ouzel used to be spelt with an s too). It occurs in the famous novel Wuthering Heights by the way. I expect everyone to be familiar with it, since a thing like a blackbird with a big white ring is a ring ouzel! Anyone who's ever heard a bittern would know why it's a bog drum.	Here in Yorkshire those people I know who use dialect (e.g. my gardener) use 'spuggie' for a house sparrow. Also, round here a ring ouzel is a 'mountain blackbird' (which I guess fits with the oussel!). Bonxie is widely used by birders for a great skua, but is actually from the Shetland dialect. A goatsucker is a widely known term for a nightjar, though unlike the above three examples I've never heard a local dialect speaker use it. Dif course BIRDERS' slang names is something else again!
13470 985	1970	m		n e	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	Lapwing Ring Ouzel Shrike Stonechat			
13577 865	1970	f	London	s o	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y			
1358 3639	1970	f	No	s o	6	Barn owl	Male blackbird	Bullfinch, I think	Mallard ducks male and female	Magpie (skjære in Norwegian my second language)	Goldfinch	Bluetit (blåmeis in Norwegian)	No idea	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	Butcher bird, guessing its a vulture or some carion feeding bird Thristle, Thrush family Stonechat, finch family Screecher, im guessing its the owl family Rainbird, makes me think of blackbirds, stamping the ground after rain to bring the worms up.		
1358 9070	1970	m	Yes, English	a l	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	y	-	-	-	-	peewit is Lapwing ouzel is Ring Ouzel screecher is Barn Owl yaffler is Green Woodpecker butcherbird is a shrike sp. Probably mainly Red-backed in UK. throsle is Mistle Thrush stonechat is, er, Stonechat oven bird is an American wood warbler -		

1358 3221	1971	f	No	n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	m	Peewit = lapwing (I've been familiar with this since childhood- used interchangeably) Yaffle = green woodpecker (from TV character, Professor Yaffle, in 'Bagpuss' - BBC TV programme for kids in 1970s) Butcher bird = shrike Throstle = thrush (seen in former pub name 'The Throstle's Nest', Glossop, Derbyshire, but never heard anyone use it) Stonechat = stonechat! Small bird which lives on moorland/near coast. Call is like 2 stones being banged together. I don't know another name for this bird. Dab chick = moorhen? I think this is in 'Tarka the Otter'. I've never heard it used.	Others I've heard but never use- Jenny wren, cock robin, robin redbreast. These are probably from nursery rhymes/ children's literature (e.g. Enid Blyton) read almost 40 years ago. Also tom tit, probably bluetit, also from kid's books or perhaps my Grandma (she was from Devon) Others from your list above may be familiar from literature. For example 'Tarka the Otter' by Henry Williamson which has lots of West Country/Devon/Exmoor dialect words for birds and animals.	
1359 2584	1971	m		s a	9	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	lapwing corn bunting cuckoo green woodpecker shrike thrush stonechat little grebe	bag owl = short-eared owl green plover = lapwing	
13819 621	1971	m	No	n e	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	m			
1343 9493	1971	m	West Midlands	s a	3	Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Peewit	y	m	n	m	n	n	n	y	m	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	n	n	n	m	n	-		
1343 9513	1971	m	no	n e	3	snowy owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie		blue tit	wood-pecker	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n		
13440 126	1971	f	Lincolns hire	s a	6	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	m		
13440 998	1971	f	some - Yorkshire	s a	5	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	duck	magpie	finch	bluetit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	We call sparrows spuggies in Yorkshire - that's the only one I know		
13441 487	1971	f	Yorkshire	s a	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	magpie	Yellowhammer	Blue Tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13437 083	1972	m	No	n e	9	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	Goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	-	y	y	m	-	-	y	-	-	m	y	-	-	-	m	-	y	Lapwing, Blackbird/Ring Ouzel??. Swift Green Woodpecker, Goldcrest??. Shrike, Blackbird??. Stonechat = Stonechat, House Sparrow??. Little Grebe Yaffle, Peewit and Dabchick are the ones I have heard used most when younger/as a child (Southern England)	
13444 746	1972	f	English / French	a l	9	Barn Owl	Black Bird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Chaffinch	Blue Tit	Grebe	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n		

13576 318	1972	m	Yorkshire	s o	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	-	m	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	m	m	Peewit - lapwing gowk - cuckoo yaffle - green woodpecker butcher bird - shrike thrastle - (mistle?) thrush stonechat - stonechat	
1358 3475	1972	f	No	n e	3	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Respectively lapwing, blackbird, owl, woodpecker, blackbird, magpie, thrush and little grebe	None
1382 6616	1972	f		s o	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Duck (Mallard)	Magpie	Goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	m	m	n	n	m	m	m	-	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	I have sometimes heard black-coloured birds being referred to as 'Jack' but I've no more detail than that I'm afraid!	
1343 6797	1972	f	No	n e	5	Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch?	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch?	Bluetit	Don't know	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - lapwing chatterpie - magpie		
1343 9619	1972	f	Yes, Yorkshire	s o	1	Owl	Blackbird	Red breast	Mallard	Magpie		Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 9651	1972	f		n e	5	Barn Owl	Male Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallards	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit - from the sound it makes Screecher - owl family yaffle - woodpecker Butcher bird - member of corvid family?		
1343 9678	1972	f	No	n e	1	owl	blackbird	robin	mallard	magpie		yellowtit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 9954	1972	m	no	n e	7	barn owl	blackbird	bull finch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing / peewit	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	m	n	n	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	m	peewit - lapwing screecher - tawny owl? yaffle - green woodpecker butcher bird - shrike thrastle - thrush	heron - hanser skua - bonxies kestrel - windhover	
13440 518	1972	f	Socilian	n e	5	Owl	Blackbird		Duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit		n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13441 000	1972	m	no	n e	3	Barn Owl	black bird	Thrush	duck	magpie		blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Sorry, this made me realise how few bird names I know. I am not aware of any of these traditional terms but then do not speak any sort of dialect so maybe that affirms your research.		
13443 372	1972	f	English	a l	2	Owl	Blackbird	Finch	Duck	Swallow	Finch	Sparrow		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13444 249	1972	f	no	n e	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Chaffinch	Blue Tit	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
13456 951	1972	m	Yorkshire	s o	3	owl	blackbird	not known	mallard duck	magpie	not known	blue tit	not known	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n			
13512 98	1972	m	no	n e	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing, Peewit, Green Plover	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Ring Duzel Corn Bunting Green Woodpecker Great Grey Shrike Stonechat Chaffinch Little Grebe	Jenny Wren = Wren spadger = sparrow goatsucker = nightjar	

1343 9072	1973	f		ne	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard (Duck)	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Possibly - Yaffle = woodpecker and dabchick = a young pigeon	
1358 6220	1973	f		so	6	Barn owl	Blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	peewit=lapwing yaffle=green woodpecker chip chop=chiff chaff dabchick=little grebe			
1343 9429	1973	f	No	ne	2	barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie		bluetit	lapwing	m	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Historical words- Thrustle from Wuthering Heights and Howlet from Macbeth		
1343 9515	1973	f		-	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13444 260	1973	m		-	2	Owl	Blackbird		Mallard	Magpie		Bluetit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1343 9381	1974	m	no	ne	10	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue ti	lapwing	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13576 078	1974	m	English	al	10	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	y	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing, Ring Ouzel, common snipe, corn bunting, swift, green woodpecker, mistle thrush, shrike, song thrush, stonechat, magpie, little grebe			
1358 9943	1974	m	No	ne	10	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y			
1380 3613	1974	f	No	ne	6	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Waxwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Barn owl Little grebe - we call them dabchicks		
1343 9206	1974	f	No	ne	1	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie		Blue tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13440 426	1974	m	No	ne	6	Barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard duck	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	warbler	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	m	m	n	m	a butcher bird is a shrike		
13440 930	1974	m	English midlands & German blackforest	so	9	Barn owl	Black bird	bullfinch or chaffinch can't remember which.	Mallard duck	magpie	gold finch	blue tit	lapwing or peewit	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	peewit is a lapwing butcher bird -shirke	French red lag partridge are call Frenchmen in east midlands of England.		
13446 226	1974	m	Lancastrian/Home counties	so	5	Barn Owl	Starling		Mallard	Magpie		Blue Tit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13447 087	1975	f	no	ne	7	barn owl	black bird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	bull finch	blue tit/ great tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13574 915	1975	f	No	ne	8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Dabchick - Little Grebe		
1358 3334	1975	f	No	so	7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	m	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	Screecher=tawny owl yaffle=woodpecker stonechat=stonechat?!			
1358 3791	1975	f	None	so	7	Snowy owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n		Hi, My family call UK black and white Wagtails 'polly dish-washers'! Best wishes for your research, Txxxx		

1359 6346	1975	f	No	ne	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing or peewit	y	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	y	-	y	-	-	-	m	-	-	m	y	-	-	-	-	-	y	Peewit = lapwing Screecher or Screech owl = barn owl Yaffle = green woodpecker Stonechat = stonechat Dabchick = Little grebe	
13440 462	1975	m	No	so	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallards	Maggie	Chaffinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Spuggie (general term for sparrows)		
13441 567	1975	f	no	-	8	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	duck (mr and mrs)	maggie	great tit	blue tit	??	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13449 137	1975	m	No	so	10	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing/Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	y	m	y	n	m	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	m	y	Peewit - Lapwing Dor-hawk - Nightjar? Ouzel - Ring Ouzel or other member of thrush family (+ Dipper= water ouzel) Bag drum - Snipe? Barley bird - Corn Bunting? Howlet - member of owl family (cf Shakespeare) Screecher - 'screech owl' or Barn Owl? Devil Bird - Swift? Yaffle - Green Woodpecker Rain bird - Green Woodpecker? Butcher bird - any member of shrike family Throstle - any member of thrush family, but usually Song Thrush Stonechat - Stonechat! Spink - Chaffinch? Chatterpie - Maggie? Dabchick - Little Grebe	A very interesting survey as I am a teacher, bird enthusiast and lover of literature and language. Some of these I could guess at, even though I haven't heard them used (eg Barley Bird, Bag Drum). Others I have heard (like Spink) but can't necessarily remember which bird they refer to. I have deliberately not looked them up, even though I have books which could solve the mystery. I wanted my responses to come from memory! Some names (like Peewit, Dabchick, Yaffle) are very familiar from my childhood, and I have heard people use them. They are much less commonly used now, as 'official' names in field guides and on the internet have taken precedence, and the influence of the oral tradition has waned hugely. Others I know from literature (especially Shakespeare), and some I can deduce but have not heard used or even seen them in print. Are you familiar with the character Professor Yaffle (a woodpecker) from the 1980s children's tv show 'Bagpuss'? I would be glad to hear from you if you need to follow up on any of my responses. My email address is

1343 9482	1976	f	Colloquia l English	s l o	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	y	y	y	Butcherbird - shrike Throstle - song thrush Bessie Bunting - Bluebird? Spink - chaffinch Chatterpie - magpie Dabchick - grebe	You might like to try and find the following book: W.B. Lockwood, first edition (1984), when it was called the Oxford Book ... Since then a newer edition retitled Oxford Dictionary ... (etc). Published by Oxford University Press. Lockwood was a professor of German at Reading Uni and his linguistic hobby was collecting and analysing bird names. I bet you could easily get a copy if you Googled it or looked on Amazon books. Quite a small book, smaller than an average field guide. Very illuminating too - it has an introduction on how bird names are generally formed and what other languages they originated in, if it can be traced. Best of luck with your dissertation!
1343 9713	1976	m	no	s o	owl	blackbird	finch	mallard	magpie	?	bluetit	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
13440 394	1976	f	Manches ter	s o	Snowy owl	Blackbird	Wren	Duck	Magpie	Finch	Bluetit	Tern	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	m	m	n	m	m	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peggy is a bird of prey	Pipperstrill Hobby
13442 020	1976	m	Yorkshir e	s o	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	bullfinch?	blue tit	?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		shep = starling (Yorkshire)
13575 921	1977	m	no	n e	Barn Owl / Ghost Owl	Black Bird	Bull finch	Mallard	Magpie	Gold Finch	Blue Tit	Peewit / Plover / Lapwing	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y			
13575 991	1977	f	No	n e	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing and peewit	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	-	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Green woodpecker Shrike Stonechat Little grebe	
1358 8426	1977	m	no	n e	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	m	Lapwing Ring Ouzel Green Woodpecker Shrike Stonechat	Tystie - Black Guillemot Oldsquak - Long-tailed Duck
1343 9313	1977	f	No	n e	Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Blackbird	Finch	Bluetit	Gull	m	m	n	n	n	m	n	m	m	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1343	1977	f	No	-	Barn Owl	Black		Duck	Magpie	Bullfin	Kingfish		n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		

9548						bird			ch	er																											
1343 9914	1977	m	no	n e	5	Barn owl	blackbird finch	duck	magpie	gold finch	bluetit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13442 598	1977	m	No	s o	6	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit - Lapwing		
13581 643	1978	f	No	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Black Bird	Male Bullfinch	Mallard s	Magpie	Male goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	peewit = lapwing. Yaffle = woodpecker. dabchick = grebe		
1343 9229	1978	m	No	s o	1	owl			duck					n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 9823	1978	f	No	s o	5	Owl of some kind Tawny?	Black Bird	Don't know	Mallard	Magpie	Don't Know	Blue tit	Don't know	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	I'm sorry - I don't know a lot about birds and I hope your PHD goes well. Best Wishes. Sxxx XXXXXXXXXXXX xx Oxford XXXXXXX College	
13440 655	1978	m	Sylheti	n e	5	owl	blackbird	robin	duck	magpie	sparro w	bluetit	???	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1384 5561	1978	f	Morpeth and Pitmatic	m o	1 0	Snowy Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard duck	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	peewit is lapwing; howlet is owl chick; laverock is old English for skylark; throstle is thrush;	sparrows (tree, hedge and house) are known as spuggies. pigeons are known as cushats. eider ducks are known as cuddly ducks (after St. Cuthbert). lapwings also known as plover. statchie is starling. corby is crow.
1343 8937	1979	f	belfast/l ondon	s o	5	owl	starling	chaffinch	duck	magpie	?	bluetit	?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m			
1343 9022	1979	m	No	n e	6	Barn Owl	Male Blackbird	Bull Finch	Duck (I can't re- membe r which type!)	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
13452 087	1979	f	No	n e	8	Barn Owl	Black Bird	Bullfinch	Male and female Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing?	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Mum talks of peewits, not sure if she is talking about wagtails? Yaffle makes me think of Professor Yaffle the woodpecker from Bagpuss, but not heard it used elsewhere.	Spadgies- local name for sparrows (bristol/ gloucester)
13576 161	1979	f	No	n e	6	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	Peewit is a lapwing, ouzel a blackbird, yaffler a green woodpecker. dabchick a little grebe.	
1358 3786	1979	m	Northern English (near Liverpool)	s o	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing a.k.a Green Plover a.k.a Chewit a.k.a Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	Peewit = lapwing Ouzel = blackbird butcher bird = shrike throstle = thrush stonechat = stonechat (I know of no other name)		

1358 4650	1979	m	Some use of words from Scots language	s o	6	Barn owl. Hoolet some-times used for all owls not species specific.	Black bird.	Bullfinch.	Mallard.	Magpie.	Gold finch.	Blue tit.	Lapwing. Peewit still regularly used.	y	m	n	y	n	n	y	y	-	-	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	Gled = Red kite Phasie = Pheasant Scotch Canary = Yellowhammer Shelfie = Chaffinch Hoodie = Hooded crow Laverock = Sky lark Gowk = Cuckoo Duzel = Ring ouzel/blackbird Peewit or Peasie = Lapwing Hoolet = Owl Yaffle = Green woodpecker Butcher Bird = Shrike Throstle = Thrush Stonechat = Stonechat Chatterpie = Magpie	
13442 048	1979	f		-	2	Tawney owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard and duck	Magpie	Woodpecker	Blue tit	Wagtail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
13444 158	1979	f	Yes. Saddle orth (slightly)	s o	5	Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard, Duck	Magpie	no	Bluetit	no	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	It may be that I know these from literature (Shakespeare, Romantic Poets, Victorian etc) as I have certainly never heard my parents use these terms.			
13437 842	1980	m	No	n e	2	Owl	Blackbird	No idea	Duck/Mallard	No idea	No idea	Blue Tit	No idea	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Robin Redbreast Jack Sparrow				
13575 862	1980	f	No	n e	7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	Lapwing, green woodpecker			
1358 2464	1980	m	n/a	n e	5	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	peewit is lapwing yaffler is woodpecker butcher bird is shrike			
1358 3329	1980	f	Teesside	s o	9	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing or peewit	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	y	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	Dabchick= eider duck. Chatterpie= magpie, peewit=lapwing, screecher =Barn owl.or swift, yaffler = starling, butcherbird = shrike, devil bird = swift,				
1358 3557	1980	f		n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Northern lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	-	m	n	y	y	n	y	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit = lapwing, as far as I'm aware an ouzel is a member of the thrush family, I don't know it by any other name. Gowk = Cuckoo, how let = owl, yaffler = woodpecker, I think many birds are called rain birds but I think of Swifts, Butcher bird = Shrike, cutty = wren, throstle = song thrush, a stonechat I only know by that name, dabchick = Grebe			
13440 025	1980	f	no	n e	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	don't know	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	No, sorry.				
13440 605	1980	f	No	-	1	Owl	Blackbird	Thrush	Duck	Magpie	Finch	Bluetit	Warbler	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n					
13440 952	1980	f	No	n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallards	Magpie	?	Blue tit	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n					
13442 087	1980	f	No	n e	5	Barn Owl	Black Bird	Don't Know	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Peewit	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	I am afraid I don't know any dialect names. What I know I learnt from my Grandad and he always used their proper names. Good Luck with your				

13464 107	1982	m	Parents - mild west country (UK) dialect	n e 1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit: another name for what I know as lapwing Ouzel: This term I associate with the ring ouzel. But I suppose without the "ring" it might also refer to blackbird? Yaffle: Green woodpecker. I think. Butcher bird: shrike, but I'm not sure if the term is species specific or used in reference to all shrike species. Stonechat: this is how I know the European stonechat, scientific name something like Saxicola rubicola, I think. Oven bird: I know this term only in reference to the North American species with this common name. I am not familiar with the term in a European context. Dabchick: another name for what I know as little grebe.	Hi Kerstin, As you'll see from my survey results, I'm not familiar with most of the 'folk-names' you've listed. A few others I am familiar with that spring to mind are these: Bonxie (great skua), Jenny wren (wren), Tystie (black guillemot), Goatsucker (nightjar). Good luck with your research! Regards, Mxxx
13575 956	1982	m	No	n e 8	Barn owl	starling	bulfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	lapwing and green woodpecker			
13577 716	1982	f	no	n e 8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing/ peewit/ green plover	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y				
1343 9200	1982	m	No	s o 7	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Good luck with your studies!			
13440 041	1982	f	No	n e 3	Owl	Blackbird	Robin	Duck	Magpie	Yellow finch	Bluetit		n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1343 8390	1983	f	No	n e 4	Barn owl	Black bird	Finch	Mallard	Magpie		Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	How's - goss hawk			
13449 950	1983	m	No	n e 1 0	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	-	n	y	n	n	y	-	n	y	-	n	n	n	n	n	-	y	peewit- lapwing ouzel-ring ouzel? yaffle-green woodpecker butcher bird- shrike sp. throstle-mistle thrush dabchick- little grebe			
13575 980	1983	f	No	n e 7	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	m	-	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m	peewit = lapwing screecher = tawny owl			
13577 780	1983	-		n e 1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Bluetit	Lapwing (Peewit)	y	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	Lapwing Stone chat			
13798 946	1983	m	No	n e 6	Snowy owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Ducks	Magpie	-	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m				
1380 6064	1983	f	No	n e 8	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard. Male and female.	Magpie.	Goldfinch.	Blue tit.	Lapwing.	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	Stonechat is a bird I know.			
1343 8890	1983	m	no	s o 7	barn owl	songbird	tit	duck	magpie	chaffinch	blue tit	ouzel	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				

13440 027	1983	m		s o	1	Owl	?	?	Duck	Magpie	?	Bluetit ?	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			I literally have no interest in birds whatsoever. I am sorry that my feedback is not very helpful. I will ask one of my colleagues to complete one as he works for the National Trust and has a keen interest in nature. Good luck with your research. Mr Kxxxxxxx xxxxxxx xxxxxxxx Academy, Plymouth, UK.
13440 600	1983	m		s	7	Barn owl	Black bird		Duck	Magpie	goldfin ch	Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13445 012	1983	m	No	n	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Chaffin ch	Blue tit	???	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 6934	1984	m	Fraenkis ch	m	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	m	n	y	y	n	y	n	y	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing, Blackbird, Bittern, Goshawk, Swift, Green Woodpecker, Shrike, Mistle Thrush, Little Grebe	
13575 900	1984	f		n	6	Barn Owl	Blackbird (male)	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	m	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	m	Peewit = lapwing Ouzel - I'm familiar with ring ouzel - so I assume ouzel either refers to this thrush group or specifically to a blackbird? Yaffle = green woodpecker Butcher bird = shrike (definitely used for red-backed shrikes, not sure if used for all?) Stonechat = not a dialect bit the common English name for Saxicola torquata		
13577 913	1984	m	No	n	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit is a lapwing -- from the sound of the call it makes Ouzel - only know this through the species Ring Ouzel Yaffle - woodpecker - because of the sound it makes Butcher bird is a shrike - because of its habit of hanging dead food on thorns of blackthorn and hawthorn bushes Throstle is a thrush - don't know why I know this Stonechat - I only know this bird as a stonechat		
1343 9722	1984	f	no	n	2	tawny owl	male blackbird	chaffinch?	male and female mallard ducks	magpie	no idea	bluetit	no idea	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13442 822	1984	f	no	n	3	owl	blackbird	robin	duck	-	-	-	-	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	m	m	m	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y			
13445 224	1984	f	English	a l	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Duck (female and a	Magpie	Chaffin ch	Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			

													male)																												
13446 227	1984	f	no	n e	7	barn owl	black bird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit	lapwing	y	m	m	y	n	n	n	m	y	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	peewit- lapwing, ouzel- like a thrush, screecher- little owl, butcherbird- crow family	I come from the fens Lincolnshire/Norfolk area and was never aware of a dialect as such but am definitely aware of a lot of the other terms
13449 946	1984	f	Yes - Orcadian	m o	5	Owl	Blackbird		Duck	Magpie				m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Pickieterno Chaldro Tewhuppo Whaap Bonxie Teeick Aak Whitemaa Baackie Spelling of these might no be right			
13444 863	1985	f	Mother - Some Cornish words	s o	5	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch or chaffinch?	Mallard duck and drake	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	m	n	m	n	m	n	n	y	m	n	n	m	n	n	Howlet - Baby owl Stonechat - I thought they were called stonechats!		
1380 8231	1985	f		-	5	Owl	Blackbird		Ducks	Magpie		Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13437 165	1985	f	London	s o	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	chaffinch	blue tit	hoopoe	-	-	-	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Willy Wagtail - Ireland			
13441 432	1985	f	no	n e	2	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bull finch	mallard	magpie	not a clue	finch	ashamed at my lack of knowledge. actually scared of birds.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n					

13449 182	1986	m	None	s o	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Maggie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	<p>Pee wit is, to my knowledge, a familiar dialectal name for the lapwing, albeit rather antiquated these days. Duzel is a historic, literary term for the blackbird, which I know from literature (eg Shakespeare) and because the English common name for the mountain-dwelling relative of the blackbird with the white ring around its neck is the ring ouzel. Bog drum I guess is snipe because snipe live in marshes and the male breeding display is known as 'drumming'. Yaffle is green woodpecker and is descriptive of the sound it makes. The word is probably more familiar to people of a certain age as referring to woodpeckers generally due to the popular 70s children's program 'bagpus', which featured a woodpecker character called 'professor yaffle' without specifying the species. I knew laverock because there is a castle and bird reserve in Dumfries and Galloway (south west Scotland) called caerlaverock- 'skylark castle'. I guess this has a Celtic root? Butcher bird is shrike, and historically has been used most often for the red-backed shrike, a former breeding species. Thristle is a thrush, probably song thrush, and I know this because West Bromwich Albion, a football team in the premier league from the Birmingham area, has the nickname 'the throstles.' Stonechat is the common name for the stonechat and I know of no other English name- it is not dialectal. *</p> <p>The 18th century Northumbrian engraver and naturalist Thomas Bewick (as in Bewick's swan) said that his people in the north east called the bullfinch 'little Mathew martin'. The word 'oystercatcher' was imported to the uk from American English, according to Philip hoare's 'the sea inside', and is now the common name for the noisy black and white wader. I know they were called sea pies at one time, but it may be worth looking at other regional names before oystercatcher became the standard designation. Other words that may have dialectal origins are 'goatsucker' for the nightjar and Mavis for the song thrush. Now that I've said this I suspect that song thrush may be the rain bird referred to above because I think I've heard of them being called storm birds because of the species apparent tendency to sing in bad weather.</p> <p>Good luck with everything! *Chatterpie has to be the magpie because it chatters and is piebald (black and white). 'Pie' is a historic word for the magpie and may even have been the standard name once upon a time, although I'm not sure. Dabchick is still used by birders and non birders of a certain age to refer to a little grebe, although I always thought this was more of a historic term than a dialectal one. Certainly I've seen a 19th century bird guide that called little grebe dabchick, and in the book 'Joseph Andrews' by Henry fielding (18th century) I seem to recall a young local aristocrat is referred to as a</p>
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1359 0384	1988	m		s o	1 0	Barn owl, Barnie	Blackbird, blabbi	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing, peewit	y	n	y	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Peregrine Ring ouzel Snipe Goshawk Green woodpecker Shrike sp Stonechat Little grebe	Mipit- meadow pipit Kez - kestrel Hedge sparrow - dunnock Sprawk- sparrow hawk Gropper - grasshopper warbler Hanser - heron - Norfolk dialect
1343 8219	1988	m	No	s o	2	barn owl	black bird	robin	mallard	magpie	brown tit	blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 9279	1988	f		n e	5	barn owl	black bird	chaffinch	mallard duck	magpie	yellow hammer	blue tit	tern	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
1343 9698	1988	f	cockney	m o	1	owl	black bird	orange breast	duck	mag pie	bee wing	bluebell	stalk	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13440 236	1988	f	Yorkshire	s o	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Spuddie (sparrow)		
13442 044	1988	m	No	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Lapwing call described as peewit. Duzel could be linked to the blackbird because Ring Duzel are also known as Mountain Blackbirds. Screecher may be linked to the Barn Owl. I think they've been known before as screech owls. Stonechat is a known bird to me. don't consider it dialect. Bessie (bunting) related to reed bunting?		
13446 764	1988	f		n e	6	Barn Owl	Blackbird		Mallard duck	Magpie	Chaffinch	Bluetit		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13444 739	1989	m	English	a l	1	Owl	Black Bird	No idea	Duck	Magpie	No idea	No idea	No idea	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13440 139	1989	f	Brummy	a l	1	Owl	Black bird	?	Duck	?	?	?	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1358 3720	1990	m	Yes, Norfolk	s o	9	Barn Owl	Black Bird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing / Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit is another name for a lapwing. an Duzel is a bird that resembles a Blackbird (except for a white stripe on the upper chest). Butcher Bird is another name for a Shrike and Dabchick is a type of small diving bird.	The only other 'local' names I can think of are: Waterhen (moorhen) Frank / Harnser (Heron) I hope this helps with your degree! Best regards Kxxxx Hxxxx	
13440 359	1991	m	No	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bull finch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1346 0654	1991	m	West Country UK	n e	1 0	Barn owl, Barnie	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch, goldie	Blue tit	Lapwing, peewit	y	n	n	y	n	y	-	n	n	n	y	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing, ring ouzel, goshawk, green woodpecker, shrike, stonechat? little grebe	
13575 898	1991	m	no	n e	6	Barn Owl	Black Bird	Bullfinch	Mallard Ducks	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	y	n	n	m	n	n	Stonechat - Approx Robin size. Males black with red chest and white 'collar' around neck. Females Don't have black head, but have brown back and orange breast.			

1358 8451	1991	m	No	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	n	y	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing Duzel - Blackbird? Barley bird - Yellowhammer? Howlet - Owl sp. Screecher - Tawny Owl? Devil bird - Red Kite Sprite - Yellow-browed Warbler/Pallas's Leaf Warbler Butcher bird - Shrike sp. Stonechat - European Stonechat Dabchick - Little Grebe	Shite Hawk - Hen Harrier Hedge Sparrow - Dunnoch/Hedge Accentor Bonxie - Great Skua Gropper - Grasshopper Warbler PG Tips - Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler
1358 8468	1991	m	No	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	y	m	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	n	n	n	n	y	Peewit - Lapwing Duzel - Blackbird Bog Drum - Snipe? Barley Bird - Yellowhammer? Howlet - Owl sp. Screecher - Tawny Owl? Devil Bird - Red Kite Sprite - Yellow-browed Warbler/Pallas's Leaf Warbler Butcher bird - Shrike sp. Stonechat - European Stonechat Dabchick - Little Grebe	Shite Hawk - Hen Harrier Hedge Sparrow - Dunnoch/Hedge Accentor Bonxie - Great Skua Gropper - Grasshopper Warbler PG Tips - Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	
1343 9677	1991	f	no	n e	2	owl	blackbird	chaffinch	duck		robin	lovebird		m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1343 9746	1991	f	English	a l	3	Owl	Blackbird	-	Duck	Magpie	-	Bluetit	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		Pigeon Puffin Robin Hawk Lorikeet		
1343 9944	1991	m	English	s o	4	Barn Owl	Thrush	Starling	Mallard Duck	Magpie	Woodpecker	Blue Tit	Twin-horned grass pecker	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		Thieving bandit Flying Rat Robin Beach dweller	
13440 074	1992	m	no	n e	1	owl	blackbird	finch	duck (mallard)	Magpie	chafinch	tit	No idea	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13440 626	1992	f	Midlands	s o	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13813 838	1993	m	No	n e	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	y	y	n	n	y	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	Lapwing Peregrine Ring Duzel Goshawk Barn owl Great Grey Shrike Mistle Thrush Stonechat Little Grebe	
13441 542	1993	f	No	s o	2	Barn owl	Blackbird	?	Mallard duck	Magpie	Finch?	Blue tit	?	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1358 3940	1993	m	Kentish	s o	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	Lapwing, Peewit	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y		Wren - Jenny Wren

1343 9645	1993	m	English	s o	4	Owl	Blackbird		Duck	Magpie	Wood- pecker	Bluetit		n	n	n	m	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13446 992	1994	f		-	-	Owl		Parrot				Parrot		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13447 754	1994	f	English - yorkshire	s o	3	Owl	Blackbird		Duck	Magpie		Blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
1358 3245	1994	f		n e	7	Barn owl	Black bird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Duzel, butcher bird, stone chat and dabchick are names for other species of birds but not ones that you have in the list.	
1343 9607	1994	f	NO	s o	5	Barn Owl	Male Black Bird		Duck	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue Tit		n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	N/A		
13441 056	1994	f	English	a l o		Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue Tit	Dont know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
13441 598	1994	f	South East England	a l o		Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Good luck with your dissertation!		
13575 934	1996	f		-	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Bluetit	Lapwing	m	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
13576 347	1998	m	Cumbria	s o	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing - peewit (after the noise they make)	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n	-	-	-	-	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	peewit- lapwing (after its call) Yaffler- green woodpecker (named after its call) Butcher bird - Shrike (the way it hangs multiple prey items from trees) Stonechat- Stonechat (still it's well know common name in the U.K. Named after its call)	Keep up the good work!		
1382 0811	1998	f		n e	8	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	m	n	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Peewit - lapwing Duzel - blackbird? Stonechat - stonechat? Bogdrum - bitten		
13448 428	1998	f	N/A	n e	3	Barn Owl	Blackbird		Duck	Magpie / Lucky bird		Blue Tit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1343 6762	20.01 .1970	f	No	n e	2	owl	blackbird	robin	duck - mallard	magpie	finch	bluetit	?	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
1343 9516	20.11. 64	f	No	n e	2	Barn owl	blackbird	chaffinch	mallard	magpie	wood- pecker (?)	bluetit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	Dx eye- daisy	
13576 948	2001	m	Northants	s o	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	-	-	y	-	-	y	-	-	m	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	y	y	-	-	-	-	Lapwing, Ring Duzel, Goshawk, Shrike (usually Great Grey), Stonechat, Ovenbird and Little Grebe			
13447 302	2002	m		n e	9	Barn Owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfin ch	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Dabchick is Little Grebe. Duzel and Stonechat I have heard but only as modern names (i.e. ring Duzel and Eurasian Stonechat)		




13461 846	2002	m	No	s o	1 0	Barn owl (Tyto alba)	Blackbird (Turdus merula)	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie (Pica pica)	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	y	m	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	m	m	n	n	m	m	m	Peewit=Lapwing Dabchick=Little grebe Butcher bird=Magpie (also Shrikes) Yaffle=Grn. Woodpecker Stonechat=is it a Stonechat!?	Tystie=Black Guillemot Bonxie=Great Skua
1343 9328	2007	m	no	n e	1 0	owl	blackbird		duck	magpie	goldfinch	bluetit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
13441 535	2007	m		n e	1 0	owl	black bird	like a blue tit	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue finch	type of pheasant	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	goss hawk,periegriene falcon egyption vulture ,harris hawk ,common buzzard,common kestrel little egret ,robin ,blue tit,greay heron.		
13441 566	2007	m	non	n e	1 0	Barn owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue tit	Lapwing	m	n	n	y	n	m	m	n	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	An ouzel is a small black and white bird. The stonechat is a little bird that is found in the countryside. A bunting is another small bird that can be found in the countryside or in wetlands.			
13819 750		f	Weald of Kent [I wouldn't call it a dialect]	m o	9	barn owl	blackbird blackie mr black	bulfinch	mallard dabbler	magpie	goldcrest	blue tit	lapwing peewit	y	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	lapwing, pied wagtail, thrush, magpie, coot or moorhen			
13441 404		m		s o	1	Owl	Blackbird	?	Duck	Magpie?	Woodpecker?	Blue tit	?	m	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	Sorry, I've not been much help! Best wishes from Lxxxxxx School.				
13449 812		m		s o	1 0	Barn Owl	Blackbird (male)	Bullfinch (male)	Mallard s - pair	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	m	n	y	y	n	y	-	n	y	y	Lapwing, Dipper, Swift, Green Woodpecker, Red backed Shrike, Song Thrush, Chaffinch, Magpie, Little Grebe.		
1358 9047		m		s o	8	Barn Owl, white owl	Blackbird	Bullfinch	Mallard	Magpie	Goldfinch	Blue Tit	Lapwing	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	y	n	n	n	n	Peewit - lapwing, Ouzel - ring ouzel, Yafforth - green Woodpecker, Butcher bird - shrike family, Stonechat - Stonechat, Dab chickens - little Grebe.	Duncock - hedge acceptor. Wind hovered - kestrel.		
1343 6864		f	no	n e	1	owl			duck	magpie		blue tit		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n				
1343 9289		f	No	n e	6	owl	blackbird	bullfinch	duck	magpie	chaffinch	blue tit	plover	y	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	peewit known as peewit Sorry all others known by correct name			
1343 9887		f	liverpudlian	n e	1 0	barn owl	blackbird	bullfinch	mallard	magpie	goldfinch	blue tit	hoopoe	y	n	m	y	n	n	n	n	n	-	y	-	m	y	-	-	-	y	-	m	-	-	-	y	y					
13440 215		m		s o	3	Owl	Blackbird	Chaffinch	Duck	Magpie	Kingfisher	Bluetit	Wader	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	There's a pub called the throstles nest but what the bird is like I do not know.			

10.3

Facsimiles

10.3.1

Questionnaires

 <p style="text-align: center;">Sehr geehrte Teilnehmerin, sehr geehrter Teilnehmer.</p> <p>Vielen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme an meiner kurzen Umfrage (geschätzte Dauer: ca. 5-7 Minuten). Ihre Unterstützung ist von enorm hohem Wert für die Ergebnisse meiner Dissertation. Jeder Beitrag ist wertvoll und ich bedanke mich schon im Voraus sehr herzlich für Ihre Mühen.</p> <p>Bitte beantworten Sie die Fragen spontan und ohne das Zurateziehen von Büchern oder dem Internet. Vielen Dank.</p> <p>Ihre Antworten werden ausschließlich für akademische Zwecke genutzt und selbstverständlich nicht an Dritte weitergegeben.</p> <p>Bitte kontaktieren Sie mich bei Rückfragen jederzeit per E-Mail unter Kerstin Richter@stud.uni-regensburg.de</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mit vielen Grüßen</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kerstin Richter Universität Regensburg</p> <p>Geburtsjahr 1940</p> <p>Geschlecht <input type="radio"/> weiblich <input checked="" type="radio"/> männlich</p> <p>Sprechen bzw. sprachen Ihre Eltern Dialekt? Wenn ja, welchen? (bitte Region angeben, z. B. Bairisch - Oberpfalz) Bischstätt (Konglomrat von Schwabisch, Oberpfälzisch u. Bairisch)</p> <p>Sprechen Sie selbst Dialekt? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Ja, immer <input checked="" type="radio"/> Ja, meistens <input type="radio"/> Ja, manchmal (z. B. mit Verwandten oder Freunden) <input type="radio"/> Nie</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Dear Participant,</p> <p>Thank you very much for your decision to take part in the survey below (estimated duration: approximately 5-10 minutes). Your commitment and support is very important contribution to my academic studies, and is most highly appreciated. Please try to answer the questions spontaneously and without consulting others, or any external devices (e.g. books, internet...). Thank you very much.</p> <p>Your data will exclusively be used for academic purposes and not be passed on to third parties. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me via email: kerstin.richter13@gmx.de</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Best wishes,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kerstin Richter University of Regensburg, Bavaria</p> <p>Year of birth 1940</p> <p>Gender <input checked="" type="radio"/> female <input type="radio"/> male</p> <p>Do/did your parents speak dialect? If so, which one? Black Country - Midlands</p> <p>Do you use dialect? <input type="radio"/> Yes, always <input type="radio"/> Yes, most of the time <input type="radio"/> Yes, sometimes (e.g. with relatives or friends) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Never</p> <p>On a scale from 1 to 10, where would you place your general interest in ornithology / local birds? <input type="radio"/> 1 no interest at all <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 moderate interest <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 10 great interest</p> <p>Can you name the following birds? If you are not sure, please do not hesitate to make a guess or add any spontaneous ideas. Please also add any alternative/local/dialect names you are familiar with.</p>  <p>Barn owl</p>
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Wie bewerten Sie Ihr Interesse an Ornithologie/heimischen Vogelarten auf einer Skala von 1 bis 10?

- 1 überhaupt kein Interesse
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 mittelmäßiges Interesse
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 sehr großes Interesse

Können Sie die folgenden Vögel benennen? Falls Sie sich nicht sicher sind, bitte raten Sie oder schreiben Sie Ihre Ideen auf. Falls bekannt, nennen sie bitte auch Dialektnamen/alternative Bezeichnungen der abgebildeten Vögel.



Schiebreule



Amschmärchen



Black bird



Bullfinch



Mallard



Magpie



Goldfinch



Dimpfuff



Wildente



Elsä



Blue tit - Titmouse



Lapwing - Peewit



Stieglitz



Blauwese



Kiebitz

Früher gab es sehr viele Bezeichnungen für ein und dieselbe Vogelart. Manche dieser Namen sind auch heute noch bekannt und werden benutzt. Können Sie die folgende Auswahl einer bestimmten Vogelart zuordnen?

	unbekannt	bekannt, kann aber keiner bestimmen	bekannt (bitte nennen oder beschreiben Sie die jeweilige Vogelart in dem freien Feld unten)
Gauwitz/Gauwisl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ottermandl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Zizert/Zizibä	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Omix/Omaxl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mooskuh/Moosreiger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Schwarzplattl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Krametsvogel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Böhmler/Behnerl()	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Schnarret/Schnerrer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Totenvogel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oleßvogel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Wippeterz	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dornkreil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Blassl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Habergciß	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Gugetzer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ikawitz	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dachl/Dache	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tannenmalstein/-moasal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Backöferl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Gragenhanel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Schetterhex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(bei Mannheim in Nordost-Quadrat) - ein weißer Hahn
Sagfeller	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Spark	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hatzl/Hetzi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Duckanterl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

In the past, people used many different names for the same species. Some of these so-called folk names are still known or used today. Can you connect the following names to a certain species?

	term unknown	term familiar but meaning unknown	familiar - if so, please give the bird's common name/describe it or state your ideas below
peewit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
dor-hawk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Peggy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ouzel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
bug drum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
barley bird	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
gowk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
howlet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
screecher	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
devil bird	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
yaffle(r)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
sprite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
rain bird	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
lav(e)rock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
hatcher bird	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
cutty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
brantail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
thrortle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
stonechat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
oven bird	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
chip chop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ox eye	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
bessie (bunting)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
spink	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
chatterpie	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
dabchick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Lapwing - Peewit

 Ring ouzel

 Green Woodpecker

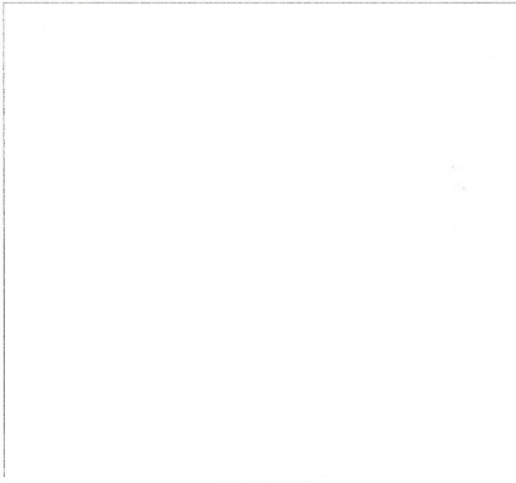
 Song Thrush
 Stonechat

 Little grebe

Fallen Ihnen noch weitere dialektale Vogelbezeichnungen ein? Haben Sie weitere Fragen, Anregungen oder Kommentare? Bitte nutzen Sie das Textfeld unten oder kontaktieren Sie mich gerne per E-Mail (Kerstin.Richter@stud.uni-regensburg.de) oder Telefon. Nochmals vielen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme und Ihre Unterstützung.
Herzliche Grüße

Kerstin Richter
Tel: 0941-5861573

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< Finish Survey >

Can you think of any other dialect bird names, or do you have any messages or questions for me? Please use the text box below or contact me via e-mail, mail or telephone. Any contribution is very much appreciated. Thank you very much for taking part in the survey.
Very warm wishes,

Kerstin Richter

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I come from a very industrial area in the Midlands, so in my youth we did not see many birds. So only a few ~~the~~ dialect names are familiar to me.

Now I live near London and we all just use the common names for birds

troß worden im frühling, Sommer, und Herbst in den
 meugr gefangen. Das Salmeiß wird angestalt außge-
 graben.

Lögl gibt es auf dem andern-See, und mooskapt
 oben, bairer gatkung, ringe sind das gaur fasa
 fira, andrer Sommer auß warum ländern frank-
 rich, und Wolfslaud im frühling vor den Schwalben,
 und fliegen im Herbst ab nach den Schwalben.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Fölsu, od Fläpling. | 10. güßlögl. |
| 2. Wasser Firule. | 19. Liplögl. |
| 3. moos. Fesungon. | 20. falbr. |
| 4. fisa-Sainzl. | 21. Breit-Suäblu. |
| 5. moos-Lüß. | 22. Solbr. |
| 6. Staru | 23. Seiltor Schwarz. |
| 7. güßl ändren. | 24. Seiltor - Wriß. |
| 8. Krägl-ändren. | 25. Loff-ändren |
| 9. Löfl-ändren. | 26. groß Rosa-Firule. |
| 10. Roff Mäfle. | 27. Klein Rosa Firule. |
| 11. güßl. | 28. groß Firule. |
| 12. marestoden. | 29. Rob-Süß auß dem moos |
| 13. Raigra | 30. Salt-Furken. |
| 14. Horfen. | 31. güßren. |
| 15. Dießel. | 32. Löffel. |
| 16. moss-Loru | 33. Schwammu werden auß flüß |
| 17. Raßzgra | Sies gesche, weissen wider gelinfrat |