

A Thesaurus of English Place-Name Elements

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used:

EPNE	English Place-Name Elements
EPNS	English Place-Name Society
JEPNS	Journal of the English Place-Name Society
M Cornish	Middle Cornish
ME	Middle English
ModE	Modern English
O Cornish	Old Cornish
OE	Old English
ON	Old Norse
OS	Ordnance Survey
Pr Welsh	Primitive Welsh
VEPN	Vocabulary of English Place-Names

Introduction

The Wood and the Trees

Sometimes you look for a book on your shelf, only to find that it doesn't exist. This thesaurus began in a conversation about woods in the historic landscape, which soon moved to discussion of their distribution. This, in turn, called for a map plotting the appearance in place-names of Old English words for trees. So I reached for the reference work that listed toponymic elements by their meanings – and there it wasn't.¹ Five thousand entries later, you now have something like it to hand. This is very much a first trial, but I hope it is useful.

Works like the *Thesaurus of Old English* and the *Historical Thesaurus of English* offered a precedent.² But in the end, faced with the smaller and more down-to-earth vocabulary of toponyms, it seemed best to base the structure of this book on immediate experience of landscape and not on the total span of the vocabulary. A valuable precedent for this had been set by the semantic discussion of topographical terms in Margaret Gelling and Ann Cole's *Landscape of Place-Names*.

So I would like you to come on an imaginary walk, beginning on the highest hills and travelling down to the valleys below, by rivers and along roads, through the woods towards the pasture lands and the arable fields, into the village with its homes and workyards, then past market, courthouse and fortress until we end at the threshold of the church looking upwards to the altar. There is a final section for general qualities such as number and colour, along with the basic shapes which describe more than one kind of feature.

This is the world of a small farmer whose life is centred somewhere between 500 and 1500. He knows a lot about ploughing and the care of livestock and the good things to be got from forests and rivers. Though he may not live by the sea, he has been there once or twice, is familiar with the way to fair and market, and has seen bishops and kings ride by with their armoured retinue; but those were rare sights, while every day his eyes are on the ground. He has 250 words for kinds of soil, and another 130 for fens and marshes. He is practical rather than poetical, thinks of trees as potential beams and battens, and doesn't see flowers at all unless they have some herbal use or mark good grazing. Some of his world was already in place five hundred years earlier, some of it survived down to the twentieth century, but it was in the early medieval period that his perspective stamped itself on the English onomasticon.

¹ Some early toponymic work was laid out in lists, e.g. Richard Morris, *The Etymology of Local Names: With a Short Introduction to the Relationship of Languages* (London: Judd & Glass, 1857). More recent scholarship has provided listings for specific fields: not just Margaret Gelling and Ann Cole, *The Landscape of Place-Names* (Stamford: Shaun Tyas, 2000), but also Terhi Nurminen, 'Testing the Gelling hypothesis: Old English hill-terms in the place-names of Northumberland and County Durham', *Nomina* 34 (2011) pp51–90; Gabriella Rundblad, 'Shallow Brooks and Rivers Wide: A Study of Lexical and Semantic Change in English Words Denoting Watercourse', thesis for Stockholm University, 1997; Vladislav Alpatov, 'Place-names with Christian associations', *J. of the English Place-Name Soc.* 42 (2010) pp5–30.

² Jane Roberts, Christian Kaye and Lynne Grundy, *A Thesaurus of Old English* (Leiden: Brill, 2000), searchable version at <https://oldenglishthesaurus.arts.gla.ac.uk/>.

Splitting with the Grain

Collecting onomastic evidence is hard work. In 1545 the King's Antiquary, John Leland, reported to his royal master that in six years of travel he had ridden through the realm and missed nothing, 'neyther cape nor baye, haven, creke or pere, river or confluence of ryvers, breches, washes, lakes, meres, fenny waters, mountaynes, valleys, mores, hethes, forestes, woodes, cities, burges, castels, pryncypall manor places, monasteryes and colleges'. It was shortly after this that he went mad.

I was saved from a similar fate by the Institute for Name Studies at Nottingham and the generosity of its director Jayne Carroll, who forwarded me the dataset of elements created for the Key to English Place-Names (KEPN), a website developed in 2004 by the Institute to provide etymologies and locations for some 14,000 place-names.³

The KEPN dataset is the source dictionary for this thesaurus. It was created to support etymological entries on the website: each time a place-name was added to the interactive map, entries were made for the elements, with notes on source language, attested status, and part of speech. As the project developed, additional entries were made, usually by scholars familiar with their own sub-disciplines, until the dataset had stretched to cover field-names and other material not featured in the front-of-house place-name corpus. It contains all the entries made by Hugh Smith in his *English Place-Name Elements* (EPNE) of 1956 and is now the closest approximation to the proposed *Vocabulary of English Place-Names* (VEPN) a project initiated by the Institute in 1997 which stalled at *cock-pit* in 2004.⁴

So how to turn a dictionary into a thesaurus? It begins as a long game of solitaire, moving pieces one at a time to a new configuration, but this does not allow for the ambiguities present in language. For every peg that fits neatly into a slot (*ford*, 'a ford') there will another which cannot be allocated to a single topographical heading. Rivers and valleys must be separate categories but *bæce* and **nant* refer both to a valley and to the stream that runs through it. To accommodate such words entries have been cross-referenced between two meanings or more: *set* has five, depending on whether it is understood as an enclosed field, a dwelling, a wild animal's lair, a stable, or an army camp.⁵

Polysemy of this kind arises when a word with a single root meaning acquires various secondary senses: *wīc*, a small settlement reserved for some particular work, came to be identified by particular communities as a special settlement for dairy farms, or industry, or trade.⁶ Because place-names deal with the working landscape, we may encounter a word only in specialised meanings. If we could ask a native speaker what a *hæcc* was, they could point to the newly-made wickerwork panel leaning against the

³ The original version was supposed to be searchable by language and element; the current interface <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/>, relaunched in 2012, can only be searched by place-name. The old version is still online at <https://halogen.le.ac.uk/query/kepn> and by a lucky computer glitch, searching under *paesc(e)* extracts the full lexical dataset.

⁴ Albert Hugh Smith, *English Place-Name Elements* (EPNS 25–26, 1956); David Parsons, Tania Styles and Carole Hough, *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names I (Á–Box)* (Centre for English Name-Studies, 1997); David Parsons, Tania Styles, *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names II (Brace–Cæster)* (Centre for English Name-Studies, 2000); David Parsons, *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names III (Ceafor–Cock-pit)* (Centre for English Name-Studies, 2004).

⁵ Narrowly beaten by Early Modern dialect *madge*, a girl's name with six separate applications.

⁶ Richard Coates. 'New light from old wicks: the progeny of Latin *vicus*', *Nomina* 22 (1999), pp. 75–116.

shed. But we never meet with this general sense in place-names: instead it means the specific things that a *hæcc* could be – a small gate in a hedge, a grating placed across a drain, a sluicgate blocking off a stream.

Dictionary entries proceed from a primary sense to its later developments, but in a thesaurus all meanings are on an equal footing: we are looking at function not relationship. Sometimes – as with the two leeches, doctor and invertebrate – we do not even know if apparent homophones were originally one word⁷. Smith distinguishes them as *læce*¹ and *læce*², but I have followed the style of KEPN, which does not use superscript numbers. Different applications are often perceived as variations on a core theme, like *frēo* which, though always recognisably ‘free’, means one thing as ‘freeborn’ and another as ‘free from taxes’. But not all meanings divide up so conveniently. There is a chain of vocabulary describing plants, from reed to rush to sedge to tussocks to grass: each word overlaps with the next so that the sequence proceeds seamlessly from water to land. It is impossible to cleave a continuum like this without leaving a jagged overlap of meanings.

Despite such hard cases, I have tried to create categories which hew close to the grain of early medieval thought. Many terms bridge boundaries which ought to matter from a classificatory point of view, but are less important in practice: a tree, and a wood of those trees; a fence, and a fenced enclosure; a right, and the area over which that right is exercised. Early words for woodland products are not semantically distinct from terms for trees; when it came to rods, poles, and spars, the idea of a long straight piece of wood mattered more than with the task for which it was being cut.

Writing a work of reference to past languages must compromise between the world as it was known then and the world as it is, or as we now think it is. I have tried to create classificatory headings which would have made medieval sense, but the entries themselves assume modern categories like animal and plant species. Marrying the modern and medieval systems is most challenging in fields where we as moderns make distinctions which were not current at the time. We are much more conscious of the difference between natural and artificial, seeing streams as something distinct from drains, hillocks as different from barrow mounds.

Languages

In each section, words are grouped by language, listed in an order which is convenient for studying the early medieval English landscape, although it is not strictly linguistic. It begins with Old English because this is the majority language for our onomastic material, followed by Old Norse/ Scandinavian. Then follow in chronological order Old French, Middle English and Modern English. Latin is the exception: although it is a single language, it was used in place-names at two separate historical periods. Words which are attested in the medieval stage of Latin, the language of clerks and the Church, therefore go before Old French, while those found in classical sources begin the next sequence.

This belongs otherwise to the Celtic languages: British followed by Primitive Welsh and Middle Cornish, with an imported scatter of Middle Irish. I am a little

⁷ ‘Plausible’, says the *Oxford English Dictionary* of the proposal that the worm derives from the physician, but there are forms which suggest that ‘the word was originally distinct’ – *Oxford English Dictionary* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, June 2025), s.v. leech, n.2. Online at: <https://doi.org/10.1093/OED/5427527379>.

embarrassed to set these apart, because it seems to push them out of their rightful chronological place, but in English toponymy the contribution of Celtic elements is minor, at least numerically. Others come from lands at the edge of anglophone England: Cornwall and the Welsh-speaking regions of Herefordshire and Shropshire. In the future this material may find a less marginal use in a specifically Celtic thesaurus.

Chronological concepts like ‘Middle English’ and ‘Primitive Welsh’ impose a linguistic identity that was not perceived at the time: in real life, OE *dūn* ‘hill’ altered imperceptibly into ME *doune* which changed into ModE *down*. There is an unbroken chain of language use reaching from the present into the past, but how are we to handle it? In Britain three different solutions have been adopted to this problem, each one based broadly on a national tradition.

Welsh toponymists have tended to take the modern reflex as their base form: they view a sequence like *moniō->mōnið>mynydd* from its most recent link, and use *mynydd* ‘mountain’ as the headword. Their English colleagues pick up the chain at the opposite end: they treat the etymon *dūn* as the headword, with *>doune>down* following from it. And their Scots colleagues divide the links at the conventional junctures for language change, splitting the sequence of *hrycg*, *rigge* and *rig* ‘ridge’ into separate headwords identified as Old English, Older Scots and Scots.

These different traditions are not arbitrary, but respond to the particular situation of the national languages. Welsh does not have a starting point – it simply recedes into the prehistoric past of the Celtic languages, so the only ascertainable end of the sequence is the present one. By contrast, Old English and Old Norse arrived in this country during historic times, in forms close to the language that is set down in dictionaries. As for the Scottish method, it is the best one for a multi-lingual country where Cumbric, English and Gaelic were trespassing onto each other’s territories at different periods of each language’s historical development.

Whichever choice you make, something will be lost. While it can be hard to pin down place-name elements to a particular date in the language sequence, as the Scottish system requires, it may be misleading to see them through the prism of the modern, in the Welsh style. As for the English method, it is an easy solution for philologists but can be confusing for the common reader when, as in the latest volume of the Survey of English Place-Names, a name first found on the latest OS map is matched with the language of a millennium earlier.⁸

However, choices must be made, and the policy in this thesaurus has been to follow the English system for Old, Middle and Modern English, and for Old Norse: so that the entry for *dūn* or any other Old English etymon, and for *dalr* or any other Old Norse etymon, is deemed to include all subsequent reflexes of these words, provided that they have kept the same meaning. If a headword is given in its Middle English form, that means that it has no known etymon in Old English or Old Norse, or if it did, the reflex has changed so much in meaning that it requires a new entry.

For the Celtic languages, the policy has been closer to the Scottish system, with separate forms for British, Primitive Welsh, and a few Welsh forms where names were introduced into the border counties in recent centuries. Cornish elements are

⁸ Paul Cavill, ed, *The Place-Names of Shropshire* 9 (EPNS 96, 2020) pp. 14, 148 gives Old English etyma for names first found on the 2012 OS map: The Runnells from *rynel*, Dumbleholes from **dumbel*.

given in their Middle Cornish form, with Old Cornish noted only if it appears distinctively in place-names. The KEPN dataset marks the status of hypothetical words with an asterisk, and I have followed its decisions on this.

Old English dictionaries are based on the West Saxon dialect but most place-names are from Anglian dialects, and these have been cited instead of West Saxon forms when appropriate. The spelling of Old Norse follows the dictionary tradition: in some cases it has been possible to distinguish forms in West Scandinavian (whose descendants include Norwegian) and East Scandinavian (whose descendants include Danish).⁹ For Middle English I have tried to help by using fourteenth-century spellings, easily distinguished from both Old and Modern English.¹⁰ For British, Primitive Welsh and Middle Cornish spelling, I have followed the experts.¹¹

Readers using this thesaurus for practical research will triangulate it with dictionaries (effectively *EPNE* and *VEPN*) and the indexes to county and local publications (effectively the survey volumes of the English Place-Name Society, *EPNS*). However, the three sides of the triangle don't always meet up, since the two dictionaries sometimes vary in their choice of headforms, while survey volumes don't necessarily coincide with either, and sometimes I have adopted standardised spellings which depart from both. The differences are small and usually represent dialectal variation or changes in orthography, but they do present a difficulty when searching online, if databases do not allow for fuzzy search.

This thesaurus also differs from *VEPN* in its treatment of words from other languages which have entered into English place-names. When it comes to vocabulary ultimately derived from Celts or Normans, *VEPN* takes these all back to their original forms – British and Old French respectively. I have discriminated between forms according to the date when they were used for forming English names. A word for 'headland' that entered the onomasticon at the time when British was spoken will appear as Brit **gulbiō-*; if in the period of Primitive Welsh, then as Pr Welsh **ros*. A word for woodland used when names were coined in Old French will feature as *bois* in the Old French section; but another term first found into the vocabulary of people speaking Middle English will be found as *copis* in the Middle English section.

Remember also that the corpus of names behind the KEPN dataset is not identical with that of the dictionaries and *EPNS* county surveys. The surveys cover all names both current and disused, while the Key to English Place-Names was explicitly limited to names that exist today. The difference is most marked in very early names: there are many British and Latin elements known from place-names which do not appear in this thesaurus, because the names themselves were never incorporated into the English naming tradition.

I have grouped Old Norse entries under an Old English headword if the two words were cognate and had the same meaning. There may be some linguistic justification

⁹ Dictionary forms do not represent the language as it was spoken in England, though Richard Coates has provided rectifications: 'Behind the dictionary-forms of Scandinavian elements in England', *JEPNS* 38 (2006), pp. 43–61.

¹⁰ The KEPN dataset had no settled orthography, spelling the same ME sound in four or five ways according to the text in which it was found.

¹¹ A.L.F. Rivet and Colin Smith, *The Place-Names of Roman Britain* (London: Batsford, 1979); Alan James, *The Brittonic Language in the Old North* (2025) hosted at <https://spns.org.uk/> and also Richard Coates and Andrew Breeze, *Celtic Voices, English Places: Studies of the Celtic Impact on Place-Names in England* (Stamford: Shaun Tyas, 2000); and Oliver Padel, *Cornish Place-Name Elements* (*EPNS* 56–71, 1985).

for this; cognates are so similar, often identical (*rā/rá* ‘roe deer’, *rūm/rúm* ‘room’), that after the initial period of settlement people may have heard them as the same word in two dialects. But the real motive was practicality. Because the words are so close semantically, to have given them separate entries would have involved an unnecessary duplication of definitions. For consistency, the Old English term has been given the lead throughout, though there are cases (such as **hæfera/ havri* ‘oats’) where the Old Norse word is much better attested.

Within each section, nouns derived from an original have been grouped after it, again to reduce unnecessary repetition. Compounds follow the derived words, if they have a sense which fits with the other words in that section; if not, they feature elsewhere but are cross-referenced to the words from which they are formed.¹²

Modern English presented more of a problem.¹³ It would be impossible to list all the modern words which appear in place-names, since they are not indexed in the primary sources. In any case it would probably try the reader’s patience to have repeated entries on the lines of *weathercock*, ‘a weathercock’.¹⁴ Instead I have confined the post-medieval listings to dialect, using that term loosely for words unfamiliar to standard English, either because they come from regional speech, or because they belong to the specialised vocabulary of agriculture, husbandry and crafts.

Grammar

85% of the elements in this book are nouns; the proportion does not vary much between the Germanic and Celtic languages. These include the substantive use of abstract terms: words meaning ‘a height’, ‘a limit’, ‘a protection’ define hills, boundaries and shelters, as those meaning ‘cutting’ or ‘riding’ indicate a place where trees have been cut down or a way made broad enough for riders. The KEPNE list includes a few verbs (‘to choke’, ‘to push’) in a similar sense.

Adjectives form the second category, and I have placed them in sections of their own; generally a derived adjective will be found in the section following the noun from which it is formed. In compound place-names, where one term is qualified by another, it is more common for the qualifier to be a noun used attributively than an adjective. Sometimes what seem to be the same facts can be expressed in either way, with the presence of bracken indicated either by the noun *fearn* or the adjective *fearnig*. A word can be used without modification in both substantive and adjectival senses: *grēne* or *rūh* for ‘green’, ‘rough’ as well as for ‘a village green’, ‘rough ground’.

Verbal participles have been grouped with the adjectives, though in their practical application these elide with abstract and concrete verbal substantives: ‘grazing’ shifts from a sense of ‘eating grass’ through ‘the act of grazing’ to ‘grazing land’.

Prepositions have been grouped with adjectives in the section on Location.

Following adjectives, I have created separate sections for nouns used metaphorically to describe features of the landscape. It is not always easy to separate these from

¹² To make this more obvious I have hyphenated all OE and ME compounds composed from vocabulary words.

¹³ At a late stage in the project, contributors to KEPN moved from the English system to the Scottish, intending to provide a full set of ME and ModE reflexes for each OE word. This was not carried out systematically – *two* appears as a modern reflex but not *one* or *three*. A quick calculation suggests that to finish off the job properly would add some 2000 entries, to no apparent advantage.

¹⁴ As well as omitting self-evident ModE words, and ME and ModE reflexes of OE words, I also left out personal names and ethnonyms. Otherwise the whole of the KEPN dataset is represented here.

literal applications: sometimes, when a place is called by a term meaning ‘gate’, ‘stair’ or ‘stile’, the name might be metaphorical or the gate might really have been a gate.

Vocabulary

Because a thesaurus is guided by meaning rather than history, each entry gets the same attention however rarely its headword appears in names. *Wulf*, which is quite common in place-names, has the same billing as *cole-fox*, a Middle English compound found as a vocabulary word only once, in Chaucer’s *Nun’s Priest’s Tale*.

An onomastic thesaurus based largely on Old English must engage with a language no longer spoken, or rather on the set of it used to name places, or rather on the subset which can be given a clear meaning. To be fair, most of the vocabulary maps onto the world we know: *ēast* is east and *west* is west. But at the ragged fringes of the lexicon this confidence breaks down. What was *fremd* about Framfield? A semantic range of ‘foreign, strange, unfriendly, estranged and remote’ is not narrowed down much by the stipulation that one of these meanings must apply to a *feld*.

An element means what it means in place-names, not in the wider language. Smith, who as the first author of a separate work in this field relied much on the standard dictionaries, defines *cropp* as ‘the sprout or top of a plant, a bunch of blooms, a cluster of berries, the crop of a bird, a round swelling, a lump on the body’. This is a fair summary of the wider lexical evidence but the only senses relevant to place-names are the literal ‘sprout’ and metaphorical ‘swelling’.

Meaning depends on context. Even when used literally, *spere* and *lampe* do not imply that piles of spears and lamps were left lying around the landscape, they point us to ‘wood of trees good for cutting spears’ and ‘field whose rent paid for a devotional lamp’.¹⁵ The relationship of elements to the landscape is much simpler in chapters 1 and 2, which deal with simple landmarks such as hills and streams (mostly in use as generics) and gets more complicated by chapters 7 and 8, where we are dealing with human life and artefacts (mostly as qualifiers).

In living language a word occupies the semantic space that its near-synonyms allow. The precise meaning of a headword cannot be established until it has been compared with others in the same domain. This means that you cannot write a dictionary until you have finished the thesaurus, but then you cannot write a thesaurus until you have completed the dictionary: so in practice we crawl crab-like forwards.

Definitions

For headwords, I stuck rigidly to KEPN, but definitions were another matter: collating entries written at different times would have been impossible without some standardisation. The dictionary tradition, going back to Smith’s *EPNE*, talked arbitrarily of a ‘sloe-tree’, ‘sloe-thorn’ and ‘black-thorn’, all meaning the same tree;

¹⁵ *Spere* is found with *holt* at Sparsholt, Margaret Gelling, *The Place-Names of Berkshire* 2 (EPNS 50, 1974), p. 489; *lampe* with *æcer* in Bow Brickhill, *Buckinghamshire Glebe Terriers 1578–1640* (Buckinghamshire Record Society 30, 1997, p. 30).

reading his entries for *hæð-cocc*, *orri* and *wōr*, no one would suspect that the modern reflexes of these words all referred to one species, what the ornithologists call black grouse.

Reducing ambiguity seemed unproblematic until I realised that even the simple comma was used by Smith in five different senses. Sometimes the two separated items were synonyms (*feor* ‘far, distant’). Sometimes they were different things covered by one word (*æspe* ‘aspen-tree, white poplar’). Sometimes they were distinct concepts with a common origin (**tēonde* ‘a tenth, a tithing’). Sometimes they were an abstraction and its concrete sense (**fall* ‘a falling, a place where something falls’). Sometimes they were an obscure term and its explanation (*bæst*, ‘bast, the bark of the lime-tree’). Eventually I retained commas for the first of these options, and found other ways to express the rest.¹⁶

Thesaurus entries are typically shorter than those found in dictionaries; ‘also’, ‘perhaps’ and ‘in earlier/ later names’ replace detailed philological commentary. It was necessary to provide one-line definitions which did little justice to the technicalities of medieval land law and open field agriculture. Some of these had to be expanded rather than contracted, especially when it came to rural life and crafts – not everyone today knows what a fellow or a coulter is. Entries expressing more or less the same thing in different words were harmonised, in case the reader thought that they indicated some subtle difference of meaning. And finally I edited out some of the archaisms handed down unthinkingly from earlier works – the obsolete dictionaryese in which pigs are forever ‘swine’ and a girl is a ‘wench’ or ‘hoyden’.

¹⁶ Respectively ‘aspen, also white poplar’; ‘a tithing (also a tenth)’; ‘falling, meaning a felling of trees’ and ‘bast – lime bark’.

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- 3.5.6 Adjectives for Brambles and Berries**
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- 9.2.5 Twists (metaphors)**
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9.9.2 Adjectives for Fractions

9.9.3 Integers

1. Hills

1.1 Heights

1.1.1 Hills and Mountains

Old English

<i>beorg</i>	A hill, a mound (also a burial mound 7.6.8); the ON cognate <i>berg</i> is also a mountain. Compounds: <i>beorg-stall</i> , a place on a hill (possibly); ON <i>set-berg</i> , a hill with a top as flat as a seat.
<i>clūd</i>	A rocky hill, probably (also a rock, a mass of rock 4.6.2).
<i>*cōc</i>	A hill.
<i>crūc</i>	A hill, a mound (also a burial mound 7.6.8).
<i>fiergen</i>	A mountain.
<i>hlāw</i>	A hill (also a burial mound 7.6.8).
<i>*hnipa</i>	A hill.
<i>hyll</i>	A hill, a piece of high ground. Compounds in other sections: <i>ǣmett-hyll</i> , an ant-hill 3.8.5; <i>ing-hyll</i> , a hill, a peak 1.3.1; <i>tōt-hyll</i> , a look-out hill 1.3.3.

Scandinavian

<i>fjall</i>	A mountain.
<i>haugr</i>	A hill (also a heap, an artificial mound 1.2.1, and also a burial mound 7.6.8).

Medieval Latin

<i>mons</i>	A hill.
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Old French

<i>mont</i>	A hill, a mountain.
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Middle English

<i>monteyne</i>	A mountain, a lofty hill.
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British

<i>*ardu-</i>	A hill; <i>*arð</i> is the Pr Welsh and <i>ardh</i> the M Cornish reflex. Compounds in other sections: M Cornish <i>penn-ardh</i> , a headland, a promontory 1.3.2.
<i>*brigā</i>	A hill; <i>*brey</i> is the Pr Welsh and <i>*bre</i> the M Cornish reflex.
<i>*crouco-</i>	A hill, a mound (also a burial mound 7.6.8); <i>*crūg</i> is the Pr Welsh reflex.

Pr Welsh

<i>*brīnn</i>	A hill.
<i>*cliu</i>	A hill.
<i>*garth</i>	A hill.
<i>*mēl</i>	A hill.
<i>*mōnið</i>	A mountain, a hill.
<i>*rīw</i>	A hill.

1.1.2 Adjectives for Hills and Mountains

Middle English

<i>hevedling</i>	Headlong, precipitous.
<i>hulli</i>	Hilly.

British

<i>*ardu-</i>	Lofty, high; <i>*arð</i> is the Pr Welsh reflex.
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1.1.3 Uplands and Plateaux

Old English

<i>dūn</i>	A hill; the ME reflex <i>doun</i> is also an expanse of open hill-country. Compounds: <i>āwell-dūn</i> , a hill with a spring.
<i>*hæfer</i>	Higher ground.
<i>*pimpern</i>	A group of hills.
<i>yppe</i>	A hill, possibly (also a raised place, a platform 1.3.4).

Middle English

<i>upland</i>	An upland a plateau.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*trūm</i>	An upland, a plateau.
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1.1.4 Rounded Hills

Old English

<i>*bol</i>	A smooth, rounded hill.
<i>*canc</i>	A steep, rounded hill.
<i>cnoll</i>	A knoll, a small rounded hill.
<i>*cnossa</i>	A hill, a rounded hill.
<i>holm</i>	A mound, a hill, possibly (also an island 2.5.4, also possibly water, the sea 2.8.1).
<i>*hwæl</i>	A hill, a round hill; <i>hváll</i> is the ON cognate.

Middle English

<i>gibbe</i>	A hump, used for a rounded hill.
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Scandinavian

<i>bjalli</i>	A round hill.
<i>hóll</i>	An isolated hill.

1.1.5 Rounded Hills (metaphors)

Scandinavian

<i>blesi</i>	A blaze – the white spot on a horse's forehead, used for a bare spot on a hillside.
<i>skalli</i>	A bald head, used for a bare hill.

British

<i>*mammā</i>	A breast, used for a round hill; <i>*mamm</i> is the Pr Welsh reflex.
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Pr Welsh

**brunn* A breast, used for a round hill; **bronn* is the M Cornish reflex.

1.1.6 Adjectives for Rounded Hills

Old English

**balg* Rounded, smooth an Anglian form, West Saxon *bealg*.
**hamol* Mutilated, meaning scarred, flat-topped, cut-off; *hamall* is the ON cognate.
hnott Bald, bare.
hrēaw Raw, meaning bare.

Middle English

balled Rounded, bare, bald.

Pr Welsh

**bluch* Bald.
**mēl* Bald

1.1.7 Irregular Hills (metaphors)

Old English

belle A bell, used perhaps for a hill shaped like a bell.
cāg A key, used perhaps for a hill; *cāge* is also found.
hætt A hat, used for a hill shaped like a hat; *hōttr* is the ON cognate.
hōd A hood, used for a hill shaped like a hood.
hūfe A hood, used for a hill shaped like a hood.

Scandinavian

bulki A heap, a lump, used perhaps for a hill.
hetta A hood, used for a hill shaped like a hood.
kofri A hood, a cap, used for a hill shaped like a hood.

1.1.8 Lesser Hills

Old English

**bor* A hill, an eminence.
**clenc* A hill (possibly).
**cnocc* A hillock.
**cnyll* A knoll, a hillock.
**coll* A hill.
**dod* A hill; the ME reflex *dodde* is a rounded summit of a hill.
Derived words: ME **doddel*, a little hill.
**hrægene* An eminence, possibly (also a hut, a shelter 7.2.2).
munt A mount, a hill.
**pamp* A hill (probably).
**pymba* A hill (possibly).

Pr Welsh

**cnöccin* A bump, a hillock.

Old Irish

cnocc A hill, a hillock.

1.1.9 Lesser Hills (metaphors)

Old English

<i>bealluc</i>	A testicle, used perhaps for a hill.
<i>*blōr</i>	A blister, a swelling, used perhaps for a hill.
<i>buttuc</i>	A buttock, used for a rounded slope.
<i>ears</i>	A buttock, used for a rounded hill.
<i>*hocer</i>	A hump, used for a rounded hill.

Scandinavian

<i>bōllr</i>	A ball, used for a rounded hill.
<i>bealluc</i>	A testicle, used perhaps for a hill.
<i>*blōr</i>	A blister, a swelling, used perhaps for a hill.
<i>buttuc</i>	A buttock, used for a rounded slope.
<i>ears</i>	A buttock, used for a rounded hill.
<i>*hocer</i>	A hump, used for a rounded hill.

Scandinavian

<i>bōllr</i>	A ball, used for a rounded hill.
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1.2 Mounds

1.2.1 Mounds

Old English

*butta	A mound, a hill.
*cung	A mound.
hnoð	A knoll, a hill.
*hugol	A mound, a small hill; *hygel is also found.
*humol	A rounded hillock; humul is the ON cognate.
*hylloc	A hillock.
*ōster	A hillock.
*stūt	A stumpy hillock.

Scandinavian

haugr	A heap, an artificial mound (also a hill 1.1.1, and also a burial mound 7.6.8). Compounds in other sections: ping-haugr, a mound for assemblies 8.3.1.
*hugr	A mound, a hillock.

Medieval Latin

mota	A mound.
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Middle English

butte	A mound (also an archery butt 8.6.3).
hillock	A hillock.

Modern English Dialect

cob	A mound, a hillock (also a summit 1.3.1, and also a burial mound 7.6.8).
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1.2.2 Mounds (metaphors)

Old English

*ball	A ball, used for a rounded hill (also for a mound set up as a boundary mark 4.7.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon *beall.
*ceacce	A lump, used perhaps for a hill.
*clēow	A clew – a ball of yarn or other thread, used perhaps for a hill shaped like a ball (also perhaps for a guiding line heading to a mound 4.1.4); *clēo is also found.
*clopp	A lump, used for a knoll (also a lump of earth 6.3.3).
clott	A lump, used for a hill (also a mass, a lump, a clod 6.3.3).
*cogg	A cog-wheel, used for a hill (also a cog-wheel in a mill 6.9.1).
cropp	A swelling, used for a mound or hill (also a sprout or top of a plant 3.7.5).
*hēalor	A swelling, used for a hill.
hofer	A hump, a swelling, used perhaps for a hillock.
*lobb	A heavy thing, a clumsy thing, used for a contour on steep slopes.
mamme	A nipple, a breast, used for a hillock.
mūga	A stack, used for a mound, a hill (also a stack itself 6.7.4).
*swelle	A lump, a swelling, used for a hill, a rising piece of ground.

	Derived words: <i>swelling</i> , a hill, a rising piece of ground.
<i>titt</i>	A nipple, used for a hillock.
<i>wenn</i>	A tumour, used for a mound.
<i>wernægel</i>	A lump raised on cattle by warble flies, used for a mound (also a lump itself 5.6.8).

Scandinavian

<i>klakkr</i>	A lump, used perhaps for a hill (also a lump of earth itself 6.3.3).
<i>kleggi</i>	A haystack, used perhaps for a hill (also a haystack itself 5.3.4).
<i>knútr</i>	A knot, a hard mass, used for a hillock, a rocky hill, a cairn.
<i>kqkkr</i>	A lump, used perhaps for a hill (also a lump of earth itself 6.3.3).
<i>skjqldr</i>	A shield, used perhaps for land rising like the boss of a shield.

Middle English

<i>*clobbe</i>	A lump, used perhaps for a knoll (also, in earlier names, a lump of earth 6.3.3).
<i>knob</i>	A knob, used for a knoll.

Modern English Dialect

<i>blob</i>	A rounded lump, a blister, used for a rounded hill.
<i>hump</i>	A hump, used for a hillock.

1.2.3 Heaps

Old English

<i>*bult</i>	A heap, a hillock; <i>*bylte</i> is also found.
<i>*ceas</i>	A heap. Derived words: <i>ceastel</i> , a heap.
<i>*cocc</i>	A heap, a hillock.
<i>*dus</i>	A heap. Derived words: <i>*dystels</i> , a heap thrown up, a mound.
<i>fīn</i>	A heap, a hill, a mound (also especially a heap of wood 7.4.6). Derived words: <i>fīnig</i> , a heap (also especially a heap of wood 7.4.6)
<i>hēap</i>	A heap, a hill.
<i>hrēac</i>	A heap (also a hayrick, a stack 5.3.4).

Scandinavian

<i>qmstr</i>	A heap (also especially a heap of dung or of corn).
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1.3 Hill-Tops and Summits

1.3.1 Summits and Peaks

Old English

<i>*clacc</i>	A hill, a peak.
<i>cnæpp</i>	A hilltop, a short sharp ascent, a hillock.
<i>copp</i>	A summit. Derived words: <i>*copel</i> , a crest, a peak (possibly); ME <i>coperoun</i> , a hill-top. Compounds: <i>*set-copp</i> , a hill with a top as flat as a seat (possibly).
<i>*hēah</i>	A high place, a height; <i>hēhðu</i> is also found, an Anglian form.
<i>*herse</i>	A top, a hilltop.
<i>*ing</i>	A hill, a peak. Derived words: <i>*ingel</i> , a peak. Compounds: <i>*ing-hyll</i> , a hill, a peak.
<i>*pēac</i>	A hill, a peak.
<i>topp</i>	A top, a top of a bank, a hilltop. Derived words: ME <i>topping</i> , a top.
<i>torr</i>	A rock, a rocky outcrop, a rocky peak.

Scandinavian

<i>hnukr</i>	A hilltop, a peak.
<i>kollr</i>	A hilltop, a summit.

Modern English Dialect

<i>cob</i>	A summit (also a mound, a hillock 1.2.1, and also a burial mound 7.6.8).
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Pr Welsh

<i>*barr</i>	A top, a summit, a hill.
<i>*brīg</i>	A top, a hilltop.

Welsh

<i>rhyn</i>	A peak, a hill.
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1.3.2 Summits and Peaks (metaphors)

Old English

<i>brægen</i>	The crown of the head, used for a hill.
<i>helm</i>	A helmet, used for the summit of a hill (also for a cattle shelter, a barn 5.6.5); <i>hjalmr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hnoll</i>	The top of the head, used for a hill.
<i>hrōf</i>	A roof, used for a top, a summit.
<i>molda</i>	The crown of the head, used for a hill; <i>*moldi</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>nest</i>	A nest, used for the highest place in a district (also for a comfortable place or a safe place 7.2.5).
<i>sāete</i>	A seat, used for a lofty place; <i>set</i> is also found; <i>sāeti</i> is the ON cognate Compounds in other sections: <i>*set-copp</i> , a hill with a top as flat as a seat (possibly) 1.3.1; ON <i>set-berg</i> , a hill with a top as flat as a seat 1.1.1.

<i>setl</i>	A seat, also an abode, a dwelling, used perhaps for a lofty setting. Compounds in other sections: <i>ān-setl</i> , a hermitage 8.9.4; <i>weard-setl</i> , a guard-house, a watch house 8.4.2.
Scandinavian <i>gafl</i>	A gable, used for a mountain shaped like a gable end.
Old French <i>chef</i>	A head, used for a headland.
Middle English <i>polle</i>	A top of a head, used perhaps for a hill.
British <i>*penno-</i>	A head, used for an end, a height, a hill; <i>*penn</i> is the Pr Welsh and M Cornish reflex. Compounds: M Cornish <i>*penn-ardh</i> , a headland, a promontory; M Cornish <i>*penn-rynn</i> , a promontory, a point of land; M Cornish <i>*penn-tir</i> , a headland – and in other sections: Pr Welsh <i>*penn-treß</i> , a chief house, a village 7.1.2.
Pr Welsh <i>*cadeir</i>	A chair, used perhaps for a hill, a lofty place.

1.3.3 Adjectives for Summits and Peaks

Old English <i>*cnæppede</i>	With a top.
<i>coppede</i>	With a peak, with a top.
Pr Welsh <i>*barrōg</i>	Hilly.

1.3.4 Look-Outs and Viewpoints

Old English <i>*cape</i>	A look-out place.
<i>*glente</i>	A look-out place, possibly (also probably a bird of prey 3.9.6).
<i>*hāw</i>	A look-out.
<i>*prāw</i>	A look-out.
<i>*tōt</i>	A look-out. Derived words: <i>*tōting</i> , a look-out place. Compounds: <i>*tōt-hyll</i> , a look-out hill.
<i>wæcce</i>	A watch, a look-out (also a festival, a wake 8.5.1).
<i>weard</i>	A watch, a look-out (also a protecting hedge 5.5.1, and also a supervisor, a watchman 8.2.4). Compounds in other sections: <i>weard-setl</i> , a guard-house, a watch house 8.4.2.
<i>yppe</i>	A raised place, a viewing platform (also possibly a hill 1.1.3).
Scandinavian <i>sjón</i>	A view, meaning perhaps a look-out.
<i>vorðr</i>	A watch, a look-out.

Old French

vedeir A view.

Middle English

kiken To watch, to peep.

waite A watch, a look-out.

1.3.5 Adjectives for Look-Outs and Viewpoints**Old English**

wacol Watchful, vigilant.

1.3.6 Promontories and Headlands**Old English**

næss A promontory, a headland, also a projecting piece of high land (also land round which a river flows to form a headland 2.5.2); *nōs* is also found; *nes*, the ON cognate, is a large promontory, a large headland.

**ofer* A tip of a promontory, a flat-topped ridge.

Scandinavian

nabbi A projecting peak, a knoll, a hill.

British

**gulbiȝ-* A headland.

Pr Welsh

**ros* A headland, a hill (also a moor, heathland 5.1.1); *ros* is the M Cornish cognate; the M Irish cognate *ros* is also a wood.

1.4 Banks and Shelves

1.4.1 Banks and Ridges

Old English

<i>balca</i>	A ridge, a bank (also, in later names, a balk – a strip of unploughed ground marking the boundary between furlongs of open field 6.2.6, and also a balk of wood, a beam 7.3.2).
<i>forst</i>	A ridge, a hill.
<i>hlinc</i>	A bank, a ledge, a terrace (also a ledge of ploughland on a hillside, also an unploughed strip between fields 6.2.6).
<i>hrycg</i>	A ridge; <i>hryggr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*malu</i>	A gravel ridge.
<i>*rēc</i>	A raised straight strip (possibly); <i>*ric</i> is also found.
<i>*rind</i>	A hill, a ridge.
<i>walu</i>	A ridge of earth or stone.

Scandinavian

<i>bakki</i>	A ridge, a hill (also a bank of a river 2.5.1).
<i>banke</i>	A bank, a slope of a hill, a ridge (also a sandbank, a shoal, a reef 2.9.3): an East Scandinavian form.
<i>veggr</i>	A bank, also a boulder: an East Scandinavian sense (also a mountainous wall, a steep cliff, a West Scandinavian sense 1.5.1).

Modern English Dialect

<i>band</i>	A ridge on a hill (also a stratum of rock 7.8.1).
<i>cop</i>	A mound, a ridge of earth, an embankment (also a river-bank levee, a sea-bank 2.7.7).

Pr Welsh

<i>*drum</i>	A ridge.
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1.4.2 Banks and Ridges (metaphors)

Old English

<i>bæc</i>	A back, used for a low ridge in marshy ground, a steep escarpment.
<i>camb</i>	A cock's comb, a crest, used for a crest of a hill, a ridge; <i>kambr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>finger</i>	A finger, used for a ridge.
<i>hōh</i>	A heel, used for a ridge.
<i>sinu</i>	A sinew, used for a ridge.

Scandinavian

<i>kjōlr</i>	A keel, used for a hill with a sharp ridge.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*ceβn</i>	A back, used for a ridge; <i>keyn</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
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1.4.3 Shelves and Ledges

Old English

scelf A shelf, shelving terrain (also a pinnacle, a battlement 7.3.4): an Anglian form West Saxon *scealf*. *Skjalf* is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

hjallr A ledge on a mountain side (also a hut, especially a hut on a mountainside pasture 7.2.2); *hjalli* is also found.

1.4.4 Shelves and Ledges (metaphors)

Old English

benc A bench, used for a shelf, a bank.

hlēda A seat, a bench, used perhaps for a ledge on a hill.

**pall* A ledge, used for a hill with steep sides: an Anglian form, West Saxon **peall*.

sadol A saddle, used for a dip in hills (also a saddle itself 4.5.2).

Compounds: ME *pakke-sadil*, used for a dip in hills.

stīg-rāp A stirrup, used perhaps for a level place amongst hills (also a stirrup itself 4.5.2).

Middle English

legge A ledge, a shelf, used for a ledge on a hill.

1.5 Faces and Sides of Hills

1.5.1 Crag and Cliffs

Old English

<i>clif</i>	An escarpment, a hill-slope (also a river-bank 2.5.1); <i>klif</i> , a cliff, a steep hill, is the ON cognate.
<i>*cnearr</i>	A rugged rock.
<i>hlēp</i>	A leap, meaning a sudden steep drop (also a part of a fence for animals to jump over 5.5.7): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>hlēp</i> ; <i>hlaup</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>rocc</i>	A rock, a peak.

Scandinavian

<i>bjarg</i>	A precipice, a cliff, a rock.
<i>gnípa</i>	A steep rock, a peak.
<i>hellir</i>	A projecting rock (also a cave under a projecting rock 1.8.6).
<i>hlein</i>	A projecting rock (also a slope 1.6.4).
<i>kleif</i>	A cliff, a hill-side (also a pass, especially a pass with a steep or difficult path 4.2.1).
<i>klettr</i>	A cliff, a rock: a West Scandinavian form.
<i>klint</i>	A rocky cliff, a projecting rock, also a steep bank: an East Scandinavian form.
<i>skúti</i>	A projecting cliff, an overhanging rock; <i>*skýti</i> is also found.
<i>veggir</i>	A mountainous wall, a steep cliff: a West Scandinavian sense (also a bank, also a boulder, an East Scandinavian sense 1.4.1).

Old French

<i>faloise</i>	A cliff.
<i>roche</i>	A rock, a cliff. Derived words: <i>rocher</i> , a rock, a rocky place.

Modern English Dialect

<i>scar</i>	A rocky cliff (also a bed of rough gravel 6.3.6).
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Pr Welsh

<i>*alt</i>	A cliff, a steep hillside, a rock (also mountain woodland 3.1.1); <i>alt</i> , a cliff (also a shore 2.5.1), is the M Cornish cognate.
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Middle Irish

<i>creag</i>	A crag.
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1.5.2 Crag and Cliffs (metaphors)

Old English

<i>hamor</i>	A hammer, used perhaps for a crag shaped like a hammer; <i>hamarr</i> is the ON cognate.
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Scandinavian

<i>tönn</i>	A tooth, used for a sharp rock.
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Middle English

<i>butres</i>	A buttress, used for a hillside shaped like a buttress.
<i>chaire</i>	A chair, used for a boulder, a crag, an outcrop of rock.

1.5.3 Brows

Old English	
<i>yfer</i>	An edge of a hill, a brow of a hill.

1.5.4 Brows (metaphors)

Old English	
<i>brǣw</i>	A brow, an eyebrow, used for a brow of a hill; <i>brēg</i> and <i>brū</i> are also found; <i>brá</i> is the ON cognate.

Pr Welsh	
<i>*tal</i>	A forehead, used for an end of a hill, a brow of a hill, a steep slope.

1.6 Steeps and Slopes

1.6.1 Steep Places

Old English

<i>gēap</i>	A steep place, a steep hill.
<i>scoren</i>	A steep, precipitous place.
<i>scyte</i>	A steep slope (also a rush of water 2.2.5, and also a place for shooting 3.8.8).
<i>*stēpe</i>	A steep place, a declivity: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>stīepe</i> . Derived words: <i>stēpel</i> , a steep place (also possibly a tower 8.4.2, and also a church steeple 8.9.2), an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>stīepel</i> .
<i>*sticel</i>	A steep place, a declivity.
<i>*tymbel</i>	Something which falls, meaning perhaps a slope (also perhaps a tumbling stream 2.2.5).

Scandinavian

<i>staup</i>	A steep declivity, a precipice.
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1.6.2 Steep Places (metaphors)

Old English

<i>stāger</i>	A stair, a flight of steps, used for a steep ascent (also a stair itself 7.3.2).
<i>stigel</i>	A stile, used perhaps for a steep ascent (also a stile itself 4.2.4).

1.6.3 Adjectives for Steep Places

Old English

<i>*brant</i>	Steep; <i>brant</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*gāh</i>	Steep.
<i>gēap</i>	Lofty, steep (also open, spacious 9.2.3, and also bent 9.4.2). Compounds: <i>horn-gēap</i> , broad, spacious (possibly).
<i>*henge</i>	Steep, precipitous.
<i>scearp</i>	Steep, possibly (also sharp, pointed 9.1.3).
<i>scoren</i>	Precipitous, abrupt (also cut, sharply cut off 9.3.9).
<i>stāgel</i>	Steep.
<i>stēap</i>	Steep, precipitous.
<i>sticol</i>	Steep.

Scandinavian

<i>brattr</i>	Steep: a West Scandinavian form.
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1.6.4 Slopes

Old English

<i>*dȳne</i>	A slope.
<i>hall</i>	A slope, a hill (also a boulder 4.6.2); <i>hallr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*hangel</i>	A slope.
<i>helde</i>	A slope: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>hieldē</i> .
<i>*hlenc</i>	An extensive hill-slope.

<i>hlið</i>	A slope, a hillside; <i>*hlid</i> is also found; <i>hlíð</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*olde</i>	A steep slope.
<i>ōra</i>	A hill-slope, also possibly the foot of a slope (also a shore 2.5.1).
<i>*scēot</i>	A steep slope.
<i>*scora</i>	A precipitous slope (also the seashore, a shore of a lake, a river-bank 2.5.1).
<i>*slind</i>	A slope, the side of a hill; <i>*slinu</i> is also found.

Scandinavian

<i>bali</i>	A gentle slope.
<i>brekka</i>	A slope: a West Scandinavian form.
<i>drag</i>	A soft slope, a soft valley (also a watercourse 2.2.2, and also a portage 4.4.2).
<i>hlein</i>	A slope (also a projecting rock 1.5.1).

Middle English

<i>hanging</i>	A steep slope of a hill (also a hillside field 5.2.1).
<i>pendant</i>	A slope.
<i>rasse</i>	A ledge, a shelf on a slope, also a level strip of ground.

Pr Welsh

<i>*cilt</i>	A steep slope.
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Middle Irish

<i>lettir</i>	A hill, a slope.
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1.6.5 Adjectives for Slopes

Old English

<i>hald</i>	Sloping: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>heald</i> .
<i>hangende</i>	Hanging, meaning on a steep slope; <i>hengjandi</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*hangol</i>	Sloping.

1.7 Valleys

1.7.1 Long and Broad Valleys

Old English

<i>botm</i>	A bottom, a broad river-valley; * <i>beðme</i> and <i>bytme</i> are also found; <i>botn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>dæl</i>	A valley (also, in earlier names, a pit, a hollow 1.8.1); <i>dalr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: ON <i>dæld</i> , a small valley.
<i>denu</i>	A valley.
* <i>glenn</i>	A glen, a valley.
<i>grund</i>	A bottom, a foundation (also ground, a stretch of land 5.1.5, and also, in later names, an outlying farm, outlying fields 7.1.3); <i>grynde</i> is also found.
<i>slæd</i>	A valley.

Medieval Latin

<i>vallis</i>	A valley; <i>val</i> is the O Fr reflex. Derived words: ME <i>valeie</i> , valley.
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Pr Welsh

* <i>glinn</i>	A glen, a valley.
* <i>strad</i>	A flat valley, a shallow valley; <i>stras</i> is the M Cornish cognate.

1.7.2 Adjectives for Long and Broad Valleys

Old English

<i>botmlēas</i>	Bottomless, meaning very deep.
<i>dēop</i>	Deep; <i>djúpr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>grundlēas</i>	Bottomless, meaning very deep.

1.7.3 Lesser Valleys

Old English

<i>bæce</i>	A valley through which a stream flows (also a stream itself 2.2.2).
<i>cumb</i>	A coomb, a valley.
<i>halh</i>	A small valley (also a piece of dry ground in marsh 2.5.5, and also a piece of land projecting from, or detached from, its main estate 4.7.4, and also a secluded place 4.8.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>healh</i> .
<i>hop</i>	A valley (also a piece of enclosed land in a fen, marsh or moor 2.1.1, and also a remote enclosed space 4.8.1).
<i>hyrne</i>	A recess in the hills, a curving valley (also a spit of land in a river-bend 2.5.2, and also an angle, a corner 4.8.1).
<i>sulh</i>	A gully, a narrow valley.

Scandinavian

<i>kíll</i>	A narrow valley, probably (also a narrow bay 2.9.1).
<i>kjóss</i>	A valley, a recess (also a small creek 2.9.1).
<i>slakki</i>	A shallow valley: a West Scandinavian form.

Pr Welsh

<i>*cumm</i>	A valley.
<i>*nant</i>	A glen, a valley (also a brook 1.7.3); <i>nans</i> is the M Cornish cognate. Compounds: <i>*cöü-nant</i> , a wooded hollow, a dingle (also a brook in a hollow 2.2.2).

1.7.4 Lesser Valleys (metaphors)

Old English

<i>belg</i>	A bag, a sack, used for a valley shaped like a sack: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>bielg</i> .
<i>canne</i>	A can, a cup, used for a hollow, a deep valley.
<i>ceō</i>	A gill of a fish, used perhaps for a narrow valley.
<i>cetel</i>	A kettle, used for a deep valley surrounded by hills (also possibly for a bubbling spring 2.3.2), an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>cietel</i> ; <i>ketill</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hnæpp</i>	A bowl, used for a round valley.
<i>trog</i>	A trough, used for a hollow.
<i>prote</i>	A throat, used for a valley.
<i>brūh</i>	A water-pipe, a conduit, used for a deep valley.

Pr Welsh

<i>*genou</i>	A mouth, used for an opening, a valley, a mouth of a stream.
<i>*rīcc</i>	A groove, used perhaps for a deep valley.

1.7.5 Cracks, Clefts and Ravines

Old English

<i>byrst</i>	A burst, a crack in the earth, a landslip.
<i>cinu</i>	A fissure, a ravine.
<i>*clinc</i>	A crevice.
<i>*clōh</i>	A ravine.
<i>*gyll</i>	A deep, narrow valley, a ravine; <i>gil</i> is the ON cognate, a West Scandinavian form.

Scandinavian

<i>gap</i>	An opening, a chasm, a breach in a cliff.
<i>geil</i>	A narrow ravine (also a way, especially a narrow lane 4.1.4).
<i>gljúfr</i>	A ravine, a deep chasm, a steep descent, especially in the bed of a river.
<i>skrið</i>	A landslide; <i>skreið</i> is also found.

Middle English

<i>fente</i>	A split, a rift in the ground.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>pipe</i>	A narrow valley or ravine opening off another (also a decoy-channel for wild-fowl 2.4.7).
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Middle Cornish

<i>sawn</i>	A cleft, a chine.
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1.7.6 Cracks, Clefts and Ravines (metaphors)

Old English

ceafl A jaw, used for a ravine.

ceole A throat, used for a channel, a gorge, a ravine.

Middle English

golet A gullet, used for a ravine (also for a water-channel, a gully 2.7.2).

Modern English Dialect

jowl A jaw, used for a ravine.

1.8 Hollows

1.8.1 Hollows

Old English

<i>*bing</i>	A hollow.
<i>cole</i>	A hollow; <i>*cūle</i> is also found.
<i>*cymbe</i>	A depression, a hollow.
<i>dæl</i>	A pit, a hollow (also, in later names, a valley 1.7.1).
<i>dell</i>	A pit, a dell.
<i>dēope</i>	A deep place (also especially a deep place in water 2.3.4): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>dīepe</i> . Derived words: <i>*dēoping</i> , a deep place.
<i>*dumbel</i>	A deep hollow, a wooded dell, a ravine.
<i>*dyfe</i>	A hollow, a valley (probably).
<i>*hylu</i>	A hollow.
<i>*racu</i>	A hollow (also a stream, the bed of a stream 2.3.6).
<i>pyrel</i>	A hole, an opening. Derived words: <i>pyrelung</i> , a hole, a gap, a hollow.

Scandinavian

<i>dokk</i>	A hollow, a valley.
<i>hvilft</i>	A hollow in a hillside.
<i>laut</i>	A small valley, a hollow.

Old French

<i>baume</i>	A hollow, a depression.
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Middle English

<i>dimple</i>	A dimple, a dip in the surface of the land.
<i>dingle</i>	An abyss, a deep hollow, also a deep dell, a narrow valley.

Modern English Dialect

<i>dawk</i>	A hollow.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*pant</i>	A hollow, a valley.
<i>*tul</i>	A hole, a hollow.

1.8.2 Hollows (metaphors)

Old English

<i>bolla</i>	A bowl, used perhaps for a hollow shaped like a bowl.
<i>byden</i>	A tub, a butt, used for a hollow.
<i>cēod</i>	A bag, used for a hollow (also possibly for a bay 2.9.2).
<i>codd</i>	A bag, a sack, used for a hollow.
<i>cȳf</i>	A tub, used perhaps for a depression, a hollow in the ground.
<i>hrif</i>	A belly, a womb, used perhaps for a hollow.
<i>nafola</i>	A navel, used for a hollow.
<i>panne</i>	A pan, used perhaps for a hollow.
<i>stoppa</i>	A pail, a bucket, used for a hollow.
<i>wamb</i>	A womb, a belly, used for a hollow.

Scandinavian

<i>lúka</i>	The hollow of a hand, used for a hollow.
<i>malr</i>	A sack, a bag, used for a hollow, a depression.
<i>skál</i>	A bowl, used for a hollow.

Pr Welsh

<i>*cull</i>	A belly, a womb, used perhaps for a hollow.
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1.8.3 Adjectives for Hollows

Old English

<i>hol</i>	Hollow, deep, also lying in a hollow, running in a deep hollow; <i>holr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>pyrel</i>	Pierced, hollow.

Pr Welsh

<i>*tul</i>	Pierced, hollow.
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1.8.4 Holes and Pits

Old English

<i>*dumpel</i>	A deep hole, a pit.
<i>halc</i>	A cavity; <i>holc</i> is also found.
<i>hol</i>	A hole, a hollow; <i>hol</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>brocc-hol</i> , a badger's sett 3.8.6; <i>fox-hol</i> , a fox's earth 3.8.6; <i>*sand-hol</i> , a sand-pit 7.8.2; ME <i>tod-hol</i> , a fox's earth 3.8.6.
<i>pytt</i>	A pit, a natural hollow (also an excavated hole, especially one where minerals or other materials are dug 7.8.1).
<i>sēað</i>	A pit, a hole.

Scandinavian

<i>gróf</i>	A pit, a hollow made by a stream (also the stream itself 2.2.2).
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Middle English

<i>potte</i>	A deep hole (also especially a deep hole in a river-bed 2.3.4).
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Middle Cornish

<i>poll</i>	A pit (also a stream 2.2.2, and also a pool 2.3.4, and also a cove, a creek 2.9.1).
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1.8.5 Holes and Pits (metaphors)

Middle English

<i>counte</i>	A woman's genitals, used for a cleft, an orifice (also used for a spring 2.3.2).
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1.8.6 Caves

Old English

<i>cofa</i>	A cave, a narrow valley (also an inner room 7.3.6).
<i>scræf</i>	A cavern, a hole in the ground (also a hovel, a hut 7.2.2).

Derived words: **scræfen*, a hollow place, a place with caves, a place with pits.

Scandinavian

hellir A cave under a projecting rock (also a projecting rock itself 1.5.1).

Old French

cave A cave.

1.8.7 Burrows

Old English

**burg* A burrow.

crypel A burrow.

**smēagel* A hole, a burrow; *smygels*, a burrow, is also found.

**smugge* A small secret place, a hiding place.

2. Water

2.1 Standing Water

2.1.1 Fens, Marshes and Bogs

Old English

<i>adela</i>	A filthy place (also filth, a sewer 2.7.6).
<i>*cwabba</i>	A marsh; <i>*cwebba</i> is also found.
<i>cwafen</i>	A quaking bog.
<i>fenn</i>	A fen, a marsh, marshland; <i>fen</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>gyr</i>	A marsh (also mud, filth 6.4.4)
<i>hop</i>	A piece of enclosed land in a fen, marsh or moor (also a valley 1.7.3, and also a remote enclosed space 4.8.1).
<i>*læcc</i>	A bog (also a stream 2.2.2). Derived words: ME <i>*lachet</i> , a small muddy hole, a bog.
<i>*lagge</i>	A marsh (probably).
<i>*lorte</i>	A swamp (also dirt, mud, a muddy place 6.4.4).
<i>*mēosuc</i>	A boggy place.
<i>mersc</i>	A marsh.
<i>*modor</i>	A bog (also mud 6.4.4).
<i>mōr</i>	A marsh (also barren upland 5.1.1)
<i>pæsc</i>	A puddle; <i>pæsce</i> is also found.
<i>*patte</i>	A marsh (also mud 6.4.4).
<i>*pide</i>	A marsh, a fen. Derived words: <i>*pidele</i> , fen, marshland.
<i>*polra</i>	Marshy land.
<i>*sāge</i>	A swamp, a marsh, a lake.
<i>sipe</i>	A marsh (also a stream 2.1.2).
<i>slōh</i>	A slough. Derived words: <i>*slōhtre</i> , a slough, a mire, a muddy place.
<i>*snæp</i>	A boggy piece of land.
<i>soc</i>	A sucking place, meaning a marsh.
<i>*sōg</i>	A bog, a swamp; <i>*sōkk</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>sol</i>	A muddy place (also a wallowing place for animals 5.6.4).
<i>*strōd</i>	Marshy land overgrown with brushwood. Derived words: <i>strōdett</i> , marshy land overgrown with brushwood.
<i>*sugga</i>	A swamp, a marsh, a bog.
<i>*sumpt</i>	A marsh, a swamp, boggy ground.
<i>syle</i>	A bog, a miry place.
<i>*wagen</i>	A quaking bog.
<i>wapol</i>	A pool, a marsh (probably).
<i>*wemm</i>	A marshy place, filth.
<i>*wereð</i>	A marsh (probably).
<i>*wise</i>	A swamp (also a river 2.2.1).

Scandinavian

<i>dyande</i>	A swamp, a marsh: an East Scandinavian form.
<i>kjarr</i>	A marsh overgrown with brushwood (also brushwood itself 3.5.1).
<i>marr</i>	A fen, a marsh.
<i>mór</i>	A marsh (also barren upland 5.1.1).

<i>mýrr</i>	A swamp.
<i>*þresk</i>	A fen (also a lake 2.3.4).

Old French

<i>plaschiet</i>	A marshy pool.
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Middle English

<i>bog</i>	A bog.
<i>*gogge</i>	A bog, a quagmire, a swamp.
<i>mareis</i>	A marsh.
<i>misý</i>	A miry place, a bog.
<i>sinke</i>	A bog (also a cesspool, a sump 2.7.6).

Modern English Dialect

<i>dolver</i>	An allotment in fenland.
<i>flother</i>	A boggy place, a swamp.
<i>quag</i>	A boggy place, a quagmire.
<i>slump</i>	A boggy place.
<i>swang</i>	A swamp.

Pr Welsh

<i>*cors</i>	A marsh, a bog.
<i>*hesg</i>	A bog, wet ground (also sedge 2.1.6, and also coarse grass 5.2.3).

Middle Cornish

<i>*goethel</i>	Watery ground.
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2.1.2 Fens, Marshes and Bogs (metaphors)

Old English

<i>lifer</i>	A liver, used perhaps for thick, clotted water.
<i>sopp</i>	A piece of bread dipped in drink, used perhaps for spongy ground.

Modern English Dialect

<i>feather-bed</i>	A feather-bed, used for a peat-bog, spongy ground.
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2.1.3 Adjectives for Fens, Marshes and Bogs

Old English

<i>fennig</i>	Marshy (also muddy, dirty 6.4.6).
<i>*fynig</i>	Mouldy.
<i>fyniht</i>	Fenny, marshy.
<i>mōrig</i>	Swampy, marshy.
<i>*mosig</i>	Mossy, boggy.
<i>*sāge</i>	Swampy, slow-moving.
<i>wæfre</i>	Shaking, quaking (also swaying 3.2.2, and also wandering 9.2.3); <i>*wifer</i> is also found.
<i>wōsig</i>	Oozy, muddy.

Middle English

<i>morish</i>	Swampy, boggy.
<i>quakande</i>	Quaking, unsteady.

Modern English Dialect

quaggy Boggy.

Pr Welsh

*mïgn Slippery, boggy, slimy.

2.1.4 Trees of Fens, Marshes and Bogs

Old English

alor Alder; *elri*, alder, a stand of alders, is the ON cognate.
Derived words: **alret*, a stand of alders.

British

*uerno- Alder, a stand of alders, also a marsh, a swamp; **wern* is the Pr Welsh and *gwern* the Welsh reflex.
Derived words: Pr Welsh **werned*, a stand of alders.

2.1.5 Adjectives for Trees of Fens, Marshes and Bogs

Old English

*alren Full of alders. *Elren* is also found.

2.1.6 Plants of Fens, Marshes and Bogs

Old English

bune Reed.
cassuc A clump of sedge (also a clump of coarse grass 5.2.3).
gagel Bog-myrtle *Myrica gale*, ground where bog-myrtle grows.
glæppe Buckbean *Menyanthes trifoliata*.
golde Marsh marigold *Caltha palustris* (also corn marigold *Chrysanthemum segetum* 6.6.1); **gylde* is also found.
hrēod Rush, reed, a reed-bed.
lēfer Rush, reed (also yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus* 2.4.3).
*lisc Reeds, a reedy marsh.
mēos Moss, a mossy place, a swamp; *mos* is also found; the ON cognate *mosi* is also lichen.
ragu Moss, also lichen.
risc Rush, a reed-bed.
Derived words: **riscuc*, a rushy place, a reed-bed; **riscett*, a rushy place, a reed-bed.
secg Sedge, rush, reed.
wīr Bog myrtle *Myrica gale*.

Scandinavian

fīfa Cotton grass *Eriophorum angustifolium*.
sef Sedge, rush.
stǫrr Sedge (also rough grass 5.2.3).

Middle English

bur-blade Butterbur *Petasites hybridus*.
*cannerie A reed-bed, a cane-bed.
flagge Rush, reed, a rushy place (also yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus* 2.4.3).
pete Peat.

turf Peat (also turf 5.2.3).
Compounds: **turf-pitt*, a pit from which peat is dug.

Modern English Dialect

batter-dock Butterbur *Petasites hybridus*, also similar plants.
sniddle Sedge (also coarse grass 5.2.3)
spart Rush, rush-grass.

Pr Welsh

**hesg* Sedge (also a bog, wet ground 2.1.1, and also coarse grass 5.2.3).

2.1.7 Adjectives for Plants of Fens, Marshes and Bogs

Old English

**cassucen* Full of clumps of sedge or coarse grass.
hrēodig Full of reeds; *hrēoden* is also found.
riscen Full of rushes (also possibly thatched with rushes 7.3.7); **riscig* is also found.

2.1.8 Amphibians

Old English

frogga A frog.
frosc A frog.
**padde* A toad; *padde* is the ON cognate.
Derived words: **padduc* A frog.
**pocca* A frog.
tādige A toad.

Modern English Dialect

asker A newt.

2.1.9 Invertebrates

Old English

igil A leech, possibly (also a hedgehog 3.8.3).
lāce A leech.
Derived words: **lācere*, a leech gatherer, a leech dealer.

2.2 Rivers

2.2.1 Major Rivers

Old English

<i>ēa</i>	A river; <i>á</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>ēa-land</i> , land by water, land by a river 2.5.2, also an island 2.5.4; <i>ēa-mōt</i> , a meeting of rivers, a confluence 2.3.8.
<i>*flēama</i>	A stream.
<i>wæter</i>	Water, a river, a lake; <i>vatn</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>wæterscipe</i> , an expanse of water (also possibly a conduit, a reservoir, 2.7.1) – and in other sections: <i>wæter-fall</i> , a waterfall, a rapid 2.2.5, also a place where a stream disappears underground 2.3.8; <i>wæter-lād</i> , an aqueduct, a watercourse 2.7.1; <i>wæter-scēad</i> , a parting of waters, a watershed 2.3.8; ME <i>water-milne</i> , a watermill 6.9.1.
<i>*wise</i>	A river (also a swamp 2.1.1).

Scandinavian

<i>bekkr</i>	A stream.
<i>fljót</i>	A river.
<i>strengr</i>	A water-course.

Old French

<i>ewe</i>	Water.
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Middle English

<i>rivere</i>	A river. Derived words: <i>*riveling</i> , a rivulet.
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Classical Latin

<i>aqua</i>	Water.
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British

<i>*abonā</i>	A river; <i>*aβon</i> is the Pr Welsh reflex.
<i>*dubro-</i>	Water; <i>*duβr</i> is the Pr Welsh and <i>dowr</i> the M Cornish cognate.

Pr Welsh

<i>*gleis</i>	A stream, a river.
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2.2.2 Brooks and Streams

Old English

<i>bæce</i>	A stream (also a valley through which a stream flows 1.7.3).
<i>brōc</i>	A brook, a muddy stream. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>brocket</i> , a small brook.
<i>burna</i>	A stream. Compounds: <i>winter-burna</i> , a stream that runs only in winter.
<i>ēdre</i>	A watercourse, a stream: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ǣdre</i> .
<i>*flēd</i>	An intermittent stream.
<i>flēot</i>	A small stream (also an estuary, an inlet of the sea 2.9.1).

<i>lacu</i>	A small stream, a watercourse. Derived words: <i>*lacuc</i> , a small stream.
<i>lād</i>	A small watercourse (also a drainage ditch 2.7.4, and also a path 4.1.4); <i>*lǣd</i> is also found.
<i>*læcc</i>	A stream (also a bog 2.1.1).
<i>*licc</i>	A stream.
<i>pyll</i>	A small stream, possibly (also a tidal creek 2.9.1).
<i>rīð</i>	A small stream. Derived words: <i>rīðig</i> , a small stream.
<i>run</i>	A stream. Derived words: <i>rynel</i> , a small stream.
<i>sīc</i>	A small stream. Derived words: <i>*sīcel</i> , a small stream.
<i>sipe</i>	A stream (also a marsh 2.1.1).
<i>*smīte</i>	A dirty stream.
<i>strēam</i>	A stream; the ON cognate <i>straumr</i> is also a current of water.
<i>*strīp</i>	A small stream (also a narrow tract of land 9.1.7).
<i>*tita</i>	A small rivulet dammed to collect water for family use (also a fountain of water 2.3.1).
<i>*tyrl</i>	A force that turns or trundles along, meaning a rolling stream.
<i>*wēfer</i>	A winding stream: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>wāfer</i> ; <i>*wæfer</i> is also found.

Scandinavian

<i>drag</i>	A watercourse (also a soft slope or valley 1.6.4, and also a portage 4.4.2).
<i>gróf</i>	A stream (also a pit, a hollow made by a stream, 1.8.4).
<i>lækr</i>	A brook.

Middle English

<i>strind</i>	A stream.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*nant</i>	A brook (also a glen, a valley 2.2.2). Compounds: <i>*cöü-nant</i> , a brook in a hollow (also a wooded hollow, a dingle 1.7.3).
<i>*frud</i>	A stream.

Middle Cornish

<i>poll</i>	A stream (also a pit 1.8.4, and also a pool 2.3.4, and also a cove, a creek 2.9.1).
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2.2.3 Brooks and Streams (metaphors)

Old English

<i>hrot</i>	Scum, used for foam on water.
<i>meoluc</i>	Milk, used perhaps for white water (also for a rich pasture for dairy cattle 5.2.2).
<i>must</i>	New wine, used perhaps for a muddy stream.
<i>scorf</i>	Scum, used for foam on water.
<i>spāld</i>	Spittle, used perhaps for a river, a stream.
<i>spætl</i>	Spittle, used perhaps for a river, a stream.

Scandinavian

<i>dropi</i>	A drop, a drip, used perhaps for a stream.
<i>skeyti</i>	A shaft, a missile, used for a rapid stream.

Pr Welsh

<i>*deigr</i>	A tear, a drop, used for a river.
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2.2.4 Adjectives for Brooks and Streams

Old English

<i>*læcen</i>	Abounding in water-channels, possibly (also possibly having well-watered ground).
<i>*scealu</i>	Shallow; <i>*sceald</i> is also found.
<i>strang</i>	Strong, arduous, meaning water with a powerful current (also meaning compact soil 6.3.2); <i>strangr</i> is the ON cognate.

2.2.5 Floods, Torrents and Waterfalls

Old English

<i>*brȳde</i>	A gushing stream.
<i>flōd</i>	A flood, a flow of water (also a tide 2.8.2). Compounds in other sections: <i>flōd-gang</i> , possibly a mill-race 2.7.1; <i>flōd-geard</i> , a tide-pound 2.4.9; <i>flōd-geat</i> , a flood-gate, a sluice 2.7.7.
<i>*gyse</i>	A gush of water. Derived words: <i>*gysel</i> , a gushing of water (<i>*geysill</i> is the ON cognate).
<i>gyte</i>	A pouring forth, a flood.
<i>hrindan</i>	To push, meaning a powerful stream.
<i>scyte</i>	A rush of water (also a steep slope 1.6.1, and also a place for shooting 3.8.8).
<i>*spyrt</i>	A spurt, a jet of liquid.
<i>*swille</i>	A rush of water, a flood (also a sloppy mess, a liquid mess 2.7.6).
<i>*tymbel</i>	Something which falls, meaning perhaps a tumbling stream (also perhaps a slope 1.6.1).
<i>þēote</i>	A torrent (also a fountain 2.3.1, and also a water conduit, a pipe 2.7.1).
<i>wæsc</i>	A washing, a flood.
<i>wæter-fall</i>	A waterfall, a cascade, a rapid (also a place where a stream disappears underground 2.3.8).

Scandinavian

<i>eisandi</i>	A rushing force, meaning a rushing stream
<i>fors</i>	A waterfall.

Modern English Dialect

<i>swash</i>	A rush of water, a flooding (also a tide-wash 2.8.2).
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Classical Latin

<i>cataracta</i>	A waterfall.
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2.2.6 Adjectives for Running Water

Old English

<i>*brȳd</i>	Surging.
<i>*gildande</i>	Gushing.
<i>recende</i>	Steaming, smoking, meaning throwing up spray or mist; <i>rjúkandi</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>scēotende</i>	Shooting, gushing forth.
<i>spiwol</i>	Spewing forth, meaning perhaps gushing.

Middle English

<i>breſting</i>	Bursting.
<i>raikande</i>	Rushing, rolling.

Modern English Dialect

<i>stify</i>	Foggy, steamy, meaning perhaps throwing up mist.
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2.2.7 Sounds of Water

Old English

<i>*clæpe</i>	A noisy stream.
<i>hlimme</i>	A noisy stream, a resounding torrent. Compounds in other sections: <i>*hlamm-geat</i> , a swing-gate 5.5.6, also a trap-door 7.3.5.
<i>*hlȳde</i>	Something loud, meaning a noisy stream.
<i>hlynn</i>	A noisy torrent.
<i>hwistlung</i>	A hissing, a whispering, a whistling.
<i>swēg</i>	A noise, a sound.

Middle English

<i>belwe</i>	A roaring stream, meaning one which runs over falls.
<i>blere</i>	A roar.

2.2.8 Adjectives for Sounds of Water

Old English

<i>hlūd</i>	Loud, noisy.
<i>hrutende</i>	Roaring.
<i>*pritol</i>	Prattling, babbling.
<i>*scell</i>	Noisy: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>*sceall</i> ; <i>skjallr</i> is the ON cognate.

Middle English

<i>chirking</i>	Squeaking.
<i>fnastande</i>	Panting, snorting, breathing out hard.

2.3 Features and Courses of Rivers

2.3.1 Springs

Old English

<i>āwell</i>	A river-source: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>āwiell</i> ; <i>āwel</i> m is also found. Compounds in other sections: <i>āwell-dūn</i> , a hill with a spring 1.1.3.
<i>celde</i>	A spring: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>cielde</i> ; <i>kelda</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*cwelle</i>	A spring, a well: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>*cwielle</i> .
<i>flōde</i>	An intermittent spring (also a channel of water 2.7.1).
<i>*funta</i>	A spring.
<i>*pyrle</i>	A bubbling spring.
<i>spring</i>	A spring, a well, a source of a stream.
<i>*tita</i>	A fountain of water (also a small rivulet dammed to collect water for family use 2.2.2).
<i>pēote</i>	A fountain (also a torrent 2.2.5, and also a water conduit, a pipe 2.7.1).
<i>wella</i>	A spring, a stream: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>wiella</i> ; <i>welm</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>*welling</i> , a spring: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>wielling</i> . Compounds: <i>*stocc-welle</i> , a well at a stump, a well with a post.
<i>wince</i>	A well with the roller turned by a winch (also a winch, a pulley 7.4.5, and also used perhaps for a bend, a corner 9.2.2).

Scandinavian

<i>brunnr</i>	A well, a spring.
<i>spúta</i>	A spout, a spring of water.

Old French

<i>fontein</i>	A fountain, a spring.
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Middle English

<i>bluber</i>	A bubbling spring.
<i>burbel</i>	A bubbling spring.
<i>issue</i>	A spring, a place where a stream emerges (also a way out, an exit 5.5.7, and also profits arising from lands, tenements, fines 8.2.5, and also the object of a legal action 8.3.3).
<i>pumpe</i>	A pump

Pr Welsh

<i>*funtōn</i>	A fountain, a spring, a stream; <i>fenten</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
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2.3.2 Springs (metaphors)

Old English

<i>cetel</i>	A kettle, used perhaps for a bubbling spring (also for a deep valley surrounded by hills 1.7.4): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>cietel</i> .
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Middle English

counte A woman's genitals, used for a spring (also for a cleft, an orifice 1.8.5).

2.3.3 Adjectives for Springs

Old English

dropande Falling in drops, dripping.
writol Bubbling.

Middle English

seothinge Seething, boiling, welling up.
wallende Welling, bubbling.

2.3.4 Lakes, Pools and Whirlpools

Old English

**crymel* A small piece of water (also a small piece of land 5.4.1, and also crumbled soil 6.3.6).
dēope A deep place in water (also a deep place generally 1.8.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon *dīepe*.
**dubb* A pool; **dybb* is also found.
luh A lake, a pool.
**lumm* A pool, especially a deep pool in the bed of a river.
mere A pond, a pool, a lake.
 Compounds: *mere-stall*, a stagnant pool, a pond.
**plæsc* A shallow piece of standing water; **plysc* is also found.
pōl A pool; **pull* is also found; *pollr* is the ON cognate.
 Compounds: **pōl-stede*, a site of a pool, a place where there is a pool (also a dam, a mill-dam, 2.7.7) – and in other sections: *fisc-pōl*, a fish-pond 2.4.9.
**puddel* A pond, a pit full of water, a shallow dirty pool.
sā A lake (also the sea 2.8.1); *sār* is the ON cognate.
stæg A pond.
**swalg* A pit, a pool: an Anglian form, West Saxon *swealg*.
swelg A gulf, a pit, a whirlpool.
 Derived words: *swelgend*, a whirlpool, a deep place.
**swalwe* A whirlpool, rushing water: an Anglian form, West Saxon *swealwe*.
wēl A deep pool, a deep place in a river, a whirlpool: an Anglian form, West Saxon *wāel*.

Scandinavian

**brethung* A broad stretch of water: an East Scandinavian word.
**dembil* A pool.
flasshe A sheet of shallow water (also flooded grassland 2.5.2).
hylr A pool, a deep place in a river.
tjörn A small lake, a tarn.
**presk* A lake (also a fen 2.1.1).

Middle English

laie A pool.
lake A lake.
pludde A pool, a puddle.

<i>plunge</i>	A deep pool (also possibly a sheep-dip 5.3.2).
<i>ponde</i>	A pond, an artificial or natural pool.
<i>potte</i>	A deep hole in a river-bed (also a deep hole generally 2.3.4).
<i>stank</i>	A pond, a pool.
<i>weyour</i>	A pond.

Modern English Dialect

<i>pitstead</i>	A place with a pit or a pond in it, a site of a pit or pond (also a site of a coal-pit 7.8.4).
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British

<i>*lindo-</i>	A pool; <i>*linn</i> is the Pr Welsh and <i>lynn</i> the M Cornish reflex.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*luch</i>	A pool; <i>logh</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
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Middle Cornish

<i>poll</i>	A pool (also a pit 1.8.4, and also a stream 2.2.2, and also a cove, a creek 2.9.1).
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Middle Irish

<i>poll</i>	A pool, a bog-hole, a hole.
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2.3.5 Washing Places

Old English

<i>bæð</i>	A bath, a bathing-place.
<i>wæsce</i>	A place for washing. Derived words: <i>*wæscel</i> , a bathtub, a washing vessel, also possibly a washing place. Compounds in other sections: <i>scēp-wæsce</i> , a sheep-wash 5.7.2.

Middle English

<i>balne</i>	A bath, a bathing place.
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Classical Latin

<i>balneum</i>	A bathing place.
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2.3.6 River Beds

Old English

<i>*grendel</i>	A gravelly stream (also a gravelly place 6.3.6).
<i>*grēote</i>	A gravelly stream (also a gravelly place 6.3.6).
<i>*racu</i>	A stream, a bed of a stream (also a hollow 1.8.1).
<i>*sceldu</i>	Shallowness, meaning perhaps a shallow place: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>*scieldu</i> .

Scandinavian

<i>*skerpín</i>	A dried-up stream (also dried-up barren land 6.5.5).
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Middle English

<i>barre</i>	A bar in a river, a shoal (also a bar in a harbour 2.3.6, and also a gate 5.5.6, and also a wooden bar 5.5.8, and also a barrier 8.4.2).
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**shingel* Shingle, pebbles.

Modern English Dialect

paddle A paddling-place, a shallow place in water.

2.3.7 Stepping-Stones

Old English

**hypping* A stepping stone; **hyppels* is also found.

stæpe A step, meaning stepping-stones.

stōpel A stepping-stone.

Middle English

stepping-stane A stepping-stone.

2.3.8 River Courses

Old English

mōt A meeting of rivers, a confluence (also an assembly 8.3.1); *mōt* is the ON cognate.

Compounds: *ēa-mōt*, a meeting of rivers, a confluence (*á-mót* is the ON cognate).

mūða The mouth of a large river, an estuary.

mȳðe The mouth of a river where it runs into another; a confluence of rivers.

Derived words: **mȳðel*, a small confluence.

wæter-fall A place where a stream disappears underground (also a waterfall, a cascade, a rapid 2.2.5).

**wæter-scēad* A parting of waters, a watershed.

Scandinavian

munnr The mouth of a river.

mynni The mouth of a river where it joins another or runs into a lake or the sea.

Middle English

meting A confluence of streams (also an assembly 8.3.1)

2.4 River Life

2.4.1 Riverside Trees

Old English

<i>æspe</i>	Aspen, also white poplar. Derived words: * <i>æpsett</i> , a stand of aspen.
* <i>hyper</i>	A length of osier.
* <i>persc</i>	A length of osier.
<i>salh</i>	Willow: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>sealh</i> . Derived words: * <i>salegn</i> , willow, a withybed.
* <i>sele</i>	A withybed: an Anglian form, West Saxon * <i>siele</i> ; <i>selja</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: * <i>selet</i> , a withybed.
* <i>sīeling</i>	A withybed.
* <i>wācor</i>	A length of osier, wicker.
<i>wearp</i>	A length of osier.
<i>wīðig</i>	Willow, withy; <i>wīðir</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: * <i>wīðegn</i> , a withybed; * <i>wīðigett</i> , a withybed.
<i>wiððe</i>	A length of osier (also a length used as a band, a tie, a thong 7.4.2).
* <i>wilig</i>	Willow: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>welig</i> . Derived words: * <i>wilign</i> , willow, a withybed.

Scandinavian

<i>pīll</i>	Willow.
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Old French

<i>salceie</i>	A withybed.
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Middle English

<i>oyser</i>	Osier, willow.
<i>popler</i>	Poplar.

Modern English Dialect

<i>kitling</i>	A willow catkin (also a kitten, also a young animal generally 7.5.2).
<i>werg</i>	Willow.

2.4.2 Adjectives for Riverside Trees

Old English

<i>æspen</i>	Full of aspens, lying near an aspen.
* <i>saliht</i>	Full of willows.
* <i>wiligen</i>	Full of willows.
* <i>wīðigen</i>	Full of willows, made of willow.

2.4.3 Riverside Plants

Old English

* <i>billere</i>	Hemlock water dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> .
<i>cærse</i>	Watercress <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> . Derived words: * <i>cærsing</i> , a cress-bed.

<i>docce</i>	Water-lily <i>Nymphaea alba</i> or <i>Nuphar lutea</i> , possibly (also dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> 6.6.1)
<i>fleaðe</i>	Water-lily <i>Nymphaea alba</i> or <i>Nuphar lutea</i> .
<i>glædene</i>	Yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> .
<i>hleomoc</i>	Brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> (also speedwell <i>Veronica persica</i> 3.7.3).
<i>lēfer</i>	Yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (also rush, reed 2.1.6).
<i>*mysse</i>	A kind of water plant; <i>*mysni</i> is the ON cognate.

Old French

<i>cressoniere</i>	A cress-bed.
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Middle English

<i>flagge</i>	Yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (also reed, rush, a place where reeds grow 2.1.6).
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2.4.4 Adjectives for Riverside Plants

Old English

<i>*cærsen</i>	Growing cress.
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2.4.5 Riverside Beasts

Old English

<i>beofor</i>	A beaver; <i>bere</i> is also found; <i>bjórr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>oter</i>	An otter.

2.4.6 Riverside Birds

Old English

<i>cran</i>	A crane, also probably a heron; <i>*corn</i> is also found Derived words: <i>*cranuc</i> , a crane.
<i>cȳta</i>	A bittern, possibly (also possibly a buzzard 3.9.6).
<i>*earte</i>	A wagtail.
<i>elfitu</i>	A swan: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ielfetu</i> ; <i>elptr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>ened</i>	A duck.
<i>gōs</i>	A goose (also a farmyard goose 5.9.1); <i>gás</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>wilde-gōs</i> , a wild goose; ModE dialect <i>lag-goose</i> , a wild grey goose – and in other sections: <i>gōs-hafoc</i> , a goshawk 3.9.6.
<i>hrāgra</i>	A heron.
<i>pūr</i>	A bittern, also a snipe.
<i>scealfor</i>	A diver.
<i>snīte</i>	A snipe.
<i>stint</i>	A sand-piper, also a dunlin.
<i>storc</i>	A stork.
<i>swan</i>	A swan.

Scandinavian

<i>skraki</i>	A merganser.
<i>trani</i>	A crane.

Middle English

<i>butour</i>	A bittern.
<i>corlewe</i>	A curlew.
<i>heroun</i>	A heron.
<i>mallard</i>	A wild drake.

Middle Cornish

<i>elergh</i>	A swan.
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2.4.7 Wildfowling

Modern English Dialect

<i>pipe</i>	A decoy-channel for wildfowl (also a narrow valley or ravine opening off another 1.7.5). Derived words: <i>piper</i> , a user of a decoy pipe, a dog trained for a decoy pipe.
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2.4.8 Freshwater Fish

Old English

<i>bærs</i>	A perch.
<i>blāge</i>	A blay, a gudgeon.
<i>*bōl</i>	An eel (possibly).
<i>*cōd</i>	Spawn of fish.
<i>crabba</i>	A crayfish (also a crab 2.8.5).
<i>*cwappa</i>	A burbot.
<i>ēl</i>	An eel: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ǣl</i> ; <i>áll</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>ēling</i> , an eel fisher. Compounds: <i>*ēl-fær</i> , a run of young eels.
<i>fisc</i>	A fish. Derived words: <i>fiscere</i> , a fisherman; <i>fiskari</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>fisc-geard</i> , a fish-trap, a fish-pond 2.4.9; <i>fisc-pōl</i> , a fish-pond 2.4.9; ME <i>*fish-bord</i> , a table or stall on which fish is dressed and sold 2.4.9.
<i>forne</i>	A trout.
<i>leax</i>	A salmon; <i>lax</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>pīc</i>	A pike (also a point, a pointed tool, used for a pointed hill 9.1.2).
<i>*pīnc</i>	A minnow.
<i>sceota</i>	A trout.
<i>truht</i>	A trout.

Old French

<i>loche</i>	A loach.
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Middle English

<i>lampreie</i>	A lamprey.
<i>*mort</i>	A young salmon.
<i>roche</i>	A roach.
<i>snigge</i>	An eel, a young eel.

British

<i>*esaco-</i>	A salmon.
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2.4.9 Fishing

Old English

<i>*cūpe</i>	A basket for catching fish (also a basket generally 7.4.2); <i>cȳpe</i> is also found.
<i>dræge</i>	A drag-net.
<i>*fengel</i>	Seizing, meaning perhaps a fishing trap (also a net, a place where animals are trapped 3.8.9).
<i>*fisc-geard</i>	A fish-trap, a fish-pond; <i>fiski-garðr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>fisc-pōl</i>	A fish-pond.
<i>*flōd-geard</i>	A tide-pound – a kind of fish-trap.
<i>*gear</i>	A fish-weir.
<i>lēap</i>	A basket for catching fish (also a basket generally 7.4.2).
<i>nett</i>	A net.
<i>pearroc</i>	A fishing enclosure (also a fence, also a small fenced field, a paddock 5.5.3).
<i>stall</i>	A place for catching fish, a fishing pool (also a stall for cattle 5.6.4, and also a site of a building 7.1.3): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>steall</i> .
<i>stell</i>	A fishing place (also an enclosure more generally 5.4.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>stiell</i> .

Scandinavian

<i>fang</i>	Fishing.
<i>varp</i>	A casting up, meaning a place where fishing nets are cast (also meaning a heap of stones, a cairn 4.6.4).
<i>veiðr</i>	Fishing, a place for fishing (also hunting, a place for hunting 3.8.8).

Middle English

<i>cage</i>	A cage, meaning perhaps a fish-trap (also possibly a pen for deer or livestock 5.8.8).
<i>*fish-bord</i>	A table or stall on which fish is dressed and sold.
<i>*haking</i>	A fish-net, a fish-trap.
<i>pecheour</i>	A fisherman.
<i>stewe</i>	A pond for keeping fish until needed for the table.

Modern English Dialect

<i>eel-ark</i>	A trap for catching eels, a container for keeping live eels.
<i>kiddel</i>	A fish-weir.
<i>swim</i>	A stretch of water frequented by fish, a stretch in which an angler fishes.

2.5 Shores, Banks and Islands

2.5.1 Shores, Banks and Beaches

Old English

<i>*bāce</i>	A beach.
<i>clif</i>	A river-bank (also an escarpment, a hill-slope 1.5.1).
<i>hwearf</i>	A shore (also an embankment 2.7.7, and also a wharf 2.7.8).
<i>ōfer</i>	A river-bank, the seashore (also a margin).
<i>ōra</i>	A shore (also a hill-slope, also possibly the foot of a slope 1.6.4).
<i>*rendel</i>	A little shore.
<i>*scora</i>	The seashore, a shore of a lake, a river-bank (also a precipitous slope 1.6.4).
<i>stæð</i>	A river-bank, a shore (also a landing-place 2.7.8).
<i>strand</i>	A shore, a bank, land at the edge of a piece of water, especially the sea; <i>strond</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>waroð</i>	A shore, a beach (also a flat meadow along a stream, marshy ground near a stream 2.5.4, and also an offshore sandbank 2.9.3).

Scandinavian

<i>bakki</i>	A bank of a river (also a ridge, a hill 1.4.1).
<i>land</i>	A shore, land by water or by a river (also solid ground, a district 5.1.5, and also, in later names, a strip in open field 6.2.6).

Middle Cornish

<i>alt</i>	A shore (also a cliff 1.5.1).
<i>treth</i>	A shore, a beach.

2.5.2 Riverside Land

Old English

<i>*cramb</i>	Land in the bend of a river.
<i>ēa-land</i>	Land by water, land by a river (also an island 2.5.4).
<i>ēg</i>	Well-watered land (also an island 2.5.4 and also, in earlier names, a piece of dry ground surrounded by marsh 2.5.5).
<i>flot</i>	Flooded land (also deep water, the sea 2.8.1).
<i>hamm</i>	Land hemmed in by water or marsh, also a river-meadow (also possibly land hemmed in by high ground, also a cultivated plot on the edge of woodland or moor 6.2.5).
<i>hyrne</i>	A spit of land in a river-bend (also a recess in the hills, a curving valley 1.7.3, and also an angle, a corner 4.8.1).
<i>næss</i>	Land round which a river flows to form a headland (also a promontory, a headland, a projecting piece of high land 1.3.6).
<i>*wæsse</i>	Land by a meandering river which floods and drains quickly.
<i>waroð</i>	A flat meadow along a stream, marshy ground near a stream (also a shore, a beach 2.5.1, and also an offshore sandbank 2.9.3).
<i>wisc</i>	A marshy meadow; <i>*wisse</i> is also found.

Scandinavian

<i>fit</i>	Grassland on the bank of a river.
<i>holmr</i>	A river-meadow (also an island 2.5.4, and also ground in marsh 2.5.5); <i>hulm</i> is the East Scandinavian form.

Middle English

flasshe Flooded grassland (also a sheet of shallow water 2.3.4).

2.5.3 Adjectives for Riverside Land

Modern English Dialect

floated Flooded to bring on an early growth of grass.

swash Watery, flooded.

2.5.4 Islands

Old English

ēa-land An island (also land by water, land by a river 2.5.2).

ēg An island (also, in later names, well-watered land 2.5.2, and also, in earlier names, a piece of dry ground surrounded by marsh 2.5.5), an Anglian form, West Saxon *īeg*.

Derived words: *ēgeð*, a small island, an Anglian form, West Saxon *īegeð*.

Compounds: *ēg-land*, an island – and in other sections: *forð-ēg*, a piece of dry land in marshland 2.5.5.

**ēl* A small island (possibly): an Anglian form.

holm An island (also possibly a mound, a hill 1.1.1, also possibly water, the sea 2.8.1); the ON cognate *holmr* is also a river-meadow 2.5.2, and also raised ground in marsh 2.5.5 (*hulm* is the East Scandinavian form).

Scandinavian

ey An island, especially a coastal island.

Modern English Dialect

allan A piece of land surrounded, or nearly surrounded, by water.

bat An island in a river (also a stratum of shale in a coal seam 7.8.4).

Pr Welsh

**inīs* An island.

2.5.5 Isolated Dry Ground

Old English

**bel* A piece of dry land in a fen (also a glade, a clearing 3.1.3).

ēg A piece of dry ground surrounded by marsh (also, in later names, well-watered land 2.5.2, and also an island 2.5.4).

**forð-ēg* A piece of dry land in marshland: an Anglian form, West Saxon **forð-īeg*.

halh A piece of dry ground in marsh (also a small valley 1.7.3, and also a piece of land projecting from, or detached from, its main estate 4.7.4, and also a secluded place 4.8.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon *healh*.

Scandinavian

holmr A piece of raised ground in marsh (also a river-meadow 2.5.2, and also an island 2.5.4).

Modern English Dialect

hurd A patch of hard land in a marsh.

2.7 Channels, Dams and Landing Places

2.7.1 Channels and Watercourses

Old English

*flōd-gang	A mill-race (possibly).
flōde	A channel of water (also an intermittent spring 2.3.1).
*gotu	A water-course, a channel, a stream.
*leaht	A channel (probably).
*swin	A channel (also a creek 2.9.1).
þēote	A water conduit, a pipe (also a torrent 2.2.5, a fountain 2.3.1).
wæter-lād	An aqueduct, a watercourse.
wæterscipe	A conduit, a reservoir, possibly (also an expanse of water 2.2.1).

Scandinavian

rás	A rush of water, a water-channel.
skurðr	A canal (also a cutting 9.3.8).

Old French

dalle	A conduit.
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Middle English

canel	A channel, a watercourse; <i>chanel</i> is also found.
cundite	A conduit.
cut	A water-channel. Derived words: *cutel, a small water-channel.
leme	An artificial water-course.
mote	A moat.
perche	A pole set up beside a channel as a navigation mark (also a pole generally 4.6.5).

Modern English Dialect

fleam	An artificial channel, a mill-stream.
navigation	A canal.
server	A conduit, a water-course.
strine	A water-channel.

2.7.2 Channels and Watercourses (metaphors)

Middle English

golet	A gullet, used for a water-channel, a gully (also for a ravine 1.7.6).
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2.7.3 Adjectives for Channels and Watercourses

Middle English

cutted	Having a channel.
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2.7.4 Ditches and Drains

Old English

crundel	A gully (also a quarry, especially a chalk-pit 8.7.1).
*crype	A drain (also a narrow passage 4.2.3).

<i>delf</i>	A trench (also a pit, a quarry 7.8.1).
<i>dīc</i>	A drainage ditch (also a fortified ditch 8.4.1); <i>dīk</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: ME <i>dikere</i> , a digger of ditches.
<i>*foss</i>	A ditch.
<i>furh</i>	A trench (also a furrow 6.2.5).
<i>græf</i>	A trench (also a grave 7.6.8, and also a pit 7.8.1).
<i>*grafa</i>	A trench, a ditch.
<i>grōp</i>	A ditch, a drain.
<i>grȳpe</i>	A ditch, a drain.
<i>lād</i>	A drainage ditch (also a small watercourse 2.2.2, and also a path 4.1.4); <i>*lāed</i> is also found. Compounds in other sections: <i>wāter-lād</i> , an aqueduct, a watercourse 2.7.1.
<i>pīpe</i>	A pipe, a conduit. Derived words: ME <i>pipere</i> , a maker or layer of drainage pipes.
<i>pudd</i>	A ditch (also a furrow 6.2.5).
<i>seohtre</i>	A drain, a ditch.
<i>*sēoluc</i>	A gulley, a small drain.
<i>*spald</i>	A ditch, a trench.
<i>proc</i>	A drain (also a support, a post, a trestle 7.3.2).

Scandinavian

<i>sīk</i> ON	A ditch, a trench.
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Middle English

<i>goter</i>	A gutter, a drainage channel.
<i>goule</i>	A ditch, a stream, a channel.
<i>spoute</i>	A gutter (also a spout, the mouth of a water-pipe).
<i>trenche</i>	A cutting, a ditch (also a path cut through a wood 4.1.4).

Modern English Dialect

<i>fender</i>	A drainage ditch with banks and sluices (also a sluiceway 2.7.7, and also a boundary ditch or balk 4.7.1).
<i>float</i>	An irrigation trench (also a dam, a dock or pool behind a dam 2.7.7).
<i>grindle</i>	A drain, a narrow ditch.
<i>sine</i>	To drain.
<i>sough</i>	A drain (also a bog, a marsh).
<i>watering</i>	A ditch.

Pr Welsh

<i>*clōð</i>	A ditch (also a hedge 5.5.1).
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2.7.5 Adjectives for Ditches and Drains

Middle English

<i>diched</i>	Enclosed with ditches; <i>diked</i> is also found.
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2.7.6 Sewers

Old English

<i>adela</i>	A sewer (also filth, a filthy place 2.1.1).
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<i>*scitere</i>	A sewer, also possibly a channel or stream used as an open sewer.
<i>*swille</i>	A sloppy mess, a liquid mess (also a rush of water, a flood 2.2.5).

Middle English

<i>sinke</i>	A cesspool, a sump (also a bog 2.1.1).
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2.7.7 Weirs and Dams

Old English

<i>clūs</i>	A dam, a sluice (also a narrow passage 4.2.3, and also an enclosure, a close 5.4.1).
<i>*damm</i>	A dam; <i>dammr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: ME <i>*damming</i> , a dam; <i>demming</i> is also found.
<i>*flōd-geat</i>	A flood-gate, a sluice.
<i>hæcc</i>	A sluice-gate, a grating (also a gate, a half-gate 5.5.6).
<i>hwearf</i>	An embankment (also a shore 2.5.1, and also a wharf 2.7.8).
<i>*pōl-stede</i>	A dam, a mill-dam (also a site of a pool, a place where there is a pool 2.3.4).
<i>wer</i>	A weir, a river-dam (also a fishing-enclosure in a river). Derived words: <i>*wering</i> , a river-dam.

Middle English

<i>causie</i>	An embankment, a dam (also a raised way across marshy ground or along a dyke, a raised paved way or pavement 4.1.1).
<i>clote</i>	A feature connected with drainage and the damming of water (possibly).
<i>lette</i>	An obstruction, a stoppage.
<i>scluse</i>	A sluice, a dam.

Modern English Dialect

<i>bay</i>	An obstacle, a barrier, an embankment to form a dam. Compounds: <i>tumbling-bay</i> , an outfall from a river, canal, or reservoir.
<i>caul</i>	A dam, a weir.
<i>cop</i>	A river-bank levee, a sea-bank (also a mound, a ridge of earth, an embankment 1.4.1).
<i>fender</i>	A sluice, a sluiceway (also a drainage ditch with banks and sluices 2.7.4, and also a boundary ditch or balk 4.7.1).
<i>float</i>	A dam, a dock or pool behind a dam (also an irrigation trench 2.7.4).
<i>gravel</i>	An artificial block in a fenland stream.

Pr Welsh

<i>*criw</i>	A weir.
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2.7.8 Docks and Wharfs

Old English

<i>hwearf</i>	A wharf (also a shore 2.5.1, and also an embankment 2.7.7).
<i>hȳð</i>	A landing place on a river, also an inland port.
<i>stæð</i>	A landing-place (also a river-bank, a shore 2.5.1); <i>stōð</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

bryggja A jetty, a quay.
lending A landing place.

Middle English

key A quay, a wharf.

2.7.9 Docks and Wharfs (metaphors)**Middle English**

sege A seat, used for the ground on which a ship lies.

2.8 The Sea

2.8.1 The Sea

Old English

<i>flot</i>	Deep water, the sea (also flooded land 2.5.2).
<i>holm</i>	Water, the sea, possibly (also possibly a mound, a hill 1.1.1, also an island 2.5.4).
<i>lagu</i>	The sea, a flood, water.
<i>sĕ</i>	The sea (also a lake 2.3.4); <i>sĕr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>sund</i>	The sea, the ocean.

Medieval Latin

<i>mare</i>	The sea.
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Middle Cornish

<i>mor</i>	The sea.
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2.8.2 Tides

Old English

<i>ebba</i>	Ebb, low tide.
<i>ēgor</i>	A flood, high tide: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ēagor</i> .
<i>flōd</i>	A tide (also a flood, a flow of water 2.2.5).

Modern English Dialect

<i>swash</i>	A tide-wash (also a rush of water, a flooding 2.2.5).
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2.8.3 Sea Beasts

Old English

<i>seolh</i>	A seal.
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Scandinavian

<i>vōgn</i>	An orca.
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2.8.4 Sea Birds

Old English

<i>māw</i>	A sea-gull.
<i>stearn</i>	A tern.

Scandinavian

<i>lundi</i>	A puffin.
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2.8.5 Sea Creatures

Old English

<i>crabba</i>	A crab (also a crayfish 2.4.8).
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Middle English

<i>hoystre</i>	An oyster.
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2.8.6 Boats and Sailing

Old English

<i>æsc-mann</i>	A sailor, a pirate.
<i>barða</i>	A warship.
<i>bāt</i>	A boat, a ferry-boat.
<i>lida</i>	A sailor.
<i>scip</i>	A ship; <i>skip</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>þurruc</i>	A bilge of a ship.
<i>wīcing</i>	A pirate; <i>víkingr</i> is the ON cognate.

Middle English

<i>barge</i>	A barge.
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2.8.7 Sea-Fishing

Old English

<i>*flōcere</i>	Someone who catches flukes, a fluke-fisher; <i>*flókari</i> is the ON cognate.
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Middle English

<i>dreggere</i>	A user of a drag-net, especially to catch oysters.
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2.9 The Seashore

2.9.1 Inlets, Bays and Harbours

Old English

<i>flēot</i>	An estuary, an inlet of the sea (also a small stream 2.2.2).
<i>*gips</i>	A yawning estuary.
<i>hæfen</i>	A haven, a harbour; <i>hafn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>port</i>	A haven, a harbour.
<i>pyll</i>	A tidal creek (also possibly a small stream 2.2.2).
<i>*swin</i>	A creek (also a channel 2.7.1).

Scandinavian

<i>angr</i>	A bay.
<i>hóp</i>	A small bay, an inlet.
<i>kíll</i>	A narrow bay (also probably a narrow valley 1.7.3).
<i>kjóss</i>	A small creek (also a valley, a recess 1.7.3)
<i>vík</i>	A small creek, an inlet, a bay.
<i>vqr</i>	A fenced-in landing place.

Middle English

<i>bay</i>	A wide indentation of the sea.
<i>crike</i>	A creek, an inlet.
<i>sound</i>	A sea-passage.

Modern English Dialect

<i>mole</i>	A bank or wall acting as a breakwater.
<i>ope</i>	An opening in cliffs down to the sea.

Middle Cornish

<i>*heyl</i>	An estuary.
<i>poll</i>	A cove, a creek (also a pit 1.8.4, and also a stream 2.2.2, and also a pool 2.3.4).
<i>porth</i>	A harbour.

2.9.2 Inlets, Bays and Harbours (metaphors)

Old English

<i>cēod</i>	A bag, used perhaps for a bay (also perhaps for a hollow 1.8.2).
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2.9.3 Shoals, Reefs and Banks

Old English

<i>waroð</i>	An offshore sandbank (also a shore, a beach 2.5.1, and also a flat meadow along a stream, marshy ground near a stream 2.5.4).
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Scandinavian

<i>banke</i>	A sandbank, a shoal, a reef (also a bank, a slope of a hill, a ridge 1.4.1): an East Scandinavian form.
<i>eyrr</i>	A gravel-bank, a sandbank.
<i>melr</i>	A sandbank, a sand-hill.
<i>sker</i>	A rock, a reef.

Middle English

barre A bar in a harbour (also a bar in a river, a shoal 2.9.3, and also a gate 5.5.6, and also a wooden bar 5.5.8, and also a barrier 8.4.2).

Middle Cornish

tewynn Sand-dunes.

2.9.4 Salt-Making

Old English

brīne Brine.
hearpe A sieve used in salt-making, possibly (also a harp 8.6.2).
**lōt* A skimming tool used in salt-making.
salt Salt, also a brine pit, and also possibly a saltpan: an Anglian form, West Saxon *sealt*.
Derived words: *saltere*, a salt-maker, a salt-merchant; **selte*, a salt pit, a salt-working.
Compounds: *salt-ærn*, a building where salt is made or sold; *salt-hūs*, a building where salt is made or stored; ME *salt-cote*, a salt-house, a salt-factory.
**wellere* A salt-maker.

Middle English

wich-hous A building for making salt.

Classical Latin

salina Cl Lat A salt-pan, a salt-works.

2.9.5 Salt-Making (metaphors)

Old English

hringe A ring, used perhaps for a salt-pan.

2.9.6 Adjectives for Salt-Making

Old English

salt Salty, brackish, an Anglian form, West Saxon *sealt*.
Derived words: *saltig*, salty.

3. Woodland

3.1 Woods

3.1.1 Woods

Old English

<i>æfēsn</i>	Pannage – feeding for pigs in woodland (also pasture 5.2.2).
<i>bær</i>	Pannage (also woodland pasture 5.2.1).
<i>bearu</i>	A grove, a small wood.
<i>denn</i>	Pannage (also woodland pasture 5.2.1).
<i>fyrhð</i>	A wood, also land overgrown with brushwood, also possibly scrub on the edge of forest.
<i>grāf</i>	A grove, a copse; <i>grāfa</i> and <i>grāfe</i> are also found. Derived words: <i>grāfet</i> , a grove, a copse.
<i>hangra</i>	A wood on a steep slope.
<i>*harað</i>	A wood.
<i>holt</i>	A wood, especially one consisting of a single species (probably); <i>holt</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*hylte</i>	A wood, a wooded place.
<i>hyrst</i>	A wooded hill.
<i>lēah</i>	A forest, a wood, also a glade, a clearing (also, in later names, a pasture, a meadow 5.2.1); <i>ló</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>sceadu</i>	A shadow, meaning a shady place (also a shelter 7.2.5).
<i>sceaga</i>	A small wood; <i>skógr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*sceagel</i> , a small wood.
<i>seten</i>	A plantation.
<i>*telgett</i>	A copse of saplings, a plantation.
<i>wald</i>	A forest, also high forest-land: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>weald</i> .
<i>wudu</i>	A wood (also wood, timber 7.3.2). Compounds: <i>wudu-land</i> , woodland – and in other sections: <i>wudu-cocc</i> , a woodcock 3.9.5; <i>wudu-fīn</i> , a heap of wood, a wood-pile 7.4.6; <i>wudu-mann</i> , a woodman 3.2.5; <i>wudu-rofe</i> , woodruff 3.7.2; <i>wudu-weard</i> , a forest keeper 3.2.5; ME <i>wyrme-wode</i> , wormwood 3.7.2.

Scandinavian

<i>lundr</i>	A small wood.
<i>storð</i>	A young wood, a plantation, also land overgrown with brushwood.
<i>viðr</i>	A wood (also a tree, a tree-trunk 3.2.1).

Old French

<i>bois</i>	A wood.
<i>trunchet</i>	A wood.

Middle English

<i>*berse</i>	An enclosed part of a forest.
<i>copis</i>	A coppice.
<i>forest</i>	A large tract of woodland, a forest.
<i>*munede</i>	Forest wasteland.

<i>plompe</i>	A clump.
<i>spennie</i>	A copse, a small plantation (also, in earlier names, a hedge 5.5.1).
<i>spring</i>	A young plantation, a copse.
<i>tuffe</i>	A tuft, a cluster of trees or bushes.

Modern English Dialect

<i>hillwork</i>	A wood in which the community has cutting rights.
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Classical Latin

<i>*ferālia</i>	Wilderness.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*alt</i>	Mountain woodland (also a cliff, a steep hillside, a rock 3.1.1).
<i>*cēd</i>	A forest, a wood; <i>coes</i> is the M Cornish cognate (<i>*cuid</i> in O Cornish). Compounds in other sections: <i>*cēd-caj</i> , a hawthorn hedge, 5.5.1.
<i>*cellī</i>	A wood.
<i>*perth</i>	A wood, a bush (also a hedge 5.5.1).
<i>*wīg</i>	A wood.

Middle Cornish

<i>gwydh</i>	Trees.
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Middle Irish

<i>ros</i>	A wood (also a promontory 1.3.6).
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3.1.2 Adjectives for Woods

Old English

<i>*fyrhðen</i>	Wooded.
<i>*sceagiht</i>	Full of small woods.
<i>stoccig</i>	Full of tree-stumps.
<i>*stubbīg</i>	Full of tree-stumps.
<i>*styfiht</i>	Full of tree-stumps.
<i>*trēowiht</i>	Full of trees.
<i>wudīg</i>	Wooded.

Middle English

<i>*boli</i>	Full of logs.
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3.1.3 Clearings

Old English

<i>*bel</i>	A glade, a clearing (also dry land in a fen 2.5.5).
<i>*fall</i>	Falling, meaning a felling of trees, a forest clearing; an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>feall</i> ; <i>fall</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*felling</i> , a felling of trees, also a clearing; <i>*fellet</i> , a stand of felled trees or stumps, a clearing.
<i>*fīning</i>	A clearing (also possibly a place where wood is heaped 7.4.6).
<i>*glād</i>	A glade, an open space in a forest; <i>*glæd</i> is also found. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>gladden</i> , a glade.
<i>hīewet</i>	Cutting, meaning a place where trees are cut down (also a place where stone is hewn out 7.8.1).

<i>*līhte</i>	A light place, meaning a glade.
<i>*rēod</i>	A clearing.
<i>*rod</i>	A clearing; <i>rodu</i> and <i>*roð</i> are also found; <i>*roth</i> is the ON cognate, an East Scandinavian form. Derived words: <i>*roðer</i> , a clearing; <i>*ryðer</i> is also found. Compounds in other sections: <i>cocc-rodu</i> , a clearing in a wood where woodcocks are netted 3.9.7.
<i>rūm</i>	Room, meaning an open space, a clearing (also especially an allotted space of common land or turbary 6.1.2); <i>rúm</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*ryde</i>	A clearing; <i>ruð</i> is the ON cognate, of which <i>ryth</i> is the East Scandinavian form. Derived words: <i>*ryden</i> , a clearing; <i>*ryding</i> is also found.
<i>*stoccet</i>	A clearing full of stumps.
<i>*stoccing</i>	A clearing full of stumps.
<i>*stumplet</i>	A place full of stumps.
<i>*stybbett</i>	A place full of stumps, a clearing; <i>*stybbing</i> and <i>*stubbing</i> are also found.
<i>*þwīt</i>	A clearing (also a meadow 5.2.1); <i>þveit</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>broti</i>	A heap of felled trees in a wood, also a clearing in a wood.
<i>hogg</i>	A felling of trees, also a part of a wood marked off for felling.

Middle English

<i>assart</i>	A piece of land cleared from forest.
<i>clere</i>	A forest-glade.
<i>launde</i>	An open space in woodland, a forest glade, also woodland pasture.
<i>swithen</i>	A clearing.

Pr Welsh

<i>*lanerc</i>	A clearing; <i>*lannergh</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
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3.1.4 Adjectives for Clearings

Old English

<i>fallen</i>	Fallen. Compounds in other sections: <i>rot-fallen</i> , dead of root failure 3.2.2.
<i>rydd</i>	Cleared of trees. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>ridded</i> .
<i>rȳmed</i>	Cleared.

3.2 Forestry

3.2.1 Growth of Trees

Old English

<i>bēam</i>	A tree (also a timber beam 4.6.1, and also a crucifix 7.3.2). Compounds: elsewhere: <i>cist-bēam</i> , a sweet chestnut tree 6.8.7; <i>cwic-bēam</i> , juniper (probably) 3.6.5; ME <i>horn-beam</i> , hornbeam 3.4.1.
<i>impa</i>	A young shoot, a sapling. Derived words: <i>*imping</i> , a place where saplings are grown. Compounds: ME <i>*impe-zerd</i> , a nursery, an enclosure for raising saplings.
<i>trēow</i>	A tree (also a large piece of wood, a post, a beam 7.3.2); <i>tré</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>æppel-trēow</i> , an apple tree, also generally a fruit tree 6.8.7; <i>gāte-trēow</i> , dogwood 3.5.3; <i>*gorst-trēow</i> , a gorse bush (also possibly juniper) 3.6.7; <i>hwīting-trēow</i> , guelder rose 3.5.3; <i>pīn-trēow</i> , pine 3.4.3; <i>plūm-trēow</i> , a plum tree 6.8.7; <i>slāh-trēow</i> , blackthorn 3.6.3; ME <i>crabbe-tre</i> , crab apple tree 3.6.1; ME <i>cherie-tre</i> , a cherry tree 6.8.7; ME <i>per-tre</i> , a pear tree 6.8.7; ME <i>whippel-tre</i> , a kind of tree 3.4.1.
<i>timber</i>	Timber, trees (also a wooden building 7.2.1); <i>timbær</i> , timber, trees, is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>viðr</i>	A tree, a tree-trunk (also a wood 3.1.1). Compounds in other sections: <i>bein-viðr</i> , holly 3.5.3.
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Middle English

<i>standard</i>	A timber tree standing amongst coppice wood.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*prenn</i>	A tree.
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3.2.2 Adjectives for Growth of Trees

Old English

<i>cwicu</i>	Alive, having taken root. Compounds in other sections: <i>cwic-bēam</i> , juniper (probably) 3.6.5.
<i>sæpig</i>	Sappy, juicy.
<i>*twigen</i>	Covered with twigs, covered with shoots.
<i>wæfre</i>	Swaying (also quaking 2.1.3, and also wandering 9.2.3).

Middle English

<i>clubbed</i>	Knobbed, massive.
<i>cropped</i>	Cropped, pruned.
<i>*knorri</i>	Knotty, gnarled.
<i>lopped</i>	Lopped, having the branches cut off.
<i>pilede</i>	Stripped, peeled.
<i>ragged</i>	Ragged, shaggy, rough.
<i>*rot-fallen</i>	Dead of root-failure.

3.2.3 Pollards

Old English

efesung A hair-cut, meaning a clipping, polling or trimming of trees.

Middle English

boling A pollard tree.

Modern English Dialect

doddle A pollard tree.

3.2.4 Adjectives for Pollards

Old English

**coppod* Pollarded.

Middle English

bolled Pollarded.

dodded Clipped, pollarded, topped.

polled Pollarded.

3.2.5 Care of Woods

Old English

wudere A woodman.

wudu-mann A woodman.

wudu-weard A forest keeper.

3.3 Parts of Trees

3.3.1 Trunks

Old English

<i>*bola</i>	A tree-trunk, a log (also a plank 7.3.2); <i>bolr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>cipp</i>	A log (also a beam 7.3.2).
<i>*hruna</i>	A fallen tree, a log (also probably a foot-bridge 4.3.3).
<i>*plocc</i>	A lump of wood (also a piece of ground 5.4.1).

Modern English Dialect

<i>chump</i>	A lump of wood, a log.
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3.3.2 Stumps

Old English

<i>butt</i>	A stump, a log.
<i>*ceg</i>	A stump (probably): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>cieg</i> .
<i>*clūn</i>	A stump (also a lump, a clod 6.3.3).
<i>hrunta</i>	A stump (also a staff 5.5.9).
<i>spora</i>	A stump (also a spur, used for a spur of land 9.1.5).
<i>stocc</i>	A tree-trunk, a stump, a log of wood (also stocks as a place of punishment 8.3.7); <i>stokkr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>*stocc-welle</i> , a well at a stump, a well with a post 2.3.1.
<i>stofn</i>	A stem, a shoot from a tree, a tree-stump; <i>stofn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>stubb</i>	A stub, a stump; <i>stybb</i> is also found.
<i>*stump</i>	A stump; <i>*strump</i> is also found.
	Derived words: <i>stumbel</i> , a stump.
<i>*styfic</i>	A stump.

Scandinavian

<i>stolpi</i>	A stump (also a stake, a post 4.6.5).
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Middle English

<i>*moke</i>	A stump, a log.
<i>pegge</i>	A stump (also a post 4.6.5, and also a peg 7.4.5).

Modern English Dialect

<i>mar</i>	A stump, stumps (also herbage 5.2.3).
<i>snag</i>	A stump (also used for a sharp projection or obstacle 9.1.2).

3.3.3 Bark

Old English

<i>bæst</i>	Bast – lime bark used to make ropes (also the lime tree itself 3.4.1).
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Scandinavian

<i>bqrkr</i>	Bark (also specifically oak bark used in tanning leather 7.7.7).
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3.3.4 Twigs and Branches

Old English

<i>*bræsc</i>	Small branches, twigs, underwood.
<i>gerd</i>	A short tender shoot, a twig (also a rod, a spar 5.5.9, and also a linear measure of five and a half yards, also a square measure of a quarter of a hide 6.1.5): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>gierd</i> .
<i>*hwiþpe</i>	A twig, also probably a switch. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>whippel-tre</i> , a kind of tree 3.4.1.
<i>læl</i>	A twig, a switch.
<i>rodd</i>	A switch, a slender shoot (also a rod 5.5.9).
<i>rōt</i>	A root. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>rot-fallen</i> , dead of root-failure 3.2.2.
<i>spēc</i>	A small branch, a twig, a tendril: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>spæc</i> .
<i>spræc</i>	A shoot, a tendril, a twig.
<i>spræg</i>	Twigs, brushwood.
<i>sprota</i>	A sprout, a shoot, a twig. Derived words: <i>sprytele</i> , a twig (also a chip 7.4.6).
<i>sticca</i>	A stick, a twig, a branch (also a rod 5.5.9).
<i>tān</i>	A twig, a sprout, a shoot (also possibly a stake 4.6.5).
<i>telga</i>	A shoot, a twig, a sucker.
<i>twig</i>	A twig, a shoot, a sapling; <i>twigge</i> is also found.
<i>wearr</i>	A knot in a tree.

Scandinavian

<i>skíða</i>	A stick.
<i>sneis</i>	A twig.

Middle English

<i>brouse</i>	Shoots suitable for grazing.
<i>knorre</i>	A knot or excrescence on the side of a tree, also possibly a gnarled tree.
<i>trasshe</i>	Broken twigs, cuttings.

3.4 Timber Trees

3.4.1 Deciduous Trees

Old English

<i>āc</i>	Oak; <i>eik</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*ācet</i> , an oak wood.
<i>æcern</i>	An acorn, also possibly mast of other trees.
<i>āsc</i>	Ash; <i>askr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*āscet</i> , an ash wood; ON <i>eski</i> , an ash wood, also something made of ash.
<i>bæst</i>	Lime (also bast – lime bark used to make ropes 3.3.3).
<i>bēce</i>	Beech; <i>bōc</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>bēcen</i> , a place full of beeches; <i>*bēcet</i> , a beech wood.
<i>elm</i>	Elm; <i>ulm</i> is also found; <i>almr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*elme</i> , <i>*ylme</i> , a stand of elm.
<i>*fierel</i>	An oak wood.
<i>lind</i>	Lime; <i>lind</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>wice</i>	Wych elm.

Scandinavian

<i>heggr</i>	Bird cherry.
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Middle English

<i>*fullock</i>	A diseased oak (possibly).
<i>*horn-beam</i>	Hornbeam.
<i>whippel-tre</i>	A kind of tree.

British

<i>*derua</i>	Oak.
<i>*lemo-</i>	Elm.

Pr Welsh

<i>*onn</i>	Ash; <i>onn</i> is the Welsh reflex.
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3.4.2 Adjectives for Deciduous Trees

Old English

<i>*ācen</i>	Full of oaks, made of oak; <i>ācen</i> is also found.
<i>āscen</i>	Full of ashes, made of ash.
<i>bēcen</i>	Full of beeches, made of beech; <i>*bōcen</i> is also found.
<i>*elmen</i>	Full of elms, made of elm.
<i>linden</i>	Full of limes.

Scandinavian

<i>eiki</i>	Full of oaks, made of oak.
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British

<i>*lemano-</i>	Full of elms.
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3.4.3 Coniferous Trees

Old English*īw*

Yew.

Derived words: **īwen*, a yew wood.*pīn*

Pine.

Derived words: *pīn-trēow*, pine.*sæppe*

Fir.

British**eburos*

Yew.

3.5 Underwood

3.5.1 Bushes and Brushwood

Old English

<i>bræc</i>	A brake, a thicket, brushwood.
<i>*busc</i>	A bush, a shrub; <i>*buskr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*bysce</i> , <i>*byscet</i> , a copse of bushes.
<i>ceacga</i>	Brushwood (also broom, also gorse 3.6.7).
<i>hæ̆s</i>	Brushwood. Derived words: <i>*hæ̆se</i> , land overgrown with brushwood; <i>hæ̆st</i> , undergrowth, brushwood.
<i>hr̆is</i>	Shrubs, brushwood; <i>hr̆is</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*hr̆ispe</i>	Undergrowth, brushwood.
<i>*rūhet</i>	Land overgrown with brushwood (also a piece of rough ground 5.1.1).
<i>r̆yt</i>	Underwood, rubbish for burning.
<i>*scrubb</i>	A shrub, brushwood, also a place overgrown with brushwood.
<i>*snār</i>	Brushwood.
<i>*spearca</i>	Brushwood, also probably a shrub.
<i>*spic</i>	Brushwood.
<i>*strōðer</i>	Land overgrown with brushwood.
<i>*todd</i>	Brushwood, bushy growth; <i>*tydd</i> is also found.
<i>trūs</i>	Brushwood.
<i>*þefa</i>	Brushwood, briars.
<i>þicce</i>	A thicket, dense undergrowth. Derived words: <i>þiccett</i> , a thicket, dense bushes, dense undergrowth.
<i>þȳfel</i>	A bush, a thicket. Derived words: <i>*þȳfelett</i> , a thicket.
<i>*wisp</i>	A thicket, brushwood (also a wisp 6.5.3).
<i>*wr̆æst</i>	A thicket, possibly (also a twisted feature, such as broken or contorted ground 9.2.4).
<i>wr̆id</i>	A shoot, a bush. Derived words: <i>*wr̆idels</i> , a thicket.

Scandinavian

<i>hrapi</i>	Small shrubs.
<i>kjarr</i>	Brushwood (also a marsh overgrown with brushwood 2.1.1).
<i>runnr</i>	A brake, a thicket.

Middle English

<i>brusshe</i>	Brushwood. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>brushet</i> , scrubland.
<i>queche</i>	A thicket.
<i>shrogge</i>	A bush, brushwood.

Modern English Dialect

<i>brog</i>	A bushy place.
<i>reap</i>	Brushwood.

Pr Welsh

<i>*lēn</i>	A bush, a grove.
<i>*prēs</i>	Brushwood, a covert.

Middle Cornish

<i>*gwydhyel</i>	A thicket.
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3.5.2 Adjectives for Bushes and Brushwood

Old English

<i>*hrīsen</i>	Overgrown with brushwood, made of brushwood.
<i>*trūsen</i>	Overgrown with brushwood.

Middle English

<i>busshi</i>	Full of bushes.
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3.5.3 Underwood

Old English

<i>brēr</i>	Briars: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>brær</i> .
<i>ellern</i>	Elder.
<i>gāte-trēow</i>	Dogwood.
<i>hæsel</i>	Hazel; <i>*hæsler</i> is also found; <i>hesli</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*hæslett</i> , a hazel wood; <i>*hæsling</i> .
<i>hēopa</i>	Wild rose. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>hep-thorn</i> , wild rose.
<i>hēope</i>	A hip – a fruit of the wild rose.
<i>holegn</i>	Holly.
<i>*hulfere</i>	Holly.
<i>hwīting-trēow</i>	Guelder rose.
<i>*hyldre</i>	Elder.
<i>*hyles</i>	Holly.
<i>īfig</i>	Ivy; <i>īfegn</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>*īfet</i> , an ivy-tod, a place overgrown with ivy.
<i>*lūs-þorn</i>	Spindle-tree.
<i>pryfet</i>	Privet, a thicket of privet.

Scandinavian

<i>bein-viðr</i>	Holly.
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Old French

<i>coudraie</i>	A hazel wood, a hazel hedge.
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Middle English

<i>bolace</i>	Elder (also wild plum tree 3.6.1).
<i>bur-tre</i>	Elder.

Modern English Dialect

<i>coven-tree</i>	Guelder rose.
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Middle Cornish

<i>scaw</i>	Elder.
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3.5.4 Adjectives for Underwood

Old English

<i>*brērig</i>	Full of briars: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>br̥erig</i> .
<i>hæslen</i>	Full of hazel.
<i>*hēopen</i>	Full of wild rose briars.
<i>*īfede</i>	Overgrown with ivy.

3.5.5 Brambles and Berries

Old English

<i>beg</i>	A berry. <i>Beger</i> is also found.
<i>berige</i>	A berry. Compounds: <i>*berige-stall</i> , a place where berries grow; <i>blæc-berige</i> , a blackberry; <i>hind-berige</i> , a raspberry; <i>strēaw-berige</i> , a strawberry; <i>wīn-berige</i> , a grape; ME <i>win-berie</i> , a bilberry.
<i>bræmbel</i>	Brambles.
<i>brēmel</i>	Brambles. Derived words: <i>*brēmling</i> , a thicket of brambles.
<i>brēmer</i>	A thicket of brambles.
<i>horte</i>	A bilberry.

Scandinavian

<i>ber</i>	A berry. Compounds: <i>blá-ber</i> , a bilberry.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>bumble-kite</i>	A blackberry.
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Middle Cornish

<i>sevi</i>	A strawberry.
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3.5.6 Adjectives for Brambles and Berries

Old English

<i>*begen</i>	Full of berries.
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3.5.7 Fern

Old English

bracu Bracken.

**bræcen* Bracken; **brakni* is the ON cognate.

fearn Fern, especially bracken, a place full of fern.

Derived words: **fernðe*, a place overgrown with fern.

Scandinavian

einstapi Fern, especially bracken.

3.5.8 Adjectives for Fern**Old English**

fearnig Full of ferns.

3.6 Scrubland

3.6.1 Deciduous Trees

Old English

<i>birce</i>	Birch, an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>bierce</i> ; <i>berc</i> is also found; <i>birki</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*bircel</i> , a little birch, a birch wood; <i>bircen</i> , a place full of birches; <i>*bircet</i> , a birch wood.
<i>*cwicen</i>	Mountain ash.
<i>hlin</i>	Maple (probably).
<i>*mapel</i>	Maple; <i>mapuldor</i> is also found.
<i>*sūr-æppel</i>	Crab apple tree.

Scandinavian

<i>*raun</i>	Mountain ash.
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Middle English

<i>bolace</i>	Wild plum tree (also elder 3.5.5).
<i>crabbe</i>	Crab apple tree, a crab apple. Derived words: <i>crabbe-tre</i> , crab apple tree. Compounds: ModE dialect <i>crab-mill</i> , a cider-press for crab apples.
<i>gribbele</i>	Crab apple tree.

Pr Welsh

<i>*cērđîn</i>	Mountain ash.
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3.6.2 Adjectives for Deciduous Trees

Old English

<i>bircen</i>	Full of birches, made of birch.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>maplin</i>	Full of maple, made of maple.
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3.6.3 Thorns

Old English

<i>*blæc-þorn</i>	Blackthorn.
<i>*haga</i>	A haw; <i>hagga</i> is also found.
<i>hagu-þorn</i>	Hawthorn; <i>*haca-þorn</i> is also found; <i>hag-þorn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>slāh</i>	A sloe – the fruit of the blackthorn. Derived words: <i>*slāhett</i> , a blackthorn thicket. Compounds: <i>*slāh-trēow</i> , blackthorn; <i>slāh-þorn</i> , blackthorn.
<i>*þefel</i>	Thorn, a bush.
<i>þorn</i>	Thorn; <i>þyrne</i> is also found; <i>þorn</i> is the ON cognate (<i>þyrnir</i> is also found). Derived words: <i>*þornegn</i> , <i>*þornett</i> , <i>*þurnuc</i> , <i>*þyrnet</i> , <i>*þyrning</i> , a thorn brake. Compounds in other sections: <i>lūs-þorn</i> , spindle-tree 3.5.3.

Modern English Dialect

<i>snag</i>	A small variety of sloe.
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Classical Latin

spīna Thorn.

3.6.4 Adjectives for Thorns

Old English

þornig Full of thorns; *þorniht* is also found.

3.6.5 Coniferous Trees

Old English

box Box.

**byxe* Box, a thicket of box.

cwic-bēam Juniper (probably).

**gorst-trēow* Juniper, possibly (also a gorse bush 3.6.7).

3.6.6 Adjectives for Coniferous Trees

Old English

byxen Full of box, made of box.

3.6.7 Plants of Scrubland

Old English

**brēmðe* A place full of broom.

brōm Broom (also a thorny bush or shrub).

Derived words: **brōmuc*, a clump of broom.

**ceacga* Broom, also gorse (also brushwood 3.5.1).

fȳrs Gorse; **fers* is also found.

Derived words: **fȳrsett*, a place full of gorse.

gorst Gorse.

Derived words: **gorsting*, a place full of gorse; ME **gorstage*, a place full of gorse.

Compounds: **gorst-trēow*, a gorse bush (also possibly juniper 3.6.5).

Scandinavian

**hvin* Gorse.

Pr Welsh

**eithin* Gorse.

3.6.8 Adjectives for Plants of Scrubland

Old English

brōmig Full of broom; **brēmen* is also found.

**fȳrsen* Full of gorse.

**gorstig* Full of gorse; **gorsten* is also found.

Middle English

whinni Full of gorse.

3.7 Plants

3.7.1 Categories of Plants

Old English

<i>binde</i>	A climbing plant.
<i>wēod</i>	A weed, a plant, grass.
<i>winde</i>	A climbing plant.
<i>wyrt</i>	A plant (also especially a vegetable 6.8.3).

Scandinavian

<i>lok</i>	A weed.
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Middle English

<i>kex</i>	Any umbelliferous plant (also a dry hollow stalk 3.7.5).
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3.7.2 Herbs

Old English

<i>belene</i>	Henbane <i>Hyoscamus niger</i> .
<i>cammoc</i>	Hog's fennel <i>Peucedanum officinale</i> , also cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , and also any umbelliferous plant.
<i>cost</i>	Costmary <i>Tanacetum balsamita</i> , also tansy <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> .
<i>fefer-fuge</i>	Feverfew <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> .
<i>galluc</i>	Comfrey <i>Symphytum officinale</i> .
<i>gearwe</i>	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> .
<i>helde</i>	Tansy <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> .
<i>hocc</i>	Mallow <i>Malva sylvestris</i> .
<i>hōfe</i>	Ground ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> .
<i>hramsa</i>	Wild garlic <i>Allium ursinum</i> .
<i>hūne</i>	A kind of herb. Compounds: <i>hār-hūne</i> , horehound <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> .
<i>hymlic</i>	Hemlock <i>Conium maculatum</i> .
<i>merece</i>	Wild celery <i>Apium graveolens</i> .
<i>mistel</i>	Mistletoe <i>Viscum album</i> .
<i>ribbe</i>	Ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , also hound's-tongue <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> .
<i>wrætt</i>	Crosswort <i>Cruciata laevipes</i> , also hellebore <i>Helleborus foetidus</i> (probably).
<i>wudu-rofe</i>	Woodruff <i>Galium odoratum</i> .

Middle English

<i>wyrme-wode</i>	Wormwood <i>Artemisia absinthum</i> .
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Modern English Dialect

<i>berefot</i>	Hellebore <i>Helleborus foetidus</i> .
<i>mather</i>	Stinking chamomile <i>Anthemis cotula</i> .
<i>turnsole</i>	Sun spurge <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (also sunflower 6.8.5)

3.7.3 Wild Flowers

Old English

<i>bulut</i>	Cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , also ragged robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> .
<i>cymed</i>	Wall germander <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> .
<i>dæges-ege</i>	Daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> .
<i>hleomoc</i>	Speedwell <i>Veronica persica</i> (also brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> 2.4.3).
<i>meargealla</i>	Gentian <i>Gentianella amarella</i> .

Middle English

<i>celydoine</i>	Greater celandine <i>Chelidonium majus</i> .
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Modern English Dialect

<i>affadille</i>	Daffodil <i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> ; <i>haverdril</i> is also found.
<i>blue-button</i>	Devil's bit <i>Scabiosa succisa</i> .

3.7.4 Unidentified Plants

Old English

<i>blæddre</i>	A bladder, meaning a kind of plant.
<i>*bors</i>	A spiky or bristly plant (probably).
<i>byrst</i>	A prickly plant, possibly (also a bristle 3.7.5).
<i>cenep</i>	A moustache, meaning perhaps a kind of plant (also a horse's bit 4.5.2).
<i>*dunige</i>	A kind of plant (possibly).
<i>felte</i>	A kind of plant (possibly).

Middle English

<i>mangthorn</i>	A kind of plant (probably).
<i>*nattok</i>	A kind of plant (possibly).

3.7.5 Parts of Plants

Old English

<i>blæd</i>	A blade, a leaf of grass, plants or crops. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>bur-blade</i> , butterbur 2.1.6.
<i>byrst</i>	A bristle (also possibly a prickly plant 3.7.4).
<i>cropp</i>	A sprout or top of a plant (also a swelling, used for a mound or hill 1.2.2).
<i>hos</i>	A shoot, a tendril (also used for a son, a young man 7.6.5); <i>hyse</i> is also found.
<i>lēaf</i>	A leaf, foliage; <i>lauf</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>pricca</i>	A prickle.
<i>*scēod</i>	A pod, a husk.
<i>spīr</i>	A spike, a blade of a plant.

Middle English

<i>bobbe</i>	A cluster, a branch.
<i>burgan</i>	A young shoot.
<i>kex</i>	A dry hollow stalk (also any umbelliferous plant 3.7.1).

Modern English Dialect

<i>wire</i>	A plant stem, a tendril, a briar, a stalk.
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3.7.6 Adjectives for Plants

Middle English

<i>flouri</i>	Full of flowers.
<i>levi</i>	Leafy.

3.7.7 Fungi

Scandinavian

<i>svöppr</i> ON	A fungus.
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3.8 Wild Animals

3.8.1 Beasts of the Chase

Old English

<i>bār</i>	A wild boar (also a domestic boar 5.8.1). Compounds: <i>*wilde-bār</i> , a wild boar.
<i>bucc</i>	A buck – a male fallow deer.
<i>dā</i>	A doe – a female fallow deer.
<i>dēor</i>	An animal; <i>*djúr</i> is the ON cognate; the ME reflex <i>deer</i> is an animal, especially a deer. Compounds: <i>dēor-fald</i> , <i>dēor-tūn</i> , a deer park 5.8.1.
<i>eofor</i>	A wild boar; <i>jōfurr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hara</i>	A hare.
<i>hēh-dēor</i>	A stag.
<i>heorot</i>	A stag; <i>hjōrtr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hind</i>	A hind – a female red deer; <i>hind</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>hind-berige</i> , a raspberry 3.5.5.
<i>rā</i>	A roe deer, especially a male roe deer; <i>rāh</i> is also found; <i>rā</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>rāh-hege</i> , a fence against roe deer 5.5.1.
<i>rāge</i>	A female roe deer.
<i>stagga</i>	A stag.
<i>ūr</i>	A wild bull.
<i>wilder</i>	A wild beast, especially a deer.

Pr Welsh

<i>*turch</i>	A wild boar.
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Welsh

<i>ewig</i>	A hind – a female red deer.
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3.8.2 Beasts of Warren

Old English

<i>*bagga</i>	A badger (also a bag 7.4.3).
<i>brocc</i>	A badger.
<i>catt</i>	A wild cat (also a domestic cat 7.5.2). Compounds: ME <i>wild-catte</i> , a wild cat.
<i>catte</i>	A female wild cat (also a female domestic cat 7.5.2).
<i>fox</i>	A fox.
<i>*grāg</i>	A badger.
<i>hwelp</i>	A wolf cub (also a puppy 7.3.1); <i>hvelpr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>mearð</i>	A marten (also a weasel 3.8.3). Compounds: ME <i>ful-mart</i> , a polecat.
<i>*todd</i>	A fox.
<i>wulf</i>	A wolf; <i>ulfr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>wulf-fealle</i> , a wolf-trap 3.8.9; <i>wulf-pytt</i> , a pit for trapping wolves 3.8.9; <i>wulf-weard</i> , a watchman against wolves 3.8.8.
<i>wylfen</i>	A she-wolf.

Scandinavian

<i>refr</i>	A fox.
<i>vargr</i>	A wolf (also an outlaw who has violated a holy place 8.3.5).

Middle English

<i>badger</i>	A badger.
<i>cole-fox</i>	A fox with black-tipped tail and feet.

3.8.3 Small Beasts

Old English

<i>ācweorna</i>	A squirrel; <i>íkorni</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>igil</i>	A hedgehog (also possibly a leech 2.1.9).
<i>mearð</i>	A weasel (also a marten 3.8.2).
<i>scrēawa</i>	A shrew (also possibly a malevolent spirit 8.8.4).
<i>wesle</i>	A weasel.

Middle English

<i>ispile</i>	A hedgehog.
<i>urchon</i>	A hedgehog.

3.8.4 Reptiles

Old English

<i>nāddre</i>	An adder.
<i>wyrm</i>	A reptile, especially a snake, also an insect (also a dragon 8.8.4); <i>ormr</i> , a snake, is the ON cognate. Compounds: ModE dialect <i>hagworm</i> , an adder – and in other sections: <i>*wyrm-stall</i> , <i>*wyrm-stōw</i> , a shelter used by cattle in summer-time against gadflies or bots 5.6.4; ME <i>wyrme-wode</i> , wormwood 3.7.2.

3.8.5 Invertebrates

Old English

<i>ǣmette</i>	An ant. Derived words: <i>ǣmette-hyll</i> , an ant-hill.
<i>bitela</i>	A beetle, also generally a grub, an insect.
<i>budda</i>	A dung-beetle.
<i>ceafor</i>	A chafer beetle.
<i>dora</i>	A bumblebee.
<i>flēoge</i>	A fly.
<i>gnætt</i>	A gnat.
<i>*hoppa</i>	A grasshopper.
<i>loppe</i>	A spider.
<i>lūs</i>	A louse; <i>lūs</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>*lūs-þorn</i> spindle-tree 3.5.3.
<i>mycg</i>	A midge, a gnat.
<i>snægl</i>	A snail; <i>snigill</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>stūt</i>	A gnat.
<i>*wæferce</i>	A spider.
<i>wigga</i>	A beetle; <i>wicga</i> is also found.

Scandinavian

maurr An ant.

Modern English Dialect

clock A beetle.

madge A centipede (also an owl 3.9.1, and also a magpie 3.9.2, and also a weed 6.6.1, and also a sluttish girl 7.6.6, and also a mark to aim at in the game of ninepins 8.6.4); *meg* is also found.

3.8.6 Places of Wild Beasts

Old English

brocc-hol A sett – a badger's den.

cot An animal's den (also a cottage, a hut, a shelter 7.2.2).

**fox-eorðe* A fox's earth.

fox-hol A fox's earth.

plega A courtship or mating-place for animals (also human play, sport, a place for games 8.6.4).

set A place of wild animals (also a stable 4.5.2, and also an enclosure 5.4.1, and also a dwelling 7.1.3, and also a military camp 8.4.1).

**wist* Being, existence, meaning perhaps a resting-place, a lair.

Scandinavian

látr A lair of an animal.

leikr A courtship or mating-place for animals (also human play, sport 8.6.4).

sæt A lurking place, a lair (also a trap 3.8.9).

Middle English

cover A covert, a hiding-place, a shelter for game.

entree A point where a deer enters a thicket (also an entry, an entrance, especially a side-turning off a street into a courtyard 4.1.5).

hant A habitual feeding place of game or other animals.

tod-hole A fox's earth.

3.8.7 Adjectives for Wild Beasts

Old English

wilde Wild, untamed, undomesticated (also uncultivated, desolate 5.1.2). Compounds in other sections: **wilde-bār*, a wild boar 3.8.1; *wilde-gōs*, a wild goose 2.4.6; *wilde-mere*, a wild mare 4.5.1; ME *wild-catte*, a wild cat 3.8.2.

3.8.8 Hunting

Old English

hunta A hunter.

**hunte* A hunt; the ME reflex *hunte* is, in later names, a hunting district. Derived words: **huntere*, a hunter.

hunting Hunting.

spor A track, a footprint.

<i>*wæðe</i>	Hunting, a place for hunting; <i>wāð</i> is also found; the ON cognate <i>veiðr</i> is also fishing, a place for fishing 2.4.9.
<i>wulf-weard</i>	Compounds: <i>*wæðe-mann</i> , a hunter. A watchman against wolves.
Scandinavian	
<i>*hunda-maðr</i>	A keeper of hunting dogs; <i>hunda-sveinn</i> is also found.
Middle English	
<i>chace</i>	A chase – a tract of ground for breeding and hunting wild animals.
<i>forester</i>	An officer in charge of a forest.
<i>loge</i>	A temporary house in a forest, also a house at the entrance to a park (also, in earlier names, a hut, a small house 7.2.2).
<i>tristor</i>	A hunting-station, a place in a forest where huntsmen meet, a forest rendezvous.
<i>wareine</i>	A game preserve (also a rabbit warren 5.8.7). Derived words: <i>warenere</i> , a game-keeper (also a keeper of a rabbit warren 5.8.7).

Modern English Dialect

<i>enter</i>	Training of hounds for hunting.
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3.8.9 Traps

Old English

<i>fealle</i>	A trap. Compounds: <i>*wulf-fealle</i> , a wolf-trap; ME <i>pitt-falle</i> , pitfall, a trap.
<i>*fengel</i>	Seizing, meaning perhaps a net, a place where animals are trapped (also a fishing trap 2.4.9).
<i>*grynel</i>	A noose, a snare (possibly).
<i>*læcce</i>	A trap, a snare.
<i>*lūte-gār</i>	A spear set as a trap for impaling wild animals.
<i>scyte</i>	A place for shooting (also a steep slope 1.6.1, and also a rush of water 2.2.5); <i>sceot</i> is also found. Compounds in other sections: <i>*cocc-scyte</i> , a place where woodcocks dart out in flight 3.9.7.
<i>*slinge</i>	A loop, a noose, a snare.
<i>sneare</i>	A snare, a trap; <i>snara</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*stand</i>	A stand, a standing-place, also especially, in later names, a hunter's stand, a station from which to shoot game. Derived words: ME <i>standing</i> , a hunter's stand.
<i>swice</i>	A snare, a trap.
<i>træppe</i>	A snare, a trap.
<i>wīl</i>	A trick, meaning a snare, a trap; <i>vél</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>wōcig</i>	A noose, a snare.
<i>wulf-pytt</i>	A pit for trapping wolves.

Scandinavian

<i>gildri</i>	A trap, a snare; <i>gilder</i> is the ME reflex.
<i>sæt</i>	A trap (also a lurking place, a lair 3.8.6).

Middle English

<i>*snecche</i>	A snare, a trap.
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Modern English Dialect

buck-stall A deer-trap, a net for catching deer.

3.9 Birds

3.9.1 Birds of Woodland

Old English

<i>bēmere</i>	A kind of bird, possibly (also a trumpeter 8.6.2): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>bīemere</i> .
<i>*bica</i>	A woodpecker (also a beak, used for a beak-like projection 9.1.5).
<i>bridd</i>	A bird, especially a young bird.
<i>fīna</i>	A woodpecker.
<i>fugol</i>	A bird generally (also probably a farmyard fowl 5.9.1).
<i>hīce</i>	A kind of bird.
<i>hicol</i>	A green woodpecker.
<i>higera</i>	A woodpecker (also a jay, and also a magpie 3.9.2).
<i>pīpere</i>	A kind of bird, possibly (also a musician playing the pipes 8.6.3).
<i>*speoht</i>	A green woodpecker.
<i>ūf</i>	An owl.
<i>ūle</i>	An owl.
	Derived words: ModE dialect <i>ullard</i> , <i>howlet</i> , an owl.

Middle English

<i>wer-cok</i>	A kind of small bird.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>madge</i>	An owl (also a centipede 3.8.5, and also a magpie 3.9.2, and also a weed 6.6.1, and also a sluttish girl 7.6.6, and also a mark to aim at in the game of ninepins 8.6.4); <i>meg</i> is also found.
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3.9.2 Corvids

Old English

<i>*cā</i>	A jackdaw; <i>*ká</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>cādāc</i> , a jackdaw.
<i>ceahha</i>	A jackdaw.
<i>*craca</i>	A crow, also a raven; <i>kráka</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>crāwe</i>	A crow; <i>*crāwe</i> is also found.
<i>higera</i>	A jay, also a magpie (also a woodpecker 3.9.1).
<i>hræfn</i>	A raven; <i>hrafñ</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hrōc</i>	A rook; <i>hrókr</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>korpr</i>	A raven.
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Middle English

<i>dawe</i>	A jackdaw. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>dawcock</i> .
<i>jay</i>	A jay.
<i>pie</i>	A magpie. Derived words: <i>piot</i> , a magpie; ModE dialect <i>chatterpie</i> , a magpie.

Modern English Dialect

madge A magpie (also a centipede 3.8.5, and also an owl 3.9.1, and also a weed 6.6.1, and also a sluttish girl 7.6.6, and also a mark to aim at in the game of ninepins 8.6.4); *mag* and *meg* are also found.

3.9.3 Hedge and Song Birds

Old English

<i>amore</i>	A bunting, especially a yellowhammer.
<i>ceaf</i>	A chaffinch.
<i>*dunnoc</i>	A hedge sparrow.
<i>finc</i>	A finch.
<i>māse</i>	A tit.
<i>ōsle</i>	A blackbird.
<i>pinca</i>	A finch, especially a chaffinch.
<i>scrīc</i>	A shrike, also a mistle thrush.
<i>spearwa</i>	A sparrow.
	Compounds in other sections: <i>spear-hafoc</i> , a sparrowhawk 3.9.6.
<i>stær</i>	A starling.
<i>sucga</i>	A sparrow (possibly).
<i>titta</i>	A tit (probably).
<i>prostle</i>	A thrush; <i>*bryscele</i> is also found.
<i>wrenna</i>	A wren.
<i>*yrðlong</i>	A wren (also a wagtail, also a lapwing 3.9.4).

Middle English

<i>alpe</i>	A bullfinch.
<i>bunting</i>	A bunting.

Modern English Dialect

<i>bluecap</i>	A blue tit (also cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> , also similar plants 6.6.1).
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3.9.4 Birds of Open Spaces

Old English

<i>cucu</i>	A cuckoo.
<i>gēac</i>	A cuckoo; <i>gaukr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*gīfete</i>	A plover (probably).
<i>hlēape-wince</i>	A lapwing.
<i>hulfestre</i>	A plover.
<i>lāwerce</i>	A lark.
<i>swalwe</i>	A swallow: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>swealwe</i> .
<i>*yrðlong</i>	A wagtail, also a lapwing (also a wren 3.9.3).

Middle English

<i>plover</i>	A plover.
<i>tuwite</i>	A lapwing.

Modern English Dialect

<i>pewit</i>	A lapwing.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*cog</i>	A cuckoo.
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3.9.5 Game Birds

Old English

<i>cocc</i>	A male of different kinds of wildfowl, probably (also a farmyard cock 5.9.1). Compounds: <i>cocc-rodu</i> , a clearing in a wood where woodcocks are netted; <i>*cocc-scyte</i> , a place where woodcocks dart out in flight; <i>*hæð-cocc</i> , a black grouse; <i>wudu-cocc</i> , a woodcock – and in other sections: <i>*cocc-bile</i> , a cock's beak, used for a sharply projecting boundary 9.1.5.
<i>feðer</i>	A feather; <i>fjȝðr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>henn</i>	A female of different kinds of wildfowl (also possibly a farmyard hen 5.9.1).
<i>hrucge</i>	A woodcock.
<i>sceote</i>	A pigeon. Compounds: <i>cū-sceote</i> , a wood pigeon.
<i>wōr</i>	A black grouse (possibly).

Scandinavian

<i>orri</i>	A black grouse.
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Middle English

<i>bustard</i>	A bustard.
<i>pertriche</i>	A partridge.
<i>quisht</i>	A wood pigeon.

3.9.6 Birds of Prey

Old English

<i>cȳta</i>	A buzzard, possibly (also possibly a bittern 2.4.6).
<i>earn</i>	An eagle.
<i>*falca</i>	A falcon: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>fealca</i> .
<i>*glente</i>	A bird of prey, probably (also possibly a look-out place 1.3.4).
<i>gleoda</i>	A bird of prey, especially a kite, an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>glida</i> ; <i>gleða</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hafoc</i>	A hawk; <i>haukr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>gōs-hafoc</i> , a goshawk; <i>spear-hafoc</i> , a sparrowhawk.
<i>putta</i>	A bird of prey, especially a kite.
<i>puttoc</i>	A kite.
<i>pyttel</i>	A bird of prey, especially a kestrel.
<i>*wrocc</i>	A bird of prey, especially a buzzard (probably).

Middle English

<i>egle</i>	An eagle.
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3.9.7 Falconry and Wildfowling

Old English

<i>fuglere</i>	A fowler, a bird-snarer.
<i>fuglung</i>	Fowling, bird-catching.
<i>hafocere</i>	A hawk, a falconer.
<i>*hafoc-sceard</i>	A gap in which a hawk can fly, a gap where hawking can be done.

Middle English

meuwe

A mew – a coop for hawks.

4. Roads

4.1 Roads and Paths

4.1.1 Roads

Old English

<i>drāf</i>	A drove-way, a road on which a herd of cattle is driven, probably (also the herd itself 4.6.1).
<i>rād</i>	Riding, meaning a way broad enough for riders, a road. Compounds: <i>*rād-weg</i> , a roadway, a way broad enough for riders.
<i>*rida</i>	A riding path (also a ford that can be ridden through 4.3.2).
<i>*strēt</i>	A Roman road, an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>stræt</i> ; <i>strāt</i> is also found; the ME reflex <i>street</i> is also a hamlet straggling along a road 7.1.2. Compounds: <i>here-stræt</i> , a military road, a highway.
<i>weg</i>	A road. Compounds: <i>hēh-weg</i> , a highway, a main road; <i>here-weg</i> , a highway; <i>hrycg-weg</i> , a ridgeway; <i>port-weg</i> , a road to a town, especially a market town, a public road – and in other sections: <i>gang-weg</i> , a thoroughfare, a footpath 4.1.4; ME <i>fote-wey</i> , a footpath 4.1.4; ME <i>half-wey</i> , half-way between 9.8.4; ME <i>*sty-wey</i> , a pathway, a narrow road, a footpath 4.1.4.

Scandinavian

<i>gata</i>	A road, a street, a right of way (also a right of access to pasture-land, a right of pasturage, an allotment of pasture 5.2.1). Compounds in other sections: ME <i>gate-shadel</i> , a crossroads 4.4.1.
<i>leið</i>	A road, a track. Compounds in other sections: <i>leið-gríma</i> , a mark on a tree to indicate a track 4.4.4; <i>leið-hólf</i> , a bridge on a track 4.3.3.

Middle English

<i>causie</i>	A raised way across marshy ground or along a dyke, a raised paved way or pavement (also an embankment, a dam 2.7.7).
<i>pavement</i>	A pavement, a paved way.

Pr Welsh

<i>*sarn</i>	A road, a causeway.
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4.1.2 Roads (metaphors)

Old English

<i>brigdels</i>	A bridle, used for a way broad enough for horses (also a bridle itself 4.5.2).
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4.1.3 Adjectives for Roads

Old English

<i>ærne</i>	Suitable for runners or riders.
<i>wīsod</i>	Shown, guided, directed.

Middle English

**fayre-wether* Passable only in fair weather.

Modern English Dialect

occupation Used by labourers to get to their work.

4.1.4 Paths and Tracks

Old English

ān-stiga A path for one, meaning a short ascending road; *ein-stigi* is the ON cognate.

**clēow* A clew – a ball of yarn or other thread, used perhaps for a guiding line heading to a mound (also used perhaps for a ball-shaped hill 1.2.2); **clēo* is also found.

fær A road, a crossing, especially a difficult crossing; *far*, a crossing, a track, a course, is the ON cognate.

gang Compounds in other sections: **ēl-fær*, a run of young eels 2.4.8.
A way, a path, a track; *gangr* is the ON cognate.
Compounds: *gang-weg*, a thoroughfare, a footpath – and in other sections: **flōd-gang*, a mill-race (possibly) 2.7.1; *ox-gang*, a measure of land, about 15 acres 6.2.5; *ūt-gang*, a way out 5.5.7.

lād A path (also a small watercourse 2.2.2, and also a drainage ditch 2.7.4).

**offēre* A way down, a descent, also a turning off, a side road.

pæð A path.
Compounds: *here-pæð*, a military road, a highway.

stīg A path, a narrow road, especially an ascending path; *stígr* is the ON cognate.
Compounds: ME **sty-wey*, a pathway, a narrow road, a footpath.

swæð A track, a pathway.

**upfēre* A way up, an ascent.

**werpels* A path: an Anglian form, West Saxon *wyrpels*.

wind Winding, meaning a winding path, a winding ascent.

Scandinavian

geil A way, especially a narrow lane (also a narrow ravine 1.7.5).

slóð A track, a trail.

Old French

ruelle A small road, a path.

Middle English

fote-wey A footpath.

træd A track, a trail.

trenche A path cut through a wood (also a cutting, a ditch 2.7.4).

wente A path, a way.

Modern English Dialect

foot-gate A footpath.

foot-road A footpath.

British

**sento-* A way, a path; **hïnt* is the Pr Welsh reflex.

4.1.5 Lanes

Old English

lane A lane.
Derived words: ME *laning*, a lane, a right of way.
Compounds: ME *lane-ende*, a lane-end.

**twicele* A narrow lane, an alley.

Middle English

aley An alley.
entree An entry, an entrance, especially a side-turning off a street into a courtyard (also a point where a deer enters a thicket 3.8.6).
vennel A narrow lane in a town.

Modern English Dialect

backside A back lane (also a field at the back of a house, the back part of an estate 5.4.1).
dring A narrow lane, an alley.
ginnel A narrow lane, an alley.

Middle Cornish

bownder A lane.

4.2 Passes and Passages

4.2.1 Passes

Old English

geat A gap, a pass, a passage (also an opening, a way through, also a gate, a gateway 5.5.6).
Compounds: **wind-geat*, a wind-gap, meaning a high pass.

Scandinavian

kleif A pass with a steep or difficult path (also a cliff, a hill-side 4.2.1).

Pr Welsh

**bulch* A pass, a gap.
**oyr-ðrus* A wind-gap, meaning a high pass.

Middle Irish

belach A pass.

4.2.2 Passes (metaphors)

Old English

ceocian To choke, meaning a narrow access.
dor A large door, a gate, used for the entrance to a pass between hills (also a gate itself 5.5.6, also a door itself 7.3.5); *duru* is also found.
hraca A throat, used for a pass, a narrow passage; the ME reflex *rake* is a narrow path up a hill, a path to upland pastures.

4.2.3 Passages

Old English

clūs A narrow passage (also a dam, a sluice 2.7.7, and also an enclosure, a close 5.4.1).
**crype* A narrow passage (also a drain 2.7.4).

Old French

pas A passage.
Compounds: **mal-pas*, a difficult passage.

4.3 River Crossings

4.3.1 Ferries

Scandinavian

ferja A ferry.

Middle English

passage A river-crossing, a ferry (also a passage).

4.3.2 Fords

Old English

ford A ford; *fyrde* is also found.
Compounds: **here-ford*, a ford by which an army might cross, also possibly one by which a highway crosses.
gelād A difficult river-crossing, also possibly a ferry.
**rida* A ford that can be ridden through (also a riding path 4.1.1).
wæd A ford; *vað* is the ON cognate.

Modern English Dialect

washay A stretch of road crossed by a shallow stream.

British

**ritu-* A ford; **rīd* is the Pr Welsh and *rhyd* the Welsh reflex.

4.3.3 Bridges

Old English

boga An arched bridge (also an arch generally 7.3.4, and also an archer's bow 8.4.6, and a curved or bent feature 9.2.1); *bogi* is the ON cognate.
Compounds: *stein-bogi*, a stone bridge (also a stone arch 7.3.4).
brycg A bridge, also a causeway.
**hruna* A foot-bridge, probably (also a tree-trunk, a fallen tree, a log 3.3.1).
ræsn A plank bridge, probably (also a plank itself 7.3.2).
scīd OE A footbridge, possibly (also a paling 5.5.3, and also a beam, a split piece of wood, a sleeper 7.3.2).

Scandinavian

**leið-hólf* A bridge on a track.

Medieval Latin

pons A bridge; *pont* is the O Fr reflex.

Middle English

clapper A rough bridge, a rough crossing of a stream.
planke A plank bridge (also a plank itself 7.3.2).

Modern English Dialect

plat A footbridge.

Derived words: ModE dialect *platting*, a footbridge.

Pr Welsh

**pont*

A bridge.

4.4 Features of Roads

4.4.1 Crossroads

Old English

<i>lǣt</i>	A junction of roads.
<i>twicen</i>	A fork of a road, a crossroads.

Middle English

<i>carfuks</i>	A crossroads.
<i>gate-shadel</i>	A crossroads.

4.4.2 Portages

Old English

<i>dræg</i>	A portage, a slip-way (also a sled 4.5.2); the ON cognate <i>drag</i> is also a soft slope or valley 1.6.4, and also a watercourse 2.2.2.
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Scandinavian

<i>røst</i>	A resting-place, the distance between two resting-places.
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4.4.3 Gates

Middle English

<i>*toll-geat</i>	A toll-gate.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>turnpike</i>	A barred toll-gate.
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4.4.4 Signs and Signposts

Old English

<i>hand</i>	A hand, meaning perhaps a signpost.
<i>tacn</i>	A sign, a token, meaning a waymark (probably).

Scandinavian

<i>*leið-gríma</i>	A mark on a tree to indicate a track.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>finger-post</i>	A signpost.
<i>guide-post</i>	A signpost.
<i>handpost</i>	A signpost.

4.4.5 Beacons

Old English

<i>ād</i>	A beacon (also a pottery kiln 7.6.8, and also a funeral pyre 7.8.8).
<i>bēacen</i>	A sign, a signal, a beacon.
<i>bēl</i>	A signal fire, a beacon, possibly (also a funeral pyre 7.6.8), an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>bāel</i> ; <i>bál</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>lēg</i>	A fire, especially a beacon fire.
<i>*tācne</i>	A beacon.

**wierde* A beacon.

Middle English

bane-fire A bonfire.

cresset A cresset, a fire-basket.

4.5 Transport

4.5.1 Horses

Old English

<i>colt</i>	A colt. Derived words: ME <i>coltere</i> , a herder of colts.
<i>fola</i>	A foal; <i>foli</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hengest</i>	A stallion, a gelding; <i>hestr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>hesta-skeiði</i> , a course for horse-racing 8.6.3.
<i>hors</i>	A horse; <i>hross</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>hors-þegn</i> , a groom; ME <i>pakke-hors</i> , a pack-horse – and in other sections: ME <i>hors-milne</i> , a mill worked by a horse 6.9.1.
<i>*horsa</i>	A horse.
<i>hyrse</i>	A mare.
<i>mearh</i>	A horse, a steed; <i>marr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>mere</i>	A mare: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>miere</i> . Compounds: <i>wilde-mere</i> , a wild mare.
<i>*stēda</i>	A steed, a stallion; <i>stedda</i> is also found.
<i>stōd</i>	A stud, a herd of horses. Compounds: <i>stōd-fald</i> , an enclosure for horses; <i>stōd-mere</i> , a brood-mare.
<i>stot</i>	A horse (also an ox 5.6.1).
<i>*wrāna</i>	A stallion; <i>vreini</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>fylja</i>	A filly.
<i>jalda</i>	A nag.
<i>jór</i>	A horse.
<i>kapall</i>	A horse, a nag.

Old French

<i>bayard</i>	A bay horse.
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Middle English

<i>hakenei</i>	A hackney, an ambling horse.
<i>nagge</i>	A nag.
<i>palefrei</i>	A palfrey.
<i>staloun</i>	A stallion.

Modern English Dialect

<i>jennet</i>	A small Spanish horse.
<i>sumpter</i>	A sumpter-horse.

British

<i>*mandu</i>	A small horse, a pony.
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Middle Cornish

<i>*kevyll</i>	A horse, also possibly horses.
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4.5.2 Care and Management of Horses

Old English

<i>bita</i>	A horse's bit.
<i>brigdels</i>	A bridle (also used for a way broad enough for horses 4.1.2).
<i>cenep</i>	A horse's bit (also a moustache, meaning perhaps a kind of plant 3.7.4).
<i>sadol</i>	A saddle (also used for a dip in hills 1.4.4). Derived words: ME <i>sadelere</i> , a saddler.
<i>set</i>	A stable (also a place of wild animals 3.8.6, and also an enclosure 5.4.1, and also a dwelling 7.1.3, and also a military camp 8.4.1).
<i>stīg-rāp</i>	A stirrup (also used perhaps for a level place amongst hills 1.4.4).
<i>*stōdere</i>	A horseman.
<i>*strigel</i>	A curry comb.

Old French

<i>marescal</i>	A farrier (also a court officer in charge of prisoners 8.2.4, and also a chief officer of a royal court 8.3.3).
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Middle English

<i>cartere</i>	A carter.
<i>fustere</i>	A saddle-maker.
<i>grome</i>	A groom (also a boy, also a servant 7.6.6).
<i>lorimer</i>	A harness-maker.
<i>sporier</i>	A spur-maker.
<i>stable</i>	A stable.

Modern English Dialect

<i>stubnail</i>	A worn horseshoe nail.
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4.5.3 Other Beasts of Burden

Old English

<i>assa</i>	A donkey.
<i>esol</i>	An ass.
<i>mūl</i>	A mule; <i>múll</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>weorf</i>	A beast of burden (also cattle 5.6.1).

4.5.4 Vehicles

Old English

<i>cræt</i>	A cart, a wagon. Compounds: ME <i>carte-hous</i> , a cart-shed.
<i>dræg</i>	A sled (also a portage, a slip-way 4.4.2).
<i>fōðor</i>	A cartload, a heavy load of hay or other crops (also fodder, food 5.6.7).
<i>hwēol</i>	A wheel (also a waterwheel 6.9.1, and also used for a circular feature 9.2.8); <i>hwēowol</i> is also found; <i>hjól</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>wægn</i>	A cart, a wagon. Compounds: ModE dialect <i>wain-house</i> , a cart-shed.

Scandinavian

<i>skíð</i>	A ski, also a snow-shoe (also firewood, a billet of wood 7.4.6).
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British

**essedum*

A chariot.

4.5.5 Parts of Vehicles

Old English

folg

A felloe – a section of a wheel's rim.

4.6 Waymarks

4.6.1 Crosses

Old English

<i>bēam</i>	A cross (also a tree 3.2.1, and also a beam of timber 7.3.2).
<i>crūc</i>	A cross.
<i>mǣl</i>	A cross, a crucifix. Compounds: <i>cristel-mǣl</i> , a cross, a crucifix.
<i>rōd</i>	A cross (also a gallows 8.3.7). Compounds: <i>*rōd-stān</i> , a stone cross.

Scandinavian

<i>kross</i>	A cross. Compounds in other sections: <i>kross-bý</i> , a village with a cross 7.6.2.
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Medieval Latin

<i>crux</i>	A cross.
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Middle English

<i>crois</i>	A cross.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*crojs</i>	A cross; <i>crous</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
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4.6.2 Stones

Old English

<i>*cāg</i>	A stone.
<i>carr</i>	A rock.
<i>*clater</i>	Loose stones, a heap of boulders.
<i>*clent</i>	A rock.
<i>clūd</i>	A rock, a mass of rock (also probably a rocky hill 1.1.1). Derived words: <i>*clūder</i> , <i>*clýder</i> , loose stones, debris.
<i>hall</i>	A boulder (also a hill, and also a slope 1.6.4); <i>hallr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hān</i>	A stone, a rock (also specifically a boundary-stone 4.7.1).
<i>*seax</i>	A stone, a rock.
<i>stān</i>	A stone, a rock (also stony ground 6.3.6, and also building stone 7.3.3); <i>steinn</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>*būg-stān</i> , a rocking stone, a logan stone; ModE dialect <i>humpstone</i> , a hump-backed stone (probably); ModE dialect <i>thunderstone</i> , an isolated boulder – and in other sections: <i>*hring-stān</i> , a circular stone, also possibly a stone circle 9.2.8; <i>mǣr-stān</i> , a boundary stone 4.7.1; <i>*mīl-stān</i> , a mile-stone 6.1.5; <i>rōd-stān</i> , a stone cross 4.6.1; ME <i>grave-stane</i> , a grave-stone 7.6.8; ME <i>stepping-stane</i> , a stepping-stone 2.3.7.

Old French

<i>combe</i>	A heap of stones.
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Middle English

<i>blokke</i>	A block.
<i>boulder</i>	An isolated rounded block of stone.
<i>cragge</i>	A crag, a rock.
<i>ragge</i>	Rough stone.

Modern English Dialect

<i>stonery</i>	A collection of rocks or stones.
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British

<i>*magno-</i>	A rock, stone; <i>*main</i> is the Pr Welsh and <i>men</i> the M Cornish reflex.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*carr</i>	Rocks. Derived words: <i>*carrōg</i> , a stone, a rock.
<i>*creig</i>	A rock, a cliff.

4.6.3 Adjectives for Stones

Old English

<i>clūdig</i>	Lumpy, rocky.
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Middle English

<i>rokki</i>	Full of rocks.
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4.6.4 Cairns

Old English

<i>*hær</i>	A rock, a heap of stones, a cairn.
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Scandinavian

<i>hqrgr</i>	A heap of stones, a cairn (also a heathen altar 8.1.1).
<i>hreyrr</i>	A cairn (also possibly a heap of stones forming a boundary mark 4.7.1).
<i>hreysi</i>	A cairn, a heap of stones.
<i>varp</i>	Casting up, meaning a heap of stones, a cairn (also meaning a place where fishing nets are cast 2.4.9).
<i>varða</i>	A cairn, a heap of stones.

Modern English Dialect

<i>man</i>	A cairn.
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British

<i>*carno-</i>	A heap of stones, a cairn; <i>*carn</i> is the Pr Welsh reflex.
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4.6.5 Posts, Poles and Stakes

Old English

<i>*cegel</i>	A pole (also especially a pole used to mark a boundary 4.7.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ciegel</i> .
<i>*hrama</i>	A post (also a barrier 5.5.3).
<i>hrung</i>	A pole (also a staff 5.5.9, also a rung 7.3.2); <i>*hrynge</i> is also found.
<i>mæst</i>	The mast of a ship, meaning perhaps a pole stuck in the ground.

<i>*pagol</i>	A stake.
<i>pāl</i>	A stake, a pole.
<i>pōl</i>	A pole.
<i>post</i>	A post, a pillar.
<i>sceaft</i>	A shaft, a pole.
<i>sprēot</i>	A pole, a spar (also a spear 8.4.6).
<i>staca</i>	A stake. Derived words: <i>*stacing</i> , something marked out or enclosed with stakes.
<i>*stæfer</i>	A pole, a stake.
<i>stapol</i>	A post, a pillar.
<i>steng</i>	A pole (also a staff 5.5.9); the ON cognate <i>stǫng</i> is also a standard of measure 6.1.5.
<i>stīpere</i>	A prop, a post.
<i>tān</i>	A stake, possibly (also a twig, a sprout, a shoot 3.3.4).

Scandinavian

<i>stafr</i>	A stock, a pole (also a gable 7.3.4).
<i>stolpi</i>	A stake, a post (also a stump 3.3.2).
<i>súl</i>	A post.

Middle English

<i>pegge</i>	A post (also a stump 3.3.2, and also a peg 7.4.5).
<i>perche</i>	A pole (also especially a pole set up beside a channel as a navigation mark 2.7.1).

4.7 Boundaries

4.7.1 Boundaries

Old English

*ball	A ball, used for a mound set up as a boundary mark (also for a rounded hill 1.2.2): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>beall</i> .
bord	A border. Derived words: ME <i>bordure</i> , a border.
*cegel	A pole used to mark a boundary, possibly (also a pole generally 4.6.5): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ciegel</i> .
hān	A boundary-stone (also a rock, a stone generally 4.6.2).
list	A border, an edge.
mære	A boundary, a border (also, in later names, a strip of unploughed ground marking the boundary between furlongs of open field 6.2.6). Compounds: <i>mær-stān</i> , a boundary stone; <i>land-gemære</i> , a boundary; ME <i>*mar-fur</i> , a boundary furrow.
mearc	A boundary, a boundary mark; <i>mork</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>mercels</i> , a boundary, also a boundary mark; <i>*mearcere</i> , someone who looks after or lives at a boundary or a boundary mark. Compounds in other sections: <i>mīl-gemearc</i> , a mile-mark 6.1.5.
scēad	A boundary (also a division 9.3.1).
scearu	A boundary (also a share 6.1.2, and also a division 9.3.1). Compounds: <i>land-scearu</i> , a boundary (also a share of land 6.1.2).
scoru	A boundary mark, possibly (also a cutting, a rift, a notch 9.3.8).
scyl	A boundary; a loanword from ON <i>skil</i> below.
*tæcels	A boundary, a boundary mark.
*tēo	A boundary.

Scandinavian

*gríma	A mark on a tree to show a boundary. Compounds in other sections: <i>*leið-gríma</i> , a mark on a tree to indicate a track 4.4.4.
hreyrr	A heap of stones forming a boundary mark, possibly (also a cairn 4.6.4).
rá	A boundary, a boundary mark.
skil	A boundary; <i>skial</i> is the East Scandinavian form.

Old French

devise	A division, a boundary.
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Middle English

cangle	A boundary fence, possibly (also a fence, an enclosure 5.5.3).
mete	A boundary, also a boundary mark, a boundary stone.

Modern English Dialect

fender	A boundary ditch or balk (also a drainage ditch with banks and sluices 2.7.4, and also a sluiceway 2.7.7).
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Pr Welsh

<i>*cōmel</i>	A border.
<i>*terpūn</i>	A boundary.

Welsh

<i>ffin</i>	A boundary.
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4.7.2 Boundaries (metaphors)

Old English

<i>scēað</i>	A sheath, used for a dividing feature such as a boundary (also a split feature, a crossroads 9.3.2).
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4.7.3 Adjectives for Boundaries

Medieval Latin

<i>forinsecus</i>	Lying outside the bounds.
<i>intrinseca</i>	Lying inside the bounds.

Middle English

<i>forein</i>	Lying outside the bounds.
<i>marked</i>	Marked.

4.7.4 Detached land

Old English

<i>halh</i>	A piece of land projecting from, or detached from, its main estate (also a small valley 1.7.3, and also a piece of dry ground in marsh 2.5.5, and also a secluded place 4.8.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>healh</i> .
<i>*scerte</i>	A piece of land cut off: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>*scierte</i> .
<i>scrēad</i>	A piece of land cut off.
<i>snāð</i>	Something cut off, meaning a detached piece of land; <i>snād</i> is also found; <i>sneið</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: ME <i>*sneithing</i> , a detached piece of land.
<i>snid</i>	A slice, a cut, meaning probably a detached piece of land; <i>snide</i> is also found.
<i>sundor-land</i>	A detached piece of land, also land set apart for some special purpose (also land held separately 6.1.1).

Middle English

<i>cutting</i>	A piece of land cut off (probably).
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Modern English Dialect

<i>parting</i>	A piece of land separating farms or parishes, also land which has been or can be divided.
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4.7.5 Adjectives for detached land

Old English

<i>sundor</i>	Apart, detached from an estate, also marked out by a different status.
<i>syndrod</i>	Separated, detached from an estate.

Middle English

<i>cutte</i>	Cut off, truncated.
<i>snith</i>	Cut off, detached.

4.8 Remote Places

4.8.1 Secluded Places

Old English

<i>*crōh</i>	A secluded place, a corner of land.
<i>dīgle</i>	A shady or secret place.
<i>halh</i>	A secluded place (also a small valley 1.7.3, and also a piece of dry ground in marsh 2.5.5, and also a piece of land projecting from, or detached from, its main estate 4.7.4): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>healh</i> . Compounds in other sections: <i>*gærs-halh</i> , a secluded place used for pasture 5.2.3.
<i>hop</i>	A remote enclosed space (also a valley 1.7.3, and also a piece of enclosed land in a fen, marsh or moor 2.1.1).
<i>hyrne</i>	An angle, a corner (also a recess in the hills, a curving valley 1.7.3, and also a spit of land in a river-bend 2.5.2).
<i>*wincel</i>	A secluded place, a corner of land.

Scandinavian

<i>hvammr</i>	A secluded place, a small valley.
<i>krá</i>	A secluded place, a corner of land.
<i>kriki</i>	A secluded place (also a bend 9.2.1).
<i>krókr</i>	A secluded place (also a bend 9.2.1).
<i>vrá</i>	A secluded place, a corner of land.

Middle English

<i>angle</i>	An angle, meaning a secluded place, a corner of land, an outlying spot. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>anglet</i> , a little corner.
<i>corner</i>	A secluded place, a corner of land; <i>cornel</i> is also found.
<i>noke</i>	A secluded place, a triangular plot of ground.
<i>parlour</i>	A secluded rendezvous (also a parlour, a private room 7.3.6).

Pr Welsh

<i>*cīl</i>	A retreat, a secluded place, a corner of land.
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5. Pasture

5.1 Rough Grazing

5.1.1 Heathland and Wasteland

Old English

<i>*blēa</i>	Course, rough ground.
<i>ēðe</i>	Wasteland.
<i>hæð</i>	Heathland, uncultivated land (also heather 5.1.3); <i>hæðor</i> is also found; <i>heiðr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>*hæð-cocc</i> , a black grouse 3.9.5.
<i>mōr</i>	Barren upland (also a marsh 2.1.1)
<i>*rūh</i>	A piece of rough ground, a piece of ground left wild, a covert. Derived words: <i>*rūhel</i> , a small rough place; <i>*rūhet</i> , a piece of rough ground (also land overgrown with brushwood 3.5.1).
<i>*rȳhð</i>	A rough piece of ground.
<i>scrippa</i>	A sharp, rough surface, meaning perhaps rough ground (also meaning perhaps a spit of land 9.1.4).
<i>wēste</i>	Wasteland. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>wastage</i> , a waste place.

Scandinavian

<i>auðn</i>	Wasteland.
<i>mór</i>	Barren upland (also a marsh 2.1.1)

Old French

<i>bouge</i>	Heathland, uncultivated ground.
<i>bruierie</i>	Heathland.

Middle English

<i>desert</i>	A wild, deserted place.
<i>wildernesse</i>	A wilderness, a wild place.

Modern English Dialect

<i>hommoke</i>	Rough ground.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*jal</i>	A fertile upland.
<i>*ros</i>	A moor, heathland (also a headland, a hill 1.3.6); <i>rhos</i> is the Welsh and <i>ros</i> the M Cornish reflex.
<i>*waun</i>	A moor, hill-pasture.

5.1.2 Adjectives for Heathland and Wasteland

Old English

<i>bær</i>	Bare, without vegetation.
<i>calu</i>	Bald, bare, without vegetation.
<i>hrēof</i>	Rough, rugged.
<i>īdel</i>	Empty, useless, also uncultivated.
<i>nacod</i>	Naked, bare.

<i>rūh</i>	Rough.
<i>wilde</i>	Wild, uncultivated, desolate (also untamed, undomesticated 3.8.7).

Middle English

<i>breme</i>	Rugged.
<i>rogged</i>	Hairy, rough, rugged, uneven.
<i>swolzen</i>	Swallowed, meaning reverting to scrubland.
<i>wantowen</i>	Wild, uncultivated.
<i>waste</i>	Gone to waste.

Modern English Dialect

<i>jack</i>	Unused, of no account.
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5.1.3 Plants of Heathland

Old English

<i>hǣð</i>	Heather (also a tract of uncultivated land 5.1.1). Derived words: <i>*hǣðel</i> , a place full of heather.
<i>*hǣddre</i>	Heather.

Scandinavian

<i>lyng</i>	Heather.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>collon</i>	Dead heather.
<i>grig</i>	Heather.

5.1.4 Adjectives for Plants of Heathland

Old English

<i>*hǣðig</i>	Overgrown with heather; <i>hǣðiht</i> is also found.
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5.1.5 Plains

Old English

<i>emnet</i>	A plain, a plateau, a level ground.
<i>feld</i>	Open country, unencumbered ground (also, in later names, arable land 6.2.5). Derived words: <i>felding</i> , someone who lives in open country; <i>*filde</i> , people living in open country. Compounds: <i>*feld-ware</i> , people who live in open country.
<i>filde</i>	A plain.
<i>grund</i>	Ground, a stretch of land (also a bottom, a foundation 1.7.1, and also, in later names, an outlying farm, outlying fields 7.1.3).
<i>land</i>	Solid ground, a district (also, in later names, a strip in open field 6.2.6); <i>land</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>land-gemære</i> , a boundary 4.7.1; <i>land-riht</i> , rights over land 6.1.1; <i>land-scearu</i> , a boundary 4.7.1 (also a share of land 6.1.2); <i>ēa-land</i> , land by water, land by a river 2.5.2 (also an island 2.5.4); <i>ēg-land</i> , an island 2.5.4; <i>wudu-land</i> , woodland 3.1.1.
<i>*smēðett</i>	A smooth level place.

Scandinavian

<i>flat</i>	A piece of flat level ground.
<i>sate</i>	A flat piece of ground.
<i>slétta</i>	A smooth level field.

Middle English

<i>champayne</i>	Level country, open country, also unenclosed land.
<i>plain</i>	Open ground without trees (also a piece of flat meadow-land 5.2.1).

British

<i>*magestu-</i>	A plain, a field; <i>*mayes</i> is the Pr Welsh, <i>maes</i> the Welsh and <i>*ma</i> the M Cornish reflex.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*tīr</i>	Land, ground, country; <i>tir</i> is the M Cornish cognate. Compounds in other sections: M Cornish <i>*penn-tir</i> , a headland.
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5.1.6 Plains (metaphors)**Scandinavian**

<i>bjóðr</i>	A table, used for a plateau, flat ground.
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5.1.7 Adjectives for Plains**Old English**

<i>efen</i>	Flat, level; <i>jafn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*filden</i>	Consisting of open country.
<i>open</i>	Open, unenclosed.
<i>smēðe</i>	Smooth, level.

Scandinavian

<i>flatr</i>	Flat, level.
<i>sléttr</i>	Smooth, level.

5.2 Grassland

5.2.1 Grassland

Old English

<i>æfēsn</i>	Pasture (also pannage – feeding for pigs in woodland 5.2.2).
<i>*anger</i>	Grassland, pasture land.
<i>bār</i>	Woodland pasture (also pannage 3.1.1).
<i>denn</i>	Woodland pasture (also pannage 3.1.1).
<i>ete</i>	Grazing, pasture. Derived words: <i>*etisc</i> , a plot of land, especially of pasture land; <i>etting</i> , grazing, pasture.
<i>*fōding</i>	Feeding, meaning grazing, pasture.
<i>*gærsing</i>	Grazing, pasture.
<i>grēne</i>	A grassy spot, a village green.
<i>lās</i>	Pasture, meadow-land.
<i>lēah</i>	A pasture, a meadow (also, in earlier names, a forest, a wood, also a glade, a clearing 3.1.1); <i>ló</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*māwe</i>	A meadow.
<i>mēd</i>	A meadow: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>māed</i> .
<i>*slēa</i>	A grassy slope.
<i>*steorf</i>	Poor pasture.
<i>*þwīt</i>	A meadow (also a clearing 3.1.3); <i>þveit</i> , a meadow, a paddock (also a clearing) is the ON cognate.
<i>wang</i>	A piece of meadowland (also an open field 6.2.6).
<i>*winn</i>	A meadow, a pasture; <i>vin</i> is the ON cognate, a West Scandinavian form.

Scandinavian

<i>beit</i>	Pasture. Derived words: <i>beiting</i> , pasture.
<i>eng</i>	A meadow, pasture.
<i>*flaða</i>	A flat meadow.
<i>gata</i>	A right of access to pasture land, a right of pasturage, an allotment of pasture (also a road, a street, a right of way 4.1.1).
<i>hagi</i>	A grazing enclosure, a pasture.
<i>snap</i>	Poor pasture.
<i>vǫllr</i>	A meadow, a pasture, a paddock. Compounds in other sections: <i>þing-vǫllr</i> , a field for assemblies 8.3.1.

Middle English

<i>agistement</i>	A right to pasture livestock, also a piece of land with rights of pasture.
<i>averys</i>	Average – pasture on what had been arable land after the harvest.
<i>commoun</i>	Common grazing land.
<i>course</i>	A fold-course – a strip of open field enclosed for grazing.
<i>erber</i>	A grassy piece of ground (also a garden 6.8.1, and also an orchard 6.8.6).
<i>hanging</i>	A hillside field (also the steep slope of a hill 1.6.2).
<i>pasture</i>	Pasture.

<i>plain</i>	A piece of flat meadow-land (also open ground without trees 5.1.5).
<i>prey</i>	A meadow.
<i>stray</i>	A piece of unenclosed common pasture.
<i>swathe</i>	A strip of grassland.

Modern English Dialect

<i>freeboard</i>	Pasture edges of an arable field (also a strip of land beyond a fence, over which the owner still has rights such as access 5.5.3).
<i>meadowing</i>	Land used, or suitable, for a crop of grass.
<i>running</i>	A run or pasturage of animals.
<i>summer-work</i>	Land left fallowed in summer.
<i>walk</i>	A range of pasture.

Pr Welsh

<i>*dol Pr Wel</i>	A meadow.
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Welsh

<i>gweirglodd</i>	A meadow.
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Middle Cornish

<i>pras</i>	A meadow.
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5.2.2 Grassland (metaphors)

Old English

<i>meoluc</i>	Milk, used for a rich pasture for dairy cattle (also perhaps used for white water 2.2.3).
<i>smeoru</i>	Fat, lard, used for a rich pasture; <i>smjor</i> is the ON cognate.

Modern English Dialect

<i>sillabub</i>	A sweet drink of milk and wine, used perhaps for fertile land.
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5.2.3 Grass

Old English

<i>*beonet</i>	Rough grass, also a grassy place.
<i>*bēos</i>	Rough grass Derived words: <i>*bēosuc</i> , rough grass.
<i>cassuc</i>	A clump of coarse grass (also a clump of sedge 2.1.6).
<i>*finn</i>	Coarse grass; <i>*finn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*flage</i>	A turf (also a flake, a fragment 6.3.6, and also a flagstone 7.3.1); <i>flaga</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>gærs</i>	Grass; <i>gres</i> is also found; <i>gres</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>*gærs-halh</i> , a secluded place used for pasture; <i>gærs-tūn</i> , a paddock. Compounds in other sections: <i>gærs-erð</i> , ploughing of pasture as one day's service 6.2.1.
<i>grǣd</i>	Grass. Compounds: <i>*grǣd-tūn</i> , a stubble field.
<i>*hasse</i>	Coarse grass (probably). Derived words: <i>hassuc</i> , a clump of coarse grass.
<i>*hobbe</i>	A tussock, a hummock.

<i>turf</i>	Turf, grassland; the ON cognate <i>torf</i> is also used for a turf-roofed building 7.2.1; the ME reflex <i>turf</i> is also peat 2.1.6.
<i>būf</i>	A tuft.
<i>windel-strēaw</i>	Rye-grass – a tough-stemmed grass.; the ModE dialect reflex <i>windle</i> is dry stalks of grass.

Scandinavian

<i>stǫrr</i>	Rough grass (also sedge 2.1.6).
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Middle English

<i>crappe</i>	Rye-grass (also darnel 6.6.1, and also chaff, dross, rubbish 6.7.6).
<i>sodde</i>	A turf.
<i>turbarye</i>	A place where turf is dug.
<i>*tusshe</i>	A tuft, a tussock.

Modern English Dialect

<i>eatage</i>	Grass, land which is only good for pasture.
<i>feg</i>	Coarse grass.
<i>mar</i>	Herbage (also a tree stump, tree stumps 3.3.2).
<i>pillin</i>	Grazing.
<i>sniddle</i>	Coarse grass (also sedge 2.1.6).

Pr Welsh

<i>*hesg</i>	Coarse grass (also a bog, wet ground 2.1.1, and also sedge 2.1.6).
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5.2.4 Grass (metaphors)

Old English

<i>feax</i>	Hair, used for rough, coarse grass.
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5.2.5 Adjectives for Grass

Old English

<i>*gærsen</i>	Rich in grass.
<i>grēne</i>	Green, meaning rich in grass (also green itself 9.7.3); <i>grænn</i> is the ON cognate.

Middle English

<i>gresede</i>	Grazed, meaning pasture newly brought into use.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>battel</i>	Full of rich pasture.
<i>benty</i>	Full of rough grass.

5.3 Hayfields

5.3.1 Hay

Old English

<i>feleðe</i>	Hay: an Anglian form, , West Saxon <i>fileðe</i> .
<i>*fogga</i>	Aftermath – a second growth of hay; <i>*foggi</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hēg</i>	Hay: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>hīg</i> ; <i>hey</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>hay-bay</i> , a space for the storage of hay.

Modern English Dialect

<i>eddish</i>	Aftermath (also stubble 6.3.7).
<i>edgrew</i>	Aftermath.

5.3.2 Fodder crops

Old English

<i>clāfre</i>	Clover.
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Scandinavian

<i>smæra</i>	Clover.
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Middle English

<i>vecche</i>	Vetch; <i>fecche</i> is also found.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>French grass</i>	Sainfoin.
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5.3.3 Adjectives for fodder crops

Old English

<i>clāfren</i>	Fertile in clover.
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5.3.4 Mowing

Old English

<i>hrēac</i>	A hayrick, a stack (also a heap 1.2.3).
<i>mæð</i>	Mowing, the cutting of hay. Derived words: <i>mæðere</i> , a mower.

Scandinavian

<i>kleggi</i>	A haystack (also used perhaps for a hill 1.2.2).
<i>slag</i>	A blow, meaning mowing.

Middle English

<i>cocker</i>	A farmhand making haycocks – piles of hay left to dry in the field.
<i>mawere</i>	A mower.
<i>mowing</i>	Mowing, cutting hay.

Modern English Dialect

<i>day-math</i>	A day's mowing.
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5.4 Fields

5.4.1 Closes and Enclosures

Old English

<i>camp</i>	A field, an enclosed piece of land.
<i>clūs</i>	An enclosure, a close (also a dam, a sluice 2.7.7, and also a narrow passage 4.2.3).
<i>*corte</i>	A short plot of ground, a piece of land cut off.
<i>croft</i>	A small enclosed field. Derived words: <i>*cryfting</i> , a small croft.
<i>*crymel</i>	A small piece of land (also a small piece of water 2.3.4, and also crumbled soil 6.3.6); <i>*cryming</i> is also found.
<i>fald</i>	A small enclosure for animals (also a small herding settlement, a herdsmen's hamlet 5.6.7); <i>*fæled</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>*faldere</i> , a keeper of animals in folds; <i>*falding</i> , putting animals in a fold. Compounds in other sections: <i>dēor-fald</i> , a deer park 5.8.6; <i>pund-fald</i> , a pound 5.6.4; <i>stōd-fald</i> , an enclosure for horses 4.5.1.
<i>gāra</i>	A triangular plot of ground (also a point of land 9.1.4); <i>geiri</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*hopet</i>	A small enclosure.
<i>loc</i>	An enclosure, a fold (also a lock, a bolt 5.5.8); <i>loca</i> is also found.
<i>*lycce</i>	An enclosure.
<i>*pearr</i>	An enclosure.
<i>penn</i>	A small enclosure, a fold, also, in later names, an enclosure for animals.
<i>*pennuc</i>	A small pen.
<i>*plocc</i>	A piece of ground (also a lump of wood 3.3.1).
<i>plot</i>	A small piece of ground.
<i>set</i>	An enclosure (also a place of wild animals 3.8.6, and also a stable 4.5.2, and also a dwelling 7.1.3, and also a military camp 8.4.1). Compounds: <i>*set-copp</i> , a hill with an enclosure (possibly).
<i>splott</i>	A plot of land, a small patch of ground.
<i>*spot</i>	A small piece of ground; <i>spotti</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>stell</i>	An enclosure (also especially a fishing place 2.4.9): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>stiell</i> .
<i>stycce</i>	A piece of land. Derived words: <i>*styccing</i> , a piece of land.
<i>tēag</i>	A close, a small enclosure: and Anglian form, West Saxon <i>tīege</i> .
<i>tūn</i>	An enclosure (also a farmstead, a village 7.1.2); <i>tún</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>æppel-tūn</i> , an orchard 6.8.7; <i>dēor-tūn</i> , a deer park 5.8.8; <i>gærs-tūn</i> , a paddock 5.2.3; <i>*græd-tūn</i> , a stubble field 5.2.3; <i>lēac-tūn</i> , an enclosure for growing leeks, also generally a kitchen garden 6.8.3; <i>līc-tūn</i> , a burial ground 7.6.8; <i>*pere-tūn</i> , a pear orchard 6.8.7; <i>*plūm-tūn</i> , a plum orchard 6.8.7; <i>wyrt-tūn</i> , a vegetable garden 6.8.3.
<i>word</i>	An enclosure. Derived words: <i>wordīg</i> , an enclosure; <i>wordīgn</i> , an enclosure.

Scandinavian

<i>brot</i>	A small piece of land.
<i>*hegn</i>	An enclosure. Derived words: <i>hegning</i> , enclosed land.
<i>kví</i>	A pen, a fold. Compounds in other sections: <i>kvia-ból</i> , a farmyard for cattle, a milking-pen 5.6.4.
<i>vengi</i>	A field.

Old French

<i>serre</i>	An enclosure.
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Middle English

<i>close</i>	An enclosure.
<i>parcelle</i>	A parcel of land.
<i>pece</i>	A piece or plot of land.
<i>piche</i>	A small plot of land marked out.
<i>pightel</i>	A small enclosure, a croft.
<i>pingel</i>	A small enclosure.
<i>plek</i>	A small piece of ground.
<i>pourprise</i>	A precinct, an enclosure, a close.
<i>purseynt</i>	A precinct, an enclosure.

Modern English Dialect

<i>backside</i>	A field at the back of a house, the back part of an estate (also a back lane 4.1.5).
<i>penning</i>	A pound, also an enclosure for farm animals.
<i>pingot</i>	A small croft or enclosure.
<i>roundabout</i>	A piece of ground surrounded by trees or other features.

British

<i>*landā</i>	An enclosure.
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Middle Cornish

<i>dor</i>	A piece of ground.
<i>parc</i>	A park, an enclosure.

5.4.2 Closes and Enclosures (metaphors)

Old English

<i>bita</i>	A morsel, used for a small piece of land; <i>bita</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>bittock</i> , a small piece of land.
<i>cruma</i>	A crumb, used for a small piece of land; <i>cryme</i> is also found.
<i>purs</i>	A purse, used for a field with only one entrance (also a purse itself 7.4.3).
<i>*smol</i>	A crumb, used for a small piece of land.
<i>scanca</i>	A leg, used for a long, narrow, bent field.
<i>tæfle</i>	A chess-board, used perhaps for land resembling one, also perhaps for land in dispute.
<i>wing</i>	A wing, used for a field shaped like a wing (also for a projecting piece of land 9.1.5).

Middle English

<i>branderith</i>	A tripod grate, a gridiron, used for a field of that shape.
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<i>cheker</i>	A chessboard, used for land resembling one; <i>chak-borde</i> is also found.
<i>pacche</i>	A patch, a large spot, used for a piece of ground.
<i>poket</i>	A pocket, used for a round field with a narrow entrance.
<i>specke</i>	A speck, used for a very small piece of land.

Modern English Dialect

<i>goose-neck</i>	A goose neck, used for a thin bending field.
<i>handkerchief</i>	A handkerchief, used for a very small piece of land.
<i>heater</i>	A flat-iron, used for a three-cornered field.
<i>triangle</i>	A triangle, used for a three-cornered field.
<i>trippet</i>	A three-legged trivet, a grid-iron, used for a field of that shape.

5.4.3 Adjectives for Closes and Enclosures

Middle English

<i>square</i>	Square.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>three-cornered</i>	Triangular; <i>three-nooked</i> is also found.
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5.4.4 Intakes

Old English

<i>*ēcels</i>	An addition, meaning land newly added: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>īecels</i> .
<i>in-nām</i>	An intake – a plot of land newly enclosed from waste; <i>in-nām</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*inning</i>	An intake.

Scandinavian

<i>aſ-nám</i>	An intake.
<i>inn-tak</i>	An intake.

5.5 Hedges and Fences

5.5.1 Hedges

Old English

*cwic	A hawthorn hedge.
haga	A hedge, an enclosure (also, in later names, a block of land with a house, a property 7.1.3).
hecg	A hedge, a fence; <i>hege</i> is also found. Compounds: <i>hege-stall</i> , a hedged field; <i>hege-stōw</i> , a hedged field; <i>rāh-hege</i> , a fence against roe deer.
*spenning	A hedge, a fence, also an enclosure (probably); * <i>spenning</i> is the ON cognate.
weard	A protecting hedge (also a watch, a look-out 1.3.4, and also a supervisor, a watchman 8.2.4)

Middle English

spennie	A hedge (also, in later names, a copse, a small plantation 3.1.1).
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Modern English Dialect

edder	A long pliable rod used to weave together hedges, also a hedge made with these rods.
mound	A hedge.

Pr Welsh

*caj	A hedge, also a field; * <i>cae</i> is the M Cornish cognate. Compounds: * <i>cēd-caj</i> , a hawthorn hedge.
*clōð	A hedge (also a ditch 2.7.4).
*perth	A hedge (also a wood, a bush 3.1.1).

5.5.2 Adjectives for Hedges

Modern English Dialect

dubbed	Trimmed or cropped like a hedge.
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5.5.3 Fences

Old English

geard	A fence, also an enclosure, also a yard, a court-yard; <i>garðr</i> is the ON cognate (<i>gerði</i> is also found). Compounds: * <i>scīd-geard</i> , a wooden fence, also a field with a wooden fence – and in other sections: * <i>fisc-geard</i> , a fish-trap, a fish-pond 2.4.9; * <i>flōd-geard</i> , a tide-pound 2.4.9; <i>wīn-geard</i> , a vineyard 6.8.7; ON <i>apaldr-garðr</i> , an apple orchard 6.8.7; ON <i>stakk-garðr</i> , a stack-yard 6.7.4; ME <i>brike-zerd</i> , a brickworks 7.3.3; ME <i>chirche-zerd</i> , a churchyard 8.9.1; ME <i>flax-zerd</i> , an enclosure where flax is grown 7.7.2; ME <i>hemp-zerd</i> , an enclosure in which hemp is grown 7.7.3; ME * <i>impe-zerd</i> , a nursery, an enclosure for raising saplings 3.2.1.
*glind	A fence, also an enclosure.
*hæcce	A fence.
hæg	A fence, also an enclosure.

	Compounds: ME <i>hay-ward</i> , an officer in charge of fences and enclosures.
<i>*hecing</i>	An enclosure with a small gate set in the fence, also a pen made with hurdles.
<i>*hrama</i>	A barrier (also a post 4.6.5).
<i>mund</i>	Protection, meaning perhaps a fence. Compounds in other sections: <i>*cēap-mund</i> , a market-place, a place under market law 8.5.3.
<i>pearroc</i>	A fence, also a small fenced field, a paddock (also a fishing enclosure 2.4.9).
<i>scīd</i>	A paling (also possibly a footbridge 4.3.3, and also a beam, a split piece of wood, a sleeper 7.3.2).
<i>*tȳning</i>	Fencing, also an enclosure.

Middle English

<i>cangle</i>	A fence, an enclosure (also possibly a boundary fence 4.7.1).
<i>fence</i>	A fence.
<i>pale</i>	A fence, a park pale.
<i>raile</i>	A rail, a fence (also, in earlier names, a bar of wood 7.3.2).

Modern English Dialect

<i>freeboard</i>	A strip of land beyond a fence, over which the owner still has rights such as access (also pasture edges of an arable field 5.2.1).
<i>graffadge</i>	A fence where two ditches meet, a fence where a ditch meets a road.
<i>withering</i>	Withered branches or brushwood used to make fences.

5.5.4 Adjectives for Fences

Old English

<i>*geoced</i>	Yoked, meaning perhaps fastened.
<i>*hecen</i>	Gated, hurdled.
<i>hegod</i>	Fenced in.
<i>tȳned</i>	Enclosed.

Middle English

<i>*hachede</i>	Fitted with a hatch.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>relict</i>	Left over from a field enclosed for another purpose.
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5.5.5 Hurdles

Old English

<i>*fēgels</i>	A hurdle, a fence (possibly).
<i>*fleca</i>	A hurdle; <i>fleki</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>grindel</i>	A strip of a hurdle (also a bar, a bolt, a strip of a lattice 5.5.8).
<i>*hurð</i>	A hurdle.
<i>hyrdel</i>	A hurdle, also a pen made with hurdles; <i>*hyrdels</i> is also found.

Old French

<i>plaisiet</i>	An enclosure made of wattles, a park.
<i>plessis</i>	An enclosure made of wattles: a Northern French form.

Middle English

cracche A hurdle, a framework (also a rack for fodder 5.6.4).

5.5.6 Gates

Old English

dor A gate (also a door 7.3.5, and also used for the entrance to a pass between hills 4.2.2); *duru* is also found.

geat An opening, a way through, also a gate, a gateway (also a gap, a pass, a passage 4.2.1).
Compounds: **hæcc-geat*, a small gate set in a fence; **hlamm-geat*, a swing-gate (also a trap-door 7.3.5); *hlid-geat*, a swing-gate (also especially a gate to prevent cattle straying from pasture 5.6.4); *hlēp-geat*, a gap in a fence which deer can leap over, but which keeps in livestock; **wind-geat*, a swing-gate – and in other sections: **geat-hūs*, a gate-house 8.4.2; *burh-geat*, a town gate 8.1.1, also a gate of a fortified house 8.4.1; **flōd-geat*, a flood-gate, a sluice 2.7.7; **toll-geat*, a toll-gate 4.4.3.

hæcc A gate, a half-gate (also a sluice-gate, a grating 2.7.7).

hlid A gate (also a door 7.3.5); the ON cognate *hlið* is also a gap in a fence.

port A gate (especially a gate of a walled town 8.4.2).

scttels A gate which bolts shut (also a bolt, a bar 5.5.8).

Middle English

barre A gate (also a bar in a harbour 2.3.6, and also a bar in a river, a shoal 2.9.3, and also a wooden bar 5.5.8, and also a barrier 8.4.2).

wiket A small gate set in a fence.

Modern English Dialect

clap-gate A kissing gate; *clap-hatch* is also found.

British

**duro-* A gate (also a town with gateways, a walled town 8.4.1).

Middle Cornish

porth A gate.

5.5.7 Openings

Old English

crypel-geat A low opening in a wall, especially one that allows sheep to pass through.

hlēp A part of a fence for animals to jump over (also a leap, meaning a sudden steep drop 1.5.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon *hlīep*.

sceard A gap in a fence (also a gap, a cleft such as a mountain pass 9.3.8, and also a fragment 7.4.4).
Compounds in other sections: **hafoc-sceard*, a gap in which a hawk may fly, a gap where hawking may be done 3.9.7.

stigel A stile (also used perhaps for a steep ascent 1.6.2).
Derived words: ModE dialect *Dutch stile*, a type of stile (possibly).

ūt-gang A way out; *ūt-ganga* is the ON cognate.

Middle English

<i>gappe</i>	An opening in a wall or fence (also a breach in a cliff).
<i>in-gang</i>	An entrance, a way in.
<i>issue</i>	A way out, an exit (also a spring, a place where a stream emerges 2.3.1, and also profits arising from lands, tenements, fines 8.2.5, and also the object of a legal action 8.3.3).

5.5.8 Bolts and Bars

Old English

<i>grindel</i>	A bar, a bolt, a strip of a lattice (also a strip of a hurdle 5.5.5).
<i>hæpse</i>	A hasp.
<i>loc</i>	A lock, a bolt (also an enclosure, a fold 5.4.1).
<i>scyttels</i>	A bolt, a bar (also a gate which bolts shut 5.5.6).

Middle English

<i>barre</i>	A wooden bar (also a bar in a harbour 2.3.6, and also a bar in a river, a shoal 2.9.3, and also a gate 5.5.6, and also a barrier 8.4.2).
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5.5.9 Rods and Staffs

Old English

<i>gerd</i>	A rod, a spar (also a short tender shoot, a twig 3.3.4, and also a linear measure of five and a half yards, also a square measure of a quarter of a hide 6.1.5), an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>gierd</i> .
<i>hrung</i>	A staff (also a pole 4.6.5, and also a rung 7.3.2); <i>*hrynge</i> is also found.
<i>*hrunta</i>	A staff (also a stump 3.3.2).
<i>palster</i>	A staff, a spike, a point.
<i>rodd</i>	A rod (also a switch, a slender shoot 3.3.4).
<i>stæf</i>	A staff, a stave, a rod; <i>stafr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>steng</i>	A staff (also a pole 4.6.5) ; the ON cognate <i>stong</i> is also a standard of measure 6.1.5.
<i>sticca</i>	A rod (also a stick, a twig, a branch 3.3.4).

5.6 Cattle

5.6.1 Cattle

Old English

<i>*bula</i>	A bull; <i>boli</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>bulluc</i>	A bullock.
<i>calf</i>	A calf (also used for a small feature near a large one 9.4.4), an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>cealf</i> ; <i>celf</i> is also found; <i>kalfr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>cū</i>	A cow; <i>kýr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>cū-sceote</i> , a wood pigeon 3.9.5.
<i>drāf</i>	A herd, a drove (also probably a drove-way, a road on which cattle are driven 4.1.1).
<i>feoh</i>	Cattle; <i>fé</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>fé-hús</i> , a cowshed 5.6.4.
<i>fearr</i>	A bull.
<i>*fers</i>	A heifer.
<i>hēh-fore</i>	A heifer.
<i>hrīðer</i>	An ox, cattle.
<i>nēat</i>	Cattle; <i>naut</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>oxa</i>	An ox. Compounds in other sections: <i>ox-gang</i> , a measure of land, about 15 acres 6.2.5.
<i>stēor</i>	A young bullock.
<i>stīrc</i>	A young bullock or heifer.
<i>stot</i>	An ox (also a horse 4.5.1); <i>stútr</i> , a bullock, is the ON cognate.
<i>weorf</i>	Cattle (also a beast of burden 4.5.3).

Scandinavian

<i>kvíga</i>	A heifer.
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Middle English

<i>beste</i>	A farm animal, specifically an ox.
<i>cattel</i>	Cattle, also livestock generally (also chattels, property 8.5.3).

Modern English Dialect

<i>calver</i>	A cow in calf.
<i>kid</i>	A calf.
<i>mart</i>	An ox fattened for slaughter.

5.6.2 Adjectives for Cattle

Old English

<i>*melce</i>	Giving milk: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>milce</i> .
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Modern English Dialect

<i>milken</i>	Abounding in milk.
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5.6.3 Dairy Farms

Old English

<i>*scēla</i>	A shieling – a summer-pasture camp for herdsmen or dairy workers (also, in earlier names, a temporary hut 7.2.2); <i>skjól</i> is the general ON and <i>skáli</i> the specifically West Scandinavian cognate.
<i>*scēling</i>	A shieling.
<i>stede</i>	A farm, especially a dairy-farm (also a place, especially a place where people gather 7.1.1, and also a religious house or foundation 8.9.4).
<i>sumor-hūs</i>	A building occupied in summer.
<i>wīc</i>	A small settlement reserved for dairy farming (and also generally a group of buildings, a small settlement reserved for some particular work 7.1.2, and also especially for industry 7.8.6 and also especially for trade 8.5.1).

Scandinavian

<i>bōth</i>	A booth, also a temporary shelter for herdsmen and others: an East Scandinavian word.
<i>erg</i>	A shieling.
<i>sáetr</i>	A shieling.

Middle English

<i>vacherie</i>	A dairy farm.
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Middle Cornish

<i>*laity</i>	A dairy-farm.
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Middle Irish

<i>airge</i>	A shieling.
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5.6.4 Cowsheds and Cattle Pastures

Old English

<i>binn</i>	A manger, a stall; <i>bingr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*bōs</i>	A cowshed; <i>báss</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>bōsig</i> , a cow-stall, a manger.
<i>*bylde</i>	A dwelling, used perhaps for a resting place for cattle and sheep.
<i>býre</i>	A cowshed.
<i>hirde-wīc</i>	A farm for cattle and other livestock.
<i>hlid-geat</i>	A gate to prevent cattle straying from pasture (also a swing-gate generally 5.5.6).
<i>*pund</i>	A pound – an enclosure into which stray cattle were put; <i>pynd</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>*pundere</i> , a pinder – the manorial official in charge of a pound (<i>*pyndere</i> is also found). Compounds: <i>*pund-fald</i> , a pound (<i>*pynd-fald</i> is also found).
<i>sceacol</i>	A shackle, meaning perhaps a place where animals were tied with one.
<i>scypen</i>	A cowshed.
<i>*sell</i>	A shed, a shelter for animals, also a herdsman's hut; the ON cognate <i>sel</i> is also a mountain hut.
<i>sol</i>	A wallowing place for animals (also a muddy place generally 2.1.1).

stall A stall for cattle (also a place for catching fish, a fishing pool 2.4.9, and also a site of a building 7.1.3): an Anglian form, West Saxon *steall*.

Compounds: *æt-stall*, a feeding stall, probably; **wurm-stall*, a shelter used by cattle in summer-time against gadflies or bots (**wurm-stōw* is also found).

**stelling* Standing, meaning a cattle shelter.

Scandinavian

fé-hús A cowshed.

kvia-ból A farmyard for cattle, a milking-pen.

Old French

bouverie A place where oxen are kept.

Middle English

cracche A rack for fodder (also a hurdle, a framework 5.5.5).

cribbe A manger, an ox stall.

Modern English Dialect

boosey A cowshed.

Compounds: *boosey-pasture*, *boosing-field*, a field near a cowshed, into which cattle are turned out for feeding.

bowsen A cowshed; *boosing* is also found.

calf-kid A calving pen, a shelter for calves.

call A place where cattle are driven.

flit To shift a tethered animal to a new pasture.

mistal A cowshed.

neat-house A cattle-house.

outlet A field into which winter-stalled cattle are let out.

5.6.5 Cowsheds (metaphors)

Old English

helm A helmet, used for a cattle shelter, a barn (also for the summit of a hill 1.3.2); *hjalmr* is the ON cognate.

5.6.6 Dairying

Old English

butere Butter.

cēse Cheese: an Anglian form, West Saxon *cīese*.

**cordēr* A dairy.

cyrin A churn.

dāge A dairymaid; *deigja* is the ON cognate.

Compounds: ME *dey-hous*, a dairy (the shortened form **dey* is also found).

wringe A cheese-press (also a cider-press 6.9.3).

Old French

boterie A buttery.

Middle English

deierie A dairy.

Modern English Dialect

buttermilk Whey – milk from which the butter has been churned out.
milk-wife A woman who sells milk.

5.6.7 Care of Cattle

Old English

**caring* Tending, herding.
fald A small herding settlement, a herdsman's hamlet (also a small enclosure for animals 5.4.1).
fōdor Feed, especially for cattle.
Derived words: **fōdring*, foddering, grazing.
fōðor Fodder, food (also a cartload, a heavy load of hay or other crops 4.5.4); *fóðr* is the ON cognate.
hirde A herdsman: an Anglian form, West Saxon *heorde*.
Compounds: *hirde-mann*, a herdsman; *oxna-hirde*, an ox-herd – and in other sections: *hirde-wīc*, a farm for cattle and other livestock 5.6.4; *scēp-hirde*, a shepherd 5.7.3; *swīn-hirde*, a swineherd 5.6.7.
**stynt* A limit, meaning a limited allocation for grazing animals.
Derived words: ME *stinting*, an allocation for grazing animals.
tȳdring Propagation, meaning stock-breeding, cattle-raising.

Middle English

gist A right of pasture for cattle.

Modern English Dialect

fattening Fattening, meaning land reserved for fattening livestock.

5.6.8 Pests and Diseases of Cattle

Old English

bēaw A gadfly.
brēosa A gadfly.
pēo A kind of insect parasite.
wernægel A lump raised on cattle by warble flies (also used for a mound 1.2.2).

Modern English Dialect

bott A horse-fly.
gad A gadfly.
murrain An infectious disease of cattle.

5.6.9 Adjectives for Pests and Diseases of Cattle

Middle English

lousi Lousy, infested with lice.

Modern English Dialect

maggoty Infested with grubs or maggots.

5.7 Sheep

5.7.1 Sheep

Old English

<i>cilfor</i>	A ewe-lamb.
<i>*ēan</i>	A lamb.
<i>eowu</i>	A ewe.
<i>flocc</i>	A flock of sheep or other animals (also, in earlier names, an assemblage of people, a company 7.6.1); <i>flokkr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>heord</i>	A flock; <i>hȝorð</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hnoc</i>	A wether – a castrated ram.
<i>lamb</i>	A lamb.
<i>ramm</i>	A ram.
<i>scēp</i>	A sheep: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>scēap</i> .
<i>*scēpde</i>	A flock of sheep.
<i>*tagga</i>	A young sheep; <i>*tacca</i> is also found.
<i>weðer</i>	A wether; <i>wiðer</i> is also found; <i>veðr</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>fár</i>	A sheep.
<i>sauðr</i>	A sheep.

Middle English

<i>hogg</i>	A young sheep (also a young pig 5.8.1). Compounds: ModE dialect <i>hog-house</i> , a shed where lambs weaned on the mountainside are wintered.
<i>moltoun</i>	A sheep.
<i>tuppe</i>	A ram.

Modern English Dialect

<i>yerling</i>	A yearling sheep.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*daßad</i>	A sheep.
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5.7.2 Sheep Pens and Pastures

Old English

<i>ēowd</i>	A flock of sheep, also a sheepfold.
<i>eowestre</i>	A sheepfold.
<i>*scēp-cot</i>	A shed for sheep.
<i>scēp-wæsce</i>	A sheep-wash – a place for dipping sheep.
<i>*slæget</i>	A sheep pasture.

Scandinavian

<i>kot</i>	A sheepcote – a small building for sheltering sheep (also a hut 7.2.2).
<i>sparð</i>	Sheep-droppings (also ground manured with them 6.5.1).

Middle English

<i>barkarie</i>	A sheepfold.
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<i>hiche</i>	A sheep pen made of hurdles. Derived words: ModE dialect <i>*hitching</i> , a fence of hurdles, a place fenced by hurdles.
<i>plunge</i>	A sheep-dip, possibly (also a deep pool 2.3.4).

Modern English Dialect

<i>bought</i>	A sheep-pen, a sheepfold.
<i>ewe-lease</i>	Pasture for ewes.
<i>heft</i>	A pasture to which sheep are accustomed.

Middle Cornish

<i>corlan</i>	A sheepfold.
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5.7.3 Care of Sheep

Old English

<i>*ēde-mann</i>	A shepherd.
<i>*lōcere</i>	A keeper of animals, a shepherd.
<i>scēp-hirde</i>	A shepherd: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>scēap-hierde</i> .

Middle English

<i>clippere</i>	A sheep-shearer.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>earning</i>	Lambing.
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5.8 Other Livestock

5.8.1 Pigs

Old English

<i>bār</i>	A boar (also a wild boar 3.8.1).
<i>bearg</i>	A barrow – a castrated boar.
<i>fearh</i>	A piglet.
<i>fōr</i>	A pig.
<i>*galt</i>	A pig, especially a boar, an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>gealt</i> ; <i>gōltr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hogg</i>	A young pig; the ME reflex <i>hogg</i> is also a young sheep.
<i>*pigga</i>	A young pig.
<i>sugu</i>	A sow.
<i>swīn</i>	A pig; <i>svín</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>swīn-hirde</i> , a swineherd.

Scandinavian

<i>gríss</i>	A young pig.
<i>orne</i>	A boar: an East Scandinavian form.

Medieval Latin

<i>porcus</i>	A pig.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*moch</i>	A pig; <i>moch</i> is the Welsh reflex.
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5.8.2 Pigsties

Old English

<i>hlōse</i>	A pig-sty (also, in earlier names, a shed, a shelter 7.2.2).
<i>stigu</i>	A pig-sty, a pen; the ON cognate <i>stía</i> is also a kennel 7.5.1.
<i>*sulig</i>	A pig-sty.

Middle English

<i>shudde</i>	A pig-sty (also a hovel 7.2.2).
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Modern English Dialect

<i>kid</i>	A pig-sty (also a shed 7.2.2).
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Welsh

<i>crowyn</i> Welsh	A pig-sty.
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5.8.3 Care of Pigs

Old English

<i>swān</i>	A herdsman, a swineherd (also a peasant generally 7.6.2).
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Modern English Dialect

<i>root</i>	Rooting, turning ground over with the snout.
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5.8.4 Goats

Old English

<i>bucca</i>	A he-goat; <i>bukkr</i> is the ON cognate.
* <i>gāten</i>	A kid.
<i>gāt</i>	A goat; <i>geit</i> is the ON cognate.
	Compounds in other sections: <i>gāte-trēow</i> , dogwood 3.5.3.
<i>hæfer</i>	A he-goat; <i>hafr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>ticcen</i>	A kid.
* <i>tige</i>	A goat.

Old French

<i>chevrele</i>	A kid.
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Middle English

<i>kidde</i>	A kid.
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Pr Welsh

* <i>gaßr</i>	A goat.
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5.8.4 Goat-pens

Modern English Dialect

<i>kid-cote</i>	A shelter for goats when kidding (also a prison, a lock-up 8.3.7).
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5.8.6 Rabbits

Middle English

<i>coni</i>	A rabbit.
<i>rabet</i>	A rabbit.

5.8.7 Rabbit Warrens

Middle English

<i>clapere</i>	A rabbit warren.
<i>coninger</i>	A rabbit warren; <i>coningerth</i> is also found.
<i>gibbe</i>	A male ferret (also a cat, especially a tom-cat 7.5.2).
<i>wareine</i>	A rabbit warren (also a game preserve 3.8.8).
	Derived words: <i>warenere</i> , a keeper of a rabbit warren (also a game-keeper 3.8.8).

5.8.8 Deer Parks

Old English

<i>dēor-tūn</i>	A deer park; <i>dēor-fald</i> is also found.
<i>edisc</i>	An enclosure, an enclosed park.
* <i>hægen</i>	An enclosure, a park.

Old French

<i>broile</i>	A deer park.
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Middle English

<i>cage</i>	A cage, meaning perhaps a pen for deer or livestock (also possibly a fish-trap 2.4.9).
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park A deer park.
Derived words: *parkere*, a keeper of a park.

5.8.9 Butchery

Old English

flāsc Meat.
Derived words: ME *flesshere*, a butcher.
Compounds: *flāsc-mangere*, a butcher; ME *flesh-hewere*, a butcher.

flicce A side of bacon.
gristle Gristle.
mearh Marrow, also fat.
spic Fat bacon.

Middle English

bocher A butcher.
Derived words: *bocherie*, butchery.

5.9 Other Farm Creatures

5.9.1 Poultry

Old English

<i>capun</i>	A capon – a castrated cock.
<i>cīcen</i>	A chicken.
<i>cocc</i>	A farmyard cock (also probably a male of different kinds of wildfowl 3.9.5).
<i>culfre</i>	A dove, a pigeon.
<i>dūce</i>	A duck.
<i>dūfe</i>	A dove, a pigeon; <i>dúfa</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>fugol</i>	A farmyard fowl, probably (also a bird, generally 3.9.1).
<i>gandra</i>	A gander.
<i>gōs</i>	A goose (also a wild goose 2.4.6); <i>gás</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: ME <i>gesling</i> , a gosling.
<i>hana</i>	A cock.
<i>henn</i>	A farmyard hen, possibly (also a female of different kinds of wildfowl 3.9.5).
<i>*hēns</i>	A flock of hens.
<i>pāwa</i>	A peacock.

Middle English

<i>pigeon</i>	A dove, a pigeon.
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5.9.2 Poultry Cotes and Coops

Old English

<i>hrōst</i>	A roost, a perch (also a roof-beam, a rafter 7.3.4).
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Middle English

<i>dove-cote</i>	A dovecote.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>cote</i>	A shed for poultry or other animals (also a temporary store for tools).
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5.9.3 Bees

Old English

<i>bēo</i>	A bee.
<i>drān</i>	A drone.
<i>imbe</i>	A swarm of bees.
<i>*tī</i>	A bee.

5.9.4 Bee-Keeping

Old English

<i>*bīc</i> OE	A bees-nest. Derived words: <i>bīcere</i> , a bee-keeper.
<i>hunig</i>	Honey.
<i>hȳf</i>	A hive.

weax Wax.

Modern English Dialect

bee-stall A beehive.

Pr Welsh

**mel* Honey.

6. Arable

6.1 Land Tenure

6.1.1 Individual Tenure

Old English

<i>bōc-land</i>	Land held by charter – a grant which allows it to be sold or given.
<i>būr-land</i>	Land occupied by peasants in return for services.
<i>hīd</i>	A hide – a measure of land able to support an extended family, also a valuation based on this measure.
<i>hæfen</i>	Property in land; <i>hofn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hīwisc</i>	A hide (also, in earlier names, a household, a family 7.6.6).
<i>land-riht</i>	Rights over land.
<i>nām</i>	Taking possession of land.
<i>rāp</i>	A measure of land (also a rope 7.7.3, and also an administrative district 8.3.2).
<i>sundor-land</i>	Land held separately (also a detached piece of land, and also land set apart for some special purpose 4.7.4).

Scandinavian

<i>eign</i>	A holding.
<i>kaupa-land</i>	Purchased land.

Middle English

<i>hold</i>	Tenure.
<i>purpresture</i>	An encroachment on someone else's property.
<i>severell</i>	A plot of privately owned land.
<i>tak</i>	A lease, a tenure.

Modern English Dialect

<i>living</i>	A landed estate, a tenement.
<i>propriation</i>	Appropriation of land.

6.1.2 Joint Tenure

Old English

<i>folc-land</i>	Land held by customary law, which keeps ownership within a family.
<i>hlot</i>	A share, an allotment; <i>hlēt</i> is also found.
<i>māennes</i>	A community, meaning land held communally.
<i>mānscipe</i>	A community, meaning something shared communally.
<i>rūm</i>	An allotted space of common land or turbary (also generally room, meaning an open space, a clearing 3.1.3).
<i>scearu</i>	A share (also a boundary 4.7.1, and also a division 9.3.1). Compounds: <i>land-scearu</i> , a share of land (also a boundary 4.7.1).

Scandinavian

<i>félagi</i>	A fellow, a partner.
<i>*full-nautr</i>	A holder of a full share in land.

Middle English

<i>cauel</i>	A division of land by lot.
<i>*halver</i>	A partner, meaning a partnership.
<i>jointure</i>	A joint property, a joint tenancy.
<i>part</i>	A part, a portion.
<i>wandale</i>	A share of land.

Modern English Dialect

<i>cut</i>	A piece of land, possibly assigned by lot.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*cömar</i>	Joint cultivation of land.
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Middle Irish

<i>rann</i>	A lot, a share.
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6.1.3 Manorial Tenure**Old English**

<i>bed-rīp</i>	Harvest work owed by manorial tenants.
<i>bēn</i>	A boon-work – work required by manorial custom.
<i>bere-tūn</i>	A demesne farm – one run directly by the manorial lord (also, in earlier names, an enclosure growing barley 6.7.1); <i>bere-wīc</i> is also found.
<i>here-geatu</i>	A heriot – a payment to the lord by the heirs of a tenant who has died.

Old French

<i>estraieure</i>	Property of a tenant which has reverted to the lord because they died without an heir.
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Medieval Latin

<i>caput</i>	A head, meaning the chief manor of a group.
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Middle English

<i>bord-land</i>	Land held by a bordar – a poor unfree tenant.
<i>cheet-land</i>	Escheated land – land that has reverted to a feudal lord because the tenant died without heirs.
<i>custome</i>	Work required by manorial custom.
<i>daye-wine</i>	Earnings for a day's work by manorial custom.
<i>demeyn</i>	Demesne.
<i>enter</i>	Common land shared between different manors.
<i>fee</i>	A feudal lordship.
<i>grange</i>	A farm in an outlying manor run directly by the manorial lord (also, in earlier names, a granary, a barn 6.7.5).
<i>halimote</i>	A manorial court for unfree tenants.
<i>lete</i>	A manorial court for criminal cases.
<i>lordeship</i>	Land owned by the manorial lord, also land farmed directly by the lord.
<i>main</i>	Demesne, also a home farm.
<i>task</i>	A duty, especially a duty of work required by manorial custom.

6.1.4 Adjectives for Tenure

Old English

<i>māne</i>	Held in common.
<i>scifen</i>	Allotted.

6.1.5 Linear Measure**Old English**

<i>gerd</i>	A linear measure of five and a half yards; a square measure of a quarter of a hide (also a short tender shoot, a twig 3.3.4, and also a rod, a spar 5.5.9): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>gierd</i> .
<i>mīl</i>	A mile. Compounds: <i>mīl-gemearc</i> , a mile-mark; <i>mīl-gemet</i> , a mile distance, meaning perhaps a mile-stone; <i>*mīl-stān</i> , a mile-stone.

Scandinavian

<i>stong</i>	A standard of measure (also a pole 4.6.5, and also a stave 5.5.9).
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6.2 Agriculture

6.2.1 Clearance of Land

Old English

<i>brēc</i>	Land newly broken up for cultivation: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>bræc</i> .
<i>bryce</i>	Breaking, meaning land newly broken up for cultivation.
<i>ersc</i>	A ploughed field, especially newly broken-in land.
<i>falh</i>	Land broken up for cultivation, ploughland, also, in later names, fallow – ploughed land left uncultivated for a year: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>fealh</i> .
<i>gærs-erð</i>	Ploughing of pasture as one day's service.
<i>*niming</i>	Land taken into cultivation.

Scandinavian

<i>*pála</i>	A place dug up.
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Middle English

<i>hacket</i>	Land broken up.
<i>in-heche</i>	Land temporarily enclosed from fallow and put into cultivation; <i>in-hoke</i> is also found.

Modern English Dialect

<i>hacking</i>	Land broken up.
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6.2.2 Adjectives for Clearance of Land

Old English

<i>brocen</i>	Broken up, uneven.
<i>flagen</i>	Flayed, meaning stripped of turf.
<i>*lāge</i>	Fallow, unploughed.
<i>*lāte</i>	Lonely, deserted, meaning perhaps fallow.

Modern English Dialect

<i>diggen</i>	Dug.
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6.2.3 Clearance by Burning

Old English

<i>āled</i>	Fire, meaning land cleared by burning; <i>*āling</i> , is also found.
<i>bærnet</i>	Burning, meaning land cleared by burning; <i>bærning</i> is also found.
<i>brand</i>	Fire, meaning a place cleared by burning (also a building burnt down 7.3.8).
<i>bryne</i>	Burning, meaning land cleared by burning; <i>bruni</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*sengel</i>	A piece of ground cleared by burning; <i>*senget</i> and <i>sænget</i> are also found.

Scandinavian

<i>brennandi</i>	Burning, meaning land cleared by burning.
<i>sviða</i>	Burning, meaning land cleared by burning.

Derived words: *sviðinn, sviðningr, a place cleared by burning.

Modern English Dialect

bete Land cleared by stripping and burning the turf; *burnbake* is also found.

Pr Welsh

**losc* Burning, meaning a place cleared by burning.

6.2.4 Adjectives for Clearance by Burning

Old English

brende Burnt, meaning cleared by burning (also burnt down 7.3.9); **berned* is also found.

Modern English Dialect

bristled Scorched, meaning cleared by burning.

Welsh

poeth Burnt, meaning cleared by burning (also burnt down 7.3.9).

6.2.5 Ploughed Land

Old English

æcer A plot of cultivated land, also a measure of land which a yoke of oxen could plough in a day; *akr* is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: *æcer-mann*, a ploughman 6.6.4, also generally a peasant 7.6.2.

eorðe Earth, soil, ground, also a plot of ground. Compounds in other sections: *eorð-burh*, a fortification with earth ramparts 8.4.1; **fox-eorðe*, a fox's earth 3.8.6.

feld Arable land (also, in earlier names, open country, unencumbered ground 6.2.5). Compounds: ME *in-feld*, a field near a homestead; ModE dialect *field-land*, open field land.

felging A piece of ploughed land, also a piece of land left fallow: an Anglian form, West Saxon *fielging*.

furh A furrow (also a trench 2.7.4). Compounds in other sections: ME **mar-fur*, a boundary furrow 4.7.1.

geoc A measure of land, about 30 acres (also a yoke for oxen to draw a plough, also a pair of oxen yoked to the plough 6.6.4). Compounds: *geocled*, a small measure of land.

half A half-acre (also a half part generally 9.9.2): an Anglian form, West Saxon *healf*.

hamm A cultivated plot on the edge of woodland or moor, also possibly land hemmed in by high ground (also land hemmed in by water or marsh, also a river-meadow 6.2.5)

molde Earth, soil; **mylde* is also found.

ox-gang A measure of land, about 15 acres.

plōg-land A ploughland – a measure of land, about 120 acres; *plōgs-land* is the ON cognate.

pudd A furrow (also a ditch 2.7.4).

<i>rōd</i>	A rood – a quarter of an acre.
<i>sulh</i>	A ploughland (also a plough 6.6.4).
<i>tilð</i>	Land under cultivation, a croft.

Scandinavian

<i>ekra</i>	A small ploughed field, a cornfield.
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Middle English

<i>daye-work</i>	A measure of land which can be worked in a day.
<i>yoking</i>	A measure of land which a yoke of oxen could plough in half a day (also yoking oxen to the plough 6.6.5).

Modern English Dialect

<i>rainbow</i>	Furrows ploughed in line with the curved sides of a field.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*prīð</i>	Earth, soil.
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6.2.6 Open Field

Old English

<i>balca</i>	A balk – a strip of unploughed ground marking the boundary between furlongs of open field (also, in earlier names, a ridge, a bank 1.4.1, and also a balk of wood, a beam 7.3.2).
<i>dāl</i>	A share, a portion, especially a share in open field; <i>dāel</i> is also found; <i>deill</i> is the ON cognate (<i>deild</i> is also found).
<i>furlang</i>	A furlong – a piece of land furrowed in one length, also in later names a division of open field.
<i>hēafod</i>	A headland – a strip of land at the head of a furlong for turning the plough (also a head, used for a projecting piece of ground, especially a small hill 9.1.2, and also for an end, a source 9.3.5). Derived words: ME <i>heveding</i> , a headland in open field. Compounds: <i>*hēafod-land</i> , a headland.
<i>*hēcīng</i>	A part of a field sown whilst the rest lies fallow.
<i>hlinc</i>	A ledge of ploughland on a hillside, also an unploughed strip between fields (also a bank, a ledge, a terrace 1.4.1).
<i>land</i>	Arable land, especially a strip of ploughland in open field (also, in earlier names, solid ground, a district 5.1.5); <i>land</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: ME <i>half-land</i> , a half-size strip, half a strip; ME <i>in-land</i> , a field near a homestead, also land which is part of a home farm and not let to a tenant – and in other sections: <i>bōc-land</i> , land held by charter 6.1.1; <i>būr-land</i> , land occupied by peasants in return for services 6.1.1; <i>folc-land</i> , land held by customary law 6.1.2; <i>plōg-land</i> , a ploughland 6.2.5; <i>scrūd-land</i> , land which funds the purchase of clothing for an abbey 8.9.6; <i>sundor-land</i> , a detached piece of land, and also land set apart for some special purpose 4.7.4, also land held separately 6.1.1; ON <i>kaupa-land</i> , purchased land 6.1.1; ME <i>bord-land</i> , land held by a bordar; ME <i>cheet-land</i> , escheated land 6.1.3.
<i>māere</i>	A balk (also, in earlier names, a boundary, a border 4.7.1).
<i>*rān</i>	A boundary strip, a balk; the ON cognate <i>rein</i> is in later names a strip of ploughland in open field.

<i>*ripel</i>	A strip of ploughland in open field.
<i>sticce</i>	A balk.
<i>*straca</i>	A strip of ploughland; <i>*strecca</i> is also found.
<i>wang</i>	An open field (also a piece of meadowland 5.2.1); the ON cognate <i>vangr</i> is also a garden 6.8.1. Compounds in other sections: ON <i>vátt-vangr</i> , a field for the trial of a legal action.

Middle English

<i>brede</i>	A broad strip of ploughland (also breadth generally 9.4.1).
<i>butte</i>	A strip of ploughland abutting on a boundary, a short strip at right angles to other strips, a short strip ploughed in the angle where two furlongs meet. Compounds: <i>heved-butte</i> , a butt running across the ends of a number of furlongs.
<i>leyne</i>	A layer, meaning a piece of arable land.
<i>selion</i>	A strip of ploughland in open field.

Modern English Dialect

<i>flat</i>	A division of open field.
<i>gavel</i>	A strip of ploughland.
<i>loom</i>	A broad strip of ploughland, a double-size strip. <i>Loon</i> is also found.
<i>plank</i>	A long piece of cultivated land, a strip of ploughland in open field, also a measure of land.
<i>quillet</i>	A strip of ploughland in open field.
<i>throuter</i>	A balk.

6.2.7 Adjectives for Open Field

Modern English Dialect

<i>butty</i>	Divided into strips of ploughland.
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6.3 Difficult and Rocky Soil

6.3.1 Hard Soil

Old English

**celce* Chalky ground: an Anglian form, West Saxon **cielce*.

6.3.2 Adjectives for Hard Soil

Old English

heard Hard, hard to cultivate (also uncomfortable, cheerless 7.9.3); *harðr* is the ON cognate.
stearc Stiff, hard.
stīð Stiff, hard, strong.
stīf Stiff, unyielding; *stíf* is the ON cognate.
strang Strong, arduous, meaning compact soil (also meaning water with a powerful current 2.2.4); *strangr* is the ON cognate.
tōh Tough, sticky, hard.
trēde Firm, fit to tread on.

6.3.3 Broken Soil

Old English

**clodd* A lump.
**clopp* A lump (also used for a knoll 1.2.2).
clott A mass, a lump, a clod (also used for a hill 1.2.2).
**clūn* A lump, a clod (also a stump 3.3.2).
clympre A lump.
**cobb* A round lump.

Scandinavian

klakkr A lump (also used perhaps for a hill 1.2.2).
køkk A lump (also used perhaps for a hill 1.2.2).

Middle English

**clobbe* A lump (also used perhaps, in later names, for a knoll 1.2.2).
lump A lump.

Modern English Dialect

clumper A lump, a clod.
clunter A clod.
lunch A lump, especially perhaps lumps of chalk or other stone on the surface of the soil.

6.3.4 Broken Soil (metaphors)

Old English

**cnugel* A knuckle, used for broken ground.

6.3.5 Adjectives for Broken Soil

Modern English Dialect

<i>lumpy</i>	Lumpy.
<i>roundy</i>	In round lumps, lumpy.

6.3.6 Stony Soil

Old English

<i>cert</i>	Rough ground, stony ground * <i>kartr</i> is the ON cognate.
* <i>cis</i>	Gravel; * <i>kís</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>cisel</i> , gravel, shingle; * <i>cisse</i> , a gravelly place.
* <i>crymel</i>	Crumbled soil (also a small piece of water 2.3.4, and also a small piece of land 5.4.1).
<i>ēar</i>	Gravel, mud, earth.
* <i>flage</i>	A flake, a fragment (also a turf 5.2.3, and also a flagstone 7.3.1).
<i>flōh</i>	A fragment, a bit of stone.
* <i>grand</i>	Gravel. Derived words: * <i>grendel</i> , a gravelly place (also a gravelly stream 2.3.6).
* <i>grēon</i>	Gravelly, sandy ground; <i>grēosn</i> is also found.
<i>grēot</i>	Gravel; <i>grjót</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: * <i>grēote</i> , a gravelly place (also a gravelly stream 2.3.6).
* <i>popel</i>	A pebble; <i>papol</i> is also found.
* <i>scelet</i>	Shale, clay slate: an Anglian form, West Saxon * <i>scielet</i> .
<i>stān</i>	Stony ground (also a stone, a rock 4.6.2, and also building stone 7.3.3); <i>steinn</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: * <i>stāne</i> , <i>stāner</i> , * <i>stāning</i> , a stony place.

Scandinavian

<i>helkn</i>	A rough stony field.
* <i>malgi</i>	A gravelly or stony place (possibly).
<i>mql</i>	Gravel, gravelly soil.

Middle English

<i>cumber</i>	An encumbrance, meaning perhaps ground encumbered with stones.
<i>gravel</i>	Gravel.

Modern English Dialect

<i>cobbel</i>	A cobblestone.
<i>pinnel</i>	Clayey gravel.
<i>rottenstone</i>	Decomposed stone.
<i>scar</i>	A bed of rough gravel (also a rocky cliff 1.5.1).

6.3.7 Stony Soil (metaphors)

Scandinavian

<i>hrúðr</i>	Scurf, used perhaps for rough, shaly ground.
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Middle English

* <i>cattes-brazen</i>	Cat's brain, used for mottled soil, rough clay mixed with stones.
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British

**durno-* A fist, used perhaps for lumps of stone the size of a fist; **durn* is the Pr Welsh reflex.

6.3.8 Adjectives for Stony Soil

Old English

* <i>cisen</i>	Full of gravel.
* <i>ēaren</i>	Full of gravel.
* <i>grēoten</i>	Full of gravel.
* <i>groten</i>	Full of sand, full of gravel.
* <i>hæren</i>	Stony.
* <i>scilig</i>	Shaley, stony.
<i>stānen</i>	Stony (also made of stone 7.3.7).
<i>stānig</i>	Stony, rocky; * <i>stānig</i> , <i>stāniht</i> , <i>stāniht</i> are also found.

Middle English

<i>chisli</i>	Full of gravel.
<i>gravelli</i>	Full of gravel.

Pr Welsh

* <i>caled</i>	Hard, meaning perhaps stony.
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6.4 Clay and Wet Soil

6.4.1 Clay

Old English

<i>clæg</i>	Clay, clayey soil. Compounds: ME <i>clay-pitt</i> , a clay-pit.
<i>clām</i>	Clay, mud. Derived words: * <i>clāme</i> , a clayey or muddy place.
<i>lām</i>	Clay, stiff soil. Compounds: <i>lām-pytt</i> , a clay-pit.
<i>þōh</i>	Clay, stiff soil.

Scandinavian

<i>leirr</i>	Clay, mud. Derived words: <i>leira</i> , a clayey place.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>maul</i>	Clayey or marly soil.
<i>till</i>	Poor soil, clay.

6.4.2 Clay (metaphors)

Middle English

<i>pudding</i>	Guts, used for sticky land, clayey soil.
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6.4.3 Adjectives for Clay

Old English

<i>clægig</i>	Clayey; * <i>clægih</i> t is also found.
* <i>clēmig</i>	Damp, sticky, clayey.
* <i>lāmig</i>	Loamy, clayey.
<i>sticce</i>	Sticky.

Scandinavian

<i>rotinn</i>	Rotten, meaning soft yielding ground.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>sticking</i>	Clinging, sticky.
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6.4.4 Mud

Old English

<i>drit</i>	Dirt.
<i>drōsn</i>	Dirt, sediment.
<i>gyr</i>	Mud, filth (also a marsh 2.1.1).
<i>horu</i>	Filth, dirt; <i>horh</i> is also found.
* <i>lorte</i>	Dirt, mud, a muddy place (also a swamp 2.1.1).
* <i>modor</i>	Mud (also a bog 2.1.1).
* <i>patte</i>	Mud (also marsh 2.1.1).
* <i>slæf</i>	Mud.
* <i>slāp</i>	A slippery place.

<i>*slif</i>	A slippery place.
<i>slīm</i>	Slime, mud.
<i>slipa</i>	Mud, slime.
<i>*sydde</i>	Mud.
<i>wāse</i>	Mud.
<i>wearp</i>	Silted land.

Scandinavian

<i>saurr</i>	Mud, dirt, sour ground.
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Old French

<i>bray</i>	Mud.
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Middle English

<i>mudde</i>	Mud.
<i>slicche</i>	Mud.
<i>slober</i>	Mud, slime.

Modern English Dialect

<i>blether</i>	Mud.
<i>cast</i>	Silt.
<i>slother</i>	Mud.
<i>slush</i>	Mud; <i>sludge</i> and <i>slutch</i> are also found.

6.4.5 Mud (metaphors)

Old English

<i>*slēt</i>	Sleet, meaning perhaps mud, sludge: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>slīet</i> .
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Scandinavian

<i>slefa</i>	Spittle, used perhaps for mud, sludge.
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6.4.6 Adjectives for Mud

Old English

<i>fennig</i>	Muddy, dirty (also marshy 2.1.3).
<i>fūl</i>	Foul, dirty. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>ful-mart</i> , a polecat 3.8.2.
<i>horig</i>	Filthy, muddy.
<i>horsc</i>	Foul, dirty.
<i>*muddig</i>	Muddy.
<i>*slāpe</i>	Slippery, muddy; <i>sleipr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>slipor</i>	Slippery; <i>slidor</i> is also found.
<i>*syliġ</i>	Muddy; <i>*sylen</i> is also found.

Middle English

<i>dirty</i>	Dirty.
<i>myri</i>	Miry, muddy.
<i>*slaggi</i>	Muddy.

Modern English Dialect

<i>claggy</i>	Muddy.
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<i>sloppy</i>	Muddy, wet.
<i>sludder</i>	Muddy, slippery.

6.4.7 Adjectives for Wet

Old English

<i>*næt</i>	Wet, moist.
<i>socen</i>	Wet, soaked.
<i>sōfte</i>	Soft, spongy.
<i>wēt</i>	Wet, damp; <i>wæt</i> is also found; <i>vátr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: ModE dialect <i>wet-shod</i> , wet-footed, meaning land which makes your feet wet.

Middle English

<i>moist</i>	Moist, wet.
<i>*soppet</i>	Waterlogged, soaked.

Modern English Dialect

<i>soos</i>	Wet, soaking.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*wlib</i>	Wet.
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6.5 Condition of Land

6.5.1 Manures

Old English

<i>cwēad</i>	Dung, dirt.
<i>dung</i>	Dung, a dung-heap; <i>dynge</i> is also found; <i>dyngia</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>dyncge</i> , manured land.
<i>gor</i>	Dung, dirt; <i>*gor</i> , slime, is the ON cognate.
<i>līm</i>	Lime. Compounds: <i>*līm-pytt</i> , a lime-pit; ME <i>lyme-kilne</i> , a lime-kiln.
<i>midding</i>	A dung-heap.
<i>mix</i>	Dung, filth. Derived words: <i>mixen</i> , a dunghill.
<i>scearn</i>	Dung, muck; <i>skarn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>scite</i>	Dung; <i>scitel</i> is also found; <i>skítr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>tord</i>	Dung.

Scandinavian

<i>mykr</i>	Dung, dirt.
<i>sparð</i>	Land manured with sheep droppings (also the droppings themselves 5.7.2).

Middle English

<i>marle</i>	Marl. Derived words: <i>marlere</i> , a digger or spreader of marl; <i>marling</i> , a marl pit, also a field which has been marled; ModE dialect <i>marlage</i> , marling, meaning a place where marl is spread. Compounds: <i>marle-pitt</i> , a marl pit.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>bone-dust</i>	Bone dust fertiliser.
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6.5.2 Adjectives for Manures

Old English

<i>*scearnig</i>	Fertilised with dung, mucky.
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Middle English

<i>marli</i>	Fertilised with marl; <i>marled</i> is also found.
<i>muked</i>	Manured.

Modern English Dialect

<i>limy</i>	Fertilised with lime.
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6.5.3 Fertile Land

Old English

<i>spēd</i>	Success, wealth, abundance, meaning productive land.
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6.5.4 Adjectives for Fertile Land

Old English

<i>fætt</i>	Nutritious, rich.
<i>gylden</i>	Golden, meaning fertile (also made of gold 8.5.6, and also bright as gold 9.7.1).
<i>mearu</i>	Tender, soft.

Modern English Dialect

<i>breedy</i>	Prolific.
<i>rich</i>	Fertile, full of goodness.

6.5.5 Barren Land

Old English

<i>*sēret</i>	A dry barren place: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>sīeret</i> .
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Scandinavian

<i>*skerpín</i>	A piece of dried-up barren land (also a dried-up stream 2.3.6).
<i>*stork</i>	Dried-up or drained land (probably).

Middle English

<i>snote</i>	A piece of dry land (probably).
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6.5.6 Barren Land (metaphors)

Old English

<i>galla</i>	A sore, used for a barren place in a field, also a wet, spongy place; <i>gall</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hungor</i>	Hunger, used for barren ground.
<i>hwæ̃g</i>	Whey, used for sour land.

Scandinavian

<i>skrap</i>	Something scraped, used perhaps for thin barren land.
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Middle English

<i>beggerie</i>	Beggary, used perhaps for land so poor it reduces its owner to beggary.
<i>pouerte</i>	Poverty, used for unproductive ground.

Modern English Dialect

<i>charity</i>	Charity, used perhaps for land so poor it reduces its owner to charity.
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6.5.7 Adjectives for Barren Land

Old English

<i>afor</i>	Bitter, sour.
<i>dēad</i>	Disused (also dead 7.6.9); <i>dauðr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*drocen</i>	Dry.
<i>drȳge</i>	Dried up.
<i>gōdlēas</i>	Barren, having no good in it.
<i>grādig</i>	Greedy, meaning dry and needing a lot of nourishing.
<i>hungrig</i>	Hungry, meaning barren.
<i>sēar</i>	Dry, barren.

<i>sūr</i>	Sour, damp, coarse. Compounds in other sections: * <i>sūr-æppel</i> , crab apple tree 3.6.1.
<i>þurstig</i>	Short of water, arid, absorbent.
<i>þyrre</i>	Dry, withered; <i>thyr</i> is the ON cognate, an East Scandinavian form.

Scandinavian

<i>beiskr</i>	Bitter, sour.
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Medieval Latin

<i>siccus</i>	Dry.
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Middle English

<i>bareine</i>	Barren.
<i>geld</i>	Barren.
<i>oute-cast</i>	Rejected, meaning perhaps land not brought into cultivation.
* <i>pindled</i>	Withered, shrunken.
<i>shotten</i>	Shot, meaning exhausted, worthless.

Modern English Dialect

<i>deaf</i>	Deaf, meaning unresponsive, barren.
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Middle Irish

<i>tírim</i>	Dry.
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6.6 Cultivation

6.6.1 Weeds

Old English

<i>ampre</i>	Dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , also sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> .
<i>*bedwinde</i>	Bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> or <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> .
<i>boðen</i>	Darnel <i>Lolium temulentum</i> (also rosemary, also thyme 6.8.5).
<i>cerlic</i>	Charlock <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> .
<i>clāte</i>	Burdock <i>Arctium minus</i> , also cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> .
<i>clife</i>	Burdock <i>Arctium minus</i> .
<i>coccel</i>	Corncockle <i>Agrostemma githago</i> .
<i>*cryðe</i>	Weeds (also perhaps used for a feature sticking out, a headland 9.1.5).
<i>cwice</i>	Couch-grass <i>Elytrigia repens</i> .
<i>docce</i>	Dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> (also possibly water-lily <i>Nymphaea alba</i> or <i>Nuphar lutea</i> 2.4.3). Compounds: ModE dialect <i>keddle-dock</i> , ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> , or similar plants.
<i>golde</i>	Corn marigold <i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> (also marsh marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i> 2.1.6); <i>*gylde</i> is also found.
<i>mægðe</i>	Mayweed <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> .
<i>mare</i>	Silverweed <i>Potentilla anserina</i> .
<i>melde</i>	Fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> .
<i>netel</i>	Nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> ; <i>nata</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>popig</i>	Poppy <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> .
<i>stīðe</i>	Nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , also hairy bittercress <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> .
<i>sūre</i>	Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> .
<i>pistel</i>	Thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> .
<i>tāsel</i>	Teasel <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> .

Middle English

<i>crappe</i>	Darnel <i>Lolium temulentum</i> (also rye-grass 5.2.3, and also chaff, dross, rubbish 6.7.6).
<i>darnel</i>	Darnel <i>Lolium temulentum</i> .

Modern English Dialect

<i>bluecap</i>	Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> , also similar plants (and also a blue tit 3.9.3).
<i>kedlock</i>	Charlock <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> .
<i>madge</i>	A weed (also a centipede 3.8.5, and also an owl 3.9.1, and also a magpie 3.9.2, and also a sluttish girl 7.6.6, and also a mark to aim at in the game of ninepins 8.6.4); <i>meg</i> is also found.

6.6.2 Adjectives for Weeds

Old English

<i>clāne</i>	Clear of weeds.
<i>*netelig</i>	Full of nettles.
<i>pistlig</i>	Thistly.
<i>*wēoden</i>	Full of weeds.

Middle English

**goldi* Full of corn marigolds (also bright as gold 9.7.1).

6.6.3 Pests

Old English

emel A caterpillar.
**hamstra* A corn-weevil.
wifel A weevil, more generally a beetle.

Middle English

molle A mole.

6.6.4 Ploughing

Old English

æcer-mann A ploughman (also generally a peasant 7.6.2).
culter A coulter – the cutting blade of a plough.
ere Ploughing, also ploughed land.
erð Ploughing, also ploughed land, an Anglian form, West Saxon *ierð*.
Derived words: **erðing*, ploughed land; *erðling*, a ploughman.
Compounds in other sections: *gærs-erð*, ploughing of pasture as one day's service 6.2.1.
geoc A yoke for oxen to draw a plough, also a pair of oxen yoked to the plough (also a measure of land, about 30 acres 6.2.5).
plōg A plough; *plógr* is the ON cognate.
Compounds: ModE dialect *push-plough*, a breast-plough – a blade pushed by a single worker to turn a furrow.
Compounds in other sections: *plōg-land*, a ploughland – a measure of land, about 120 acres 6.2.5.
sulh A plough (also a ploughland 6.2.5).
Compounds: **sulh-mann*, a ploughman.

Middle English

yoking Yoking oxen to the plough (also a measure of land which a yoke of oxen could plough in half a day 6.2.5).

6.6.5 Other Field Work

Old English

fælgung A harrow.

Middle English

dibbing A dibbling – a hole made in the ground for sowing.
dragge A harrow.
graver A digger.
harwe A harrow.
malkin A scarecrow (also a sluttish girl 7.6.6).
shewelle A scarecrow; *sheules* is also found.

Modern English Dialect

engine An agricultural machine.

6.7 Crops

6.7.1 Crops

Old English

<i>āte</i>	Oats. Compounds: <i>*pil-āte</i> , pilled oats – a variety of naked oats.
<i>bærlic</i>	Barley.
<i>bēan</i>	Beans; <i>baun</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>bere</i>	Barley. Compounds: <i>bere-tūn</i> , <i>bere-wīc</i> an enclosure growing barley (also, in later names, a demesne farm – one run directly by the manorial lord 6.1.3). Compounds in other sections: <i>bere-ærn</i> , a barn 6.7.5.
<i>corn</i>	Corn, grain.
<i>fæsl</i>	Seed (also used for offspring 7.6.5).
<i>*hæfera</i>	Oats; <i>hafri</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hwāte</i>	Wheat; <i>hveiti</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>piſe</i>	Pease.
<i>ryge</i>	Rye; <i>rugr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: ModE dialect <i>rye-land</i> , a strip of ploughland suitable for rye.

Scandinavian

<i>bygg</i>	Barley.
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Medieval Latin

<i>faba</i>	Beans.
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Middle English

<i>lentil</i>	Lentils.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>French wheat</i>	Buckwheat.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*heið</i>	Barley; <i>haidd</i> is the Welsh reflex.
<i>*ïd</i>	Corn.

6.7.2 Adjectives for Crops

Old English

<i>bēanen</i>	Growing beans.
<i>beren</i>	Growing barley.
<i>hwāten</i>	Growing wheat.
<i>*piſen</i>	Growing peas.
<i>rygen</i>	Growing rye.

Modern English Dialect

<i>hasting</i>	Early-ripening.
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6.7.3 Straw and Stubble

Old English

<i>ceaf</i>	Chaff.
<i>drīf</i>	Stubble.
<i>halm</i>	Straw (also thatch 7.3.4): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>healm</i> .
<i>strēaw</i>	Straw; <i>strá</i> is the ON cognate.
	Compounds in other sections: <i>strēaw-berige</i> , a strawberry 3.5.5.
<i>*wisp</i>	A wisp (also a thicket, brushwood 3.5.1).

Middle English

<i>stubbil</i>	Stubble.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>eddish</i>	Stubble (also aftermath – a second growth of hay 5.3.1).
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6.7.4 Harvesting

Old English

<i>cnycc</i>	A sheaf (also a bundle, especially a faggot – a bundle of wood 7.4.6).
<i>gaderian</i>	To gather, to collect.
<i>mūga</i>	A stack (also used for a mound, a hill 1.2.2).
	Derived words: ModE dialect <i>mowing</i> , putting crops into a stack.
<i>rīp</i>	Harvesting.
	Compounds in other sections: <i>bed-rīp</i> , harvest work owed by manorial tenants 6.1.3.

Scandinavian

<i>stakkr</i>	A stack.
	Compounds: <i>stakk-garðr</i> , a stack-yard.

Modern English Dialect

<i>hattock</i>	A stook – a little stack of sheaves.
<i>hovel</i>	A frame on which a stack is built.

6.7.5 Barns

Old English

<i>bere-ærn</i>	A barn.
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Scandinavian

<i>hlaða</i>	A storehouse, a barn.
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Middle English

<i>garner</i>	A granary, a storehouse.
<i>grange</i>	A granary, a barn (also, in later names, a farm in an outlying manor run directly by the manorial lord 6.1.3).

6.7.6 Threshing

Old English

<i>*ceaf</i>	Chaff.
<i>sifeða</i>	A residue from sifting corn.

**presc* Threshing, probably (also a thrashing, a beating 8.3.5).

Middle English

crappe Chaff, dross, rubbish (also darnel *Lolium temulentum* 5.2.3, and also rye-grass – a tough-stemmed grass 6.6.1).

6.8 Horticulture

6.8.1 Gardens

Old English

orceard A garden (also, in later names, an orchard 6.8.6).

Scandinavian

vangr A garden (also an in-field 6.2.6).

Old French

ort A garden.

ouche A garden.

Middle English

erber A garden (also a grassy piece of ground 5.2.1, and also an orchard 6.8.6).

gardin A garden, an enclosed plot.

paradis A garden, an enclosed pleasure ground.

6.8.2 Gardens (metaphors)

Old English

bedd A bed, used for a plant bed, a garden plot (also a bed itself 7.4.1).

6.8.3 Vegetables

Old English

bēte Beet.

cāl Cabbage, kale; *cawel* is also found; *kāl* is the ON cognate.

lēac Leek, garlic; *laukr* is the ON cognate.

Compounds: *lēac-tūn*, an enclosure for growing leeks, also generally a kitchen garden; *gār-lēac*, especially garlic.

leahtric Lettuce.

nēp Turnip: an Anglian form, West Saxon *nāp*.

wyrt A vegetable (also a plant generally 3.7.1).

Compounds: *wyrt-tūn*, a vegetable garden.

Middle English

cabache Cabbage.

6.8.4 Herbs

Old English

boðen Rosemary, also thyme (also darnel *Lolium temulentum* 6.6.1).

croh Saffron.

dile Dill.

dwostle Pennyroyal.

fille Thyme, also similar plants.

mintē Mint.

organa Pennyroyal.

rūde Rue.

Scandinavian

hvønn Angelica.

Middle English

fenkel Fennel.
mustard Mustard.
saffroun Saffron.

Modern English Dialect

civet Chives.

6.8.5 Flowers**Old English**

lilie Lily.

Modern English Dialect

turnsole Sunflower (also sun spurge *Euphorbia helioscopia* 3.7.2).

6.8.6 Orchards**Old English**

orceard An orchard (also, in earlier names, a garden 6.8.1).

Middle English

erber An orchard (also a grassy piece of ground 5.2.1, and also a garden 6.8.1).

6.8.7 Orchard Trees**Old English**

æppel An apple, apple tree, also generally a fruit, fruit tree; *epli* is the ON cognate.

Compounds: *æppel-trēow*, an apple tree, also generally a fruit tree; *æppel-tūn*, an orchard – and in other sections: **sūr-æppel*, crab apple tree 3.6.1.

apuldor Apple tree; *apaldr* is the ON cognate.

Compounds: ON *apaldr-garðr*, an apple orchard.

ciris A cherry, cherry tree.

Compounds: ME *cherie-tre*, a cherry tree.

cist Sweet chestnut tree.

Derived words: **cistelet*, a sweet chestnut wood.

Compounds: *cist-bēam*, a sweet chestnut tree.

hnutu A nut, a nut tree; *hnot* is the ON cognate.

Compounds: *walh-hnutu*, a walnut, walnut tree; ME *banne-note*, a filbert.

**mispeler* Medlar tree.

peru A pear; *pere* is also found

Compounds: **pere-tūn*, a pear orchard; ME *per-tre*, a pear tree.

pirige Pear tree.

plūme A plum, a plum tree.

Compounds: *plūm-trēow*, a plum tree; **plūm-tūn*, a plum orchard.

<i>plȳme</i>	A plum, plum tree.
<i>prūme</i>	A plum, plum tree.
<i>wīn</i>	Vine.
<i>*winter</i>	Compounds: <i>wīn-berige</i> , a grape; <i>wīn-geard</i> , a vineyard. A vineyard, possibly.

Middle English

<i>chastaine</i>	Sweet chestnut tree.
<i>permain</i>	Pear tree.
<i>viniterie</i>	A small vineyard.

6.8.8 Adjectives for Orchard Trees

Old English

<i>*æpplen</i>	Planted with apple-trees.
<i>*peren</i>	Planted with pear trees.
<i>*pirigen</i>	Planted with pear trees.

6.9 Preparing Food

6.9.1 Milling

Old English

<i>*cogg</i>	A cog-wheel in a mill, also a mill itself (also used for a hill 1.2.2).
<i>cræft</i>	A kind of mill (possibly), a machine.
<i>cweorn</i>	A quern, a hand-mill, also possibly a watermill; <i>kvern</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*grindel</i>	A mill (also a grindstone 7.4.5).
<i>hwēol</i>	A waterwheel (also a wheel generally 4.5.4, and also used for a circular feature 9.2.8); <i>hwēowol</i> is also found; <i>hjól</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>melu</i>	Meal – corn ground into flour; <i>meldr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>myln</i>	Compounds: <i>melu-hūs</i> , a storehouse for flour. A mill. Derived words: ME <i>milnere</i> , a miller. Compounds: <i>myln-stān</i> , a millstone, also rock which is good for millstones; <i>myln-stede</i> , a site of a mill; ME <i>milne-hous</i> , a building for a mill; ME <i>hors-milne</i> , a mill worked by a horse; ME <i>water-milne</i> , a watermill; ME <i>wind-milne</i> , a windmill – and in other sections: ME <i>walk-milne</i> , a fulling mill 7.7.1.

Old French

<i>molin</i>	A mill.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*mōlin</i>	A mill.
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6.9.2 Baking

Old English

<i>āst</i>	A kiln.
<i>bacan</i>	To bake. Derived words: <i>bæcere</i> , a baker; <i>bæcestre</i> , a woman baker, also a baker generally. Compounds: <i>bæc-ærn</i> , a bake-house, a bakery; <i>bæc-hūs</i> , a bake-house, a bakery; <i>bæc-stān</i> , a flat stone for baking.
<i>cyln</i>	A kiln, an oven (also a furnace 7.8.6).
<i>ofen</i>	An oven, a kiln, also a bakehouse (also a furnace 7.8.6). Compounds: ME <i>oven-hous</i> , a building with an oven (also a building with a furnace 7.8.6).

6.9.3 Brewing

Old English

<i>brēowan</i>	To brew. Derived words: ME <i>brewere</i> , a brewer. Compounds: <i>brēow-ærn</i> , a brew-house, a brewery; ME <i>brew-hous</i> , a brew-house, a brewery.
<i>humele</i>	Hops; <i>hymele</i> is also found; <i>humli</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>mealt</i>	Malt; <i>malt</i> is the ON cognate.

<i>*melt</i>	Compounds: <i>mealt-hūs</i> , a malt-house.
<i>wringe</i>	Malting (also melting, smelting 7.8.4). A cider-press (also a cheese-press 5.6.6).

Middle English

<i>brewstere</i>	A woman brewer.
<i>hoppe</i>	Hops. Compounds: ModE dialect <i>hop-yard</i> , a hop-garden – an enclosure where hops are grown.
<i>*hopping</i>	A hop garden (possibly).

6.9.4 Cooking

Old English

<i>cōc</i>	A cook.
<i>cycene</i>	A kitchen.
<i>hlædel</i>	A ladle.
<i>hwer</i>	A kettle, a cauldron.
<i>pipor</i>	Pepper.
<i>scenc</i>	A drink.

Scandinavian

<i>ketlingr</i>	A kitchen.
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Old French

<i>curie</i>	A kitchen.
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Middle English

<i>gloton</i>	A glutton.
<i>heating</i>	Heating food.
<i>larder</i>	A larder, a food-store.
<i>sausemaker</i>	A maker of sauces.
<i>sausere</i>	A maker of sauces.
<i>spicere</i>	A seller of spices.
<i>sponere</i>	A maker of spoons.
<i>sugre</i>	Sugar.
<i>walm</i>	Boiling, meaning a boiling-pan.

Modern English Dialect

<i>ice-house</i>	An insulated building for keeping ice.
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Middle Cornish

<i>berow</i>	Boiling.
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7. Village

7.1 Settlement

7.1.1 Places

Old English

stede

A place, especially a place where people gather (also a farm, especially a dairy-farm 5.6.3, and also a religious house or foundation 8.9.4); *staðr* is the ON cognate.

Compounds in other sections: *bēl-stede*, a place of a funeral pyre 7.6.7; *burh-stede*, a site of a fortification 8.4.1; *hall-stede*, a site of a hall 8.2.1; *hām-stede*, a homestead, a site of a dwelling 7.1.2; **hring-stede*, a circular feature 9.2.8; *hūs-stede*, a site of a house 7.2.1; *myln-stede*, a site of a mill 6.9.1; *pleg-stede*, a place for play 8.6.4; **pōl-stede*, a site of a pool, a place where there is a pool 2.3.4, also a dam, a mill-dam, 2.7.7; *tūn-stede*, a site of a farm, a farmstead 7.1.2; *wīc-stede*, a dwelling place 7.1.2; ON *býjar-staðr*, a farmstead 7.1.2.

stoc

A place, also a daughter settlement.

stōw

A place, especially a place of assembly (also a holy place 8.9.1). Compounds in other sections: *cēap-stōw*, a market, a market-place 8.5.3; *cot-stōw*, a collection of cottages 7.2.2; *cwalm-stōw*, a place of execution 8.3.7; *hege-stōw*, a hedged field 5.5.1; *mōt-stōw*, a place of assembly 8.3.1; *pleg-stōw*, a place for play 8.6.4; *spell-stōw*, a place of assembly 8.3.1; **spyrð-stōw*, a race-course 8.6.3; *wīc-stōw*, a dwelling place 7.1.2; **wyrð-stōw*, a shelter used by cattle in summer-time against gadflies or bots 5.6.4.

Old French

lieu

A place.

7.1.2 Villages

Old English

**būrscīpe*

A village.

ende

The end of a village or town, also the end of an estate or district; *endi* is the ON cognate.

Compounds in other sections: ME *lane-ende*, a lane-end 4.1.5.

hām

A village, an estate, a homestead; *heimr* is the ON cognate. The compound *hām-stall* is a homestead, the enclosure of a homestead; the compound *hām-stede* is a homestead, a site of a dwelling (*hāem-styde* is also found); the compound **hām-tūn* is a home farm.

tūn

A farmstead, a village (also an enclosure 5.4.1); *tún* is the ON cognate.

Derived words: *tūnincel*, a small estate (**tȳnincel* is also found).

Compounds: *tūn-mann*, a villager; **tūn-stall*, a site of a farm, a farmstead; *tūn-stede*, a site of a farm, a farmstead; *burh-tūn*, a farmstead or village belonging to a fortification (also a fortified enclosure, a fortified house, 8.4.1); *hāema-tūn*, a farmstead or village of a local group; *hām-tūn*, a home farm – and in other

	sections: <i>bere-tūn</i> , a demesne farm 6.1.3, also, in earlier names, an enclosure growing barley 6.7.1; <i>bōðl-tūn</i> , an enclosure with buildings, a group of buildings 7.1.3.
<i>prop</i>	An outlying farmstead, a daughter hamlet; <i>þorp</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*þorpere</i> , someone from an outlying farmstead (<i>*þorpari</i> is the ON cognate).
<i>wīc</i>	A group of buildings, a small settlement reserved for some particular work 7.1.2 (and also especially a small settlement reserved for dairy farming 5.6.3, and also especially for industry 7.8.6 and also especially for trade 8.5.1). Derived words: <i>*wīcere</i> , someone from a working hamlet. Compounds: <i>wīc-stede</i> , a dwelling place; <i>wīc-stōw</i> , a dwelling place; <i>wīc-tūn</i> , a village overseeing a working hamlet (probably); <i>bere-wīc</i> , a demesne farm 6.1.3, also, in earlier names, a farm growing barley 6.7.1; <i>here-wīc</i> , an army camp 8.4.4; <i>hirde-wīc</i> , a farm for cattle and other livestock 5.6.4; ME <i>wich-hous</i> , a building for making salt 2.9.4.

Scandinavian

<i>bý</i>	A farmstead, a village. Compounds: <i>býjar-staðr</i> , a farmstead; <i>kirkju-bý</i> , a village with a church; <i>kross-bý</i> , a village with a cross. Compounds in other sections: <i>býjar-lög</i> , a village community, a small administrative district 7.6.1.
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Middle English

<i>hamel</i>	A hamlet. Derived words: <i>hamelet</i> , a hamlet.
<i>strete</i>	A hamlet straggling along a road (also the road itself 4.1.1).
<i>village</i>	A village.

Pr Welsh

<i>*treß</i>	A farmstead, a hamlet; <i>tre</i> is the M Cornish reflex. Compounds: <i>*penn-treß</i> , a chief house, a village.
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7.1.3 Homesteads

Old English

<i>bōðl</i>	A dwelling, a house; <i>*bytle</i> is also found; <i>ból</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>*bōðl-tūn</i> , an enclosure with buildings, a group of buildings – and in other sections: ON <i>kvia-ból</i> , a farmyard for cattle, a milking-pen 5.6.4.
<i>bū</i>	A homestead; the ON cognate <i>bú</i> is also an estate.
<i>eard</i>	A home place. Compounds in other sections: <i>*eard-ærn</i> , a dwelling 7.2.1.
<i>grund</i>	An outlying farm, outlying fields (also, in earlier names, ground, bottom, foundation 1.7.1, and also a stretch of land 5.1.5).
<i>haga</i>	A block of land with a house, a property (also, in earlier names, a hedge, an enclosure 5.5.1).
<i>set</i>	A dwelling (also a place of wild animals 3.8.6, and also a stable 4.5.2, and also an enclosure 5.4.1, and also a military camp 8.4.1).
<i>stall</i>	A site of a building (also a place for catching fish, a fishing pool, and also a stall for cattle): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>steall</i> .

Compounds: *fore-stall*, a space in front of a farm-house – and in other sections: *beorg-stall*, a place on a hill (possibly) 1.1.1; **berige-stall*, a place where berries grow 3.5.5; *borg-stall*, a place of refuge (possibly) 7.2.3; *burh-stall*, a site of a fortification 8.4.1; *hām-stall*, a homestead, the enclosure of a homestead 7.1.2; *hege-stall*, a hedged field 5.5.1; *mere-stall*, a stagnant pool, a pond 2.3.4; **pleg-stall*, a place for play 8.6.4; *tūn-stall*, a site of a farm, a farmstead 7.1.2.

toft A place for building, a place where there is a house: a loanword from ON *toft* below

Scandinavian

híbyli A house, a home.

topt A place for building, a place where there is a house; *toft* is the East Scandinavian form.

Middle English

ferme A farm (also, in later names, a fixed rent 8.2.5).

Pr Welsh

tîdîn *A small farm or holding.

Middle Cornish

**bos* A dwelling (*bod* in O Cornish).

7.2 Buildings

7.2.1 Houses

Old English

<i>ærn</i>	A house, also a building used for a specific purpose. Compounds: * <i>eard-ærn</i> , a dwelling – and in other sections: <i>bæc-ærn</i> , a bake-house, a bakery 6.9.2; * <i>bed-ærn</i> , a chapel 8.9.7; <i>bere-ærn</i> , a barn 6.7.5; <i>brēow-ærn</i> , a brew-house, a brewery 6.9.3; * <i>coð-ærn</i> , a hospital 8.7.1; <i>fæst-ærn</i> , a fortified house 8.4.1; <i>hord-ærn</i> , a store-house 8.5.5; * <i>hwalf-ærn</i> , a building with a vault 7.3.3; <i>mōt-ærn</i> , a meeting-house 8.3.1; <i>salt-ærn</i> , a building where salt is made or sold 2.9.4.
<i>būr</i>	A cottage, a secluded dwelling, a quiet place of resort (also a chamber, a private apartment 7.3.6). Derived words: * <i>bȳrel</i> , a dwelling. Compounds: <i>būr-cot</i> , a cottage, a dwelling (probably) – and in other sections: <i>būr-scipe</i> , a village 7.1.2.
<i>hof</i>	A dwelling, a hall (also a temple 8.8.1). Derived words: * <i>hōfincel</i> , a little house.
<i>hūs</i>	A house, also a building for special purposes; <i>hús</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: * <i>hȳscen</i> , a small house. Compounds: <i>hūs-stede</i> , a site of a house; * <i>ān-hūs</i> , a lonely house, a house by itself – and in other sections: <i>bæc-hūs</i> , a bake-house, a bakery 6.9.2; <i>bed-hūs</i> , a chapel 8.9.7; <i>bell-hūs</i> , a belfry 8.9.2; * <i>geat-hūs</i> , a gate-house 8.4.2; <i>mealt-hūs</i> , a malt-house 6.9.3; <i>melu-hūs</i> , a storehouse for flour 6.9.1; <i>sumor-hūs</i> , a building occupied in summer 5.6.3; ON <i>fé-hús</i> , a cowshed 5.6.4; ON <i>gildi-hús</i> , a guildhall 8.1.2; ON <i>lopt-hús</i> , a house with a loft or upper chamber 7.3.6; ME <i>bark-hous</i> , a tan-house 7.7.7; ME <i>brew-hous</i> , a brew-house, a brewery 6.9.3; ME <i>carte-hous</i> , a cart-shed 4.5.4; ME <i>dey-hous</i> , a dairy 5.6.6; ME <i>glas-hous</i> , a building where glass is made 7.8.9; ME <i>lepre-hous</i> , a leper-house 8.7.1; ME <i>milne-hous</i> , a building for a mill 6.9.1; ME <i>oven-hous</i> , a building with an oven 6.9.2, also a building with a furnace 7.8.6; ME <i>salt-hūs</i> , a building in which salt is made or stored 2.9.4; ME <i>scole-hous</i> , a school-house 8.1.2; ME <i>tan-hous</i> , a tannery 7.7.7; ME <i>tappe-hous</i> , an alehouse 8.6.1; ME <i>walke-hous</i> , a fulling shed 7.7.1; ME <i>ware-hous</i> , a warehouse 8.5.2.
<i>inn</i>	A dwelling, a lodging.
<i>reced</i>	A building, a house, also a hall.
<i>sāte</i>	A house.
<i>timber</i>	A wooden building (also timber, trees 3.2.1). <i>Timbre</i> is also found.
<i>weorc</i>	A building (also a fortification 8.2.1).

Scandinavian

<i>rann</i>	A house.
<i>torf</i>	A turf-roofed building (also turf itself 5.2.3).

Middle English

<i>bigging</i>	A building, also, in later names, an outbuilding, an outhouse.
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<i>bilding</i>	A building.
<i>chambre</i>	A residence, a small dwelling (also a chamber 7.3.6).
<i>gibecrake</i>	A flimsy structure.
<i>mese</i>	A dwelling, a property.
<i>tenement</i>	A tenement.

Pr Welsh

<i>*tich</i>	A house; <i>chi</i> is the M Cornish cognate (<i>ti</i> in O Cornish).
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7.2.2 Huts and Sheds

Old English

<i>cot</i>	A cottage, a hut, a shed (also an animal's den 3.8.6); <i>kot</i> is the ON cognate; the ModE dialect reflex <i>cote</i> is also a temporary store for tools (also a shed for poultry or other animals). Derived words: <i>*cottere</i> , a cottager; ME <i>cotage</i> , a cottage. Compounds: <i>*cot-mann</i> , a cottager; <i>cot-sāeta</i> , a cottager (<i>cot-setla</i> is also found); <i>cot-stōw</i> , a collection of cottages – and in other sections: <i>būr-cot</i> , a cottage, a dwelling (probably) 7.2.1; <i>*scēp-cot</i> , a shed for sheep 5.7.2; ME <i>dove-cote</i> , a dovecote 5.9.2; ME <i>salt-cote</i> , a salt-house, a salt-factory 2.9.4.
<i>crib</i>	A hovel.
<i>cyte</i>	A cottage (also a hermitage, a monk's quarters 8.9.4).
<i>hlōse</i>	A shed, a shelter, probably (also, in later names, a pig-sty 5.8.2).
<i>*hrægene</i>	A hut, a shelter (also possibly an eminence 1.1.8).
<i>hulc</i>	A shed, a hut; <i>hulu</i> is also found.
<i>scead</i>	A shed, a shelter.
<i>*scēla</i>	A temporary hut (also, in later names, a shieling – a summer-pasture camp for herdsmen or dairy workers 5.6.3); <i>skáli</i> is the ON cognate, a West Scandinavian form.
<i>scræf</i>	A hut (also a cavern, a hole in the ground 1.8.6).
<i>*scydd</i>	A hovel.
<i>*scȳr</i>	A hut, a shelter.
<i>teld</i>	A tent, a dwelling.

Scandinavian

<i>búð</i>	A temporary shelter: a West Scandinavian form.
<i>hæli</i>	A shelter.
<i>hjallr</i>	A hut, especially a hut on a mountainside pasture (also a ledge on a mountain side 1.4.3).

Middle English

<i>cabane</i>	A cabin.
<i>cosh</i>	A cottage, a hut, a hovel.
<i>hucche</i>	A hut.
<i>loge</i>	A hut, a small house (also, in later names, a temporary house in a forest, also a house at the entrance to a park 3.8.8).

Modern English Dialect

<i>barrack</i>	A temporary shelter, a hut.
<i>crew</i>	A pen, a hut, a shed, a cabin.
<i>ealing</i>	A lean-to shed.
<i>kid</i>	A shed (also a pig-sty 5.8.2).

salt-pie A lean-to shed, a back-to-back house, a building with only one slope to its roof.

Pr Welsh

**crou* A pen, a hut, a shed.

7.2.3 Shelter

Old English

borg A shelter.
Compounds: *borg-stall*, a place of refuge (possibly); *here-borg*, a shelter or protection for travellers (also army quarters 8.4.4).
hald Protection, meaning a shelter, a refuge (also a stronghold 8.4.1); an Anglian form, West Saxon *heald*.
hlēo Protection, meaning a shelter; **hlīg* and **hlȳwe* are also found.
hlēonoð A shelter.
**hlīf* Protection, shelter; *hlīf* is the ON cognate.
**hōd* A shelter.
**horc* A shelter (possibly).
**scēo* A shelter.
waru A defence, meaning a shelter.
**wedering* A place for sheltering from the weather.
**wrēode* A shelter, a protection.

Scandinavian

skjól A shelter.

Old French

aise Ease, meaning a place of ease.
estre To stop, to stay somewhere.
repaire A place of retreat, a retreat.

Middle English

belde A shelter.
hele A hiding-place.

7.2.4 Adjectives for Shelter

Old English

hlēow Sheltered (also warm, sunny 7.9.3).

7.2.5 Shelter (metaphors)

Old English

nest A nest, used for a comfortable place or a safe place (also for the highest place in a district 1.3.2).
sceadu A shadow, used for a shelter (also a shady place 3.1.1).
sceld A shield, used for a shelter: an Anglian form, West Saxon *sciold*.

7.3 Construction

7.3.1 Floors and Foundations

Old English

<i>*flage</i>	A flagstone (also a turf 5.2.3, and also a flake, a fragment 6.3.6); <i>flaga</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>flet</i>	A floor, the ground.
<i>flōr</i>	A floor, a pavement, the ground; <i>flōre</i> is also found; <i>flórr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>staðol</i>	A foundation, a base, a support.

Scandinavian

<i>hella</i>	A slab of stone, a flagstone.
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7.3.2 Framing and Planks

Old English

<i>balca</i>	A balk of wood, a beam (also, in earlier names, a ridge, a bank 1.4.1, and also, in later names, a balk – a strip of unploughed ground marking the boundary between furlongs of open field 6.2.6).
<i>bēam</i>	A beam of timber (also a tree 3.2.1, and also a cross 4.6.1).
<i>*bola</i>	A plank (also a tree-trunk, a log 7.3.2); <i>bolr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>bord</i>	A board, a plank (also a table 7.4.1, and also a market stall 8.5.2).
<i>bred</i>	A plank, a board.
<i>cipp</i>	A beam (also a log 3.3.1).
<i>*dyfel</i>	A peg (also used for a feature shaped like a peg 9.4.2).
<i>hrung</i>	A rung (also a pole 4.6.5, and also a staff 5.5.9).
<i>*hwifer</i>	A beam.
<i>lætt</i>	A thin structural length of wood.
<i>pinn</i>	A pin, a peg.
<i>ræsn</i>	A plank (also probably a plank-bridge 4.3.3).
<i>scīd</i>	A beam, a split piece of wood, a sleeper (also possibly a footbridge 4.3.3, and also a paling 5.5.3).
<i>stāger</i>	A stair, a flight of steps (also used for a steep ascent 1.6.2).
<i>stīg</i>	A step. Compounds in other sections: <i>stīg-rāp</i> , a stirrup 4.5.2, also used perhaps for a level place amongst hills 1.4.4.
<i>trēow</i>	A large piece of wood, a post, a beam (also a tree 3.2.1); <i>tré</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>galga-trēow</i> , a gallows tree 8.3.7; <i>*hēafod-trēow</i> , a post on which the head of a beheaded criminal is exposed 8.3.7; <i>wearg-trēow</i> , a gallows 8.3.5.
<i>þel</i>	A board, a plank.
<i>þille</i>	A plank, board, flooring.
<i>*þremm</i>	A beam, a log.
<i>þrēpel</i>	A framework (also a place of execution 8.3.7): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>þrȳpel</i> .
<i>proc</i>	A support, a post, a trestle (also a drain 2.7.4).
<i>wraðu</i>	A prop, a support.
<i>wudu</i>	Wood, timber (also a wood 3.1.1).

Scandinavian

<i>fjøl</i>	A board, a plank.
<i>tyri</i>	A building material, possibly (also a resinous wood for fire-making 7.4.6).

Middle English

<i>carpenter</i>	A carpenter.
<i>gre</i>	A step in a stairway.
<i>planke</i>	A plank (also a plank bridge 4.3.3).
<i>raile</i>	A bar of wood (also, in later names, a rail, a fence 5.5.3).
<i>saw-pitt</i>	A sawpit.

Modern English Dialect

<i>bolt</i>	A length of timber trimmed to size for splitting into laths.
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7.3.3 Walls

Old English

<i>pic</i>	Pitch, tar.
<i>stān</i>	Building stone (also a stone, a rock 4.6.2, and also stony ground 6.3.6); <i>steinn</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>*stān-pytt</i> , a stone-pit, a quarry 7.8.1; <i>byrn-stān</i> , sulphur 7.8.5; <i>bæc-stān</i> , a flat stone for baking 6.9.2; <i>*grindel-stān</i> , a grindstone 7.4.5; <i>hwet-stān</i> , a whetstone 7.4.5; <i>myln-stān</i> , a millstone, also rock which is good for millstones 6.9.1; ON <i>stein-bogi</i> , a stone bridge 4.3.3, also a stone arch 7.3.4; ME <i>herth-ston</i> , a hearthstone 7.4.6.
<i>wāg</i>	A wall.
<i>wall</i>	A wall: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>weall</i> .
<i>watel</i>	Wattle (also thatch 7.3.4).

Scandinavian

<i>balkr</i>	A low wall, a partition.
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Old French

<i>machun</i>	A mason.
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Middle English

<i>brike</i>	A brick. Compounds: <i>brike-zerd</i> , a brickworks; <i>brike-kilne</i> , a brick-kiln.
<i>daube</i>	Daub, daubing clay. Derived words: <i>daubere</i> , a plasterer, a puddler of daub.
<i>nogging</i>	Brick or daub panels in timber-framed buildings.

Modern English Dialect

<i>stonage</i>	Building stone, also stones collected for building (also a place where stones are got or found 7.8.1).
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Pr Welsh

<i>*magēr</i>	A wall, especially a wall in ruins; <i>magoer</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
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7.3.4 Arches and Roofs

Old English

<i>boga</i>	An arch (also an arched bridge 4.3.3, and also an archer's bow 8.4.6, and also a curved or bent feature 9.2.1); <i>bogi</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>efes</i>	The eaves of a house (also used for features on an edge such as a border of a wood, an edge of an escarpment or steep hillside, a brow of a hill or bank 9.3.5); <i>*ofes</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>efesing</i> , the eaves of a house.
<i>halm</i>	Thatch (also straw 6.7.3); an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>healm</i> .
<i>horn</i>	A projection on a building (also used for a projecting piece of land, a projecting headland, a pointed hill 9.1.5); <i>horn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*hrōst</i>	A roof-beam, a rafter (also a roost, a perch 5.9.2).
<i>hwalf</i>	An arch, a vault: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>hwealf</i> . Compounds: <i>*hwalf-ærn</i> , a building with a vault.
<i>ræfter</i>	A rafter, a beam.
<i>scelf</i>	A pinnacle, a battlement (also a shelf, a shelving terrain 1.4.3); an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>scielf</i> .
<i>*scingol</i>	A shingle – a wooden tile.
<i>*spearr</i>	A spar, a rafter.
<i>spōn</i>	A shingle, possibly (also a chip of wood 7.3.6); <i>spánn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>tigel</i>	A tile. Derived words: <i>*tiglere</i> , a tile-maker. Compounds: ModE dialect <i>tile-yard</i> , a place where tiles are made.
<i>þaca</i>	A thatched roof.
<i>þæc</i>	Thatch, also a thatched roof; <i>þak</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: ME <i>thaccher</i> , a thatcher.
<i>watel</i>	Thatch (also wattle 7.3.3).

Scandinavian

<i>stafr</i>	A gable (also a stock, a pole 4.6.5).
<i>stein-bogi</i>	A stone arch (also a stone bridge 4.3.3).

7.3.5 Entrances

Old English

<i>dor</i>	A door (also a gate 5.5.6, and also used for the entrance to a pass between hills 4.2.2); <i>duru</i> is also found.
<i>*hla-mm-geat</i>	A trap-door (also a swing-gate 5.5.6).
<i>hlid</i>	A door (also a gate 5.5.6).
<i>hwamm</i>	A corner of a house, an angle of a house, a porch.

Scandinavian

<i>anddyri</i>	A porch.
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Middle English

<i>porche</i>	A porch.
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7.3.6 Rooms

Old English

<i>būr</i>	A chamber, a private apartment (also a cottage, a secluded dwelling, a quiet place of resort 7.2.1).
<i>cofa</i>	An inner room (also a cave, a narrow valley 1.8.6).
<i>geŋe</i>	A latrine.
	Compounds: ME <i>gang-man</i> , a scavenger.
<i>sceot</i>	An inner room (also a chancel 8.9.2).

Scandinavian

<i>lopt</i>	A loft, an upper chamber.
	Compounds: <i>lopt-hús</i> , a house with a loft or upper chamber.

Middle English

<i>chambre</i>	A chamber (also a residence, a small dwelling 7.2.1).
<i>garderobe</i>	A wardrobe, a closet, a privy.
<i>parlour</i>	A parlour, a private room (also a secluded rendezvous 4.8.1).
<i>pentice</i>	A penthouse, a lean-to.
<i>soler</i>	A parlour, an apartment.

7.3.7 Adjectives for Construction

Old English

<i>bređen</i>	Made of planks, covered with boards, wooden.
<i>hīewe</i>	Cut out of stone.
<i>hornede</i>	Provided with gables.
<i>lēaden</i>	Leaden, especially leaden roofing.
<i>picen</i>	Pitchy.
<i>riscen</i>	Thatched with rushes, possibly (also full of rushes 2.1.7).
<i>spæren</i>	Made of chalk or plaster.
<i>*stæfen</i>	Made of staves; <i>*stæfren</i> is also found.
<i>stānen</i>	Made of stone (also stony 6.3.8).
<i>stoccen</i>	Made of logs.
<i>trēowen</i>	Wooden.
<i>*procen</i>	Having or providing beams.

Middle English

<i>paued</i>	Paved.
<i>shingled</i>	With a shingle roof.
<i>*stapled</i>	Built with pillars.

7.3.8 Destruction

Old English

<i>brand</i>	Fire, meaning a building burnt down (also land cleared by burning 6.2.3).
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7.3.9 Adjectives for Destruction

Old English

<i>brende</i>	Burnt down (also cleared by burning 6.2.4); <i>*berned</i> is also found.
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Medieval Latin

<i>fractus</i>	Broken.
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Middle English

<i>combust</i>	Burnt.
<i>shakinge</i>	Shaking.
<i>sniteren</i>	Exposed, also weather-beaten (possibly).

Welsh

<i>poeth</i>	Burnt down (also cleared by burning 6.2.4).
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7.4 Domestic Life

7.4.1 Furniture

Old English

<i>bedd</i>	A bed (also used for a plant bed, a garden plot 6.8.2).
<i>bolster</i>	A bolster, a pillow.
<i>bord</i>	A table (also a board, a plank 7.3.2, and also a market stall 8.5.1).
<i>cradol</i>	A cradle.
<i>hlædder</i>	A ladder.
<i>mattere</i>	A maker of mats.
<i>sceamol</i>	A bench (also a market stall, also a shamble – a butcher's stall 8.5.2).
<i>stōl</i>	A stool, a seat, a throne. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>cucke-stole</i> , a seat for public humiliation.

Scandinavian

<i>koppari</i>	A joiner, a wood-turner.
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Old French

<i>assis</i>	A seat.
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Middle English

<i>almarie</i>	A cupboard.
<i>lumber</i>	Lumber, odds and ends.
<i>paylet</i>	A straw bed.

7.4.2 Storage

Old English

<i>*bung</i>	A bung.
<i>cest</i>	A chest (also a coffin 7.6.8).
<i>*cūpe</i>	A basket (especially a basket for catching fish 2.4.9); <i>cȳpe</i> is also found.
<i>earc</i>	A chest, a receptacle.
<i>*hōpere</i>	A cooper.
<i>lēap</i>	A basket (also especially a basket for catching fish 2.4.9).
<i>tānel</i>	A wicker basket.
<i>wiððe</i>	A length of osier used as a band, a tie, a thong (also a length of osier itself 2.5.1).

Middle English

<i>barel</i>	A tub.
<i>coupare</i>	A cooper.
<i>payle</i>	A pail.

Modern English Dialect

<i>bowk</i>	A bucket, a tub.
<i>collok</i>	A tub.

7.4.3 Bags

Old English

<i>*bagga</i>	A bag (also a badger 3.8.2).
<i>pohha</i>	A pouch, a bag.
<i>purs</i>	A purse (also used for a field with only one entrance 5.4.2); <i>pusa</i> is also found.

Middle English

<i>pakke</i>	A bag, a pack. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>pakke-hors</i> , a pack-horse 4.5.1; ME <i>pakke-sadil</i> , used for a dip in hills 1.4.3.
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7.4.4 Cleaning

Old English

<i>besema</i>	A broom.
<i>dūst</i>	Dust.
<i>sceard</i>	A fragment (also a gap in a fence 5.5.7, and also a gap, a cleft such as a mountain pass 9.3.8). Compounds in other sections: <i>crocc-sceard</i> , a potsherd 7.8.8.

Modern English Dialect

<i>mammock</i>	Litter, an untidy heap.
<i>mullock</i>	Dirt, rubbish.

7.4.5 Tools

Old English

<i>bīetl</i>	A mallet, a wooden sledgehammer.
<i>*crōc</i>	A crook.
<i>gad</i>	A spike, a goad (also used for a protruding feature such as a wedge-shaped hill 9.1.2); <i>gaddr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*grindel</i>	A grindstone (also a mill). Compounds: <i>*grindel-stān</i> , a grindstone.
<i>hwet-stān</i>	A whetstone.
<i>nafugār</i>	An auger.
<i>sagu</i>	A saw Compounds in other sections: ME <i>saw-pitt</i> , a sawpit 7.3.2.
<i>sceafa</i>	A plane, a scraper.
<i>scēar</i>	A pair of shears. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>sher-man</i> , a shearer.
<i>slecg</i>	A hammer.
<i>tæppa</i>	A peg, also a spigot.
<i>*wēoling</i>	A mechanical device.
<i>wince</i>	A winch, a pulley (also a well with the roller turned by a winch 2.3.1, and also used perhaps for a bend, a corner 9.2.2).
<i>*windels</i>	A winch, a windlass. Compounds in other sections: <i>*gearn-windel</i> , a frame for winding yarn into balls 7.7.1.

Middle English

<i>brase</i>	A brace, a strap, a suspension device.
<i>coteler</i>	A cutler.

<i>pegge</i>	A peg (also a stump 3.3.2, and also a post 4.6.5).
<i>*tolere</i>	A maker or seller of tools.

7.4.6 Fire and Light

Old English

<i>candel</i>	A candle.
<i>cnycc</i>	A bundle, especially a faggot – a bundle of wood (also a sheaf 6.7.4).
<i>col</i>	Charcoal (also, in later names, coal 7.8.5). Derived words: <i>*colere</i> , a charcoal burner (<i>*colestre</i> is also found); ME <i>charcoal</i> , charcoal. Compounds: <i>col-pytt</i> , a hollow in which charcoal is made. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>cole-fox</i> , a fox with black-tipped tail and feet 3.8.2.
<i>fīn</i>	A heap, especially a heap of wood (also used for a hill or a mound 1.2.3). Derived words: <i>fīnig</i> , especially a heap of wood (also a heap generally 1.2.3); <i>*fīning</i> a place where wood is heaped, possibly (also a clearing 3.1.3). Compounds: <i>wudu-fīn</i> , a heap of wood, a wood-pile.
<i>fȳr</i>	Fire. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>bane-fire</i> , a bonfire 4.4.5.
<i>glēd</i>	Burning coals, embers.
<i>heorð</i>	A hearth (also a forge, a smithy 7.9.6). Compounds: <i>herth-ston</i> , a hearthstone.
<i>speld</i>	A chip, a splinter.
<i>spōn</i>	A chip of wood (also possibly a shingle 7.3.4); <i>spánn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>sprytele</i>	A chip (also a twig 3.3.4).
<i>tynder</i>	Tinder.
<i>þwit</i>	Cuttings, chips.

Scandinavian

<i>skíð</i>	Firewood, a billet of wood (also a ski, a snow-shoe 4.5.4).
<i>tyri</i>	A resinous wood for fire-making (also possibly a building material 7.3.2).

Middle English

<i>belwes</i>	A bellows.
<i>chippe</i>	A chip.
<i>lampe</i>	A lamp (also especially a devotional lamp in a church 8.9.2).
<i>tapere</i>	A candle.

Modern English Dialect

<i>ingle</i>	Fire.
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Middle Cornish

<i>lusow</i>	Ashes.
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7.4.7 Adjectives for Fire and Light

Old English

**colig* Of charcoal.

7.4.8 Pests

Old English

mūs A mouse, otherwise a field mouse; *mús* is the ON cognate.

ræt A rat.

Middle English

ratoun A rat.

7.4.9 Adjectives for Pests

Old English

**rætten* Infested with rats.

7.5 Domestic Animals

7.5.1 Dogs

Old English

<i>bicce</i>	A bitch.
<i>dogga</i>	A dog.
<i>hund</i>	A dog; <i>hundr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>*hunda-maðr</i> , <i>hunda-sveinn</i> , a keeper of hunting dogs 3.8.8.
<i>hwelp</i>	A puppy (also a wolf cub 3.8.2); <i>hvelpr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>ræcc</i>	A hunting dog.

Scandinavian

<i>grey</i>	A greyhound.
<i>stía</i>	A kennel (also a sty 5.8.2).

Middle English

<i>curre</i>	A dog, a mastiff. Compounds: ME <i>curre-bicce</i> , a mastiff bitch.
<i>kenel</i>	A kennel, especially one for hunting dogs.

7.5.2 Cats

Old English

<i>catt</i>	A domestic cat (also a wild cat 3.8.2); <i>køttr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>*cattes-brazen</i> , cat's brain, used for mottled soil, rough clay mixed with stones 6.3.7.
<i>catte</i>	A female domestic cat (also a female wild cat 3.8.2).

Middle English

<i>gibbe</i>	A cat, especially a tom-cat (also a male ferret 5.8.7).
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Modern English Dialect

<i>kitling</i>	A kitten, also a young animal generally (also a willow catkin 2.4.1).
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7.6 People

7.6.1 Community

Old English

<i>flocc</i>	An assemblage of people, a company (also, in later names, a flock of sheep or other animals 5.7.1); <i>flokkr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>folc</i>	People of a tribe or family, common people; <i>folk</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>folc-land</i> , land held by customary law 6.1.2.
<i>hāme</i>	A local group. Compounds in other sections: <i>hāma-tūn</i> , a farmstead or village of a local group 7.1.2.
<i>hāmed</i>	Cohabitation, meaning a household, a society.
<i>lēode</i>	People.
<i>mægð</i>	People.
<i>māna</i>	A community.
<i>menigeo</i>	A crowd, a multitude.
<i>sāta</i>	An inhabitants. Compounds in other sections: <i>cot-sāta</i> , a cottager 7.2.2.
<i>þēod</i>	People, a tribe, also a region.
<i>þring</i>	A crowd.
<i>ware</i>	Inhabitants. Compounds in other sections: <i>burh-ware</i> , town dwellers 8.1.1; <i>*feld-ware</i> , people who live in open country 5.1.5.
<i>weorod</i>	A throng of people (also a host, an army 8.4.4).

Scandinavian

<i>*almenn</i>	All men, the whole community.
<i>býjar-lög</i>	A village community, a small administrative district.
<i>hreppr</i>	A district, a community.

Middle Cornish

<i>plu</i>	A parish, the people of a parish.
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7.6.2 Status

Old English

<i>būr</i>	A peasant holding land by services. Compounds in other sections: <i>būr-land</i> , land occupied by peasants in return for services 6.1.1.
<i>ceorl</i>	A peasant, a poor freeman; <i>karl</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>cwene</i>	A woman; <i>kona</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>port-cwēne</i> , possibly a townswoman, 8.1.1, also possibly a prostitute 8.6.1.
<i>dreng</i>	A man holding land by combined rents and duties.
<i>genēat</i>	A man holding land by personal services (also, in earlier names, a companion, a retainer 8.2.4).
<i>hold</i>	An owner of a free inherited estate; a loanword from ON <i>hōldr</i> below.
<i>mann</i>	A person, a member of a community; <i>maðr</i> is the ON cognate.

Compounds: *æcer-mann*, a peasant (also a ploughman 6.6.4); *ælc-mann*, everyman; *nān-mann*, no-one; *sōc-mann*, a man holding land in a manor but keeping personal freedoms – and in other sections: *man-drēam*, revelry, festivity 8.6.2; *man-slaga*, homicide 8.3.5; *aldor-mann*, a chief, a nobleman of the highest rank, the leader of a county 8.2.2; *bed-mann*, a member of the clergy 8.9.7; *burh-mann*, a townsman, a tenant of a town property 8.1.1; *cēap-mann*, a trader, a merchant 8.5.3; *cot-mann*, a cottager 7.2.2; **ēde-mann*, a shepherd 5.7.3; **gafol-mann*, a payer of tax 8.2.8; *glēo-mann*, an entertainer, a minstrel 8.6.2; *hirde-mann*, a herdsman 5.6.7; *port-mann*, a townsman 8.1.1; **sacu-mann*, a litigious person 8.3.3; *scīr-mann*, a sheriff 8.3.2; **sulh-mann*, a ploughman 6.6.4; *tūn-mann*, a villager 7.1.2; **wæðe-mann*, a hunter 3.8.8; *wudu-mann*, a woodman 3.2.5; ON **hunda-maðr*, a keeper of hunting dogs 3.8.8; ME *cog-man*, a dealer in coarse cloth 7.7.6; ME *dede-man*, a corpse 7.6.8; ME *gang-man*, a scavenger 7.3.6; ME *hange-man*, a hangman 8.3.7; ME *sher-man*, a shearer 7.7.1; ME *tithing-man*, a villager responsible for keeping the peace in a tithing 8.3.2.

swān A peasant (also specifically a herdsman, a swineherd 5.8.3); *sveinn* is the ON cognate.

Compounds in other sections: ON *hunda-sveinn*, a keeper of hunting dogs 3.8.8.

præll A serf, a slave; a loanword from ON *præll* below.

wīf A woman.

Compounds: *wīf-mann*, a woman.

Scandinavian

bóndi A peasant landowner.

hǫldr An owner of a free inherited estate.

leysinga A freedman.

præll A serf, a slave.

Middle English

enche A manorial servant.

frankelein A freeholder.

god-man A master of a house.

god-wife A mistress of a house.

Modern English Dialect

husking A rustic, a clodhopper.

7.6.3 Adjectives for Status

Old English

frēo Freeborn (also free from restraints or duties 8.3.4).

Middle English

frank Freeborn.

7.6.4 Marriage and Children

Old English

<i>brȳd</i>	A bride; <i>brúðr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>lufu</i>	Love, courtship. Derived words: <i>*lufere</i> , a lover.
<i>widuwe</i>	A widow.

Middle English

<i>bizeate</i>	Offspring (also a profit, an acquisition 8.5.5).
<i>cukewald</i>	A cuckold.
<i>druerie</i>	Courtship, love.
<i>eyr</i>	An heir.
<i>leman</i>	A lover, a sweetheart.

Modern English Dialect

<i>twindle</i>	A twin.
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7.6.5 Marriage and Children (metaphors)

Old English

<i>fæsl</i>	Seed, used for offspring (also seed itself 6.7.1)
<i>hyse</i>	A shoot, a tendril, used for a son, a young man (also a shoot itself 3.7.5).

7.6.6 Family and Household

Old English

<i>bearn</i>	A child; <i>barn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*boia</i>	A boy, also a servant.
<i>brōðor</i>	A brother (also, in later names, a monk 8.9.5); <i>bróðir</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>cild</i>	A child, a young person, also a boy, a son.
<i>cnafa</i>	A boy, a young man, also a servant, a menial.
<i>cniht</i>	A youth, also a servant (also a soldier 8.5.5).
<i>esne</i>	A young man, also a servant, a slave.
<i>gædeling</i>	A relative (also a comrade, a companion in arms 8.4.5).
<i>gōp</i>	A slave, a servant.
<i>hīred</i>	A household.
<i>hīwan</i>	Members of a family, a household.
<i>hīwisc</i>	A household, a family (also, in later names, a measure of land able to support an extended family 6.1.1).
<i>hȳr</i>	Wages. Derived words: <i>hȳra</i> , a hireling.
<i>*ladda</i>	A servant (also, in later names, a young man).
<i>mægð</i>	A maiden.
<i>mægden</i>	A maiden.
<i>māge</i>	A maiden, a female relative.
<i>scealc</i>	A servant (also a soldier 8.4.5).
<i>þegn</i>	A servant (also a low-ranking noble 8.3.2). Compounds in other sections: <i>hors-þegn</i> , a groom 4.5.1.

Scandinavian

<i>drengr</i>	A man, also a servant.
<i>káti</i>	A boy.
<i>kerling</i>	An old woman.

sveinn A young man, also a servant, an attendant.

Medieval Latin

puer A boy, a young man.

Middle English

aunt An aunt.
girle A young person.
grome A boy, also a servant (also a groom 4.5.2).
hine A servant.
houshald A household.
maister A master.
malkin A sluttish girl (also a scarecrow 6.6.5).
norice A wet-nurse.
servant A servant.

Modern English Dialect

gammer An old woman, a grandmother.
madge A sluttish girl (also a centipede 3.8.5, and also an owl 3.9.1, and also a magpie 3.9.2, and also a weed 6.6.1, and also a mark to aim at in the game of ninepins 8.6.4); *meg* is also found.

7.6.7 Itinerants

Old English

gest A traveller, a stranger, a visitor; *gestr* is the ON cognate.
loddere A beggar.
**þocere* A vagabond, a tramp.

Middle English

baggard A beggar, a migrant craftsman, someone living out of a pack.
beggere A beggar (also, possibly, a friar 8.9.5).
paylard A vagabond who sleeps on straw beds.

7.6.8 Death and Burial

Old English

ād A funeral pyre (also a pottery kiln 4.4.5, and also a beacon 7.8.8).
bān A bone; *bein* is the ON cognate.
Compounds in other sections: ON *bein-viðr*, holly 3.5.3; ME *bane-fire*, a bonfire 4.4.5.
bēl A funeral pyre (also possibly a signal fire, a beacon 4.4.5); an Anglian form, West Saxon *bǣl*.
Compounds: *bēl-stede*, a place of a funeral pyre.
beorg A burial mound (also a hill, a mound 1.1.1).
**burgæsn* A burial place.
byrgels A burial place, a burial mound; *byrgen* is also found.
cest A coffin (also a chest 7.4.2).
crūc A burial mound (also a hill, a mound 1.1.1).
cwalm Pain, death.
Compounds in other sections: *cwalm-stōw*, a place of execution 8.3.7.
cweld Death, destruction: an Anglian form, West Saxon *cwild*.

<i>dēað</i>	Death, meaning a dead person.
<i>græf</i>	A grave (also a trench 2.7.4, and also a pit 7.8.1).
<i>hlāw</i>	A burial mound (also a hill 1.1.1).
<i>leger</i>	A burial place, a grave.
<i>līc</i>	A body, a corpse.
	Compounds: <i>līc-tūn</i> , a burial ground.
<i>wæl</i>	A corpse.

Scandinavian

<i>haugr</i>	A burial mound (also a hill 1.1.1, and also a heap, an artificial mound 1.2.1).
<i>kuml</i>	A burial mound, a cairn.
<i>nár</i>	A corpse.

Middle English

<i>burying</i>	Interment, burial.
<i>dede-man</i>	A corpse.
<i>grave-stane</i>	A grave-stone.

Modern English Dialect

<i>cob</i>	A burial mound (also a mound, a hillock 1.2.1, and also a summit 1.3.1).
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British

<i>*crouco-</i>	A burial mound (also a hill, a mound 1.1.1); <i>*crūg</i> is the Pr Welsh reflex.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*beð</i>	A grave; <i>bedh</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
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Middle Cornish

<i>*lann</i>	An enclosed cemetery.
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7.6.9 Adjectives for Death and Burial

Old English

<i>blōdlēas</i>	Bloodless.
<i>dēad</i>	Dead (also disused 6.5.7); <i>dauðr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>līflēas</i>	Lifeless.

7.7 Clothing

7.7.1 Cloth

Old English

<i>clāð</i>	Cloth.
<i>felt</i>	Felt. Derived words: ME <i>feltere</i> , a felt-maker.
<i>flēos</i>	A fleece.
<i>gearn</i>	Yarn. Compounds: * <i>gearn-windel</i> , a frame for winding yarn into balls.
<i>hefeld</i>	A heddle – the rod or cord that separates the warp threads of a loom.
* <i>walc</i>	Fulling, dressing cloth. Derived words: <i>walcere</i> , a fuller, a dresser of cloth. Compounds: ME <i>walk-hous</i> , a fulling shed; ME <i>walk-milne</i> , a fulling mill.
<i>webba</i>	A weaver.
<i>wull</i>	Wool.

Middle English

<i>fullere</i>	A fuller, a dresser of cloth.
<i>rakke</i>	A tenter – a frame for stretching cloth.
<i>sher-man</i>	A shearer.
<i>tentour</i>	A tenter.
<i>throwere</i>	A twister of threads to make yarn.
<i>tukere</i>	A fuller, a dresser of cloth.
<i>wevere</i>	A weaver.

7.7.2 Linen

Old English

<i>fleax</i>	Flax. Compounds: ME <i>flax-zerd</i> , an enclosure where flax is grown.
<i>līn</i>	Flax; <i>līn</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>linen</i> , flax, land growing flax, also linen, made of linen.

Middle English

<i>hekel</i>	A heckle – an instrument for combing flax.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>gigge</i>	A hole dug for drying flax over a fire.
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7.7.3 Rope

Old English

<i>cnotta</i>	A knot.
<i>hænep</i>	Hemp; * <i>hemp</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: ME <i>hemp-zerd</i> , an enclosure in which hemp is grown; ModE dialect <i>hemp-stone</i> , a stone on which hemp is beaten.

rāp A rope (also a measure of land 6.1.1, and also an administrative district 8.3.2).
 Derived words: ME *ropere*, a maker of ropes.
 Compounds in other sections: *stīg-rāp*, a stirrup 4.5.2, also used perhaps for a level place amongst hills 1.4.4.

7.7.4 Bleaching and Laundry

Old English

**blācen* Bleaching, meaning a place where cloth is bleached.
**sāpere* A maker or seller of soap; *sopere* is the ME cognate.

Middle English

boukere A bleacher.
whitestere A bleacher.

Modern English Dialect

buck-stone A stone on which linen is beaten while being washed.

7.7.5 Dying

Old English

mæddre Madder, also similar plants; *maðra* in the ON cognate.
wād Woad.
 Derived words: **wāden*, land growing woad.
wurma A purple dye, also the plant from which the dye was extracted.

Medieval Latin

**bellerīca* A dye-house.

Middle English

heustere A dyer.
litestere A dyer.

7.7.6 Tailoring

Old English

scrūd Clothing.
 Compounds in other sections: *scrūd-land*, land which funds the purchase of clothing for an abbey 8.9.6.
pȳmel A thimble.

Middle English

bende A ribbon, a strap.
cog-man A dealer in coarse cloth.
coucher A maker of couched needlework.
girdlere A girdle-maker.
glouere A maker or seller of gloves.

Modern English Dialect

lap-board A tailor's pressing board.

7.7.7 Leatherwork

Old English

<i>scōh</i>	A shoe.
<i>sūtere</i>	A shoe-maker; <i>sútari</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>sweard</i>	A skin, a pelt.

Scandinavian

<i>bqrkr</i>	Oak bark used in tanning leather (also bark generally 3.3.3). Derived words: ME <i>barkere</i> , a tanner. Compounds: ME <i>bark-hous</i> , a tan-house.
<i>skinn</i>	A skin, a hide. Derived words: <i>skinnari</i> , a skinner.

Middle English

<i>cordewanere</i>	A shoemaker.
<i>corier</i>	A currier.
<i>corviser</i>	A shoemaker.
<i>fell</i>	A skin, a hide.
<i>pell</i>	A skin, a hide.
<i>tan-hous</i>	A tannery.

7.7.8 Jewellery**Old English**

<i>prēon</i>	A brooch, a pin.
<i>*spenn</i>	A clasp, a buckle (also used for connections such as a footbridge, a fence, a strip of woodland, a long narrow strip of ground 9.3.7); <i>spang</i> is also found; <i>spenni</i> is the ON cognate.

Middle English

<i>queynterie</i>	Finery.
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7.8 Industry

7.8.1 Quarries

Old English

<i>crundel</i>	A quarry, especially a chalk-pit (also a gully 2.7.4).
<i>delf</i>	A pit, a quarry (also a trench 2.7.4); * <i>dylf</i> is also found. Derived words: * <i>dylfet</i> , a pit, a quarry.
<i>græf</i>	A pit (also a trench 2.7.4, and also a grave 7.6.8). Derived words: * <i>græfel</i> , a quarry.
<i>hīewet</i>	Cutting, meaning a place where stone is hewn out (also a place where trees are cut down 3.1.3).
<i>pytt</i>	An excavated hole, especially one where minerals or other materials are dug (also a pit, a natural hollow 1.8.4). Compounds in other sections: <i>col-pytt</i> , a hollow in which charcoal is made 7.4.5; <i>lām-pytt</i> , a clay-pit 6.4.1; * <i>līm-pytt</i> , a lime-pit 6.5.1; <i>sand-pytt</i> , a sand-pit 7.8.2; * <i>stān-pytt</i> , a stone-pit, a quarry 7.8.1; <i>wulf-pytt</i> , a pit for trapping wolves 3.8.9 ME <i>pitt-falle</i> , a pitfall, a trap 3.8.9; ME <i>cley-pitt</i> , a clay-pit 6.4.1; ME <i>marle-pitt</i> , a marl pit 6.5.1; ME <i>saw-pitt</i> , a sawpit 7.3.2; ME * <i>turf-pitt</i> , a pit from which peat is dug 2.1.6.
* <i>sende</i>	A sandy place.
* <i>stān-pytt</i>	A stone-pit, a quarry.

Scandinavian

<i>gryfja</i>	A hole, a pit.
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Old French

<i>fouille</i>	An excavation.
<i>quarriere</i>	A quarry.

Modern English Dialect

<i>band</i>	A stratum of rock (also a ridge on a hill 1.4.1).
<i>beach</i>	Topsoil dug out in opening a new quarry.
<i>shraff</i>	Refuse from pit-workings.
<i>stonage</i>	A place where stones are got or found (also building stone, also stones collected for building 7.3.3).

7.8.2 Quarried material

Old English

<i>calc</i>	Chalk (also limestone): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>cealc</i> .
<i>flint</i>	A flint.
* <i>malm</i>	Sand, sandy or chalky soil, also soft stone: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>mealm</i> ; <i>malmr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>sand</i>	Sand; <i>sandr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: * <i>sand-hol</i> , a sand-pit; <i>sand-pytt</i> , a sand-pit.

Medieval Latin

<i>sabula</i>	Sand.
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Middle English

sclate Slate.

7.8.3 Adjectives for Quarries

Old English

sandig Sandy.

Modern English Dialect

casten Thrown up by digging.

7.8.4 Mines

Old English

**melt* Melting, smelting (also malting 6.9.3).

Middle English

**bole* A hole for smelting ore.

Modern English Dialect

bat A stratum of shale in a coal seam (also an island in a river 2.5.4).

belland Lead poisoning.

cupola A furnace for smelting lead ore.

day-hole An entry to a mine.

hush A water channel made in lead-mining.

pitstead A site of a coal-pit (also a place with a pit or a pond in it, a site of a pit or pond 2.3.4).

Middle Cornish

bal A mine.

7.8.5 Mined material

Old English

byrn-stān Sulphur.

col Coal (also, in earlier names, charcoal 7.4.6).

lēad Lead.

ōra Ore.

Compounds: **ōra-blāwere*, a smelter.

tēafor Red lead, vermilion.

Derived words: *tēfrung*, a picture (also possibly magic 8.8.5).

Middle English

coln Coal-dust, slack coal.

Modern English Dialect

calamine Ore of zinc.

copperas A dye made from iron pyrites.

7.8.6 Smithing

Old English

bloma An iron ingot.

Derived words: ME *blomere*, an iron-smelter, an iron-worker.

<i>cyln</i>	A furnace (also a kiln, an oven 6.9.2). Compounds in other sections: ME <i>brike-kilne</i> , a brick-kiln 7.3.3; ME <i>lyme-kilne</i> , a lime-kiln 6.5.1.
<i>*fæfer</i>	A smith.
<i>heorð</i>	A forge, a smithy (also a hearth 7.4.6).
<i>īsern</i>	Iron. Compounds: ME <i>iren-mongere</i> , an ironmonger.
<i>ofen</i>	A furnace (also an oven, a kiln, also a bakehouse 6.9.2). Compounds: ME <i>oven-hous</i> , a building with a furnace (also a building with an oven 6.9.2).
<i>sinder</i>	Cinders, slag.
<i>smið</i>	A smith, also a metal-worker generally; <i>smiðr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>smiððe</i> , a smithy (<i>smiðja</i> is the ON cognate). Compounds in other sections: <i>gold-smið</i> , a goldsmith 8.5.5.
<i>wīc</i>	A small settlement reserved for industry (and also generally a group of buildings, a small settlement reserved for some particular work 7.1.2, and also especially for dairy farming 5.6.3, and also especially for trade 8.5.1).
<i>wyrhta</i>	A craftsman.

Middle English

<i>betere</i>	A metal-beater (also a prostitute 8.6.1).
<i>ferour</i>	An iron-worker.
<i>forge</i>	A forge, a smithy.
<i>forneis</i>	A furnace.
<i>tinkere</i>	A tinker.
<i>tuyere</i>	A blast-pipe for a forge or furnace.

Pr Welsh

<i>*goß</i>	A smith.
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7.8.7 Adjectives for Smithing

Middle English

<i>sindereð</i>	Full of cinders.
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7.8.8 Pottery

Old English

<i>ād</i>	A pottery kiln (also a beacon 4.4.5, and also a funeral pyre 7.6.8).
<i>crocc</i>	An earthenware pot. Derived words: <i>*croccere</i> , a potter. Compounds: <i>crocc-sceard</i> , a potsherd.
<i>pott</i>	A pot. Derived words: <i>*pottere</i> , a maker of pots.

Middle English

<i>disshere</i>	A maker or seller of dishes.
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7.8.9 Glass

Old English

<i>glæs</i>	Glass.
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Compounds: ME *glas-hous*, a building where glass is made.

7.9 Weather

7.9.1 Heavenly Bodies

Old English

<i>mōna</i>	The moon.
<i>sunne</i>	The sun.

Scandinavian

<i>sól</i>	The sun.
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Middle English

<i>dial</i>	A sun-dial.
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7.9.2 Weather

Old English

<i>dēaw</i>	Dew.
<i>*forst</i>	Frost.
<i>hagol</i>	Hail, a hailstone.
<i>mist</i>	Mist.
<i>snāw</i>	Snow.
<i>weder</i>	Weather. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>*fayre-wether</i> , passable only in fair weather 4.1.3.
<i>wind</i>	Wind; <i>vindr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>*wind-geat</i> , a wind-gap, meaning a high pass 4.2.1; ME <i>wind-milne</i> , a windmill 6.9.1.

Scandinavian

<i>gol</i>	A breeze, a wind.
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Middle English

<i>thondre-bolt</i>	A thunderbolt.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*oyr</i>	Wind. Compounds in other sections: <i>*oyr-ðrus</i> , a wind-gap, meaning a high pass 4.2.1
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7.9.3 Adjectives for Weather

Old English

<i>*blā</i>	Cold, exposed (also dark, blue 9.7.2); <i>blár</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>blāc</i>	Bleak (also pale, white 9.7.1).
<i>blēat</i>	Cold, cutting, probably (also wretched, miserable 9.6.4).
<i>cald</i>	Cold: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ceald</i> ; <i>kaldr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>cōl</i>	Cool.
<i>dēawig</i>	Dewy.
<i>*forstig</i>	Frosty.
<i>hāt</i>	Hot, warm.

<i>heard</i>	Uncomfortable, cheerless (also hard, hard to cultivate 6.3.2).
<i>hlēow</i>	Warm, sunny (also sheltered 7.2.4).
<i>wearm</i>	Warm; <i>varmr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>windig</i>	Windy.

Middle English

<i>sunni</i>	Sunny.
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7.9.4 Times and Seasons

Old English

<i>dæg</i>	Day. Compounds in other sections: <i>dæges-ege</i> , daisy 3.7.3; ME <i>daye-wine</i> , earnings for a day's work by manorial custom 6.1.3; ME <i>daye-work</i> , a measure of land which can be worked in a day 6.2.5; ME <i>lawe-daye</i> , a court held by itinerant justices 8.3.3.
<i>lencten</i>	Spring.
<i>mid-sumor</i>	Midsummer.
<i>morgen</i>	Morning. Compounds in other sections: <i>morgen-gifu</i> , a morning-gift 8.2.5.
<i>niht</i>	Night. Compounds in other sections: <i>*niht-mare</i> , a spectre that oppresses sleeping people 8.8.4.
<i>sumor</i>	Summer; <i>sumarr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>sumor-hūs</i> , a building occupied in summer 5.6.3.
<i>winter</i>	Winter; <i>vinter</i> is the ON cognate, an East Scandinavian form. Compounds in other sections: <i>winter-burna</i> , a stream that runs only in winter 2.2.2.

Middle English

<i>lammasse</i>	Lammas – the festival after harvest on 1 st August.
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8. Kingdom

8.1 Urban Life

8.1.1 Towns and Cities

Old English

<i>burh</i>	A town (also a fortification 8.4.1). Compounds: <i>burh-geat</i> , a town gate (also a gate of a fortified house 8.4.1); <i>burh-ware</i> , town dwellers; <i>burh-weard</i> , a town guardian (<i>byrh-weard</i> is also found); <i>burh-mann</i> , a townsman, a tenant of a town property.
<i>ceaster</i>	A city (also an ancient fortification 8.4.1).
<i>port</i>	A market town (also a market 8.5.1). Compounds: <i>port-cwēne</i> , a townswoman, possibly (also possibly a prostitute 8.6.1); <i>port-mann</i> , a townsman; <i>port-rēfa</i> , a town-reeve – and in other sections: <i>port-weg</i> , a road to a town, especially a market town, a public road 4.1.1

Medieval Latin

<i>vicus</i>	A small town, a suburb, a street.
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Middle English

<i>citie</i>	A city.
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Classical Latin

<i>colonia</i>	A town for colonists, a settlement.
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8.1.2 Places in Towns

Old English

<i>gild</i>	A guild association (also a payment, a tax 8.2.8, and also a pagan sacrifice 8.8.2); the ON cognate <i>gildi</i> is also a banquet. Derived words: <i>gilda</i> , a member of a guild. Compounds: <i>gild-hall</i> , a guildhall; ON <i>gildi-hús</i> , a guildhall.
<i>scōl</i>	A school. Compounds: ME <i>scole-hous</i> , a school-house.

Middle English

<i>burgage</i>	A town house, also the tenure of a town house.
<i>college</i>	A university college (also a clerical community based around a church 8.9.1).
<i>court</i>	A yard, a space enclosed by walls or houses (also a large house, a manor-house, a place for manorial business 8.2.1). Compounds in other sections: <i>basse-court</i> , a castle courtyard 8.4.2.
<i>jewerie</i>	A place where Jews were segregated.
<i>place</i>	An open space in a town (also a mansion house 8.2.1).

8.1.3 Townspeople

Middle English

burgeis

A burgess – a townsman with borough privileges.

**cokaygnard*

A cockney.

8.2 Rulers

8.2.1 Mansions and Palaces

Old English

<i>hall</i>	A hall, a manor-house, a place for public business: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>heall</i> . Compounds: * <i>hall-stede</i> , a site of a hall – and in other sections: <i>gild-hall</i> , a guildhall 8.1.2; ME <i>bothe-hall</i> , a market hall 8.5.2; ME <i>mot-hall</i> , a meeting-house 8.3.1.
<i>palant</i> * <i>sele</i>	A palace (also, in later names, a district with palatine rights 8.3.2). A dwelling, a house, a hall; <i>sæl</i> is also found; <i>salr</i> is the ON cognate.

Middle English

<i>court</i>	A large house, a manor-house, a place for manorial business (also a yard, a space enclosed by walls or houses 8.1.2).
<i>maner</i>	A manor-house, a mansion.
<i>paleis</i>	A palace.
<i>place</i>	A mansion house (also an open space in a town 8.1.2).

Pr Welsh

* <i>lis</i>	A hall, a court, the chief house in a district; * <i>lys</i> is the M Cornish cognate. Compounds: M Cornish * <i>hen-lys</i> , an ancient court, ruins.
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8.2.2 Status

Old English

<i>æðeling</i>	A prince, a nobleman.
<i>aldor-mann</i>	A chief, a nobleman of the highest rank, the leader of a county: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ealdor-mann</i> .
<i>brytta</i>	A generous giver, meaning a prince, a lord.
<i>cwēn</i>	A queen.
<i>cynig</i>	A king; <i>kunung</i> is the ON cognate (an East Scandinavian form).
<i>drihten</i>	A lord (also the Lord God 8.9.9).
<i>eorl</i>	A nobleman, also, in later names, an earl, the leader of a county; <i>jarl</i> is the ON cognate.
* <i>fyrst</i>	A leader, a prince.
<i>hlāfdige</i>	A lady (also a nun 8.9.5, and also the Virgin Mary 8.9.9).
<i>hlāford</i>	A lord.
<i>þegn</i>	A lesser noble (also a servant 7.6.6).
<i>þengel</i>	A prince.
<i>þēoden</i>	A chief, a prince.

Medieval Latin

<i>comes</i>	An earl.
<i>dux</i>	A duke.
<i>rex</i>	A king.

Middle English

<i>baroun</i>	A baron, a lord of the manor.
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<i>contasse</i>	A countess.
<i>dame</i>	A lady.
<i>prince</i>	A prince.

8.2.3 Adjectives for Status

Old English

<i>æðele</i>	Noble, splendid.
<i>cyne</i>	Kingly, royal.
<i>hēh</i>	Important (also high, tall 9.8.1).
<i>weorð-georn</i>	Noble, excellent.

Old French

<i>roial</i>	Royal.
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8.2.4 Households

Old English

<i>boda</i>	A messenger.
<i>genēat</i>	A companion, a retainer (also, in later names, a man holding land by personal services 7.6.2).
<i>mearcere</i>	A scribe, a notary.
<i>weard</i>	A supervisor, a watchman (also a watch, a look-out 1.3.4, and also a protecting hedge 5.5.1) Compounds: <i>stig-weard</i> , a steward – and in other sections: <i>burh-weard</i> , a town guardian 8.1.1; <i>*cylf-weard</i> , a mace-keeper 8.3.3; <i>wudu-weard</i> , a forest keeper 3.2.5; <i>wulf-weard</i> , a watchman against wolves 3.8.8; ME <i>hay-ward</i> , an officer in charge of fences and enclosures 5.5.3.

Old French

<i>marescal</i>	A chief officer of a royal court (also a farrier 4.5.2, and also a court officer in charge of prisoners 8.3.3).
<i>seneschal</i>	A steward.

Middle English

<i>botiler</i>	A butler.
<i>chaumberlayne</i>	A treasurer.
<i>clerc</i>	A scholar, a secretary (also a member of the clergy).
<i>conestable</i>	A constable – a chief officer of a royal household, a warden of a royal castle.
<i>scrivener</i>	A scribe, a clerk.

8.2.5 Rents and Payments

Old English

<i>*dicor</i>	A set of ten iron rods, paid as rent.
<i>feorm</i>	A food rent.
<i>gift</i>	A marriage portion, a dowry; <i>gipt</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>lāf</i>	Something left, meaning a bequest.
<i>māððum</i>	A gift, a treasure.
<i>morgen-gifu</i>	A morning-gift – land given by a man to his bride on the morning after their marriage.

<i>*sielling</i>	A gift.
<i>strēon</i>	Property, treasure.

Middle English

<i>corrodie</i>	A regular allowance of money or lodging in return for a gift to a lord or monastery.
<i>dowarie</i>	A dowry.
<i>ferme</i>	A fixed rent (also, in later names, a farm 7.1.3).
<i>issue</i>	Profits arising from lands, tenements, fines (also a spring, a place where a stream emerges 2.3.1, and also a way out, an exit 5.5.7, and also the object of a legal action 8.3.3).

8.2.6 Rents and Payments (metaphors)

Modern English Dialect

<i>oxter</i>	An armpit, used for a present, a dowry.
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8.2.7 Public Office

Old English

<i>bydel</i>	A messenger, a court officer.
<i>rāðdere</i>	A counsellor.
<i>rēfa</i>	A reeve, a bailiff. Compounds in other sections: <i>port-rēfa</i> , a town-reeve 8.2.1; <i>scīr-rēfa</i> , a sheriff – the leader of a county 8.3.2.
<i>wita</i>	A member of a council.

Middle English

<i>baillie</i>	A bailiff, a steward, a chief officer of a hundred (also an area overseen by a bailiff 8.3.2).
<i>coroner</i>	A coroner.

Modern English Dialect

<i>headborough</i>	An officer keeping the peace in a township.
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8.2.8 Tax

Old English

<i>gafol</i>	Tax, tribute, rent. Compounds: <i>*gafol-mann</i> , a payer of tax.
<i>gild</i>	A payment, a tax (also a guild association 8.1.2, and also a pagan sacrifice 8.8.2); <i>gildi</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>māl</i>	A tax (also a law-suit 8.3.3).
<i>tol</i>	A tax, a toll; <i>toln</i> is also found; <i>tollr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>tolnere</i> , a tax-gatherer. Compounds: <i>tol-frēo</i> , free of toll – and in other sections: ME <i>*toll-geat</i> , a toll-gate 4.4.3.

Middle English

<i>roialte</i>	A tax levied by the Crown, also a Crown estate.
<i>scot</i>	A tax, a payment.

Modern English Dialect

cess

A rate, a tax.

purveyance

Compulsory purchase for the royal household.

8.3 Justice

8.3.1 Courts and Assemblies

Old English

<i>*cyft</i>	A meeting, a conference.
<i>laðung</i>	A gathering of people.
<i>mæðel</i>	Speech, meaning an assembly, a council; <i>mæ̃l</i> , <i>māl</i> are also found.
<i>mōt</i>	An assembly (also a meeting of rivers, a confluence 2.3.8); <i>mót</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>mōtere</i> , a speaker at an assembly. Compounds: <i>mōt-ærn</i> , a meeting-house; <i>mōt-stōw</i> , a place of assembly; ME <i>mot-hall</i> , a meeting-house – and in other sections: <i>scīr-mōt</i> , an assembly of a county 8.3.2; ME <i>*grith-mote</i> , a meeting under truce or legal protection 8.3.3.
<i>rūn</i>	A council (also a secret, a mystery 9.5.1). Derived words: <i>rūna</i> , a councillor.
<i>spēc</i>	Speech, meaning an assembly: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>spēc</i> .
<i>spell</i>	Speech, meaning an assembly. Compounds: <i>spell-stōw</i> , a place of assembly.
<i>*tīg</i>	A meeting-place, a court.
<i>tīwe</i>	A meeting place, a court.
<i>þing</i>	An assembly, a council; <i>þing</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: ON <i>þing-haugr</i> , a mound for assemblies; ON <i>þing-vǫllr</i> , a field for assemblies.

Scandinavian

<i>hús-þing</i>	A council, a meeting.
<i>stefna</i>	A meeting, also a district governed by a meeting.
<i>vætt-vangr</i>	A field for the trial of a legal action.

Middle English

<i>meting</i>	An assembly (also a confluence of streams 2.3.8).
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8.3.2 Jurisdictions

Old English

<i>*gē</i>	A district, a region: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>gē</i> .
<i>hērness</i>	Obedience, meaning a jurisdiction, a district: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>hȳrness</i> .
<i>hundred</i>	A hundred – a division of a county (also a hundred in number 9.9.3).
<i>palant</i>	A district with palatine rights (also, in earlier names, a palace 8.2.1).
<i>rāden</i>	Government, meaning perhaps an administrative district.
<i>rāp</i>	An administrative district (also a measure of land 6.6.1, and also a rope 7.7.3).
<i>scīr</i>	A county, an administrative district. Compounds: <i>scīr-mann</i> , a sheriff – the leader of a county; <i>scīr-mōt</i> , an assembly of a county; <i>scīr-rēfa</i> , a sheriff.
<i>sōcn</i>	A district over which a right to pass judgement is exercised (also the right to pass judgement itself 8.3.3).

<i>tēoðung</i>	A tithing – a division of a hundred (also land set apart for the payment of tithes 8.9.6, and also a tenth part 9.9.2). Compounds: ME <i>tithing-man</i> , a villager responsible for keeping the peace in a tithing.
<i>*tēonde</i>	A tithing (also a tenth 9.9.2).
<i>priðing</i>	A division of a county (also a third part 9.9.2); <i>priðjungr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>woruld</i>	The world.

Scandinavian

<i>vápna-tak</i>	A wapentake – a division of a county corresponding to a hundred.
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Middle English

<i>baillie</i>	An area overseen by a bailiff, a steward, the chief officer of a hundred (also a bailiff himself 8.2.7).
<i>baronie</i>	A barony.
<i>coroune</i>	The Crown, the rights and property attached to the monarch.
<i>countie</i>	A county.
<i>fraunchise</i>	A district over which the privilege of a corporation extends.
<i>mounde</i>	The world.
<i>quarter</i>	A division of a larger area (also a fourth part 9.9.2).
<i>warde</i>	An area of jurisdiction or policing in a town (also the circuit of a wall in a castle 8.4.2).

Modern English Dialect

<i>bailiwick</i>	An area overseen by a bailiff.
<i>graveship</i>	A township overseen by a grave or grieve.

8.3.3 Law

Old English

<i>bann</i>	A proclamation, summons.
<i>bōc</i>	A book, a charter. Compounds in other sections: <i>bōc-land</i> , land held by charter 6.1.1.
<i>borg</i>	A pledge, security.
<i>cost</i>	A trial, examination.
<i>*cylf-weard</i>	A mace-keeper (possibly).
<i>dōm</i>	Judgement. Derived words: <i>dōmere</i> , a judge.
<i>frið</i>	Refuge, protection.
<i>grið</i>	Peace, sanctuary; <i>grið</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: ME <i>*grith-mote</i> , a meeting under truce or legal protection.
<i>lāw</i>	An injury.
<i>māl</i>	A law-suit (also a tax 8.2.8).
<i>niman</i>	To take, to seize.
<i>resp</i>	A trial, a conviction.
<i>riht</i>	A right, a duty. Compounds in other sections: <i>land-riht</i> , rights over land 6.1.1.
<i>*sacu-mann</i>	A litigious person.
<i>*sculd</i>	An obligation, a debt.
<i>sōcn</i>	The right to pass judgement (also a district over which the right to pass judgement is exercised 8.3.2).

<i>wār</i>	An agreement, a treaty.
<i>wīte</i>	A penalty, a punishment.
<i>wrōht</i>	An accusation, a crime (also a quarrel 8.4.7).

Scandinavian

<i>lōg</i>	Law, also a district over which law is exercised. Derived words: ME <i>unlawe</i> , illegality. Compounds: ME <i>lawe-daye</i> , a court held by itinerant justices – and in other sections: <i>býjar-lōg</i> , a village community, a small administrative district 7.6.1.
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Old French

<i>marescal</i>	A court officer in charge of prisoners (also a farrier 4.5.4, and also a chief officer of a royal court 8.2.2).
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Middle English

<i>cattel</i>	Chattels, property (also cattle, livestock 5.6.1).
<i>issue</i>	The object of a legal action (also a spring, a place where a stream emerges 2.3.1, and also a way out, an exit 5.5.7, and also profits arising from lands, tenements, fines 8.2.5).

8.3.4 Adjectives for Law

Old English

<i>frēo</i>	Free from restraints or duties (also freeborn 7.6.3). Compounds in other sections: <i>tol-frēo</i> , free of toll 8.2.8.
<i>*friðen</i>	Protected, safe, secure.

Middle English

<i>fliten</i>	Disputed.
<i>laweful</i>	Lawful.
<i>yolden</i>	Submitted, surrendered.

8.3.5 Crime

Old English

<i>bana</i>	A killer, also an object which has killed.
<i>fācen</i>	Treachery.
<i>flēam</i>	Escape, especially of criminals and defeated troops.
<i>flēma</i>	A fugitive: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>flēama</i> ; <i>flēming</i> is also found.
<i>husc</i>	An insult, scorn, mockery.
<i>man-slag</i>	A killer, a homicide; <i>man-slagaris</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>morð</i>	Murder.
<i>rēafere</i>	A robber.
<i>sātere</i>	A robber.
<i>scēacere</i>	A robber.
<i>sceaða</i>	A thief, a criminal.
<i>slege</i>	Slaying, slaughter.
<i>þeof</i>	A thief, a robber; <i>þjófr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*þresc</i>	A thrashing, a beating (also, probably, threshing grain 6.7.6).
<i>wearg</i>	A felon, a criminal, an outlaw; <i>vargr</i> , an outlaw who has violated a holy place (also a wolf 3.8.2) is the ON cognate.

<i>wērloga</i>	Compounds: <i>wearg-rōd</i> , a gallows; <i>wearg-trēow</i> , a gallows.
<i>wrecca</i>	A troth-breaker, a traitor (also a warlock 8.8.8). A fugitive, an outlaw.

Scandinavian

<i>hefning</i>	Revenge.
<i>hlaupingi</i>	A fugitive.

Middle English

<i>bulkere</i>	A petty thief.
<i>gadeling</i>	A scoundrel (also a companion in arms).
<i>losengeour</i>	A deceiver.
<i>trewand</i>	A truant, a deserter.

8.3.6 Adjectives for Crime

Middle English

<i>slayn</i>	Slain.
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8.3.7 Punishment

Old English

<i>cwalm-stōw</i>	A place of execution.
<i>galga</i>	A gallows; <i>galgi</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: <i>galga-trēow</i> , a gallows tree (<i>gálgi-tré</i> is the ON cognate).
<i>hēafod-stocc</i>	A post on which the head of a beheaded criminal is exposed; <i>*hēafod-trēow</i> is also found.
<i>hengen</i>	A gallows.
<i>rōd</i>	A gallows (also a cross 4.6.1). Compounds in other sections: <i>wearg-rōd</i> , a gallows 8.3.5.
<i>stocc</i>	Stocks (also a tree-trunk, a stump, a log of wood 3.3.2); <i>stokkr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>prēpel</i>	A place of execution (also a framework 7.3.2); an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>prȳpel</i> .

Middle English

<i>cucke-stole</i>	A seat for public humiliation.
<i>gaole</i>	A jail.
<i>gibbet</i>	A gibbet, a gallows.
<i>hange-man</i>	A hangman.
<i>pillori</i>	A pillory.

Modern English Dialect

<i>ducking stool</i>	A seat for public humiliation through drenching in water.
<i>gum-stole</i>	A seat for public humiliation.
<i>kid-cote</i>	A prison, a lock-up (also a shelter for goats when kidding 5.8.4).

8.4 War

8.4.1 Fortifications

Old English

<i>burh</i>	A fortification (also a town 8.1.1). Compounds: <i>burh-geat</i> , a gate of a fortified house (also a town gate 8.1.1); <i>burh-stall</i> , a site of a fortification; <i>burh-stede</i> , a site of a fortification; <i>burh-tūn</i> , a fortified enclosure, a fortified house (also a farmstead or village belonging to a fortification 7.1.2); <i>eorð-burh</i> , a fortification with earth ramparts; <i>fore-burh</i> , an outwork.
<i>ceaster</i>	An ancient fortification (also a city 8.1.1).
<i>dīc</i>	A fortified ditch (also a drainage ditch 2.7.4); <i>dīk</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>fæst-ærn</i>	A fortified house.
<i>fæsten</i>	A stronghold.
<i>hald</i>	A stronghold (also protection, meaning a shelter, a refuge 7.2.3): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>heald</i> .
<i>set</i>	A military camp 8.4.1 (also a place of wild animals 3.8.6, and also a stable 4.5.2, and also an enclosure 5.4.1, and also a dwelling 7.1.3).
<i>weorc</i>	A fortification (also a building 7.2.1); <i>verk</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>borg</i>	A fort, a fortified hill.
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Medieval Latin

<i>castellum</i>	A castle; the ME reflex <i>castel</i> is a castle, a castellated mansion. Derived words: <i>castellaria</i> , the precinct or jurisdiction of a castle.
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Classical Latin

<i>castrum</i>	A fort; the Medieval Latin use of the word is a castle.
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British

<i>*dūno-</i>	A fort; <i>*dīn</i> is the Pr Welsh and <i>*dyn</i> the M Cornish reflex. Derived words: M Cornish <i>*dinas</i> , a fort (<i>*dinan</i> is also found).
<i>*duro-</i>	A town with gateways, a walled town (also a gate 5.5.6).

Pr Welsh

<i>*cair</i>	A fortification, a fortified town; <i>*ker</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
<i>*cader</i>	A hill-fort (possibly).
<i>*castel</i>	A castle, a camp.

8.4.2 Parts of Fortifications

Old English

<i>dung</i>	A dungeon.
<i>*geat-hūs</i>	A gate-house.
<i>port</i>	A gate of a walled town (also a gate generally 5.5.6).
<i>stēpel</i>	A tower, possibly (also also a steep place, a declivity 1.6.1, and a church steeple 8.9.2): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>stīepel</i> .
<i>weard-setl</i>	A guard-house, a watch house.

Old French

bail A palisade, also a wall for a circuit of a castle.

Middle English

barbican An outer fortification of a city or castle, also a tower erected over a gateway.
barras A barrier, especially one in front of a fortress (also the lists for a joust 8.6.3).
barre A barrier (also a bar, and also a gate, and also a bar in a river, a shoal, and also a bar in a harbour).
barre A barrier (also a bar in a harbour 2.3.6, and also a bar in a river, a shoal 2.9.3, and also a gate 5.5.6, and also a wooden bar 5.5.8).
basse-court A castle courtyard.
bastile A castle tower.
dongeon A dungeon.
garite A watch-tower.
palis A palisade.
pel A palisade, a stockade, also a house fortified with a palisade.
porte A gate of a walled town (also a gate generally).
posterne An inconspicuous door for breaking out of a fortification.
tour A tower.
warde The circuit of a wall in a castle (also an area of jurisdiction or policing in a town 8.3.2).

8.4.3 Adjectives for Fortifications

Old English

bræsne Made of brass, meaning perhaps impregnable.

Pr Welsh

**cairōg* Fortified.

8.4.4 Armies

Old English

ferd An army, a troop: an Anglian form, West Saxon *fierd*.
gegne A troop.
here An army; *herr* is the ON cognate.
Compounds: *here-borg*, army quarters (also a shelter or protection for travellers 7.2.3); *here-wīc*, an army camp – and in other sections: *here-ford*, a ford by which an army might cross, also possibly one by which a highway crosses 4.3.2; *here-geatu*, a heriot 6.1.3; *here-stræt*, a military road, a highway 4.1.1; *here-weg*, a highway 4.1.1.
prȳð A troop, a host of warriors.
weorod A host, an army (also a throng of people 7.6.1).

Classical Latin

legio A legion.

Middle Cornish

lu A host, an army.

8.4.5 Warriors

Old English

<i>beorn</i>	A warrior.
<i>cempa</i>	A warrior.
<i>cniht</i>	A soldier (also a youth, also a servant 7.6.6).
<i>gædeling</i>	A comrade, a companion in arms (also a relative 7.4.6).
<i>hægstald</i>	A warrior, especially a young freelance fighter.
<i>scealc</i>	A soldier (also a servant 7.6.6).
<i>*scēotere</i>	An archer. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>forth-shetere</i> , a projecting piece of ground 9.1.4.
<i>secg</i>	A warrior.
<i>sīð</i>	A comrade, a companion in arms.

Middle English

<i>archere</i>	An archer.
<i>cocker</i>	A fighter, a quarrelsome man.
<i>crathan</i>	A coward (also a dwarf 8.7.2).
<i>poynour</i>	A combatant, a champion.
<i>vintener</i>	A military officer in command of twenty men.

8.4.6 Weapons

Old English

<i>batt</i>	A bat, a club, a cudgel.
<i>bearde</i>	A battle-axe.
<i>boga</i>	A bow (also an arched bridge 4.3.3, and also an arch generally 7.3.4, and also a curved or bent feature 9.2.1); <i>bogi</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>bolt</i>	An arrow (also used perhaps for a headland, a ridge 9.4.2).
<i>*cylfe</i>	A mace (also used probably for a hill 9.1.2). Compounds in other sections: <i>*cylf-weard</i> , a mace-keeper (possibly) 8.3.3.
<i>gār</i>	A spear; <i>geirr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>gār-lēac</i> , garlic 6.8.3; <i>*lūte-gār</i> , a spear set as a trap for impaling wild animals 3.8.9.
<i>geatu</i>	Equipment, armour. Compounds in other sections: <i>here-geatu</i> , a heriot 6.1.3.
<i>pīl</i>	An arrow, an arrowhead (also used for a pointed feature 9.1.2).
<i>spere</i>	A spear, a spear-shaft.
<i>sprēot</i>	A spear (also a pole, a spar 4.6.5).
<i>stræl</i>	An arrow (also used perhaps for a long narrow strip of land, a projecting piece of land 9.1.9).
<i>sweord</i>	A sword (also used perhaps for a narrow strip of land 9.1.9).
<i>wifer</i>	A missile, an arrow.

Scandinavian

<i>fleinn</i>	An arrow.
<i>skjaldari</i>	A shield-maker.
<i>vapn</i>	A weapon. Compounds in other sections: <i>vápna-tak</i> , a wapentake 8.3.2.

Middle English

<i>banere</i>	A banner, a standard.
<i>clubbe</i>	A club.
<i>flecchere</i>	A fletcher – a maker of arrows.

8.4.7 Conflict**Old English**

<i>beadu</i>	A battle.
<i>cēast</i>	Strife, contention.
<i>feoht</i>	A conflict (also a cock-fight, a horse-fight 8.6.4).
<i>fitt</i>	A fight, a contest.
<i>flit</i>	A strife, a dispute.
<i>*hocer</i>	A dispute (possibly).
<i>strūt</i>	Strife, struggle, dispute.
<i>prēap</i>	A dispute, a quarrel. Derived words: <i>*prēapere</i> , a quarreller.
<i>winn</i>	A fight, a conflict, a dispute. Compounds: <i>wiðer-winn</i> , a contest, a conflict.
<i>wrōht</i>	A quarrel (also an accusation, the subject of an accusation 8.3.4).

Old French

<i>bataille</i>	A battle (also a trial by combat).
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Middle English

<i>baret</i>	Strife.
<i>biker</i>	A fight, a quarrel, a dispute.
<i>calenge</i>	A challenge, a dispute.
<i>orrest</i>	A battle.

8.5 Trade

8.5.1 Fairs and Markets

Old English

<i>market</i>	A market, a market-place.
<i>port</i>	A market (also a market town 8.1.1).
<i>*wacu</i>	A festival, a wake; <i>wacen</i> is also found.
<i>wæcce</i>	A festival, a wake (also a watch, a look-out 1.3.1).
<i>wīc</i>	A small settlement reserved for trade (also generally a group of buildings, a small settlement reserved for some particular work 7.1.2, and also especially for dairy farming 5.6.3, and also especially for industry 7.8.6).

Medieval Latin

<i>forum</i>	A market.
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Middle English

<i>feire</i>	A fair.
<i>stapel</i>	A staple – a place or group with exclusive trading privileges.

Middle Cornish

<i>goel</i>	A fair, a festival.
<i>marghas</i>	A market.

8.5.2 Shops and Stalls

Old English

<i>bord</i>	A market stall (also a board, a plank 7.3.2, and also a table 7.4.1). Compounds in other sections: ME <i>*fish-bord</i> , a table or stall on which fish is dressed and sold 2.4.9.
<i>sceamol</i>	A market stall, and also a shamle – a butcher's stall (also a bench 7.4.1).
<i>sceoppa</i>	A shop, a booth, a shed.

Scandinavian

<i>búr</i>	A store-house.
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Middle English

<i>bothe</i>	A covered market-stall (also a temporary shelter). Derived words: <i>*bothere</i> , a keeper of a booth, an occupant of a booth. Compounds: <i>bothe-hall</i> , a market hall.
<i>seld</i>	A shop.
<i>ware-hous</i>	A warehouse.

8.5.3 Business

Old English

<i>byge</i>	Traffic, commerce.
<i>cēap</i>	Trade, merchandise, a market; <i>kaup</i> , a bargain, an agreement, also probably a market, is the ON cognate.

Derived words: **cēpere*, a merchant; *cēping*, a market, a market-place.
 Compounds: *cēap-mann*, a trader, a merchant (*kaup-maðr* is the ON cognate); **cēap-mund*, a market-place, a place under market law; *cēap-stōw*, a market, a market-place – and in other sections: ON *kaupa-land*, purchased land 6.1.1.
mangere A trader, a merchant.
 Compounds in other sections: *flāsc-mangere*, a butcher 5.8.9; ME *iren-mongere*, an ironmonger 7.8.6.

Old French

emprise An enterprise.

Middle English

**baggere* A hawker.
bizeate A profit, an acquisition (also offspring 7.6.4).
botye Shared profits, common spoils.
catour A buyer of provisions.
cosere A dealer.
mercere A mercer.
pedlere A pedlar; *peddere* is also found.
purchas A purchase.
win Advantage, benefit.
 Compounds in other sections: *daye-wine*, earnings for a day's work by manorial custom 6.1.3.

Modern English Dialect

pepper A pedlar, an itinerant (also a drunken rambler 8.6.1).
pincher A miser.

8.5.4 Adjectives for Business

Middle English

purchased Purchased.

8.5.5 Money

Old English

gold Gold.
 Compounds: *gold-hord*, a treasure, a treasury; *gold-smið*, a goldsmith.
hord Treasure.
 Compounds: *hord-ærn*, a store-house.
pening A penny, also a penny rent.
 Compounds: *pening-weorð*, a pennyworth; ME *half-peny*, a halfpenny.
scilling A shilling.
 Compounds: ME **shilling-worth*, a shilling's worth.

Middle English

noble A gold coin worth six shillings eight pence.

8.5.6 Adjectives for Money

Old English

gylden

Made of gold (also bright as gold 9.7.1, and also meaning fertile 6.5.4).

seolfor

Made of silver (also bright as silver 9.7.1); *silfr* is the ON cognate.

8.6 Entertainment

8.6.1 Pubs and Brothels

Old English

<i>port-cwēne</i>	A prostitute, possibly (also possibly a townswoman 8.1.1).
<i>scrætte</i>	A prostitute.

Old French

<i>hostrie</i>	A hostelry.
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Middle English

<i>betere</i>	A prostitute (also a metal-beater 7.8.6).
<i>bordel</i>	A brothel.
<i>herberȝe</i>	A lodging, an inn (also a shelter for travellers).
<i>tappe-hous</i>	An alehouse.

Modern English Dialect

<i>mab</i>	A promiscuous woman.
<i>merkin</i>	A woman's genitals, meaning perhaps a brothel.
<i>pepper</i>	A drunken rambler (also a pedlar, an itinerant 8.5.3).

8.6.2 Music and Dance

Old English

<i>bēmere</i>	A trumpeter (also possibly a kind of bird 3.9.1): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>bȳmere</i> .
<i>giedd</i>	Song, speech.
<i>glēam</i>	Revelry, joy.
<i>glēow</i>	Pastime, play. Compounds: <i>glēo-mann</i> , an entertainer, a minstrel.
<i>hearpe</i>	A harp (also possibly a sieve used in salt-making 2.9.4). Derived words: <i>*hearpa</i> , <i>hearpere</i> , a harper.
<i>*hoppere</i>	A dancer.
<i>horn-blāwere</i>	A trumpeter.
<i>hwistle</i>	A whistle.
<i>man-drēam</i>	Revelry, festivity.
<i>pīpere</i>	A piper (also possibly a kind of bird 3.9.1).

Middle English

<i>crothere</i>	A fiddler; <i>croudere</i> is also found.
<i>fithelare</i>	A fiddler.
<i>gigour</i>	A fiddler.

Modern English Dialect

<i>mizmaze</i>	A maze.
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8.6.3 Sports Places

Old English

<i>spyrd</i>	A race-course. Compounds: <i>*spyrd-stōw</i> , a race-course.
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Scandinavian

skeið A course, a track, a race, especially a race-course (also possibly a boundary road, a boundary).
Compounds: *hesta-skeiði*, a course for horse-racing.

Middle English

barras A list – the bar placed between jousting knights (also a barrier, especially one in front of a fortress 8.4.2).
**butte* An archery butt (also a mound 1.2.1).
liste A jousting list (also a boundary).

8.6.4 Sports and Games

Old English

bera A bear.
Compounds: **bera-weard*, a bear-keeper.
feoht A cock-fight, a horse-fight (also a conflict 8.4.7).
gamen Game, sport.
lāc Play, sport; *leikr*, play, sport (also a courtship or mating-place for animals 3.8.6) is the ON cognate.
plega A play, sport, a place for games (also courtship or mating-place for animals 3.8.6).
Derived words: **pleget*, a place for games.
Compounds: **pleg-stall*, *pleg-stede*, *pleg-stōw*, a place for play.
**spil* Sport, play.
wræstan To wrestle.

Scandinavian

kapp A match, a contest.
knotttr A ball.

Middle English

camping Camp-ball – a form of football.
justing A jousting, a tournament.

Modern English Dialect

cocker An organiser of cock-fights.
madge A mark to aim at in the game of ninepins 8.6.4 (also a centipede 3.8.5, and also an owl 3.9.1, and also a magpie 3.9.2, and also a weed 6.6.1, and also a sluttish girl 7.6.6); *meg* is also found.
prison-bars The game Prisoner's Base.

8.7 Health

8.7.1 Medicine

Old English

<i>*coð-ærn</i>	A hospital.
<i>fefer</i>	A fever. Compounds in other sections: <i>fefer-fuge</i> , feverfew 3.7.2.
<i>læce</i>	A physician.

Old French

<i>maladerie</i>	A hospital.
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Middle English

<i>barber</i>	A barber.
<i>hospital</i>	A hospital, a hospice (also a foundation supporting the Knights Hospitallers 8.9.4); the shortened form <i>spitel</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>hospiteler</i> , a warden of a hospital.
<i>lepre</i>	A leper. Compounds: <i>lepre-hous</i> , a leper-house.

Modern English Dialect

<i>bedlam</i>	A madhouse.
<i>pest-house</i>	A hospital for sufferers from plague.

8.7.2 Disability

Old English

<i>*scratta</i>	A hermaphrodite (also possibly, in later names, a demon, the Devil 8.8.4).
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Middle English

<i>cang</i>	A fool.
<i>crathan</i>	A dwarf (also a coward 8.4.5).
<i>fol</i>	A fool.
<i>gregge</i>	A dwarf, a diminutive creature.

Modern English Dialect

<i>gobbin</i>	A fool, a simpleton.
<i>meg</i>	A hermaphrodite (and also a centipede 3.8.5, and also a magpie 3.9.2, and also a weed 6.6.1, and also a sluttish girl 7.6.6, and also a mark to aim at in the game of ninepins 8.6.4).

8.8 Superstition

8.8.1 Pagan Shrines

Old English

<i>alh</i>	A temple, an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>ealh</i> ; * <i>elgr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hearg</i>	A temple, a sacred grove, an idol.
<i>hof</i>	A temple (also a dwelling, a hall 7.2.1); <i>hof</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>wēofod</i>	A place for pagan sacrifice (also, in later names, an altar 8.9.2).
<i>wīg</i>	A pagan shrine, an idol.

Scandinavian

<i>hōrgr</i>	An altar (also a heap of stones, a cairn 4.6.4).
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British

* <i>nemeto-</i>	A pagan shrine; the Pr Welsh reflex <i>nijed</i> is also, in later names, a holy place 8.9.1.
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8.8.2 Pagan Worship

Old English

<i>ēs</i>	A god.
<i>gild</i>	A pagan sacrifice (also a guild association 8.1.2, and also a payment, a tax 8.2.8).
<i>god</i>	A pagan god (also, in later names, God 8.9.9).

8.8.3 Adjectives for Pagan Worship

Old English

<i>hæðen</i>	Heathen, pagan.
* <i>wēoh</i>	Dedicated to pagan cult (also, in later names, holy, consecrated 8.9.8).

8.8.4 Supernatural Beings

Old English

<i>dēofol</i>	A demon, the Devil.
<i>draca</i>	A dragon.
<i>dwerġ</i>	A dwarf: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>dweorg</i> .
<i>elf</i>	An elf; <i>alfr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>ent</i>	A giant.
<i>fēond</i>	A fiend, a devil.
<i>fīfel</i>	A monster.
<i>grīma</i>	A spectre, a goblin; <i>grīming</i> is also found.
<i>mare</i>	A spectre. Compounds: * <i>niht-mare</i> , a spectre that oppresses sleeping people.
<i>nicor</i>	A water-sprite.
<i>pūca</i>	A goblin, a puck.
<i>pūcel</i>	A goblin.
<i>scinna</i>	A spectre.

<i>*scratta</i>	A demon, the Devil, possibly (also, in earlier names, a hermaphrodite 8.7.1); <i>skratti</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>scrēawa</i>	A malevolent spirit, possibly (also a shrew 3.8.3).
<i>scucca</i>	An evil spirit, a demon.
<i>þūma</i>	A thumb, possibly meaning a dwarf.
<i>þyrs</i>	A giant, a demon; <i>þurs</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>wyrm</i>	A dragon (also a reptile, especially a snake, also an insect 3.8.4).

Scandinavian

<i>flagð</i>	A she-troll.
<i>troll</i>	A troll.

Middle English

<i>bugge</i>	A hobgoblin.
<i>dragon</i>	A dragon.
<i>faierie</i>	A fairy.
<i>geant</i>	A giant.
<i>gobelin</i>	A goblin.
<i>hagge</i>	A goblin.
<i>hob</i>	A hobgoblin.
<i>*pokere</i>	A hobgoblin.

Modern English Dialect

<i>boggard</i>	A boggart, a goblin; <i>boggin</i> is also found.
<i>dobby</i>	A sprite

Pr Welsh

<i>*caur</i>	A giant.
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8.8.5 Magic and Divination

Old English

<i>freht</i>	Augury, divination.
<i>hægtesse</i>	A witch.
<i>hāl</i>	An omen, good fortune.
<i>scinnere</i>	A magician.
<i>tēfrung</i>	A picture used to work magic, possibly (also a picture generally 7.8.5).
<i>wērloga</i>	A warlock (also a troth-breaker, a traitor 8.3.5).

Middle English

<i>chauntour</i>	A magician (also a chorister 8.9.3).
<i>lollarde</i>	A mumblor, meaning a heretic.

8.9 The Church

8.9.1 Churches

Old English

<i>cirice</i>	A church; <i>kirkja</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds: ME <i>chirche-zerd</i> , a churchyard – and in other sections: ON <i>kirkju-bý</i> , a village with a church 7.1.2.
<i>stōw</i>	A holy place (also a place of assembly, and also a place generally 7.1.1).

Medieval Latin

<i>cappella</i>	A chapel.
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Old French

<i>capel</i>	A chapel.
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Middle English

<i>chaunterie</i>	A chantry – a chapel for prayers for the dead.
<i>college</i>	A clerical community based around a church (also a university college 8.1.2).

Pr Welsh

* <i>eglēs</i>	A church; <i>eglos</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
* <i>lann</i>	An enclosure, especially for a church, also a church itself; <i>lan</i> is the M Cornish cognate and <i>llan</i> the Welsh reflex.
* <i>nīped</i>	A holy place (also, in earlier names, a pagan shrine 8.8.1); <i>neves</i> is the M Cornish cognate (<i>neved</i> in O Cornish).

Welsh

<i>bettws</i>	A chapel.
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Middle Cornish

* <i>log</i>	A chapel.
* <i>meneghi</i>	A sanctuary.

8.9.2 Parts of Churches

Old English

<i>bell-hūs</i>	A belfry.
<i>sceot</i>	A chancel (also an inner room 7.3.6).
<i>stēpel</i>	A church steeple (also a steep place, a declivity 1.6.1, and also possibly a tower 8.4.2): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>stīpel</i> .
<i>wēofod</i>	An altar (also, in earlier names, a place for pagan sacrifice 8.8.1).

Middle English

<i>auter</i>	An altar.
<i>crypte</i>	A crypt.
<i>lampe</i>	A devotional lamp in a church (also a lamp generally 7.4.6).

Middle Cornish

<i>alter</i>	An altar.
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8.9.3 Clergy

Old English

<i>biscop</i>	A bishop; <i>biskup</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>clerc</i>	A member of the clergy.
<i>dīacon</i>	A deacon.
<i>prēost</i>	A priest.

Medieval Latin

<i>canonicus</i>	A canon – a member of a non-monastic clerical community.
<i>episcopus</i>	A bishop.

Middle English

<i>archedeken</i>	An archdeacon.
<i>canoun</i>	A canon; <i>chanon</i> is also found.
<i>chauntour</i>	A chorister (also a magician 8.8.5).
<i>den</i>	A dean.
<i>persone</i>	A parson, a clergyman with a parish.
<i>secrestein</i>	A sacristan, a sexton.
<i>vikere</i>	A vicar.

8.9.4 Monasteries

Old English

<i>ān-setl</i>	A hermitage.
<i>cyte</i>	A hermitage, a monk's quarters (also a cottage 7.2.2).
<i>mynster</i>	A monastery, also, in earlier names, a church served by a non-monastic clerical community.
<i>stede</i>	A religious house or foundation (also a farm, especially a dairy-farm 5.6.3, and also a place, especially a place where people gather 7.1.1).

Old French

<i>chartrouse</i>	A Carthusian monastery.
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Middle English

<i>abbaye</i>	An abbey.
<i>anchorage</i>	A hermitage.
<i>celle</i>	A small branch of a monastery.
<i>convent</i>	A monastery, a nunnery.
<i>ermitage</i>	A hermitage.
<i>fermerie</i>	An infirmary – the sickroom of a monastery.
<i>frayry</i>	A friary.
<i>hospital</i>	A foundation supporting the Knights Hospitallers (also a hospital 8.7.8).
<i>nunnerie</i>	A nunnery.
<i>priorie</i>	A priory.

8.9.5 Monks

Old English

<i>abbod</i>	An abbot.
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<i>abbodesse</i>	An abbess.
<i>ancra</i>	A hermit, a recluse.
<i>*ancra</i>	An anchoress, a woman recluse.
<i>brōðor</i>	A monk (also, in earlier names, a brother 7.3.6); <i>bróðir</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hlāfdige</i>	A nun (also a lady 8.2.2, and also the Virgin Mary 8.9.9).
<i>munuc</i>	A monk.
<i>mynece</i>	A nun.
<i>nunne</i>	A nun.

Scandinavian

<i>papi</i>	A hermit.
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Medieval Latin

<i>abbas</i>	An abbot.
<i>frāter</i>	A friar, a member of a non-monastic order.
<i>monachus</i>	A monk.
<i>soror</i>	A nun.

Middle English

<i>abbat</i>	An abbot.
<i>abbesse</i>	An abbess.
<i>anachorite</i>	A hermit.
<i>aumoner</i>	A monk in charge of giving alms to the poor.
<i>beggere</i>	A friar, possibly (also a beggar 7.6.7).
<i>celerer</i>	A monk in charge of provisions for the monastery.
<i>ermite</i>	A hermit.
<i>frere</i>	A friar, a member of a non-monastic order.
<i>menouresse</i>	A Franciscan nun.
<i>prior</i>	A prior of a religious house.

Pr Welsh

<i>*mönach</i>	A monk; <i>managh</i> is the M Cornish cognate.
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8.9.6 Support for the Church

Old English

<i>scrūd-land</i>	Land which funds the purchase of clothing for an abbey.
<i>tēoða</i>	A tithe – a proportion owed to the Church (also a tenth part 9.9.2). Derived words: <i>tēoðung</i> , land set apart for the payment of tithes (also a tithing – a division of a hundred 8.3.2, and also a tenth part 9.9.2). Compounds: ME <i>tithing-man</i> , a villager responsible for keeping the peace in a tithing.

Middle English

<i>abbodie</i>	Property belonging to an abbey.
<i>glebe</i>	A glebe – the land allotted to a priest.
<i>parochie</i>	A parish.
<i>prebend</i>	The land which funds a designated clergyman at a cathedral or collegiate church.

8.9.7 Worship

Old English

<i>ælmesse</i>	Alms.
<i>bed</i>	A prayer. Compounds: * <i>bed-ærn</i> , <i>bed-hūs</i> , a chapel; <i>bed-mann</i> , a member of the clergy.
<i>hell</i>	Hell.
<i>hēofon</i>	Heaven.

Medieval Latin

<i>sancio</i>	To consecrate, to make hallowed.
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Middle English

<i>almoyñ</i>	Alms.
<i>grace</i>	Grace.
<i>gospel</i>	The Gospel.

8.9.8 Adjectives for Worship**Old English**

<i>hālig</i>	Holy, consecrated
* <i>wēoh</i>	Holy, consecrated (also, in earlier names, dedicated to pagan cult 8.8.3).

Pr Welsh

* <i>winn</i>	Holy (also white, fair 9.7.1).
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Middle Cornish

<i>sans</i>	Holy.
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8.9.9 God and his Saints**Old English**

<i>crist</i>	Christ. Compounds: <i>christen</i> , a Christian – and in other sections: <i>cristel-māel</i> , a cross, a crucifix 4.6.1.
<i>drihten</i>	The Lord God (also a worldly lord 8.2.2).
<i>god</i>	God (also, in earlier names, a pagan god 8.8.2).
<i>hālgā</i>	A saint.
<i>hlāfdige</i>	The Virgin Mary (also a lady 8.2.2, and also a nun 8.9.5).

Middle Cornish

* <i>merther</i>	A saint's grave.
<i>sant</i>	A saint; <i>sans</i> is also found.

9. General Attributes

9.1 Shape

9.1.1 Peaks

Old English

* <i>bīc</i>	A point, meaning perhaps a high ridge.
* <i>scearpol</i>	A pointed feature such as a sharp hill.

Middle English

* <i>snabbe</i>	A projecting part of a hill or rock, a steep place, a piece of dry land pointing into a bog.
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Pr Welsh

* <i>blayn</i>	A point, an end, a top.
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9.1.2 Peaks (metaphors)

Old English

<i>bill</i>	A sword, a blade, used for a sharp ridge, a headland, an edge of a hill; <i>bilðr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: * <i>billing</i> , a hill, a promontory, a ridge.
<i>bolt</i>	An arrow, used perhaps for a headland, a ridge (also an arrow itself 8.4.6).
* <i>cylfe</i>	A club, a prow, used probably for a hill (also a club itself 8.4.6).
* <i>dyfel</i>	A peg, used for a feature shaped like a peg (also a peg itself 7.3.2).
<i>gad</i>	A spike, used for a protruding feature such as a wedge-shaped hill (also a spike itself 7.4.5); <i>gaddr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hēafod</i>	A head, used for a projecting piece of ground, especially a small hill (also for an end, a source 9.3.5, and also for a headland in a field-system 6.2.6); the ON cognate <i>hjöfuð</i> is used for a headland or a promontory. Compounds: <i>hēafodlēas</i> , without a top.
* <i>hnybba</i>	A tip, a nib, used for a projecting piece of land, a brow of a hill.
* <i>mūl</i>	A snout, used for a headland, a jutting crag; <i>múli</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>pīc</i>	A point, a pointed tool, used for a pointed hill (also a pike fish 2.4.8).
<i>pīl</i>	An arrow, an arrowhead, used for a pointed feature (also an arrow itself 8.4.6).
<i>tind</i>	A spike, used for a peaked hill.
<i>wrōt</i>	A snout, used for a hill shaped like a snout, a projecting spur of land.

Modern English Dialect

<i>snag</i>	A tree stump, used for a sharp projection or obstacle (also a tree stump itself 3.3.2).
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9.1.3 Adjectives for Peaks

Old English

<i>*pīced</i>	Pointed.
<i>scearp</i>	Sharp, pointed (also possibly steep 1.6.3).
<i>standende</i>	Standing up.

Old French

<i>agu</i>	Sharp, pointed; <i>aigre</i> is also found.
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Middle English

<i>gaggande</i>	Sticking out.
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9.1.4 Points

Old English

<i>gāra</i>	A point of land (also a triangular plot of ground 5.4.1).
<i>scēat</i>	A corner of land, an angle, a projecting piece of land; an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>*scīete</i> ; <i>skot</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*scrippa</i>	A sharp, rough surface, meaning perhaps a spit of land (also meaning perhaps rough ground 5.1.1).
<i>*snafa</i>	A spit of land, a strip of land.
<i>*snōc</i>	A projecting piece of land.
<i>spitu</i>	A spit or tongue of land.
<i>tang</i>	A spit of land; <i>tangi</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*tweonga</i>	A pinched piece, meaning a spit of land.

Scandinavian

<i>skekill</i>	A pointed feature, a corner: a West Scandinavian form.
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Middle English

<i>forth-shetere</i>	A projecting piece of ground.
<i>point</i>	A protruding spit of land.
<i>sharp</i>	A pointed piece of land.

9.1.5 Points (metaphors)

Old English

<i>*bica</i>	A beak, used for a point, a pointed piece of land (also a woodpecker 3.9.1).
<i>bile</i>	A beak, used for a headland, a narrow promontory. Compounds: <i>*cocc-bile</i> , a cock's beak, used for a sharply projecting boundary.
<i>clā</i>	A claw, used for a long isolated feature (also for a forked feature such as a split in a river 9.3.2); <i>clawu</i> is also found.
<i>*crȳde</i>	Weeds, used perhaps for a feature sticking out, a headland (also weeds themselves 6.6.1).
<i>flāere</i>	An ear-lobe, used for a steep tongue of land between two streams.
<i>horn</i>	A horn, used for a projecting piece of land, a projecting headland, a pointed hill (also a projection on a building 7.3.4); <i>horn</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*horning</i> , a spit of land, a headland (also a bend, a corner 9.2.1). Compounds in other sections: <i>horn-gēap</i> , broad, spacious (possibly) 1.6.3; ME <i>*horn-beam</i> , hornbeam 3.4.1.

<i>*nesu</i>	A nose, used for a protruding feature such as a headland, a promontory, a projecting piece of land in the bend of a river.
<i>ord</i>	A spear-point, used for a corner or spit of land, a projecting ridge of ground; <i>oddr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>spora</i>	A spur, used for a spur of land (also a stump 3.3.2); <i>spura</i> and <i>spure</i> are also found.
<i>steort</i>	A tail, used for a tongue of land, a projecting piece of land (also for an end of a piece of land 9.3.5).
<i>tā</i>	A toe, used for a spur.
<i>tægl</i>	A tail, used for a piece of land projecting out of a larger piece (also for a bottom end of a pool or stream 9.3.5).
<i>tunge</i>	A tongue, used for a tongue of land; <i>tunga</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>wing</i>	A wing, used for a projecting piece of land (also for a field shaped like a wing 5.4.2).

Scandinavian

<i>skegg</i>	A beard, used for something jutting out.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>limb</i>	A limb, used for a projecting part of a feature.
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British

<i>*banna-</i>	A horn, used for a a spur of land.
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Middle Cornish

<i>breggh</i>	An arm, used for a projecting feature such as a spur of woodland.
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9.1.6 Adjectives for Points

Old English

<i>hwæs</i>	Sharp, pointed, narrow; <i>hvass</i> is the ON cognate.
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9.1.7 Strips and Rows

Old English

<i>*langet</i>	A long strip of land.
<i>līste</i>	A strip.
<i>rāw</i>	A row, such as a row of trees, a row of houses, a street of houses; <i>rāw</i> is also found.
<i>scofl</i>	A shovel, meaning a strip as narrow as a shovel (also used perhaps for a feature shaped like a shovel 9.1.8). Compounds: <i>*scofl-brādu</i> , a strip of land as narrow as a shovel.
<i>*scōh-brādu</i>	A strip of land as narrow as a shoe.
<i>*strīp</i>	A narrow tract of land (also a small stream 2.2.2).
<i>tiewe</i>	A row, such as a long ridge.

Scandinavian

<i>rák</i>	A stripe.
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Middle English

<i>lang</i>	A long strip of land.
<i>rang</i>	A row, a rank.
<i>range</i>	A range, a strip of land.

slipe A narrow strip of land.

Modern English Dialect

slang A long, narrow, winding piece of land such as a roadside verge, the ground beside a winding stream; *sling* is also found.

spong A long narrow strip of land.

9.1.8 Strips and Rows (metaphors)

Old English

hosa A stocking, used for a long thin feature such as a stream, a strip of land.

scofl A shovel, used perhaps for a feature shaped like a shovel (also a strip as narrow as a shovel 9.1.7).

spinele A spindle, used for a feature shaped like a spindle.

stræl An arrow, used perhaps for a long narrow strip of land, a projecting piece of land (also an arrow itself 8.4.6).

sweord A sword used perhaps for a narrow strip of land (also a sword itself 8.4.6).

þwang A thong, used for a narrow strip of land; *þvengr* is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

hali A tail, used for a long, narrow piece of land.

9.1.9 Adjectives for Strips and Rows

Old English

**ban* Straight, direct; *beinn* is the ON cognate.

gegn Direct.

riht Straight.

9.2 Lines

9.2.1 Bends

Old English

<i>*bēgel</i>	A bend: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>bīegel</i> .
<i>bend</i>	A bend, a twist.
<i>boga</i>	A curved or bent feature (also an arched bridge 4.3.3, and also an arch generally 7.3.4, and also an archer's bow 8.4.6); <i>bogi</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*bogel</i> , a little bend. Compounds in other sections: <i>*būg-stān</i> , a rocking stone, a logan stone 4.6.1.
<i>būgan</i>	To bow, to turn.
<i>byge</i>	A corner, an angle, such as the bend of a river; <i>*bycge</i> is also found; <i>*bjúgr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>byht</i>	A bend, a curve, such as a wide bay, a sweeping river bank.
<i>*cæring</i>	A bend, a turning.
<i>cerr</i>	A turn, a bend: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>cierr</i> ; <i>*ceare</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>*cerring</i> , a turn, a bend.
<i>*cicc</i>	A bend.
<i>*cong</i>	A turning, a bend (possibly).
<i>*crumbe</i>	A bend.
<i>*crūw</i>	A bend.
<i>*horning</i>	A bend, a corner (also a spit of land, a headland 9.1.5).
<i>hylc</i>	A bend, a piece of broken land.
<i>*wende</i>	A bend, such as a curving road, a winding stream. Derived words: ME <i>wending</i> , a bend. Compounds in other sections: <i>wind-geat</i> , a swing-gate 5.5.6.
<i>*wiht</i>	A bend.
<i>*wrengel</i>	A crooked feature; <i>*vrengill</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>hvarf</i>	A bend, a nook, a corner.
<i>kriki</i>	A bend (also a secluded place 4.8.1).
<i>krókr</i>	A bend (also a secluded place 4.8.1).

Middle English

<i>cantel</i>	A corner.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>crinkle</i>	A bend; <i>crookle</i> is also found.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*camōg</i>	A crooked feature, a bent feature.
<i>*crumōg</i>	A crooked feature.

Middle Cornish

<i>stumm</i>	A bend, a curve.
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9.2.2 Bends (metaphors)

Old English

<i>angel</i>	A fish-hook, used perhaps for a bend of a river; <i>ǫngull</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>cnēo</i>	A knee, used for a bend; <i>kné</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>haca</i>	A hook, used for a curving feature.
<i>hōc</i>	A hook, used for a curving feature such as a bend in a river, a spit of land in a river-bed, a bend in a hill, a projecting piece of ground; <i>*hūc</i> is also found.
<i>hōp</i>	A hoop, used for a curved feature.
<i>wince</i>	A winch, a pulley, used perhaps for a bend, a corner (also a well with the roller turned by a winch 2.3.1, and also a winch itself 7.4.5).

Middle English

<i>elbowe</i>	An elbow, used for a sharp bend.
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9.2.3 Adjectives for Bends

Old English

<i>*cringol</i>	Crooked, twisted.
<i>crumb</i>	Crooked, twisted, bent.
<i>crymbed</i>	Crooked, bent, winding.
<i>gēap</i>	Bent (also lofty, steep 1.6.3, and also open, spacious 9.4.2).
<i>hōcede</i>	With a hook or corner, curved.
<i>irre</i>	Wandering, winding.
<i>wæfre</i>	Wandering (also swaying 2.1.3, and also quaking 9.2.2).
<i>*wendsum</i>	Winding.
<i>*wōrig</i>	Wandering, winding.

Scandinavian

<i>*kikall</i>	Winding.
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Middle English

<i>croked</i>	Crooked, twisted.
<i>noked</i>	With corners.

Modern English Dialect

<i>gee</i>	Crooked (also turning to the left 9.8.5).
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British

<i>*cambo-</i>	Crooked; <i>*camm</i> is the Pr Welsh, <i>cam</i> the Welsh and <i>camm</i> the M Cornish reflex.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*crumm</i>	Crooked.
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9.2.4 Twists

Old English

<i>*snōr</i>	A twisted feature, such as a deviation in a road.
<i>*twist</i>	A twisted feature.
<i>*wrabb</i>	A bent feature, a twisted feature.

<i>*wrāest</i>	A twisted feature, such as broken or contorted ground (also possibly also a thicket 3.5.1).
<i>wrāse</i>	A knotted feature, a twisted feature, such as a hill, a piece of broken or contorted ground. Derived words: <i>*wrāsel</i> , a twisted feature.
<i>*wride</i>	A winding, a twist, a bend.

9.2.5 Twists (metaphors)

Old English

<i>wearp</i>	A warp, used for a bent, twisted feature.
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Middle English

<i>wrinkel</i>	A wrinkle, used for a twisted feature, a winding feature.
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9.2.6 Adjectives for Twists

Old English

<i>sceolh</i>	Twisted, awry.
<i>wōh</i>	Twisted, crooked.
<i>wrang</i>	Crooked, twisted; <i>vrangr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*wrēo</i>	Twisting.
<i>wunden</i>	Twisted.

Modern English Dialect

<i>crambling</i>	Twisted.
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9.2.7 Circles

Old English

<i>hwyrfel</i>	A circle; <i>hvirfill</i> is the ON cognate.
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Scandinavian

<i>kringla</i>	A circle.
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Middle English

<i>roundele</i>	A circle.
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Middle Cornish

<i>*kylgh</i>	A circle.
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9.2.8 Circles (metaphors)

Old English

<i>bēag</i>	A ring, used perhaps for a circular feature.
<i>hring</i>	A ring, used for a bend, a circular feature; <i>hringr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>*hringel</i> , a small ring. Compounds: <i>*hring-stān</i> , a circular stone, also possibly a stone circle (<i>*hring-steinn</i> is the ON cognate); <i>*hring-stede</i> , a circular feature.

<i>hwēol</i>	A wheel, used for a circular feature such as a stone circle, a curving hill (also a wheel itself 4.5.4, and also a waterwheel 6.9.1); <i>hwēowol</i> is also found; <i>hjól</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>trendel</i>	A circle, a ring, used for a circular feature.

9.2.9 Adjectives for Circles

Old English

<i>*trind</i>	Circular.
<i>*trun</i>	Circular, round, turning.

Old French

<i>rond</i>	Round.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*cren</i>	Round.
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9.3 Junctions

9.3.1 Forks

Old English

<i>*creowel</i>	A forked feature.
<i>scēad</i>	A division (also a boundary 4.7.1). Compounds in other sections: <i>*wæter-scēad</i> , a parting of waters, a watershed 2.3.8.
<i>scearu</i>	A division (also a boundary 4.7.1, and also a share 6.1.2).
<i>twisla</i>	A combined feature, meaning a fork in a river, a junction of streams.

Middle English

<i>shadel</i>	A separation. Compounds in other sections: <i>gate-shadel</i> , a crossroads 4.4.1.
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9.3.2 Forks (metaphors)

Old English

<i>āwel</i>	A flesh-hook, used perhaps for a split in a river.
<i>clā</i>	A claw, used for a forked feature such as a split in a river (also for a long isolated feature 9.1.5). <i>Clawu</i> is also found.
<i>forca</i>	A pitchfork, used for a forked feature such as a split strip of ploughland.
<i>gafol</i>	A pitchfork, used for a fork in a river. Derived words: <i>gafeluc</i> , a small pitchfork, used for the junction of strips of ploughland at an angle.
<i>scēað</i>	A sheath, used for a split feature such as a crossroads (also for a boundary 4.7.2).
<i>tang</i>	A pair of tongs, used for a forked feature.

Scandinavian

<i>grein</i>	A branching tree, used for a division such as a small valley forking off another.
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9.3.3 Adjectives for Forks

Old English

<i>twis</i>	Forked, branching. Derived words: ME <i>twissed</i> , branching.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>crotched</i>	Forked.
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9.3.4 Edges and Verges

Old English

<i>brerd</i>	A rim, an edge, a hillside.
<i>*brince</i>	An edge of a bank; <i>brink</i> is the ON cognate, an East Scandinavian form.
<i>*byrde</i>	An edge, a bank.

<i>*cimb</i>	An edge.
<i>ecg</i>	An edge, an escarpment.
<i>rand</i>	An edge, a boundary, a shore.
<i>rima</i>	A rim, a boundary, an edge such as a bank of a river, a slope of a hill. Derived words: <i>*rimuc</i> , an edge, a boundary.
<i>*rip</i>	An edge, a shore, a slope.
<i>sīde</i>	A side, such as a long hill-slope; the ME reflex <i>side</i> is also land extending alongside a river or lake, the edge of a wood, the edge of a village. Derived words: <i>*sīdling</i> , a strip of land lying alongside a stream or another strip.

Scandinavian

<i>brún</i>	An edge, a brow of a hill, a moor.
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Middle English

<i>brimme</i>	An edge.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>verge</i>	An edge.
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9.3.5 Edges and Verges (metaphors)

Old English

<i>beard</i>	A beard, used perhaps for a margin, a verge, an edge of a hill.
<i>efes</i>	The eaves of a house, used for features on an edge such as a border of a wood, an edge of an escarpment or steep hillside, a brow of a hill or bank (also eaves themselves 7.3.4); <i>*ofes</i> is also found. Derived words: <i>efesing</i> , eaves.
<i>fæs</i>	A fringe on clothing, used perhaps for a border, an edge.
<i>fōt</i>	A foot, used for the mouth of a stream, also for the foot of something, and also for the bottom of a hill; <i>fōtr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hēafod</i>	A head, used for an end, a source (also for a projecting piece of ground, especially a small hill 9.1.2, and also a headland in a field-system 6.2.6).
<i>hemm</i>	A hem on clothing, used for a border of a piece of land.
<i>læppa</i>	A skirt, used for a district, a boundary, an edge.
<i>steort</i>	A tail, used for the end of a piece of land (also for a tongue of land, a projecting piece of land 9.1.5).
<i>tægl</i>	A tail, used for a bottom end of a pool or stream (also for a piece of land projecting out of a larger piece 9.1.5).

Middle English

<i>front</i>	A forehead, used for the side of a feature seen first.
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Middle Cornish

<i>lost</i>	A tail, used for the end of a feature.
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Middle Irish

<i>cenn</i>	A head, used for the end of a feature.
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9.3.6 Joins

Old English

spann A link, a join, meaning land linking two features.

Modern English Dialect

lagger A narrow strip of land joining two parts of a farm.

9.3.7 Joins (metaphors)

Old English

hals A neck, used for connections such as a ridge dividing two valleys, a channel of water, a narrow piece of land between two lakes, a narrow piece of land between two hills: an Anglian form, West Saxon *heals*; *hals* is the ON cognate.

hnecca A neck, used for a neck of land.

**spenn* A clasp, a buckle, used for connections such as a footbridge, a fence, a strip of woodland, a long narrow strip of ground (also a buckle itself 7.7.8); *spang* is also found; *spenni* is the ON cognate.

swēora A neck, used for connections such as a neck of land, a hollow on the top of a hill, a ridge, a narrow strip of water between two shores; *svíri* is the ON cognate.

Middle Cornish

**tagell* A throat, a constriction, used for a narrow strip connecting to an island.

9.3.8 Cuts and Splits

Old English

clēofung A cleft, a fissure.

**clof* A cut feature such as a crevice, a valley.

**corf* A cut feature such as a pass, a valley.

**gypes* A gap, an opening.

sceard A gap, a cleft such as a mountain pass (also a gap in a fence 5.5.7, and also a fragment 7.4.4); *skarð* is the ON cognate.

**sceorf* A cutting, an incision, meaning perhaps a hollow.

scoru A cutting, a rift, a notch (also possibly a boundary mark 4.7.1); *skor* is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

skurðr A cutting (also a canal 2.7.1).

Middle English

split A split, meaning an opening, a gap.

Modern English Dialect

nick A nick, meaning a cleft in a cliff or hill.

9.3.9 Adjectives for Cuts and Splits

Old English

clofen Cloven, split, as a hill cut through by a valley.

scoren Cut, sharply cut off (also precipitous, abrupt 1.6.3).

tær

Gaping, cleft, torn.

9.4 Size

9.4.1 Large Size

Old English

<i>brǣdu</i>	Breadth; the ME reflex <i>brede</i> is also especially a broad strip of ploughland 6.2.6.
* <i>lengen</i>	Length.
<i>mægen</i>	Might, power, meaning a large feature.

9.4.2 Adjectives for Large Size

Old English

<i>brād</i>	Broad, spacious, large; * <i>brǣd</i> is also found; <i>breiðr</i> is the ON cognate.
* <i>diger</i>	Thick, dense; <i>dígr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>gēap</i>	Open, spacious (also lofty, steep 1.6.3, and also bent 9.2.3).
<i>grēat</i>	Thick, stout, massive; the ME reflex <i>great</i> is large rather than thick.
<i>lang</i>	Long, tall; <i>langr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>māra</i>	Greater.
<i>micel</i>	Large; <i>mikill</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>rūm</i>	Roomy, spacious.
<i>sīd</i>	Large, spacious, long.
<i>sin</i>	Huge, great.
<i>swār</i>	Heavy.
<i>þicce</i>	Thick, dense.
<i>wīd</i>	Wide, spacious.

Scandinavian

<i>stórr</i>	Large.
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Medieval Latin

<i>magnus</i>	Large.
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Old French

<i>grant</i>	Great, big.
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Middle English

<i>big</i>	Big.
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British

* <i>ro-</i>	Great.
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Pr Welsh

* <i>hîr</i>	Long; <i>hîr</i> is the Welsh reflex.
* <i>mōr</i>	Big, great; <i>mawr</i> is the Welsh reflex.

9.4.3 Adjectives for Middle Size

Old English

<i>medume</i>	Of medium size (also in the middle 9.8.4).
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9.4.4 Small Size (metaphors)

Old English

calf A calf, used for a small feature near a large one (also a calf itself 5.6.1), an Anglian form, West Saxon *cealf*; *kalfr* is the ON cognate.

9.4.5 Adjectives for Small Size

Old English

hlāne Lean, thin.
lāssa Lesser, smaller.
lȳt Little.
lȳtel Little, small; *lítill* is the ON cognate.
nearu Narrow.
sceort Short.
smæl Narrow, thin; the ON cognate *smalr* is also small.
þynne Thin, poor; *þunnr* is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

beinn Short (also straight, direct 9.1.9).
mjór Thin, narrow, small.
skammr Short.
smár Small, little.
**þrǫngr* Compressed, narrow.

Medieval Latin

parvus Small.

Middle English

clos Narrow.
pety Little.

Modern English Dialect

silly Insignificant, little.

Pr Welsh

**bacc* Small.
**bīchan* Small; *byghan* is the M Cornish cognate.
**cŭl* Narrow.
**main* Narrow, cramped.

9.5 Qualities

9.5.1 Darkness and Secrecy

Old English

<i>dimming</i>	Darkness.
<i>heolstor</i>	Darkness, also a hiding place.
<i>rūn</i>	A secret, a mystery (also a council 8.3.1).

Scandinavian

<i>laun</i>	Secrecy, concealment.
<i>skuggi</i>	A shadow.

9.5.2 Adjectives for Darkness and Secrecy

Old English

<i>blind</i>	Blind, meaning closed up, as a hidden road, an obstructed passage, a waterless stream; <i>blindr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>derne</i>	Hidden, secret, obscure: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>dierne</i> .
<i>dīgol</i>	Hidden, obscure.

9.5.3 Adjectives for Solitude

Old English

<i>āna</i>	Lonely; <i>einn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>ānlipig</i>	Single, solitary.

Middle English

<i>solein</i>	Solitary, lonely, single.
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9.5.4 Adjectives for Age

Old English

<i>ald</i>	Old, ancient, also former, disused: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>eald</i> .
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Scandinavian

<i>forn</i>	Old.
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Medieval Latin

<i>vetus</i>	Old, ancient.
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Middle English

<i>auncien</i>	Old, belonging to past times.
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Middle Cornish

<i>hen</i>	Old; <i>hên</i> is the Welsh cognate. Compounds in other sections: M Cornish <i>*hen-lys</i> , an ancient court, ruins 8.2.1.
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9.5.5 Adjectives for Newness

Old English

<i>nīwe</i>	New; <i>nȳr</i> is the ON cognate.
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Medieval Latin

<i>novus</i>	New.
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Middle Cornish

<i>nowydh</i>	New.
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9.5.6 Adjectives for Freshness**Old English**

<i>fersc</i>	Fresh.
<i>geong</i>	Young.
<i>*slicu</i>	Smooth, glossy.

Scandinavian

<i>hreinn</i>	Clean.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*crei</i>	Fresh.
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9.5.7 Adjectives for Strength**Old English**

<i>bresne</i>	Mighty, strong.
<i>fram</i>	Vigorous, strong.

Old French

<i>riche</i>	Strong.
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9.5.8 Adjectives for Speed**Old English**

<i>cāf</i>	Swift, quick.
<i>tæl</i>	Quick, swift.

9.5.8 Adjectives for Slowness**Old English**

<i>*tōf</i>	Slow, slow-moving.
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9.6 Judgement

9.6.1 Positive Attributes

Old English

<i>bōt</i>	Help, remedy, benefit.
<i>drēam</i>	Joy. Compounds in other sections: <i>man-drēam</i> , revelry, festivity 8.6.2.
<i>gēoc</i>	Help, support.
<i>weorð</i>	Worth, value. Compounds in other sections: <i>weorð-georn</i> , noble, excellent 8.2.3.
<i>hālu</i>	Health, healing, cure.
<i>wilcuma</i>	Welcome.

Middle English

<i>chere</i>	Cheer.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>honey-fall</i>	An unexpected stroke of good fortune.
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9.6.2 Adjectives for Positive Attributes

Old English

<i>blīðe</i>	Cheerful, pleasant, gentle.
<i>cost</i>	Excellent.
<i>cȳme</i>	Lovely, splendid.
<i>fæger</i>	Fair, beautiful, pleasant; <i>fagr</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>*fayre-wether</i> , passable only in fair weather 4.1.3.
<i>geenge</i>	Agreeable, seasonable.
<i>georn</i>	Keen, enthusiastic. Compounds in other sections: <i>weorð-georn</i> , noble, excellent 8.2.3.
<i>gifol</i>	Generous, bountiful.
<i>glæd</i>	Glad, joyful.
<i>gōd</i>	Good. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>god-man</i> , a master of a house 7.6.2; ME <i>god-wife</i> , a mistress of a house 7.6.2.
<i>hāle</i>	Healthy, safe.
<i>hēore</i>	Gentle, mild, pleasant.
<i>luflic</i>	Lovely.
<i>mære</i>	Famous.
<i>mēoc</i>	Gentle, smooth, soft; <i>mjúkr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>myrge</i>	Pleasant, sweet, agreeable.
<i>rōt</i>	Cheerful.
<i>sælig</i>	Happy, prosperous.
<i>stille</i>	Still, peaceful, quiet.
<i>swēte</i>	Sweet, pure, pleasant.
<i>tæse</i>	Convenient, advantageous, useful.
<i>til</i>	Useful, good.

Scandinavian

<i>fœrr</i>	Fit for use, safe.
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góligr Gay, joyful, beautiful.

Old French

bel Fair, beautiful.

Middle English

douce Sweet, pleasant.
fin Fine.
gai Cheerful.
named Renowned, well-known.
prety Pretty.
proud Proud, splendid.
queme Pleasing, agreeable, convenient.
wonders Marvellous.

Modern English Dialect

bonny Beautiful, pleasant, attractive.
wheem Pleasing, handy, convenient.

Pr Welsh

**cein* Beautiful.
**hŷd* Pleasant, peaceful.

9.6.3 Negative Attributes

Old English

bealu Harm, injury, destruction, evil.
bismer Shame.
dwela Error, confusion, madness.
nēd Distress, need, poverty: an Anglian form, West Saxon *nīed*.
un-þanc Thanklessness, displeasure.

Scandinavian

ekla Want, lack.

Old French

mesaise Discomfort.

Middle English

folie Folly.

9.6.4 Adjectives for Negative Attributes

Old English

blēat Wretched, miserable (also probably cold, cutting 7.9.3).
earm Wretched, poor.
fremd Foreign, hostile.
gydig Mad, insane.
hālig Unstable, inconstant.
lāð Unpleasant, hateful; *leiðr* is the ON cognate.
lȳðre Bad, wretched, worthless.
māte Mean, poor, bad.
tiedre Weak, fragile.

<i>þēawlēas</i>	Ill-mannered, indecent.
<i>þroht</i>	Troublesome, oppressive, grievous.
<i>unnyt</i>	Useless; <i>únytr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*walt</i>	Unsteady: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>*wealt</i> .

Scandinavian

<i>illr</i>	Evil, noxious.
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Old French

<i>mal</i>	Bad. Compounds in other sections: <i>*mal-pas</i> , a difficult passage 4.2.3.
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Middle English

<i>badde</i>	Bad, worthless.
<i>cursed</i>	Accursed, execrable.
<i>nedi</i>	Needy, poverty-stricken.
<i>pouer</i>	Poor.
<i>sweynt</i>	Harassed, mortified.
<i>untidi</i>	Unseemly, untimely, inappropriate.
<i>werre</i>	Worse.
<i>woful</i>	Cheerless, miserable.

Modern English Dialect

<i>dowed</i>	Dull, lifeless, stale.
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9.7 Colour

9.7.1 Adjectives for Light

Old English

<i>beorht</i>	Bright, clear.
<i>blāc</i>	Pale, white (also bleak 7.9.3); <i>bleikr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*glāes</i>	Clear, bright, shining; <i>*gluss</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>glēd</i>	Bright: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>glæd</i> .
<i>gylden</i>	Bright as gold (also made of gold 8.5.6, and also meaning fertile 6.5.4).
<i>hlūttor</i>	Clear, bright.
<i>hwīt</i>	White; <i>hvítr</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>hwīting</i> , white. Compounds in other sections: <i>hwīting-trēow</i> , guelder rose 3.5.3.
<i>lēoht</i>	Light, bright, also a light place.
<i>scēne</i>	Bright, beautiful: an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>scīene</i> .
<i>scīnende</i>	Shining.
<i>scīr</i>	Bright, gleaming, clear; <i>skírr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>seolfor</i>	Bright as silver (also made of silver 8.5.6); <i>silfr</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>ljóss</i>	Light, bright.
<i>skírn</i>	Bright.

Medieval Latin

<i>albus</i>	White.
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Old French

<i>blanc</i>	White, bare.
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Middle English

<i>*goldi</i>	Bright as gold (also full of corn marigolds 6.6.2).
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Pr Welsh

<i>*clījar</i>	Clear, bright.
<i>*peβīr</i>	Bright, radiant.
<i>*wīnn</i>	White, fair (also holy 8.9.8); <i>gwynn</i> is the M Cornish cognate.

9.7.2 Adjectives for Dark

Old English

<i>*blā</i>	Dark, blue (also cold, exposed 7.9.3); <i>blár</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: ON <i>blá-ber</i> , a bilberry 3.5.5.
<i>blæc</i>	Black, dark. Compounds in other sections: <i>blæc-berige</i> , a blackberry 3.5.5; <i>*blæc-þorn</i> , blackthorn 3.6.3.
<i>deorc</i>	Dark, obscure, gloomy.
<i>salu</i>	Dark.
<i>sweart</i>	Black, dark; <i>svartr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>wann</i>	Dark.

Scandinavian

<i>kol</i>	Coal-black.
<i>myrkr</i>	Dark.

Middle English

<i>soti</i>	Soot-black.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*duß</i>	Black.
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9.7.3 Adjectives for Colour**Old English**

<i>*blēo</i>	Coloured, variegated.
<i>blōdig</i>	Blood-red.
<i>brūn</i>	Brown, dark; <i>brúnn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>cylu</i>	Spotted, speckled.
<i>dunn</i>	Dull brown.
<i>fāg</i>	Variegated, multi-coloured.
<i>fealu</i>	Pale brown, reddish yellow.
<i>geolu</i>	Yellow.
<i>græg</i>	Grey; <i>grár</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>grēne</i>	Green (also meaning rich in grass 5.2.5); <i>grænn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>hār</i>	Grey. Compounds in other sections: <i>hār-hūne</i> , horehound 3.7.2.
<i>mæle</i>	Dyed, stained, multi-coloured.
<i>rēad</i>	Red; <i>rauðr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>rudig</i>	Ruddy, red.
<i>rust</i>	Rust-red.

Old French

<i>rouge</i>	Red.
<i>sorel</i>	Sorrel.

Middle English

<i>blew</i>	Blue.
<i>pyed</i>	Mottled, patchy.

British

<i>*lēto-</i>	Grey; <i>*lēd</i> is the Pr Welsh reflex.
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Pr Welsh

<i>*glas</i>	Blue, green.
<i>coch</i> Welsh	Red; <i>cogh</i> is the M Cornish cognate.

9.7.4 Pigments**Old English**

<i>blāw</i>	A dark colour, a blue colour.
<i>blōd</i>	A blood-red colour.
<i>sōt</i>	A soot-black colour.

Scandinavian

bláingr

A dark colour, a blue colour.

9.8 Location

9.8.1 Adjectives and Prepositions for Height

Old English

<i>abūfan</i>	Above, over.
<i>buƿan</i>	Above, over.
<i>hēh</i>	High, tall (also important 8.2.3); <i>hár</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>hēh-dēor</i> , a stag 3.8.1; <i>hēh-fore</i> , a heifer 5.6.1; <i>hēh-weg</i> , a highway, a main road 4.1.1.
<i>ofer</i>	Over.
<i>ufan</i>	Over, above. Derived words: <i>uferra</i> , higher.
<i>upp</i>	High up, upon; <i>upp</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>uppan</i> , up, upon; ME <i>upper</i> , higher.

Medieval Latin

<i>altus</i>	High.
<i>super</i>	Above, on. Derived words: <i>superior</i> , higher, upper.

Old French

<i>haut</i>	High.
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Middle Cornish

<i>gor</i>	Over.
<i>war</i>	Upon.

9.8.2 Adjectives and Prepositions for Depth

Old English

<i>dūne</i>	Down, below.
<i>neoðera</i>	Lower; <i>neðri</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>niðemest</i>	Lowermost.
<i>under</i>	Under, beneath, below.

Scandinavian

<i>lág</i>	Low.
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Medieval Latin

<i>infra</i>	Below, lower. Derived words: <i>inferior</i> , lower.
<i>sub</i>	Under, below. Derived words: <i>subter</i> , below, underneath.

Old French

<i>bas</i>	Low. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>basse-court</i> , a castle courtyard 8.4.2.
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9.8.3 Adjectives and Prepositions for Presence

Old English

<i>æt</i>	At. Compounds in other sections: <i>æt-stall</i> , a feeding stall (probably) 5.6.4.
<i>binnan</i>	Within.
<i>būtan</i>	Outside of.
<i>fore</i>	In front of, before. Compounds in other sections: <i>fore-burh</i> , an outwork 8.4.1; <i>fore-stall</i> , a space in front of a farm-house 7.1.3.
<i>in</i>	In; <i>í</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: ME <i>in-feld</i> , a field near a homestead 6.2.5; ME <i>in-heche</i> , <i>in-hoke</i> , land temporarily enclosed from fallow and put into cultivation; ME <i>in-land</i> , a field near a homestead, also land which is part of a home farm and not let to a tenant 6.2.1.
<i>on</i>	On.
<i>þurh</i>	Through.
<i>ūt</i>	Outside of; <i>út</i> is the ON cognate. Compounds in other sections: <i>ūt-gang</i> , a way out 5.5.7; ME <i>oute-cast</i> , rejected, used perhaps for land not claimed by an owner or brought into cultivation 6.5.6.
<i>wið-innan</i>	Within, inside.
<i>wið-ūtan</i>	Outside.

Scandinavian

<i>innar</i>	Inner.
<i>þverr</i>	Lying across; <i>þvers</i> is also found.

Medieval Latin

<i>extra</i>	Outside of.
<i>in</i>	In.
<i>intra</i>	Within, inside.

Old French

<i>en</i>	In.
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Middle English

<i>over-thwert</i>	Crosswise, across; <i>thwert-over</i> is also found.
<i>squint</i>	Sideways, askew.

Modern English Dialect

<i>cater</i>	At an angle, aslant.
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9.8.4 Adjectives and Prepositions for Relation

Old English

<i>beforan</i>	Before, in front of, near.
<i>begeondan</i>	Beyond, on the other side of.
<i>beneoðan</i>	Beneath, under, below.
<i>betwēonan</i>	Between, amongst; <i>betweox</i> is also found.
<i>bī</i>	By, near.
<i>feor</i>	Far, distant.
<i>forð</i>	In front of, before.

	Compounds in other sections: <i>*forð-ēg</i> , a piece of dry land in marshland 2.5.5; ME <i>forth-shetere</i> , a projecting piece of ground.
<i>furðor</i>	Further. Derived words: <i>furðra</i> , further off.
<i>hende</i>	Near at hand.
<i>hider</i>	Nearer.
<i>hindan</i>	Behind, at the back.
<i>medume</i>	In the middle (also of medium size 9.4.3).
<i>mid</i>	Amongst, amidst.
<i>middel</i>	In the middle; <i>meðal</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>middlest</i> , middlemost.
<i>nēah</i>	Near; <i>ná</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>wið</i>	Against, near, beside; <i>við</i> is the ON cognate. Derived words: <i>wiðer</i> , against, opposite. Compounds in other sections: <i>wiðer-winn</i> , a contest, a conflict 8.4.7.
<i>yterra</i>	Outer; <i>ytri</i> is the ON cognate.

Scandinavian

<i>miðr</i>	In the middle.
<i>ór</i>	Away from, out of.

Medieval Latin

<i>alius</i>	Another.
<i>alter</i>	Another.
<i>cum</i>	With.
<i>iuxta</i>	Next to, near to.
<i>medius</i>	In the middle.
<i>ultra</i>	Beyond.

Middle English

<i>half-wey</i>	Half-way between.
<i>hinder</i>	Lying behind.

Pr Welsh

<i>*y</i>	Near, opposite.
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Middle Cornish

<i>*ar</i>	Before, facing, beside.
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9.8.5 Adjectives for Symmetry

Scandinavian

<i>vinstri</i>	Left.
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Modern English Dialect

<i>gee</i>	Turning to the left (also crooked 9.2.3).
<i>hauve</i>	Turning to the left.

9.8.6 Adjectives for Orientation

Old English

<i>ēast</i>	East; <i>austr</i> is the ON cognate.
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<i>ēastan</i>	To the east.
<i>*ēastor</i>	Towards the east. Derived words: <i>ēasterra</i> , further east.
<i>norð</i>	North; <i>norð</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>norðan</i>	To the north.
<i>sūð</i>	South.
<i>sūðan</i>	To the south.
<i>sūðer</i>	Southern; <i>sūðerne</i> is also found; <i>suðrænn</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>*tester</i>	Right-handed, meaning southern.
<i>west</i>	West; <i>vestr</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>westan</i>	To the west.
<i>*wester</i>	Towards the west; <i>westerne</i> is also found.
<i>westmest</i>	Furthest west.
 <i>Scandinavian</i>	
<i>sundri</i>	Southern; <i>syndri</i> is the East Scandinavian form.

9.9 Number

9.9.1 Adjectives for Quantity

Old English

<i>ælc</i>	Each. Compounds in other sections: <i>ælc-mann</i> , everyman 7.6.2.
<i>fēawe</i>	Few.
<i>manig</i>	Many.
<i>nān</i>	None. Compounds in other sections: <i>nān-mann</i> , no-one 7.6.2.
<i>ōðer</i>	Other, second.
<i>twī</i>	Two-fold, double.
<i>twinn</i>	Two-fold, double.

Medieval Latin

<i>ambo</i>	Both.
<i>omnis</i>	All, every, also whole.

Middle English

<i>duble</i>	Double.
<i>odde</i>	Odd.

9.9.2 Adjectives for Fractions

Old English

<i>fēorðā</i>	A quarter; <i>fēorðung</i> is also found.
<i>half</i>	A half (also especially a half-acre 6.2.5): an Anglian form, West Saxon <i>healf</i> . Compounds in other sections: ME <i>half-land</i> , a half-size strip, half a strip 6.2.6; ME <i>half-way</i> , half-way between 9.8.4.
<i>*tēonde</i>	A tenth (also a tithing 8.3.2).
<i>tēoðā</i>	A tenth (also a tithe – a proportion owed to the Church 8.9.3). Derived words: <i>tēoðung</i> , a tenth (also a tithing – a division of a hundred 8.3.2, and also land set apart for the payment of tithes 8.9.6).
<i>priðing</i>	A third (also a division of a county 8.3.2); <i>priðjung</i> is the ON cognate.

Middle English

<i>quarter</i>	A quarter (also a division of a larger area 8.3.2).
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9.9.3 Integers

Old English

<i>ān</i>	One. Compounds in other sections: <i>*ān-hūs</i> , a lonely house, a house by itself 7.2.1; <i>ān-setl</i> , a hermitage 8.9.4.
<i>eahta</i>	Eight.
<i>endleofan</i>	Eleven.
<i>fēower</i>	Four; <i>fēoðer</i> is also found; <i>fēðuru</i> is the ON cognate.
<i>fēowertig</i>	Forty.

<i>fif</i>	Five.
<i>hund</i>	One hundred; <i>hundred</i> (also a hundred – a division of a county 8.3.2) is also found.
<i>nigon</i>	Nine.
<i>nigontȳne</i>	Nineteen.
<i>seofon</i>	Seven.
<i>sex</i>	Six.
<i>tēn</i>	Ten.
<i>twēgen</i>	Two.
<i>twelf</i>	Twelve.
<i>twēntig</i>	Twenty.
<i>þrēo</i>	Three.
<i>þrittig</i>	Thirty.
Scandinavian	
<i>einn</i>	One.
Old French	
<i>trente</i>	Thirty.
Pr Welsh	
<i>*pimp</i>	Five.
Middle Cornish	
<i>dew</i>	Two.
<i>try</i>	Three.